

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

**COUNTRY ASSISTANCE PLAN
(2000-2002)**

SAMOA

December 1999

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 30 November 1999)

Currency Unit	—	Samoa Tala (ST)
US\$1.00	=	ST0.33
ST1.00	=	\$3.03

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
ADF	-	Asian Development Fund
AusAID	-	Australian Agency for International Development
DBS	-	Development Bank of Samoa
EPC	-	Electric Power Corporation
EU	-	European Union
FSPL	-	Financial Sector Program Loan
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
IFC	-	International Finance Corporation
JICA	-	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
NGO	-	Non-Government Organization
OPEC	-	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
PDMCs	-	Pacific Developing Member Countries
POHQ	-	Pacific Operations Division
PTD	-	Post Office and Telecommunications Department
RETA	-	Regional Technical Assistance
SES	-	Statement of Economic Strategy
SOE	-	State Owned Enterprises
SPPF	-	South Pacific Project Facility
TA	-	Technical Assistance
TD	-	Treasury Department
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme

NOTES

- (i) In this Report, "\$" refers to US dollars.
- (ii) The fiscal year (FY) of the Government ends on 30 June.

FOREWORD

The Country Assistance Plan describes the planned program of assistance by the Asian Development Bank for Samoa covering the three-year period 2000-2002. It includes loan and technical assistance projects, as well as possible cofinancing from other donors. The CAP was prepared by the ADB between April and June 1999, in close consultation with the Government of Samoa, and other stakeholders. The CAP was discussed with the Board of Directors in October 1999 and has been revised by the ADB to incorporate recent developments. The assistance plan described in the CAP is only indicative and may be revised to reflect future developments.

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SAMOA

I. Country Performance Assessment

A. Economic Performance Assessment

1. There has been a slowdown in Samoa's economic growth in the last two years. Following several natural disasters in the early 1990s, the real GDP growth rate rose from 6.8 to 6.9 percent in 1995 and 6.2 percent in 1996, but dropped to 1.5 percent in 1997 and 1.6 percent in 1998 (Appendix 1, page 1). The slow down reflects the unwinding of cyclone reconstruction projects, and declining production in the agriculture and manufacturing sectors, which account for 18 and 24 percent of GDP, respectively. Food crop production fell because of the effects of a mild drought. The decline in manufacturing was especially severe due to both a closure of the coconut oil mill and downsizing of an automotive parts plant, the largest manufacturing company in the country. In contrast, the value added of the fisheries sector increased by 54 percent between 1996 and 1998, reaching 6 percent of GDP. During the same period, value added increased by 13-19 percent in four sectors – commerce, transport and communications, finance, and public administration. These sectors account for 19 percent, 12 percent, 6 percent and 9 percent of GDP, respectively. The inflation rate has fallen from 6.8 percent in 1997 to 2.2 percent in 1998, and is expected to remain at this level in 1999.

2. Despite the Asian crisis, the external position continued to improve. The balance of payments remained in overall surplus in 1998, at 3.0 percent of GDP. Export growth continued, led by the fishing, kava and tourism industries. Commodity export growth, a moderate increase in imports, increased tourism receipts, and a rise in remittances, contributed to an improved current account performance.

3. The budgetary situation has improved since the fiscal year ending 30 June 1995. The overall balance moved into surplus in both fiscal years 1997 and 1998. Though a small deficit was budgeted for in FY 1997, the projected outcome was for a surplus of just under 2 percent of GDP. This primarily reflected buoyant revenue performance coupled with tight expenditure control. Official external debt was equivalent to 72 percent of GDP, down from the peak of 91 percent in 1993. The debt-GDP ratio is still high, but debt servicing costs are manageable in terms of their call on revenue from exports of goods, non-factor services and private remittances. Government is budgeting for an overall surplus of 0.1 percent of GDP in fiscal 2000.

4. Government's commitment to economic reform, enunciated in *A New Partnership: A Statement of Economic Strategy, 1996-97* has been reaffirmed in the revised economic strategy for 1998-99, *Strengthening the Partnership*, and in the fiscal years 1999 and 2000 budgets. The strategy aims at encouraging private sector-led economic growth by maintaining a stable macroeconomic environment, reforming the public sector, and improving the enabling environment for the private sector through financial sector liberalization, tariff and tax reforms, and the establishment of a forum for exchange of views between the Government and business. The rate of investment is a crucial determinant of actual growth outcomes, and in this regard Samoa's attractiveness to foreign investors will need to be enhanced. Political and economic stability, tax and tariff reform, improved transport and communications infrastructure, and development of the offshore financial services industry are all positive features. The relative strength of the tala may have a deterrent effect, but more important are the current complexities and delays in the investment approval process. It is therefore encouraging that a simple and transparent Foreign Investment Act is in the pipeline. Together with arrangements for secure

access to land when it is needed, this will provide a legislative framework conducive to greater foreign investment flows. The latter would provide not only capital, but also management skills, technology and training that would increase the productivity of the workforce. In the case of tourism, there is the potential additional benefit that the investment and job creation could be in rural areas, helping to stem urban drift and its attendant social problems.

5. In the short to medium term, growth may be affected by the movement in tuna prices, variable fish demand from an American Samoan cannery, and the indirect effects of the Asian financial crisis on exports and remittances (through reduced economic activity in Australia and New Zealand). Against this, growth will be boosted by aid-funded public infrastructure projects and the establishment of a garment factory. The growth rate is expected to rise to between 2 and 2.5 percent in 1999. In the longer term, provided the economy is not subject to severe external shocks, and given the ongoing commitment to economic reform within a stable macroeconomic environment, economic growth at a modest, sustainable rate of around 3 percent per annum can be achieved. This will permit an increase in average income of around 2 percent annually, and will generate jobs for the 500 new entrants to the labor force each year. Such a growth outcome will require durable improvements in the performance of the agricultural sector, continued expansion in fisheries, and realization of the potential for further manufacturing and tourism development. Samoa's attractiveness to foreign investors will need to be enhanced through removal of the current complexities and delays in the investment approval process and provision for secure access to land when it is needed. The official forecast for 1999 is that real GDP growth will be between 2 and 2.5 percent.

B. Assessment of Socio-Environmental Performance

1. Poverty Issues

6. Poverty analysis were undertaken as part of a recent UNDP Poverty Strategies Initiative (PSI) project in Samoa.¹ Studies were conducted to assess food poverty, basic needs poverty and relative poverty. The food² poverty analysis revealed that 48 percent of households did not have sufficient daily food expenditure to meet their estimated food requirements, and 33 percent did not have sufficient total daily expenditure to meet their estimated basic needs requirements. Of these, the majority were in the rural areas of Savaii, and Upolu, with the household in the urban Apia area faring slightly better. The relative poverty analysis also highlighted the rural areas of Samoa as being most vulnerable to poverty, with Savaii as the region of most concern.

7. The Government's policies have focussed on the social and welfare issues that arise in a situation where poverty may exist. The Government aims at reducing poverty by creating an environment conducive to economic growth and employment creation. As a result, the Government has given high priority to the education and health sectors, to provide people with greater opportunities to advance themselves. The economic reform program and the partnership with the private sector, which constitutes the cornerstone of the Government's platform, are also intended to create an environment for better income generating opportunities. The Government also supports a rural development program, which promotes improvements in power distribution, transport infrastructure and communications, aimed at creating more areas of opportunity for those in Savaii and the rural areas of Upolu where the lowest income levels tend to occur.

¹ Household Income and Expenditure Survey, UNDP 1997

² As measured against a model diet formulated by the Department of Health's Nutrition Center

2. Gender Issues

8. The Government of Samoa places a high importance on gender issues. In 1991, the Government established the Ministry of Women's Affairs to promote the advancement of the social and economic position of the women of Samoa. In 1994, Samoa endorsed the *Pacific Platform for Action*, making an international commitment to promoting the advancement of women in practical and strategic areas of development. The rate of participation by women in the country's labor force is relatively high. Access to education and achievement of women in the formal education system compares well with that of men. Women occupy a number of senior positions in the public service, and distinctions drawn on the basis of gender are relatively less common in Samoa compared to other Pacific Island countries. In general, women play a significant role in community organization and management. Despite these favorable circumstances however, success of economic undertakings by women is sometimes hampered by various factors, including limited access to credit.

3. Human Development

9. Samoa's Human Development Index is above the PDMC average. Its population is relatively well educated with an adult literacy rate of 98 percent and a combined gross enrolment ratio of 74 percent¹. In 1995 the Government published its *Education Policy and Associated Strategic Plan for 1995-2005*, reflecting the Government's commitment to improving the quality of education for all Samoans. The Policy and Strategy is based on four key concepts of equity, quality, relevance and efficiency of the public education system. Education sector priorities supporting the Education Policy and Strategic Plan are stated in the Government's Statement of Economic Strategy (SES) 1998/99, but progress to date in implementing key policies and strategies has been hampered by capacity constraints. External assistance is being provided to address institutional weaknesses in planning and management in the Education Department.

10. In view of the widespread access to sanitation, clean water and health care services, most serious infectious diseases have been virtually eradicated and the morbidity pattern has shifted to reflect a high incidence of so-called "lifestyle diseases", hypertension, diabetes, and coronary and respiratory problems. Life expectancy at birth in Samoa is 68.4 years (Appendix 1, page 2). The Government has prepared a *Strategic Health Sector Plan*. The plan's medium term objectives is to strengthening health services through rationalizing operations, and upgrading of training for health personnel.

4. Environment

11. The Government reiterated its commitment to sustainable development in the SES, and has indicated its intention to promote a multi-sectoral investment program to implement policies with the highest positive impact on the environment, particularly in the areas of Population, Land Use, and Water and Waste Management. This commitment to acceptable environment practices has led to new initiatives being introduced in the 1999/2000 budget of a 10 sene beverage container deposit on certain drink bottles and cans to encourage recycling of beverage containers, as well as an excise tax of 10 sene per plastic bag to discourage their use by encouraging people to use recyclable alternatives.

¹ UNDP Human Development Index 1998

C. Governance: Sound Development Management

12. In the early 1990s, under the leadership of the Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, the Government has embarked on a broad economic reform program described in the *Statement of Economic Strategy* published in early 1996 and updated in early 1998. The TD is the main source of senior and middle managerial support for the reform program. It was responsible for the consultative formulation of the *Statement of Economic Strategy* and its dissemination, and the corresponding effort of line departments to draft their strategic corporate plans. The latter have become a vehicle for introducing public servants to the concept of service orientation. In some ministries, such as Health, the strategic plans are being translated into action plans at divisional level.

13. The governance environment in Samoa has historically been one of the best amongst the Pacific developing member countries (PDMCs), and it has improved in recent years, partly because policy actions like tariff reform have removed easy opportunities for corruption. In Samoa, corruption has not been as significant a problem and, importantly, opportunities for corrupt practice have diminished as a result of the ongoing simplification of the tariff system. There is a general consensus that civil servants are honest and that overall accountability and transparency in government is good and has improved. Furthermore, local ownership is strong, as manifested among other things by the public managers' effective supervision of the work and contribution of expatriate advisors.

14. One area which still needs attention is corporate governance of state owned enterprises (SOEs) and in particular, the public utilities. While accountability and transparency of most SOEs has improved significantly, there is still need to improve the management autonomy and accountability, and to reduce the role of the Government to assure a robust accountability and audit of the utilities. Policies, budgets, personnel plans and major strategic decisions should be the responsibility of an independent and autonomous Board. These aspects are being addressed and dialogue is ongoing with the Government in these areas under the Financial Sector Program Loan (FSPL) and associated technical assistance. The corporatization of the Post Office and Telecommunications Department (PTD) with effect from 1 July 1999, is one of the key commitments Government has undertaken under the FSPL to improve the efficiency and management of Government's investment in this vital sector.

D. Implementation Assessment

1. The Portfolio

15. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has approved 26 loans totaling US\$97.4 million to Samoa since it joined the ADB. All loans, except the FSPL¹ have been completed. Project completion reports have been prepared for 17 of the loan projects and 13 projects have been postevaluated (Appendix 2, page 1). The postevaluation reports indicate that four of the 13 projects were generally successful, six were partly successful and the remaining three, covering the natural resources/agriculture sectors, were unsuccessful. Lessons learned in Samoa emphasize the need for institutional capacity strengthening, particularly for higher technology projects such as telecommunications. Postevaluation of power projects and agriculture projects similarly highlighted weak institutional capabilities, which need to be addressed in project design. There are 4 TAs currently under administration, including one associated with the FSPL. In support to the Government's public sector reform program, strengthening of Government

¹ Loan 1608-SAM(SF): *Financial Sector Program*, approved 19 February 1998, in the amount of \$7.5 million

financial institutions, implementation of privatization strategy, and strengthening capacity for macroeconomic analysis, planning, and policy formulation are being supported by ongoing ADB technical assistance.¹ The remaining TA is to assist Government in Evaluation of Sewage Treatment Options.²

2. Issues in Project Implementation

16. Implementation of the ADB's financial sector program loan is progressing satisfactorily, and compliance with program conditionalities has generally been good. This loan is the only one currently under implementation in Samoa. The reform of the financial sector is part of a broader economic reform program characterized by strong public ownership, clear focus and well sequenced activities. Governance-improvement measures are formulated through an effective consultative process, and promoted through public information campaigns that improved transparency and accountability.

II. Country Operational Strategy

17. The ADB's strategy for Samoa, is to support the Government's economic reform program, which aims to transform the economy to become more enterprise based and competitively structured. The ADB will continue to support public sector reform, liberalization of the financial sector, promotion of private sector-led growth, corporatization and privatization of SOEs, improving the management of power and urban infrastructure facilities, improving the education sector's efficiency. The ADB's strategy in Samoa is considered to remain fully relevant to the country's development needs.

18. The current mix of technical assistance and loans is proving effective in supporting economic reform and balanced development. However, some re-prioritization of the ADB's program is necessary, to provide timely support for high priority requirements in the education sector with a view to, among others, make it more responsive to the skills requirements of the private sector. At the same time, capacity building in the water supply and sanitation subsector is being supported by other donors, and commencement of the programmed sewerage and drainage project should be deferred until capacity has improved, with particular attention being given to financial planning and cost recovery. Similarly, further assistance in development of additional electrical power capacity should be subject to improvement in EPC's operational and financial performance.

III. Sector Strategies

A. Energy

19. The ADB's support for further development in the energy sector will begin with a small scale TA (1999) for designing an action plan for strengthening of the Electric Power Corporation's (EPC) managerial and financial control capacity. The TA will build on recommendations of previous ADB TAs and other studies in the sector and will prepare a concrete action plan to implement measures designed to improve the overall efficiency of the Utility. Following this TA and subject to concrete improvement in the management of EPC, a

¹ TA. 2788-SAM: *Implementation of Privatization Strategy*, approved on 7 June 1997, for an amount of \$600,000; TA 2989-SAM: *Institutional Strengthening of Government Financial Institutions*, approved on 19 February 1998 for an amount of \$950,000; and TA 2985-SAM: *Strengthening Macroeconomic Policy and Planning Capacity*, approved on 2 February 1998, for an amount of \$960,000.

² TA 3044-SAM approved on 10 July 1998, for an amount of \$115,000

project will be prepared for further development of the hydroelectric power generation capacity at Afulilo. In addition a TA to study the power development requirements in Savaii has also been included in the proposed assistance plan.

B. Finance

20. Under the ongoing Financial Sector Program Loan (FSPL), the ADB will continue to support the Government's efforts to promote the development of financial markets through (i) liberalization of financial sector; (ii) strengthening of the Central Bank of Samoa and financial sector regulatory framework; (iii) strengthening the National Provident Fund and Development Bank of Samoa; and (iv) reforms of the state-owned enterprises. The ADB will also continue to support deepening of financial sector through the proposed Small Business Development Project, which will possibly include the following components (i) equity investment in venture capital fund; (ii) credit line; (iii) a pilot microfinance project; and (iv) capacity building in business advisory services. Furthermore, a proposed TA for non-banking financial institutions will outline the outstanding policy agenda to be addressed possibly through a follow-on sector development program loan.

C. Social Infrastructure and Environment

21. Development of social infrastructure will be assisted in part through a sector loan for education infrastructure improvement, which is being developed in parallel and in close coordination with other donor assisted initiatives for development of policies and institutional capacity in the education sector.

22. The ADB will also support a project for the development of sewerage and drainage in Apia, and a TA for developing urban planning and improving the coordination in provision of urban services.

23. Institutional strengthening and financial capacity building of the Samoa Water Authority is being carried out with Australian assistance. The ADB will continue to coordinate with the Water Authority on these issues during preparation of the sewerage and drainage project. An ADTA for capacity building in sewerage management is proposed to be associated to the sewerage and drainage loan.

D. Governance Dimensions of Asian Development Bank Operations

24. Governance is one of the major issues being addressed under the Government's reform program supported by the ADB. Under the FSPL and the *Implementation of the Privatization Strategy* TA¹, the Government is examining the most appropriate governance arrangements for SOEs, to ensure greater accountability of their management and of their boards of directors. An appropriate arrangement might be to operate Government's business enterprises under the Companies Act, and to subject them to the requirements of that Act. The ADB supports improved autonomy in SOEs. In this regards, it is noteworthy that both water and electricity charges have increased significantly in the last two years to improve cost recovery and financial stability of the enterprises. Some SOEs, including the Water Authority and the Electric Power Corporation (EPC), are still dependent on Government budgetary allocations to financially support their operations. In the case of EPC, budget support is limited to reimbursement of cost

¹

TA No. 2788-SAM

for the Rural Electrification Program. Corporate governance issues will feature more prominently in future policy dialogue particularly in the power and urban development sectors.

25. The ADB will continue to assist in strengthening the economic policy formulation, planning and evaluation capacity of key departments and agencies. The ADB's five year TA program with Treasury Department (TD),¹ which is now in its third year, will continue with an extension of capacity building into line departments and agencies, coordinated through TD, and a deepening of capacity building into middle level management. The principal objective of the program is to generate sustainable internal management skills and competence in development management, national strategic planning and policy analysis, project planning and monitoring, aid coordination and enhancement of management information system.

E. Poverty Dimensions of Asian Development Bank Operations

26. The ADB's approach to address poverty issues in Samoa is to support the Government's poverty reduction strategy to create an environment conducive to economic growth and employment creation. The ADB's support to the education sector and the economic reform program are thus indirectly supporting the Government's effort to reduce poverty. Through the FSPL and the proposed Small Business Development Project, the ADB supports private sector development to create an environment for better income generating opportunities.

F. Gender Dimensions of Asian Development Bank Operations

27. During the operational cycle, the main gender oriented activity is proposed to be provided under the small business development project, which will provide particular attention to the needs of women entrepreneurs, including through microcredit and business advisory services. The Ministry of Women Affairs and the Women in Business NGO will be closely involved in project formulation and implementation.

G. Private Sector Operations

28. Assistance to private sector development will continue through facilitation of the enabling policy environment within the framework of reforms initiated under the ongoing ADB-financed FSPL. The Government's privatization strategy is being implemented under this program, including disposal of Government assets in State Owned Enterprises (SOE).²

29. Discussions held with various financial sector institutions and private sector representatives indicate a shortage of equity financing available in Samoa. The initial proposal for such fund came out of the recommendations of the IFC financed study³. The study recommended establishment of a network of regional and national investment funds targeting financing needs of smaller companies not covered by the existing funds, such as Kula Fund. While there has been little enthusiasm for a regional fund, Samoa expressed keen interest in proceeding with a pilot national fund. At the moment it is proposed that a Samoa-based venture capital fund be set up with participation of the National Provident Fund (NPF), the Development

¹ The TA which was originally planned for three years, was extended to 5 years to coincide with the Treasury Institutional Strengthening Programme (TISP) financed by AusAID.

² The eight SOEs originally included in the plan are Special Projects Development Corporation, Agriculture Stores Corporation, Samoa Forest Corporation, Computer Services Limited, Samoa Iron and Steel, Hellaby Samoa Limited, Brugger Industries, and Samoa Coconuts Products Limited. The privatization of Samoa Breweries Limited has also commenced under the program with selling a substantial portion of the equity.

³ *Pacific Islands Financing Needs Study*, Admiralty Group Partnership, November 1998.

Bank of Samoa (DBS), commercial banks, and AusAID. A separate unit is to be set up to manage the fund. Furthermore, an advisory committee representing private businesses, commercial banks, DBS and NPF is to be established. AUSAID advised that it would be willing to finance the services of a professional fund manager. South Pacific Project Facility (SPPF) has agreed to undertake a more detailed study.

30. At the request of the Government, the ADB agreed to consider the possibility of investment in the proposed venture capital fund possibility as a component of its proposed *Small Business Development Project* which would also include (i) dedicated credit line, possibly combined with a credit guarantee scheme for small businesses; (ii) a plot microcredit scheme; and (iii) business advisory services.

IV. Regional Economic Cooperation

31. The following are the priorities of Samoa for economic regional cooperation: (i) building trade relations within and with blocks outside the region, (ii) cooperative arrangements in aviation and shipping, and (iii) coordinated policies and approaches to management of fisheries. To these ends, the ADB is actively involved with the Forum Secretariat and other regional agencies in a variety of regional initiatives.

32. The ADB currently provides regional technical assistance (RETA) to support the negotiation of a regional tuna management plan, and for fiscal and tax policy advice provided through the Pacific Financial Technical Centre. In the coming three years, the ADB plans to provide RETAs for: (i) analysis of financial sector issues and strategies for selected PDMCs, (ii) judicial training in collaboration with the UNDP, and (iii) more effective and sustainable coastal fisheries management.

V. Donor Activities and Aid Coordination

33. All aspects of ADB's operations in Samoa involve coordination and cooperation with other agencies. Samoa's performance in this regard is particularly good, mainly because the Government has taken a leading and proactive role in coordinating external assistance. Both the TD and the Department of Foreign Affairs are sharing in this task to ensure efficient use of external assistance in the development process. A number of bilateral and multilateral agencies are involved in Samoa. The most important donors, besides the ADB, include the World Bank, AusAID, the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA), New Zealand Overseas Development Agency (NZODA), the European Union (EU) and the United Nation Development Programme (UNDP). AusAID supports a number of institutional strengthening programs, including the Education Department, the Water Authority and the TD. The World Bank is involved in the infrastructure sector through their Asset Management Program. JICA supports a number of sectors, including education and fisheries. NZODA's assistance program for Samoa focuses primarily on Education and Training, and to a lesser extent on Private Sector Development, Public Sector Strengthening, and Health. The EU is involved in a microproject which supports education, water supply, agriculture, fisheries, community development and tourism initiatives.

VI. Cofinancing and Catalyzing External Resources

34. The ADB has played and continues to play a strong catalytic role in strengthening of macroeconomic analysis, planning, and policy making capacity of Government institutions through its program with the TD (with parallel AusAID financing). As such, the ADB is providing critical support at the focal point of Samoa's reform program with consequent impact on both macro-economic and sectoral efficiencies which in turn provides an improved policy framework for donors' aid programs in Samoa.

35. The proposed education sector loan will also be coordinated with Australian assistance to the Education Department for institutional capacity building and policy formulation. There is a good opportunity for additional cooperation between donors in the education sector. To this end, close coordination with JICA, NZODA, and the EU will be maintained during processing and implementation of this loan and efforts will be made to increase the level of official cofinancing in this area. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) has also expressed interest to provide financing assistance to the education sector, possibly in a cofinancing arrangement with the ADB.

36. The proposed sewerage and drainage project will be coordinated with the AusAID financed capacity building of the Samoa Water Authority and the preparation of a Pacific island Economic Report on Samoa will also include AusAID's participation.

37. There is also an opportunity for cofinancing with the IFC under the proposed *Small Business Development* project as IFC has been identified as a possible source of funds for setting up a venture capital fund under this project.

VII. Asian Development Bank's Operational Program

38. During the period 2000 - 2002, the ADB has programmed four loans totaling \$28 million and 7 TAs totaling \$3.65 million. Priority is being given to developing the education sector, to support policy reforms that will improve the quality of education at primary and secondary levels, as well as improving vocational training. Loans will also be made available for augmentation of power supplies, urban sewerage, and for small business development. The proposed lending level to Samoa over the next three years is considered appropriate given: (i) the country's very credible performance in pursuing its economic reform program with a strong degree of ownership; (ii) the satisfactory institutional and fiscal absorptive capacity; (iii) the fact that the ADB is a leading donor in Samoa and that its ongoing and proposed program will continue to have a major impact on the sustained implementation of the Government's reform program both at the macro and sector levels; and (iv) the Government's strong ownership of the program and its commitment to significant policy dialogue. The proposed lending program for the period is summarized in Table 1. A detailed listing of proposed projects in the pipeline is found in Appendix 4 and a breakdown by type and sector in Appendix 5. Project profiles of 2000 projects are in Appendix 6.

Table 1. Lending and Technical Assistance Program, 2000-2002: An Overview

A. Public Sector Lending Program

	1998 (Actual)		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	(No.)	(\$million)	(No.)	(\$million)	(No.)	(\$million)	(No.)	(\$million)	(No.)	(\$million)
Lending Program ^a	1	7.5	-	-	2	9.0	-	-	-	-
ADF	1	7.5	-	-	2	9.0	-	-	-	-
OCR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lending Pipeline ^b	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	19.0	1	15.0
ADF	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	19.0	1	15.0
OCR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

B. Technical Assistance Program

	1998 (Actual)		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	(No.)	(\$'000)	(No.)	(\$'000)	(No.)	(\$'000)	(No.)	(\$'000)	(No.)	(\$'000)
TA Program ^a	3	2,025.0	5	1,200	3	1,700.0	-	-	-	-
TA Pipeline ^b	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1,600.0	1	350.0

^a The Program is comprised of the firm projects.

^b The Pipeline consists of the Program (firm projects) and standby projects. In 2001 and 2002, there is no distinction between firm and standby.

VIII. Economic and Sector Work Program

29. Economic and sector work will continue to be carried out under the ongoing FSPL and associated technical assistance as well as the TA for Strengthening Capacity for Macroeconomic Analysis, Planning and Policy Formulation (phases III and IV). Additional sector work will be undertaken as part of the preparation of the proposed small business development project. Significant economic and sector work will be carried out under the proposed Pacific Island Economic Report for Samoa, which will constitute a major input in the ongoing policy dialogue, and will be particularly useful for development of future strategies of assistance to Samoa.

IX. Local Cost Financing

30. In line with the ADB's new Graduation Policy, Samoa remains a Group A country and as such, continues to be eligible to borrow from the ADB's Asian Development Fund (ADF) resources. The percentage of local financing, however, will be subject to proper justifications based on country performance in domestic resource mobilisation, the balance of payments situation, and the sectors of ADB involvement. In this regard, the Government's considerable progress in the efficient management of public resources deserves recognition.

SAMOA
COUNTRY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Item	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 ^a
A. Income and Growth						
1. GDP per Capita (dollars, current)	1,141.0	1,165.0	1,295.0	1,400.0	1,288.0	1,355.0
2. GDP Growth (% in constant prices)	-3.7	6.9	6.2	1.5	1.6	2.5
Agriculture % of GDP	18.4	20.0	19.0	17.6	18.4	
Industry % of GDP	30.7	29.3	28.0	27.2	23.7	
Services % of GDP	41.3	41.5	43.7	45.1	47.4	
Public Administration	9.7	9.3	9.3	10.1	10.5	
B. Saving and Investment (current market prices)						
	(percent of GDP)					
1. Gross Domestic Investment	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Gross Domestic Saving	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. Money and Inflation						
	(annual percent change)					
1. Consumer Prices (annual average)	18.4	1.0	5.4	6.9	2.2	2.2
2. Broad Money (M2)	12.9	21.8	5.1	13.2	5.0	13.0
D. Government Finance						
	(percent of GDP)					
1. Total Revenue	38.7	46.5	50.7	41.9	37.6	42.0
2. Total Expenditure and Net Lending	47.0	54.0	49.2	39.5	35.5	42.0
3. Overall Surplus/Deficit (-)	-10.0	-7.4	1.6	2.4	2.1	0.0
E. Balance of Payments						
1. Merchandise Trade Balance (% of GDP)	-41.1	-43.3	-41.6	36.4	35.4	40-45
2. Current Account Balance (% of GDP)	-10.3	-8.7	-5.2	-3.6	-2.8	5-7.5
3. Export (\$) growth (annual percent change)	-46.1	143.5	14.5	50.8	60.6	5-10
4. Import (\$) growth (annual percent change)	-23.0	12.4	6.9	5.1	11.5	25-30
F. External Payments Indicators						
1. International Reserves (billion dollars, end of period)	42.0	45.9	52.0	59.8	58.7	60.0
- months of imports	6.2	6.0	6.3	7.2	7.2	6.0
2. External Debt Service (% of exports of goods & services)	28.4	15.5	9.6	4.8	4.1	4.0
3. External Debt (% of GDP)	75.1	79.5	68.5	64.1	69.1	72.5
Memorandum Items:						
GDP (current prices, \$ million)	187.2	192.2	215.0	233.9	216.5	229.0
GNP (current prices, billion local currency)	471.6	476.6	526.8	601.1	636.4	680.0
Exchange Rate (local currency per US dollar, annual average)	2.52	2.48	2.45	2.57	2.94	2.97

^a Estimates

Source: Treasury Department

SAMOA
COUNTRY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

	1985	1990	1998
POPULATION INDICATORS			
Total Population (thousands)	160.0	162.0	174.8
Annual Population Growth Rate (% change)	0.63	0.60	1.20
SOCIAL INDICATORS			
Total Fertility Rate (births per woman)	...	4.5	4.2
Maternal Mortality Rate (per hundred thousand live births)	...	3.5	7
Infant Mortality Rate (below 1 year; per '000 live births)	51	46	22
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	63	68	66
Female	67
Male	65
Adult Literacy (%)	...	98	96
Primary School Enrollment (% of school age population)	94
Female	94
Secondary School Enrollment (% of school age population)	70
Female	75
Child Malnutrition (% of under age 5 underweight)
Population Below Poverty Line (%)	17
Income Ratio of Highest 20% to Lowest 20%	48
Population with Access to Safe Water (%)	69	...	90
Population with Access to Sanitation (%)	97
Public Education Expenditure as % of GNP	4.1	...	5.6
Public Health Expenditure as % of GDP	3	...	13.3
Human Development Index	...	0.586	0.59
Human Development Global Ranking	...	74	117
Human Poverty Index	8.6
ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS			
Forestry			
Deforestation			
Total Area (Remaining ha.)	158,711
Annual deforestation (ha.)	3,000
Biodiversity			
Nationally protected area			
Area	3,000
Number	5
As % of land area	1
Biosphere reserves			
Area
Number
World Heritage sites (number)			
Wetlands of international importance			
Area
Number
Land Use			
Cropland; permanent pasture (ha.)	116,000
Air Pollution (Ambient concentrations)			
Particulates
SO ₂
Water Pollution (concentration of pollutants in water bodies)			
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)
Global Environmental Problems			
CO ₂ emissions (total and per capita)

Source: Government Statistics, Pacific Human Development Report 1999.

SAMOA
PORTFOLIO PERFORMANCE

Table 1 : Implementation, Disbursement Performance and Postevaluation Results
Public Sector Projects only
(as of 31 December 1998)

A. Project Portfolio ^b	Net Loan Amount \$ million %		Rating (No.) ^a											
			Total		Implementation Progress				Development Objectives					
			No.	%	HS	S	PS	U	HS	S	PS	U		
Agriculture and Natural Resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance and Industry	7.7	100.0	1	100.0	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Social Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport and Communications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others/Multisector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7.7	100.0	1	100.0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

B. Disbursements ^c	OCR	ADF	Total
(1) Total funds available for withdrawal (\$ mn, active loans only)	-	16.40	16.40
(2) Disbursed amount (\$ mn, cumulative, active loans only)	-	12.72	12.72
(3) Percentage disbursed [(2)/(1)] (%)	-	77.55	77.55
(4) Disbursements (\$mn, active loans only, latest year)	-	4.28	4.28
(5) Disbursement ratio (%) ^d	-	54.82	54.82
C. Net Transfer of Resources ^e (\$ million)	OCR	ADF	Total
Net transfer in 1995	-	2.60	2.60
Net transfer in 1996	-	0.97	0.97
Net transfer in 1997	-	1.48	1.48
Net transfer in 1998	-	2.38	2.38

D. Post-Evaluated Projects	1968 - 1977		1978 - 1987		1988 - 1998		1968 - 1998			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
1. Postevaluation Rating (as of 31 December 1998)										
Rated Generally Successful (GS)	1	100.0	3	37.5	-	-	4	30.8		
Rated Partly Successful (PS)	-	-	4	50.0	2	50.0	6	46.2		
Rated Unsuccessful (US)	-	-	1	12.5	2	50.0	3	23.1		
No Rating	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total	1	100.0	8	100.0	4	100.0	13	100.0		
2. Postevaluation Rating by Sector 1968-88 (as of 31 December 1998)	GS		PS		US		NR		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture and Natural Resources	1	25.0	1	16.7	2	66.7	-	-	4	30.8
Energy	1	25.0	1	16.7	-	-	-	-	2	15.4
Finance and Industry	-	-	4	66.7	-	-	-	-	4	30.8
Social Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport and Communications	2	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	15.4
Others/Multisector	-	-	-	-	1	33.3	-	-	1	7.7
Total	4	100.0	6	100.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	13	100.0

^a HS: Highly satisfactory; S: Satisfactory; PS: Partially satisfactory; U: Unsatisfactory

^b Excludes loans closed during the year.

^c Excludes loans closed during the year without disbursement.

^d Disbursement Ratio is defined as the ratio of the total disbursement in a given year over the net loan amount available at the beginning of the year plus the loan amounts of newly approved loans which have become effective. "Net loan amount at the beginning of the year" includes all effective loans at the beginning of the year. "Loan amounts of newly approved loans which have become effective" includes loans approved before and after the beginning of the year that have become effective after the beginning of the year.

^e Includes private sector projects for countries with private sector operations.

Source : OPO (A), CTD (B & C), OEO (D)

SAMOA
PORTFOLIO PERFORMANCE

Table 2: Status of Project Implementation
Public Sector Projects Only
(As of 31 December 1998)

Sector ^a	Project Title	Net Loan Amount		Approval Date (mm/yy)	Effectivity Date (mm/yy)	Closing Date		Physical Progress (% complete)	Cum Contract Awards (\$ million)	Cumulative Disbursement (\$ million)	Project Performance Rating ^b	
		OCR (\$ million)	ADF			Original (mm/yy)	Revised (mm/yy)				Implementation Progress	Development Objective
I&F	Loan No. 1608-SAM Financial Sector Program	-	7.66	Feb-98	Jun-98	Jun-01	-	-	4.00	3.98	S	S
Total		0.00	7.66						4.00	3.98		

^a Sector:

AGR: Agriculture & Natural Resources

ENY: Energy

SOC: Social Infrastructure

I&F: Industry and Finance

T&C: Transport and Communications

OTH: Multisector/Others

^b HS: Highly satisfactory; S: Satisfactory; PS: Partially satisfactory; U: Unsatisfactory

Note: Excludes loans closed during the year.

SAMOA
OVERALL EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

External Source (\$ million)	Past 3-5 Years (annual average)		1998 Approvals	
	Loan/Credit	TA	Loan/Credit	TA
A. Multilateral Assistance				
Bank	...	...	7.50	2.26
UNDP	...	...	...	...
World Bank	...	...	...	...
Subtotal	0.00	0.00	7.5	2.3
B. Bilateral Assistance				
Australia	...	...	...	...
Canada	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...
United States	...	...	...	...
Subtotal	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0
Total	0.00	0.00	7.5	2.3
Memo Items:				
External Assistance as % of Current Expenditures				
External Assistance as % of Capital Expenditures				

Sources: Update awaited from Government of Samoa.

SAMOA
LENDING PIPELINE AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, 2000-2002
(Amounts in \$ million)

Sector/Project Name	Strategic Dev't Objectives ^a		Responsible Division	Year of PPTA	PROJECT COST					
	Primary	Secondary			TOTAL	Bank			Gov't	Cofinancing (Others)
						OCR	ADF	Total		
2000 FIRM LOANS										
Social Infrastructure										
1. Education Sector										
<i>Subtotal</i>	HD		POHQ	1998/99	11.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	1.0	5.0
					11.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	1.0	5.0
Finance										
1. Small Business Development										
<i>Subtotal</i>	ECO		POHQ	2001	5.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	1.0	0.0
					5.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	1.0	0.0
Total					16.0	0.0	9.0	9.0	2.0	5.0
2001 LOAN PIPELINE										
Energy										
1. Afulilo Augmentation										
<i>Subtotal</i>	ECO		POHQ	1994	4.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
					4.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
Social Infrastructure (Standby)										
1. Sewerage and Drainage										
<i>Subtotal</i>	ECO	ENV	POHQ	1995	15.0	0.0	15.0	15.0	0.0	0.0
					15.0	0.0	15.0	15.0	0.0	0.0
Total					19.0	0.0	19.0	19.0	0.0	0.0
2002 LOAN PIPELINE										
Social Infrastructure										
1. Sewerage and Drainage										
<i>Subtotal</i>	ECO	ENV	POHQ	1995	15.0	0.0	15.0	15.0	0.0	0.0
					15.0	0.0	15.0	15.0	0.0	0.0
Total					15.0	0.0	15.0	15.0	0.0	0.0

^a ECO = Economic Growth; HD = Human Development; POV = Poverty Reduction; WID = Women in Development; and ENV = Environmental Protection.

SAMOA
LENDING PIPELINE AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, 2000-2002

Sector/Project Name	Responsible Division	Type of TA	Amount (\$'000)		
			Bank	Others	Total
2000 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM					
Finance and Industry					
1. Small Business Development Support	POHQ	AD	500.0		500.0
	Subtotal		<u>500.0</u>		<u>500.0</u>
Social Infrastructure					
1. Capacity Building in Urban Planning and Urban Management	POHQ	AD	600.0		600.0
2. Education Sector Support	POHQ	AD	600.0		600.0
	Subtotal		<u>1,200.0</u>		<u>1,200.0</u>
Total			<u>1,700.0</u>		<u>1,700.0</u>
2001 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM					
Social Infrastructure					
1. Capacity Building in Sewerage Management	POHQ	AD	400.0		400.0
	Subtotal		<u>400.0</u>		<u>400.0</u>
Finance					
1. Economic Sector Planning and Management	POHQ	AD	600.0		600.0
2. Development of Non-banking Financial Institutions	POHQ	PP	600.0		600.0
	Subtotal		<u>1,200.0</u>		<u>1,200.0</u>
Total			<u>1,600.0</u>		<u>1,600.0</u>
2002 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM					
Energy					
1. Savaii Power Development	POHQ	AD	350.0		350.0
	Subtotal		<u>350.0</u>		<u>350.0</u>
Total			<u>350.0</u>		<u>350.0</u>

SAMOA
LENDING PROGRAM BY TYPE AND SECTOR, 2000-2002

Classification	2000 (Firm)		2001-2002	
	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a
By Type				
A. Economic Growth	1	50.0	1	50.0
B. Projects Directly Aimed at Social Concerns	1	50.0		0.0
C. Projects Directly Aimed at Environmental Concerns		0.0		0.0
D. Economic Growth-oriented Projects with Social and/or Environmental Concerns		0.0	1	50.0
Total	2	100.0	2	100.0
By Sector				
A. Agriculture and Natural Resources		0.0		0.0
B. Energy		0.0	1	50.0
C. Finance	1	50.0		0.0
D. Transport and Communications		0.0		0.0
E. Social Infrastructure	1	50.0	1	50.0
F. Others/Multisector		0.0		0.0
Total	2	100.0	2	100.0

^a rounded off

SAMOA

PROJECT PROFILE				
1. Project Name: Education Sector			2. Sector/Subsector: Social Infrastructure/Education	
3. Dev. Objective: Primary: HD Secondary:				
4. Rationale: The Government's Education Strategies and Policies for 1995-2005 acknowledges that the education system does not always meet the needs of either the rural or urban community. While the primary school participation rate is high, education facilities are deteriorating and access to secondary education remains limited. Many aspects of the education system including the curriculum, vocational training and institutional capacity of the Education Department (ED) are also deficient. The main objective of the project is to improve the overall quality of education services and promote private sector demand driven skills development. The project will be implemented in cooperation with AusAID whose assistance focuses on strategic planning policy formulation and management.			5. Beneficiary Participation in Formulation: Participation of major stakeholders including parents associations, village groups and church schools will be encouraged. Consultation and coordination with other donors in the sector particularly AusAID will be carried out.	
6. Objectives and Scope: The Bank project will be in the form of Sector Lending to provide flexibility in the implementation of priority sub-projects. The project will implement a number of infrastructure improvements to support key policy reforms and strategic actions in the sector to: (i) alleviate overcrowded conditions in selected primary and secondary schools by upgrading school buildings and support facilities; (ii) upgrade the quality of the curriculum through expansion of classroom, vocational training, laboratory and other facilities; (iii) improve access to higher quality senior secondary education and vocational training for both urban and rural population; and (iv) improve efficiency of managing and delivering education services.				
7. Estimated Cost & Financing Plan (\$):			Remarks	
Loan Project Cost (\$m)				
Financing (Source)	FC	LC	Total	
Bank	5.0	0.0	5.0	
Cofinancing	5.0		5.0	
Borrower	0.0	1.0	1.0	
Total	10.0	1.0	11.0	
8. Estimated Benefits and Beneficiary Groups: Direct beneficiaries will be the people of Samoa, particularly in the rural areas where the delivery of education services is often not at par with that of the urban centers.				
9. Executing Agency: Department of Education			10. Project Implementation Period: Start: 2000 End: 2004	
11. Environment Category: C			12. Processing Year: 2000	

SAMOA

PROJECT PROFILE					
1. Project Name: Small Business Development			2. Sector/Subsector: Finance		
3. Dev. Objective: Primary: ECO Secondary:			5. Beneficiary Participation in Formulation: Consultations will be conducted with relevant Government departments, Development Bank of Samoa, commercial banks, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders in the process of the TA Fact-Finding and implementation.		
4. Rationale: Small business is a key to private sector development. Its growth is limited, partly due to the limited business opportunities, shortages in equity financing and long terms debt financing. The project will help promote small business development through establishment of venture capital fund, dedicated credit line and guarantee facilities, a pilot microcredit scheme and capacity building in business advisory services.					
6. Objectives and Scope: The TA project will include: (i) small business development; (ii) pilot microcredit scheme; (iii) equity participation in venture capital fund; and (iv) capacity building in business advisory.					
7. Estimated Cost & Financing Plan (\$):			Remarks		
Loan Project Cost (\$million)					
Financing (Source)	FC	LC			Total
Bank	4.0	0.0			4.0
Cofinancing	0.0	0.0			0.0
Borrower	0.0	1.0			1.0
Total	4.0	1.0	5.0		
8. Estimated Benefits and Beneficiary Groups: The project, will assist in sustainable small business development in Samoa. The project will benefit small entrepreneurs and will generate new employment opportunities strengthening the basis for a sustainable economic growth.					
9. Executing Agency: Treasury Department			9. Project Implementation Period: Start: 2000 End: 2001		
11. Environment Category: C			12. Processing Year: 2000		

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

**COUNTRY ASSISTANCE PLAN
(2000-2002)
PIPELINE UPDATE**

SAMOA

June 2000

SAMOA
LENDING PIPELINE AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, 2000-2002
(Amounts in \$ million)

Sector/Project Name	Strategic Dev't Objectives ^a		Responsible Division	Year of PPTA	PROJECT COST					
	Primary	Secondary			TOTAL	Bank			Gov't	Cofinancing (Others)
						OCR	ADF	Total		
2000 FIRM LOANS										
Social Infrastructure 1. Education Sector Project <i>Subtotal</i>	HD		POHQ	1998/99	11.0	0.0	7.0	5.0	1.0	5.0
					11.0	0.0	7.0	5.0	1.0	5.0
Finance and Industry 1. Small Business Development <i>Subtotal</i>	ECO		POHQ	2001	5.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	1.0	0.0
					5.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	1.0	0.0
Total					16.0	0.0	11.0	9.0	2.0	5.0
2001 LOAN PIPELINE										
Energy 1. Afulilo Power Augmentation <i>Subtotal</i>	ECO		POHQ	1994	4.0	0.0	5.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
					4.0	0.0	5.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
Total					4.0	0.0	5.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
2002 LOAN PIPELINE										
Agriculture and Natural Resources 1. Agriculture Development and Agro-Processing <i>Subtotal</i>	ECO	ENV	POHQ	1995	15.0	0.0	4.0	15.0	0.0	0.0
					15.0	0.0	4.0	15.0	0.0	0.0
Total					15.0	0.0	4.0	15.0	0.0	0.0

^a ECO = Economic Growth; HD = Human Development; POV = Poverty Reduction; WID = Women in Development; and ENV = Environmental Protection.

SAMOA
LENDING PIPELINE AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, 2000-2002

Sector/Project Name	Responsible Division	Type of TA	Amount (\$'000)		
			Bank	Others	Total
2000 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM					
Finance and Industry					
1. Small Business Development Support	POHQ	AD	400.0	0.0	400.0
Subtotal			<u>400.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>400.0</u>
Social Infrastructure					
1. Urban Planning and Management	POHQ	AD	500.0	0.0	500.0
2. Education Sector Support*	POHQ	AD	820.0	0.0	820.0
Subtotal			<u>1,320.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>1,320.0</u>
Total			<u>1,720.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>1,720.0</u>
2001 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM					
Finance and Industry					
1. Development of Non-banking Financial Institutions	POHQ	PP	300.0	0.0	300.0
Subtotal			<u>300.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>300.0</u>
Energy					
1. Loss Assessment for Electricity Power Corporation	POHQ	AD	100.0	0.0	100.0
2. Telecommunications Sector Study	POHQ	AD	200.0	0.0	200.0
Subtotal			<u>300.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>300.0</u>
Social Infrastructure					
1. Implementation of Privatization Strategy Phase II	POHQ	AD	300.0	0.0	300.0
2. Household Income Survey for Poverty Assessment	POHQ	AD	100.0	0.0	100.0
Subtotal			<u>400.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>400.0</u>
Total			<u>1,000.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>1,000.0</u>
2002 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM					
Social Infrastructure					
1. Telecommunications and Information Technology	POHQ	PP	300.0	0.0	300.0
Subtotal			<u>300.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>300.0</u>
Others					
1. Economic Sector Planning and Management	POHQ	AD	600.0	0.0	600.0
Subtotal			<u>600.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>600.0</u>
Total			<u>900.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>900.0</u>

*Approved