

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

COUNTRY STRATEGY AND PROGRAM UPDATE (2003-2005)

SAMOA

July 2002

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 30 June 2002)

Currency Unit	–	tala (ST)
ST1.00	=	\$0.3085
\$1.00	=	ST3.2415

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AusAID	–	Australian Agency for International Development
CBS	–	Central Bank of Samoa
DBS	–	Development Bank of Samoa
GDP	–	gross domestic product
HDI	–	Human Development Index
PFMA	–	Public Finance Management Act
RETA	–	regional technical assistance
SDS	–	Strategy for the Development of Samoa
SNPF	–	Samoa National Provident Fund
TA	–	technical assistance
TD	–	Treasury Department

NOTE

The fiscal year (FY) of the Government ends on 30 June. FY before a calendar year denotes the year in which the fiscal year ends.

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I. COUNTRY STRATEGY

1. The three-pronged strategy of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for Samoa, which was formulated in accordance with the Pacific Strategy for the New Millennium, supports and is consistent with the Government's development strategy. First, the ADB strategy aims to support initiatives that foster good governance. This is accomplished through a program of assistance to build capacity for sound economic and public sector management, support financial reforms, and facilitate privatization and performance improvement of public bodies. Second, the strategy aims to help the Government improve living standards and reduce income disparity through improved equity and access to quality education for all Samoans. And third, the strategy aims at promoting private sector growth and generating employment opportunities through (i) assistance in the establishment of a sound policy framework to create an enabling environment for private sector development; (ii) supporting infrastructure improvement projects and programs in support of private sector growth; and (iii) assistance geared directly at the development of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises. Appendix 1 summarizes the strategy statement.

II. CURRENT DEVELOPMENT TRENDS AND ISSUES

A. Recent Political and Social Developments

2. The stable political environment, combined with vigorous economic growth and inclusive social development strategies, has contributed towards achieving the country's development goals. There are growing concerns about rising inequality between rural and urban areas, but overall, poverty is far from endemic in the country. With a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.590, the country scores relatively well on the achievement of social development goals. Adult literacy rates for both genders (96%) and gross enrollment rates for the primary (94%) and secondary (70%) levels are high by Pacific Developing Member Country standards. Infant mortality (22 per 1,000 births), under-5 mortality (35 per 1,000 births) and maternal mortality (70 per 100,000 births) rates are among the lowest in the region. Gender equality is not a major issue, although women generally outscore men on both the human development and poverty indexes. A large majority of the population (90%) have access to safe water. While environmental impact assessment legislation has been drafted and is scheduled to be presented to Parliament in 2002, the increasing pressure on the country's marine, forest, and land resources will require sound environmental management.

B. Economic Assessment and Outlook

3. Real gross domestic product (GDP) growth was 6.5% in 2001 compared with 6.9% the previous year. Growth was generally broad based including rapid growth in construction, transport and communication, electricity and water, and hotel and restaurants. Fishing continued its expansion with the introduction of new, larger capacity fishing vessels. However, agricultural produce suffered a decline of 12.2%, as subsistence production fell and efforts to diversify production for export continued to prove unsuccessful. Tourist arrivals for the first 9 months of 2001 were marginally down compared with the corresponding period in 2000, this was aggravated with the tragic events of 11 September 2001. Tourism earnings however were less affected, as spending per tourist rose. The acceleration in the rate of output growth was accompanied by an increase in the inflation rate to 4.0%, which was above the central bank target of a maximum 3%.

4. Total export revenue in 2001 was 11.1% over the corresponding period in 2000 in US dollar terms because of a surge in fresh fish exports and growth in garments exports. Imports were 21.1% higher, with most of the rise accounted for by nonpetroleum private sector imports. The merchandise trade deficit consequently rose to about \$113 million. Gross earnings from tourism rose, and private remittances were up, but the current account was in a deficit, reaching 3.1% of GDP in 2001. Thus, despite an increase in the capital account surplus, the balance of payments was in overall deficit. In 2001, the net foreign assets declined and provided 4.1 months cover of imports, compared with 5.7 months in 2000. In terms of percentage of GDP, the external public debt declined from 64.2% to 58.9% in 2001. Debt servicing costs were 18.5% of merchandise exports and 1.6% of total foreign exchange revenue at the same time. During 2001, the effective exchange rate of the tala remained stable in both nominal and real terms.

5. The budget deficit widened to 2.3% of GDP in FY2001 compared with 0.7% in FY2000. Tax revenue rose 11.5% as a result of continued rapid GDP and import growth, and external grants increased by 15%. Current expenditure declined by 3%, with the wage bill falling despite a 5% civil service wage rise from 1 January 2001, and with a reallocation away from general services towards education, senior citizen pensions, and public works. A current surplus equivalent to 3.9% of GDP was recorded. Development expenditure increased by 53.6%, and approximately 30% of the overall deficit was financed externally through soft loans, and 70% domestically. This relatively heavy reliance on domestic financing resulted from delays in external loans.

6. The broad money supply increased by 9.2% in 2001. Net foreign assets were down by about 6.0%, so that the growth was accounted for by an expansion in net domestic assets. The Government decreased its net deposits with the banking system, while credit to the private sector increased by 14.4%. The weighted average lending rate of commercial banks fell from 12.15% at the end of 2000 to 11.57% in December 2001, and the average deposit rate rose from 4.40% to 4.5%, thus reducing the interest rate spread from 7.75% to 7.07%. The central bank continued to use the issue of its own securities as the main monetary policy instrument.

7. Provided the economy is not subject to severe external shocks, the outlook is for growth in 2002 and 2003 at rates in the 4-5% range. This expansion will be driven by ongoing and new construction projects, and by fisheries expansion, with some support from a limited revival in agricultural production. Manufacturing will also continue to register strong growth as garment production expands further, and copra processing activity revives. However, a slowdown in tourism-related sectors is expected. The greater challenge to sustaining growth in the longer-term will depend on the possibility for further mobilization of domestic factors of production including land. Inflation is forecast to be around 2-3%. Growth in exports and private remittances is expected to prevent a blowout in the current account deficit as a result of import growth.

8. In FY2002, an overall deficit of 2.6% of GDP is budgeted as the Government continues to implement a strategy of current surpluses and development expenditure funded by external concessional loans. Total revenue and grants are projected to rise by 3.2% over the 2001 level, while current expenditure is budgeted to be 9.7% higher, with a freeze on all salary increments imposed in order to contain the wage bill and permit greater nonpersonnel expenditure. The current surplus is projected to fall to 1.7% of GDP. Development expenditure is projected to remain close to the 2000 level.

9. The outlook for the Samoan economy following the events of 11 September 2001 and their impact on sectors engaged in exports and tourism is mixed. The Central Bank of Samoa (CBS) is adopting a cautious approach by not changing its policy settings for the moment and is closely monitoring the situation. The expansionary government budget for FY2001, combined with the continuation of an accommodative monetary policy, is expected to generate further growth in the economy. On the other hand, the resultant growth in domestic demand and the anticipated increase in the price of petroleum products are expected to continue to raise the annual rate of inflation as well as reducing the level of international reserves.

10. The major policy challenge for the Government is to ensure the maintenance of macroeconomic stability while promoting structural change and private investments to generate economic growth. An expansionary fiscal policy and an accommodative monetary policy stance contributed to the rapid economic expansion in 2001, and careful monitoring is needed to avoid undesirable balance of payments and inflationary pressures. The central bank considered tightening the money supply in the second half of the year, but this was deferred in view of the events of 11 September. The central bank also lowered the target for foreign exchange reserves to the level of 4 months compared with 6 months import cover in the previous year.

11. The process of achieving full compliance with requirements of the World Trade Organization and the Pacific Island Countries Trade Agreement continues. Improving delivery of public services also continues through performance-oriented planning and management. The key activity in furthering public service reform in 2001 was the beginning of a comprehensive functional review of all departments.

C. Implications for Country Strategy and Program

12. The ADB strategy for Samoa supports the Government's recently released Strategy for the Development of Samoa, 2002-2004 (SDS)¹ under the theme of *Opportunity for All*. The vision of the Government expressed in the SDS recognizes the socioeconomic conditions and challenges facing the country and emphasizes the need to maintain a competitive economic environment with sustained economic growth, to continue to improve education and health, and to strengthen cultural and traditional values. In support of this vision, the SDS has identified a number of key strategic areas. The strategies aim to maintain macroeconomic stability, promote private sector development and employment generation, improve education and health standards, improve opportunities for the development of tourism and the agriculture sector, improve infrastructure and services, and enhance public sector efficiency.

13. The Public Finance Management Act of 2001 (PFMA) was passed in September 2001 and became effective in October 2001. The PFMA adopts many modern public finance principles and practices. However, a quick perusal of the PFMA discloses some key issues that need to be further considered prior to its full implementation to ensure that its objectives are realized, particularly reconciliation of budget and financial reporting processes, and the role of the auditor general in internal control. Assistance in these areas is needed and has been included in the ADB program of assistance for 2003 to support the effective implementation of the PFMA, and therefore to foster good governance.

¹ The SDS covers a 3-year period, it replaces the biannual Statement of Economic Strategies (SES) which have been issued by the Government since 1996.

14. Samoa's transition to a more liberalized, more efficient financial market in 1997 has enabled the creation of a sound and stable macroeconomic framework.² This was accomplished by giving market forces and the private sector an enhanced role in financial sector development. Significant progress and improvements have been made within the domain of both the public and private sectors. Commercial banks are experiencing unprecedented growth in their lending portfolio and business transactions.³ Both the Development Bank of Samoa (DBS) and the Samoa National Provident Fund (SNPF) are working towards improved financial performance and are reporting improved operational efficiencies and higher service levels. The establishment of another insurance company (Colonial Mutual Life Assurance) is also reflective of the strong economic growth and opportunities that exist. Continued assistance through ongoing capacity building of financial and business advisory intermediaries, and implementation of state-owned enterprise reforms,⁴ as well as the loan for small business development,⁵ are important to maintain the momentum of the reforms, and support private sector-led growth.

III. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COUNTRY STRATEGY AND PROGRAM

A. Progress Toward a Poverty Partnership Agreement

15. The poverty partnership agreement seeks the Government's commitment to better define and assess the concept of poverty, design appropriate strategies to reduce poverty and incorporate these strategies into the country's development plans, consistent with Government's priorities. The Government's current priority and ADB's proposed assistance program are generally in line with the thrust for poverty reduction. A draft of the poverty partnership agreement has been provided to the Government for consideration.

16. Assessment of progress towards achieving the Millenium Development Goals is made difficult by the paucity of data on selected indicators (Appendix 2, Table A2.1). ADB's ongoing TA for preparation of a household income and expenditure survey⁶ will help develop an appropriate perspective on poverty and improve the Government's database for policy analysis. The study will provide up-to-date analysis of the causes of economic and social inequalities and regional disparities. The economic, and poverty and social indicators are presented in Appendix 2, Tables A2.2 and A2.3, respectively. Strategies for poverty reduction will be more closely examined using participatory approaches under the ongoing regional technical assistance (RETA) for poverty consultation workshops.⁷

17. Progress in achieving the Millenium Development Goals in the social area will require sustained public investment in the education, health, and water and sanitation sectors, hence ADB's social infrastructure program focus on education and the environment. This includes a

² The transition was supported by the ADB-funded Loan No. 1608-SAM(SF): *Financial Sector Program Loan*, approved on 19 February 1998 for \$7.5 million and related TA No. 2788-SAM: *Implementation of Privatization Strategy*, approved on 7 June 1997 for \$600,000, and TA 2989-SAM: *Institutional Strengthening of Government Financial Institutions*, approved 19 February 1998 for \$950,000.

³ Credit to the private sector grew by 18.8% in FY2001 and is projected to increase to 20.0% in FY2002.

⁴ ADB. 2000. *Technical Assistance to Samoa for Capacity Building of Financial and Business Advisory Intermediaries*. Manila; ADB. 2001. *Technical Assistance to Samoa for Implementation of State Owned Enterprise Reforms*. Manila.

⁵ ADB. 2000. *Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors on a Proposed Loan to Samoa for Small Business Development*. Manila.

⁶ ADB. 2000. *Technical Assistance to Samoa for Household Income and Expenditure Survey for Socio-economic Equity Assessment*. Manila.

⁷ ADB. 2001. *Technical Assistance for Consultation Workshops on Poverty Reduction Strategies in Selected Pacific Developing Member Countries*. Manila.

second loan for education and youth development programmed for 2004, and a sewerage and drainage project programmed for 2003. Overall progress in achieving the social goals will need to be assessed on the basis of the updated HDI by the United Nations Development Programme planned for 2003.

18. To promote sound environmental management and sustainability, the National Environmental Management Strategy, which was first formulated in 1993, needs to be updated and reactivated (Appendix 2, Table A2.4). ADB's new Pacific regional environmental strategy, planned for 2003, will aim at integrating environmental standards in government policy-making procedures and investment decisions. The proposed RETA for Pacific region environmental strategy will include Samoa.

B. Progress in the Country Strategy and Program Focus Areas

19. Implementation of the economic and public sector reform program continued in 2001, and the Government's commitment to ongoing reforms was reaffirmed in the SDS, which emphasizes the need for sustained economic growth, better education and health, and revitalized cultural and traditional values. Particular emphasis was placed on rural development through investment in economic infrastructure and social services, revitalization of village agriculture and fisheries, small business development, and support for community services. Further ADB technical assistance to economic and sector planning will include an examination of the means to facilitate greater factor mobilization including land.

20. The new PFMA provides the legal framework for improved fiscal governance, and the Public Bodies (Performance and Accountability) Act of 2001 likewise proposes the legal framework for better corporate performance and governance of public bodies. The ADB-financed Financial Sector Program provided the framework for these legislative changes.⁸ A major issue facing the Government is the question of privatization of Polynesian Airlines. The national carrier has experienced significant operating losses and was provided with a capital infusion totaling ST20 million (\$6.7 million) in supplementary appropriations in FY2001 and in the FY2002 budget. Additionally, the first step in improving the commercial legal environment was taken with the passage of a Companies Act of 2001, which replaces the outmoded Companies Act of 1955. In the area of financial sector reform, the Financial Institutions Act of 1996 was amended to place nonbank financial intermediaries (notably SNPF, DBS, and insurance companies) under CBS supervision. Both these acts were introduced as a result of work carried out under the ADB-financed Financial Sector Program Loan (footnote 8). The Government also moved to improve regulation and supervision of the Offshore Finance Center by introducing amendments to the 1987 Offshore Banking Act.

C. Highlights in Coordination of External Funding and Partnership Arrangements

21. ADB has played and continues to play a strong catalytic role in strengthening of the macroeconomic analysis, planning, and policy-making capacity of government institutions through its program of capacity building with the Treasury Department (TD), with parallel financing from the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID). As such, ADB is providing critical support at the focal point of Samoa's reform program, with consequent impact on both macroeconomic and sector efficiencies, which in turn provides an improved policy framework for external aid programs in Samoa.

⁸ ADB. 1998. *Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors on a Proposed Loan to Samoa for Financial Sector Program Loan*. Manila.

22. The ongoing education sector loan also provides an excellent opportunity for coordination and exchange at the policy level with the important external assistance agencies in the sector, including AusAID, the New Zealand Overseas Development Agency, the Japanese International Cooperation Agency, and the European Union Commission.

23. The Government plays a very active role in coordination of external funding. Consultations on the overall state of economic development such as those held in 2001 for preparation of the SDS, and minisummits with strong sector focus such as the one on education and health held in 1999, are organized by the Government to obtain the view of a wide range of stakeholders. These consultations and minisummits are generally followed by aid coordination meetings, which are designed to ensure that adequate external financial assistance is available to complement government funding of the Public Sector Investment Programme, which evolves from the consultative process (Appendix 2, Table A2.5).

IV. PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT ISSUES

A. Portfolio Performance

24. Three ADB-financed loan projects are currently being implemented, including two loans approved in 2000, for the education sector⁹ and small business development,¹⁰ and one loan approved in 2001 for power sector improvement¹¹ (Appendix 2, Table A2.7). Overall, the Education Sector Project is progressing on schedule. The first subproject for the Falefitu Primary School has been substantially completed, and the enrolment has increased by 200 students to approximately 330. Three other subprojects are currently under construction, and tenders for three additional satellite schools have been approved by the Tenders Board. A number of subprojects are currently under preparation, and the collaboration and coordination between the Education Department and the Public Works Department in this area is excellent.

25. The Small Business Development Project was approved on 21 November 2000 and declared effective on 8 June 2001. Some initial delays in project implementation have been experienced mainly due to the complexity of project design and the number and diversity of stakeholders involved. The Government is fully aware of the causes of the delays and is working towards speedy compliance with the remaining conditions for loan disbursement. The Government remains fully committed to the smooth and efficient implementation of this project.

26. The Government and the Electric Power Corporation are taking measures to meet the conditions for loan effectiveness of the Power Sector Improvement Project. The loan agreement was signed on 29 April 2002 but has yet to become effective.

B. Performance Monitoring and Evaluation

27. Under the ADB-financed technical assistance (TA) for macroeconomic planning, management, and policy formulation, special emphasis has been placed on sector and project planning and programming. Special units in TD are responsible for monitoring and evaluating

⁹ ADB. 2000. *Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors on a Proposed Loan to Samoa for the Education Sector Project*. Manila.

¹⁰ ADB. 2000. *Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors on a Proposed Loan to Samoa for the Small Business Development*. Manila.

¹¹ ADB. 2001. *Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors on a Proposed Loan to Samoa for the Power Sector Improvement Project*. Manila.

externally assisted development projects, as well as the Government's own development programs.

V. COUNTRY PERFORMANCE AND ASSISTANCE LEVELS

A. Lending Level Proposed

28. The baseline rolling 3-year lending allocations for Samoa based on country performance indicators, per capita income, and population is \$15.8 million for 2003-2005. The proposed lending program for Samoa for the period is presently \$22 million, including a standby loan of \$10 million in 2005 for the Savaii Hydro Power Project.

29. As a result of its good performance in macroeconomic management; trade and foreign exchange policies; financial sector liberalization; and sound, socially inclusive development policies, Samoa has achieved a relatively high level of sustainable economic growth and human development. However, a number of issues require attention, particularly in the areas of further tariff and tax reform, land reform, and improvement in the management and governance of public sector enterprises. The key parameters determining the level of Asian Development Fund assistance will include continued progress on economic management, and public sector reform. Accordingly, three lending scenarios have been defined. The base case scenario is for an allocation of \$15.8 million in the 2003-2005 period. While the lower case and upper case scenarios for the same period are \$11.0 million and \$20.5 million, respectively (Appendix 2, Table A2.8).

30. For 2003-2005, three loans have been programmed, at an average of \$7 million per year including a standby loan of \$10 million in 2005 for the Savaii Hydropower Project. This represents a possible overprogramming of 30% above the base case scenario for the period, but is generally consistent with the high case scenario. Lending levels will be monitored closely and will be adjusted to reflect the country performance indicators and absorptive capacity of Samoa (Appendix 2, Table A2.9)

B. Nonlending Program

31. In addition to project preparation technical assistance, the nonlending assistance for the period of 2003-2005 focuses on all three pillars of the ADB strategy for Samoa. The nonlending program will assist in capacity building for sound economic and public sector management through the implementation of the Public Finance Management Act. It will assist in improving living standards through capacity building for youth development and will continue to support improved management and efficiency of state-owned enterprises through assistance in management of sewerage systems, and hydropower generation. The TA program for the period totals \$1.8 million for five identified TAs (Appendix 2, Table A2.10).

C. Summary of Changes to Lending and Nonlending Program

32. A number of minor changes to the proposed program of assistance to Samoa were discussed with the Government. Regarding the loan program (i) the loan for the proposed Sewerage and Drainage Project, which was initially planned for 2002, has been deferred to 2003 to allow more detailed preparation; (ii) the loan for Education and Youth Development was deferred to 2004; and (iii) the Savaii Hydropower Project, which was on the program as a standby loan for 2004, has been deferred to 2005. In the TA program (i) a new TA for Implementation of the Public Finance Management Act has been included in the program for

2003, (ii) the Project Preparatory TA for Education and Youth Development has been postponed to 2003; and (iii) a new Advisory TA has been included in the program for 2003 for capacity building in the management of sewerage systems. Concept papers for lending and nonlending products are attached in Appendixes 3 and 4, respectively.

SUMMARY OF ADB'S STRATEGY

Objectives	To build local capacities for sound economic and public sector management	To improve living standards to achieve inclusive social development	To create an enabling environment for private sector development
Strategic Focus/Key Result Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhance capacity of central agency for policy analysis and formulation. - Enhance management of public sector enterprises and agencies. - Improve governance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve quality and accessibility of essential services, particularly education. - Improve the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish sound policy frameworks and support services. - Ensure adequate physical infrastructure to support private sector growth.
Ongoing/Proposed Loans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Power Sector Improvement (2001) - Sewerage and Drainage (2003) - Savaii Hydropower (2005) 		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education Sector (2000) - Education and Youth Development (2004) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small Business Development (2000)
Ongoing/Proposed TAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of Planning and Urban Management Strategy (2002) - Sewerage and Drainage Support (2003) 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic Planning and Management (2002) - Household Income and Expenditure Survey for Socioeconomic Equity Assessment (2001) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education and Youth Development (2003) - Capacity Building for Youth Development (2004) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of state-owned enterprise (SOE) Reform (2001)
Other Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation in regional technical assistance (RETA) on Gender-Sensitive Public Expenditure Management - Participation in RETA 6002 on consultation workshops for poverty reduction strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RETA on Pacific Regional Environment Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation in RETA Private Sector Development Strategy for the Pacific
Target Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poverty assessment prepared in 2002 - Poverty consultation workshop in 2002 - Poverty reduction strategy signed in 2002 - Participation in regional partnership agreement by 2003 - Enhanced capacity of central agencies for better economic management - Plans and budget incorporating special focus on youth/ women - Capacity transfer to line departments - Enhanced management of Electric Power Corporation - Enhanced management of Planning and Urban Management Agency - Enhanced Management of Samoa Water Authority 	<p>Education Sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved access, relevance, and efficiency of primary and secondary education - Commissioning of satellite schools <p>Implementation of Malifa strategy Sewerage and Drainage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved environment for Apia <p>Power Sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved reliability of power services in rural areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved reliability of power services - Increased private sector engagement in the power sector - Increased hydroelectric supply - Enhanced corporate governance, efficiency, and profitability of SOEs - Direct income and employment opportunities created through microfinance and loan guarantee schemes - Micro and small enterprises created

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

Goals and Targets	1990	1995	Latest Year
Goal 1. Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger			
Target 1: Reduce incidence of extreme poverty by half from 1990 to 2015			
People living on below US\$1-a-day, 1985 PPP (%)	—	—	—
Population in poverty (% of population falling below the poverty line)	—	—	48.0 ^a (1997)
Target 2: Reduce the proportion of people who suffer from hunger by half from 1990 to 2015			
Prevalence of child malnutrition (% of children under age 5)	—	—	17.0 (1997)
Goal 2. Achieve Universal Primary Education			
Target 3: Attain 100 percent primary school enrolment by 2015			
Net primary enrollment ratio (% of relevant age group)	—	93.0 (1994-2000) ^b	95.5 (1996)
Goal 3. Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women			
Target 4: Eliminate gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015			
Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education (%)	100.0	—	—
Goal 4. Reduce Child Mortality			
Target 5: Reduce infant and child mortality by two-thirds from 1990 to 2015			
Infant mortality rate (per '000 live births)	27.0	22.0 (1995-97) ^b	21.6 (2000)
		25.0 (1998)	
Under-5 mortality rate (per '000 live births)	—	35.0 (1995-97) ^b	26.0 (2000)
		37.3 (1998)	
Goal 5. Improve Maternal Health			
Target 6: Reduce maternal mortality rate by three-quarters between 1990 and 2015			
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	—	70.0 (1995-97) ^b	43.5 (1998)
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of live births)	—	95.0 (1995-97) ^b	100.0 (1998)

Goals and Targets	1990	1995	Latest Year
Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases			
Target 7: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS			
HIV prevalence rate (% age 15-49 years old)	—	—	—
Contraceptive prevalence rate (% of women aged 15-49)	18.0	30.0 (1995-2000) ^b	42.4 (1999)
Target 8: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the incidence of malaria and other major diseases			
Prevalence of malaria (per 100,000 people)	—	—	—
Prevalence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	—	13.0 (1998)	18.3 (1999)
Goal 7. Ensure Environmental Sustainability			
Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources			
Status of national environmental action plan	—	—	No data
Forest area (% of total land area)	—	47.0 (1993)	37.0 (2000)
Nationally protected areas (% of total land area)	—	—	4.0 (1998)
GDP per unit of energy use (PPP \$ per kg oil equivalent)	—	—	—
Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita metric tons)	—	—	0.8 (1997)
Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water			
Access to safe water (% of population)	—	90.0 (1995-97) ^b	99.0 (1999)
Target 11: By 2010, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers			
Access to sanitation (% of population)	—	97.0 (1995-97) ^b	99.0 (1999)

— = no data available.

PPP = purchasing power parity.

^a As % of households below the food poverty line.

^b Refers to most recent available data within the stated period.

Sources: ADB. 2002. *Basic Statistics of DMCs including MDGs*. Manila; ADB. 2001. *Medium-Term Strategy*. Manila; ADB. 2001. *Key Indicators 2001: Growth and Change in Asia and the Pacific*. Manila; CIA. 2001. *The World Factbook-Samoa*; SPREP. 1999. *Action Strategy for Nature Conservation in the Pacific Islands Region (1999-2002)*; UNDP. 1994, 1999. *Pacific Human Development Report*; UNDP. 2000, 2001. *Human Development Report*. World Bank. 2002. *World Development Indicators Database*; WHO. 2001. *Western Pacific Region Health Data Bank*.

Table A2.2: Economic Indicators

Item	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
A. Income and Growth					
1. GDP per Capita (US\$, current)	1,472	1,339	1,383	1,381	1,400
2. GDP Growth (% in constant prices)	1.2	2.4	2.6	6.9	6.5
Agriculture	-6.5	3.4	-3.5	0.3	-4.6
Industry	-0.6	-9.2	1.4	11.4	11.0
Services	5.7	7.8	5.5	7.6	8.4
B. Saving and Investment (current market prices)					
1. Gross Domestic Investment	25.7	23.2	—	—	—
2. Gross Domestic Saving	-11.3	-17.7	—	—	—
C. Money and Inflation					
1. Consumer Price Index ^a	6.8	2.2	0.2	1.0	4.0
2. Total Liquidity (M2)	13.2	5.0	12.5	11.4	9.2
D. Government Finance					
1. Total Revenue and Grants	40.0	36.1	39.8	34.4	31.6
2. Total Expenditure and Onlending	39.8	34.1	39.5	35.2	34.0
3. Overall Fiscal Surplus / Deficit (-) ^b	0.3	2.0	0.3	-0.7	-2.3
E. Balance of Payments					
1. Merchandise Trade Balance (% of GDP)	-35.0	-34.9	-42.0	-39.2	-46.5
2. Current Account Balance (% of GDP)	7.7	6.6	2.2	0.9	-3.1
3. Merchandise Export (US\$) growth (annual % change)	45.1	28.7	-3.5	-25.4	11.1
4. Merchandise Import (US\$) growth (annual % change)	1.1	-3.2	19.3	-8.3	21.1
F. External Payments Indicators					
1. Gross Official Reserves (US\$ million, end of period)	60.4	63.1	68.2	63.5	57.9
in months of imports	5.9	5.9	6.3	5.7	4.1
2. External Debt Service (% of exports of goods & services)	13.1	12.9	12.4	12.6	18.5
3. External Debt (% of GDP)	63.4	70.2	66.9	64.2	58.9
G. Memorandum Items:					
1. GDP (current prices, ST million)	625.3	658.7	698.9	774.8	851.5
2. Exchange Rate (ST per US\$, annual average)	2.59	2.95	3.02	3.34	3.49
3. Population (million)	0.16602	0.16685	0.16769	0.17073	0.17414

— = not available.

GDP = gross domestic product.

^a Period average.

Sources: Central Bank of Samoa; Treasury Department, Government of Samoa; and Asian Development Bank estimates.

Table A2.3: Poverty and Social Indicators

Item	Period		
	1990	1995	Latest Year
A. Population Indicators			
1. Total Population ('000)	160.3	163.6	168.5 (2000)
2. Annual Population Growth Rate (% change)	0.5	0.6	0.5
B. Social Indicators			
1. Total Fertility Rate (births/woman)	4.8	4.8	3.4 (2001)
2. Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000 live births)	—	70.0 (1995-97) ^a	43.5 (1998)
3. Infant Mortality Rate (below 1 yr/1,000 live births)	27.0	22.0 (1995-97) ^a	21.6 (2000)
4. Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	—	68.4 (1997-98)	69.5 (2001)
Female	68.0	71.9 (1997-98)	72.4 (2001)
Male	65.0	65.4 (1997-98)	66.8 (2001)
5. Adult Literacy (%)	—	98.0	97.4 (1999)
Female	—	98.0	97.5 (1999)
Male	—	98.0	97.6 (1999)
6. Primary School Gross Enrollment (%)	—	107.0 (1990-96) ^a	94.0 (1998)
7. Secondary School Gross Enrollment (%)	—	—	70.0 (1998)
8. Child Malnutrition (% below age 5)	—	—	17.0 (1997)
9. Population Below Poverty Line (International, %)	—	—	—
10. Population with Access to Safe Water (%)	—	90.0 (1995-97) ^a	99.0 (1999)
11. Population with Access to Sanitation (%)	—	97.0 (1995-97) ^a	99.0 (1999)
12. Public Education Expenditure (% of GDP)	—	5.3 ^b	5.0 (1999)
13. Human Development Index	—	0.578	0.590 (1998)
Rank	—	6	5
14. Gender-Related Development Index	—	—	—
Rank	—	—	—
C. Poverty Indicators			
1. Poverty Incidence	—	—	48.0 ^c (1997)
2. Percent of Poor to Total Population	—	—	—
Region A	—	—	—
Region B	—	—	—
(etc.)	—	—	—
3. Poverty Gap	—	—	—
4. Poverty Severity Index	—	—	—
5. Inequality (Theil L Index)	—	—	—
6. Human Poverty Index	—	—	8.6 (1998)
Rank	—	—	5

— = not available; GDP=gross domestic product.

^a Refers to most recent data available within the stated period.

^b As % of Gross National Product (GNP).

^c As % of households below the food poverty line.

Sources: ADB. 2002. *Basic Statistics of DMCs including MDGs*; ADB. *Medium-Term Strategy (2001-2005)*; ADB. 2001. Discussion Papers for *Technical Assistance for Poverty Assessment in Pacific Developing Member Countries*; ADB. *Key Indicators 2001: Growth and Change in Asia and the Pacific*. Manila; CIA. 2001. *The World Factbook – Samoa*; UNDP. 2000, 2001. *Human Development Report*; UNDP. 1994, 1998. *Pacific Human Development Report*; World Bank. 2002. *World Development Indicators Database*; WHO. 2001. *Western Pacific Region Health Data Bank*.

Table A2.4: Environment Indicators

Item	1990	Latest Year
1. Energy Efficiency of Emissions		
Traditional Fuel Use (% of total energy use)	50.0 (1980)	33.3 (1996)
2. Water Pollution		
Water Bodies Exceeding Contact Recreation Standards		
Biological Oxygen Demand	—	—
Chemical Oxygen Demand	—	—
3. Air Pollution		
Carbon Dioxide Emissions		
Total (millions of metric tons)	—	0.1 (1996)
Sulphur Dioxide Emissions		
Per capita (kilograms)	—	—
4. Land Use and Deforestation		
Total Land Area (km ²)	2,820.0	2,820.0
Average Annual Deforestation		
Area (remaining km ²)	—	1,050.0 (2000)
% change ^a	1.1 (1990-95)	2.1 (2000)
Arable Land (% of total land)	19.0 (1993)	—
Cropland, Permanent (% of total land)	24.0 (1993)	23.7 (1998)
Pastures, Permanent (% of total land)	0.0 (1993)	—
Population Density, Rural (people per km ²)	—	241 (1998)
5. Biodiversity and Protected Areas		
Nationally Protected Area(s)		
Area (km ²)	—	114.8 (1998)
Number	—	7 (1998)
World Heritage Sites (number)	—	—
Mammal Species		
Total Known	13 (terrestrial)	3 (1998)
Threatened	—	2 (1998)
Bird Species		
Total Known	35 (land birds) 21 (sea/shore birds)	40 (1998)
Threatened	14 (1980)	6 (1998)
Plant Species		
Total Known	700 (1992)	
Threatened	136 (1992)	

Reptile Species			
Total Known	14		
	(1993)		
Threatened	0		
Amphibian Species			
Total Known	0		
Threatened	0		
6. Urban Areas			
Urban Population			
% of total population	21.0	21.5	(2000)
	(1991)		
Per Capita Water Use (liters/day)	600		
	(Apia, 1993)		

km² = square kilometer

^a A positive number indicates a loss of forest area, a negative number a gain.

Source: CIA. 2001. *The World Factbook-Samoa*; SPC. 1997. *Pacific Island Populations Data Sheet*, SPREP. 1999. *Action Strategy for Nature Conservation in the Pacific Islands Region (1999-2002)*; SPREP. 1993. *Western Samoa State of the Environment Report 1993*; UNDP. 2000,2001. *Human Development Report*; World Bank. 2002. *World Development Indicators database*; World Bank. 2000. *The Little Green Data Book*.

Table A2.5: Development Coordination Matrix

Sector/Thematic/Area	ADB Strategy/Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategy/Activities
A. Economic and Public Sector Reform	<p>Ongoing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TA 3768-SAM implementation of SOE reform <p>Programmed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TA for Economic Sector Planning (firm 2002) • TA for Implementation of Public Finance Management (firm 2003) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional Strengthening of Public Service Commission (AusAID) • Institutional Strengthening of Water Authority (AusAID) • Improved executive management of Public Works Department (AusAID) • Improve management and finance of Department of Police (AusAID) • Improve immigration functions (AusAID) • Strengthening of Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, and Meteorology (AusAID) • Infrastructure asset management (World Bank)
B. Private Sector Development	<p>Ongoing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loan 1785-SAM Small Business Development • TA 3549-SAM: Capacity Building of Financial and Business Advisory • TA 6037-REG: Private Sector Development Strategy for the Pacific 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small Business Enterprise Center (NZAIID) • Trade and Marketing Support (NZAIID) • Development Plan for Visitors Bureau (NZAIID) • Economic partnership programme support for free trade agreement (EU)
C. Education	<p>Ongoing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loan 1752-SAM Education Sector Project • TA 3498-SAM Education Sector Support <p>Programmed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loan for Education and Youth Development (firm 2004) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional Strengthening of Education Department (AusAID) • Strengthening of Library Services at Samoa Polytechnic (AusAID) • Infants' Education Material Project (AusAID) • Various scholarship and training assistance (AusAID) • Secondary Education Curriculum Materials Project (NZAIID) • Various scholarship and training assistance (NZAIID) • Special needs education (UNDP) • Improvement of various village primary and district secondary schools through grassroots program (JICA) • Improvement of various village primary and district secondary schools through microproject scheme (EU)

D. Health	<p>Programmed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loan for Sewerage and Drainage Project (firm 2003) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Sector Project (World Bank) • Integrated Health Project (AusAID) • Child Youth Health Project (NZ AID) • Various medical treatment assistance programs (NZ AID) • Public Health Center (JICA)
E. Gender/Youth	<p>Ongoing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microcredit component under ongoing Loan 1785-SAM Small Business Development • TA 5998-REG Youth and Gender Sensitive Public Expenditure Management <p>Programmed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction Opportunity for Poor Vulnerable Youth (2002) • Component of proposed loan for Education and Youth Development (firm 2004) • TA for Capacity Building for Youth Development (Firm 2004) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional Support to Women in Business (NZ AID) • Institutional Support to Ministry of Women Affairs (NZ AID) • Program to Reduce Violence Against Children (NZ AID) • Pacific Children's Program for Protection Against Violence (AusAID) • Capacity building of Ministry of Youth, Sports, and Cultural Affairs (AusAID)
<p>F. Infrastructure</p> <p>1. Transport and Communication</p> <p>2. Energy</p> <p>3. Water Supply and Sanitation</p> <p>4. Urban Infrastructure</p>	<p>No programmed activity in this sector</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loan 1886-SAM Power Sector Improvement • TA 3808-SAM Strengthening of the Electric Power Corporation <p>Programmed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loan for Savaii Hydro project (firm 2005) • TA for Savaii Hydro Support (firm 2005) <p>Programmed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loan for Sewerage and Drainage (firm 2003) • TA for strengthening management of sewerage and drainage (firm 2003) <p>Ongoing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TA 3860-SAM: Implementation of urban planning and management strategy (firm 2002) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of Apia Wharf (JICA) • Road system infrastructure (World Bank) • Rural water supply (EU) • Institutional Strengthening of Samoa Water Authority (AusAID) • Infrastructure asset management (World Bank) • Institutional Strengthening of Samoa Water Authority (AusAID) • Improved executive management of Public Works Department (AusAID)

G. Environment	<p>Ongoing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TA 5913-REG: Capacity Building for Promoting Traditional Environmental Management in the Pacific Developing Member Countries • TA 6039-REG: Pacific Region Environment Strategy <p>Programmed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RETA on Climate Change Adaptation • RETA on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samoa enabling activity - Stockholm convention (GEF) • Biodiversity enabling activity (GEF) • Strengthening of national coordination (GEF) • Saving threatened lowland and rainforests in Savaii (GEF) • Climate change assistance (UNDP) • Coastal Infrastructure Management (World Bank) • Sea level rise and climate change monitoring (AusAID) • Department of Land Surveys and Environment Building (NZAID) • Waste disposal plant (JICA)
H. Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	No programmed activity in this sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisheries extension and training (AusAID) • Management Improvement Strategy for Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, and Meteorology (AusAID) • Quarantine support (AusAID) • Fruit Tree Development (UNDP)

AusAID = Australian Agency for International Development, EU = European Union, GEF = Global Environment Facility, JICA = Japan International Cooperation Agency, NZAID = New Zealand Agency for International Development, REG = regional, RETA = regional technical assistance, SAM = Samoa, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme.

Table A2.6: Portfolio Performance Indicators
Portfolio, Disbursement Performance and Postevaluation Results^a
(public sector loans, as of 31 December 2001)

A. Loan Portfolio	Net Loan Amount		Common Rating for IP and DO ^b													
			Total		Highly Satisfactory		Satisfactory		Partly Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory		Potential Problem		At Risk	
	US\$ million	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	(%)
Agriculture and Natural Resources	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Energy	5.9	37.2	1	33.3	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Finance	3.4	21.4	1	33.3	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Industry and Nonfuel Minerals	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Multisector	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Social Infrastructure	6.6	41.5	1	33.3	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Transport and Communications	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	15.9	100.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

B. Disbursements	OCR	ADF	Total
Disbursements^a			
(1) Total Funds Available for Withdrawal (US\$ million) ^c	0.0	17.3	17.3
(2) Disbursed Amount (US\$ million, cumulative) ^c	0.0	7.8	7.8
(3) Percentage Disbursed [(2)/(1)] (%) ^c	0.0	45.4	45.4
(4) Disbursements (US\$ million, latest year) ^c	0.0	3.6	3.6
(5) Disbursement Ratio (%) ^d	0.0	26.7	26.7
C. Net Transfer of Resources (US\$ million)			
Net transfer in 1997	0.0	(1.5)	(1.5)
Net transfer in 1998	0.0	2.4	2.4
Net transfer in 1999	0.0	(2.0)	(2.0)
Net transfer in 2000	0.0	(2.1)	(2.1)
Net transfer in 2001	0.0	1.6	1.6

ADF = Asian Development Fund, DO = development objective, IP = implementation progress, OCR = ordinary capital resources.

^a Postevaluation results data to be provided by Operations Evaluation Department.

^b The lower rating is counted.

^c Includes loans closed during the year with disbursements (including negative disbursements).

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

Sources: PPR Country Detail, Project Performance Report, LRIS Statement of Loans, CTL's Disbursement Ratio and Net Resource Transfer reports.

Table A2.7: Portfolio Implementation Status
Public Sector Loans Only^a
(public sector loans, as of 31 December 2001)

No.	Sector ^b	Loan No.	Loan Title	Net Loan Amount		Approval Date	Effectivity Date	Closing Date		Project Progress %	Cumulative Contracts/Commitments (US\$ million)	Cumulative Disbursements (US\$ million)	Project Rating ^c		Potential Problem ^d	At Risk ^e
				OCR (US\$ million)	ADF (US\$ million)			Original	Revised				IP	DO		
1	ENE	1886	Power Sector Improvement Project	-	5.9	17 Dec 01	-	30 Jun 04	-	0	0.0	0.0	S	S	No	No
2	FIN	1785	Small Business Development	-	3.4	21 Nov 00	8 Jun 01	31 Aug 06	-	0	0.0	0.0	S	S	No	No
3	SOC	1752	Education Sector Project	-	6.6	05 Sep 00	17 Oct 00	31 Oct 04	-	25	0.5	0.6	S	S	No	No
Total					15.9						0.5	0.6				

ADF = Asian Development Fund, DO = Development Objectives, IP = Implementation Progress, OCR = ordinary capital resources.

^a Includes ongoing loans only.

^b Sector: ENE = energy, FIN = finance, SOC = social infrastructure.

^c HS = highly satisfactory; PS = partly satisfactory; S = satisfactory; U = unsatisfactory.

^d "Yes" for those with four or more potential problem flags.

^e At Risk = PS + U + PP. If overall rating for IP or DO is PS or U, loan is automatically "at risk" and flags are not counted in determining PP but will be flagged to indicate the problem areas.

Sources: PPR Country Detail, Project Performance Report.

**Table A2.8: Lending Scenarios and Performance Triggers
(CPM 2003-2005)**

Low Case US\$11.0 Million	Base Case US\$15.8 Million	High Case US\$20.5 Million
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Macroeconomic instability and stagnant GDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of macroeconomic stability and moderate economic growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable macroeconomic stability and strong economic growth above 5% rate
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large and unsustainable fiscal deficit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of current budget surplus, overall balance or modest level of deficit associated with prudent financing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of appropriate infrastructure, taxation, and regulation for sustainable growth in agriculture and fisheries sector
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement towards unsustainable levels of official external debt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of sustainable level of official external debt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of reform-oriented revisions of commercial laws, such as bankruptcy and insolvency laws
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deterioration in performance of public enterprises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements in performance of public enterprises • Some progress in reform of legal and regulatory framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant progress in implementation of public enterprise reforms and public-private partnership • Significant progress in reform of legal and regulatory framework
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reversal of reform measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of the pace of reforms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of laws and regulations to facilitate use of customary lands as collateral
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deterioration in portfolio performance, including one or more project becoming "at risk" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of portfolio performance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better than planned implementation progress in one or more projects

Table A2.9: Assistance Pipeline for Lending Products, 2003–2005

Year/Sector/ Project or Program Name	Poverty Classifi- cation ^a	Thematic Priority	Division	Year of Project Preparatory Assistance	Total	Cost (US\$ million)				
						ADB			Cofi- nancing	
						OCR	ADF	Total		Gov't
2003 Firm Loans										
Social Infrastructure										
Sewerage and Drainage	OTH	ENV	PAHQ	1995	15.0		7.0	7.0		8.0
Subtotal					15.0	0.0	7.0	7.0	0.0	8.0
2004 Firm Loans										
Social Infrastructure										
Education and Youth Development	CPI	HD	PAHQ	2003	5.0		5.0	5.0		
Subtotal					5.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
2005 Firm Loans										
Energy										
Savaii Hydropower	OTH	ECO	PAHQ	2002	30.0		10.0	10.0		20.0
Subtotal					30.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	20.0

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADF = Asian Development Fund, ENV = environmental protection, HD = human development, NC = not classified, OCR = ordinary capital resources, ODI = other development interventions, PAHQ = Pacific Operations Division.

^a This classification was completed prior to the finalization of the improved and redesigned classification system in December 2000, which will be applied from January 2001.

Table A2.10: Assistance Pipeline for Nonlending Products and Services, 2003–2005

Year/Sector/ Assistance Name	Responsible Division	Assistance Type ^a	Sources of Funding				Total (US\$'000)
			ADB		Others		
			Source ^b	Amount (US\$'000)	Source ^c	Amount (US\$'000)	
2003							
Social Infrastructure							
1. Education and Youth Development	PAHQ	PPTA	TASF	300.0			300.0
2. Capacity Bldg in Sewerage Mgmt	PAHQ	ADTA	TASF	400.0			400.0
Subtotal				700.0	0.0		700.0
Finance and Industry							
1. Implementation of Public Finance Management	PAHQ	ADTA	TASF	300.0			300.0
Subtotal				300.0	0.0		300.0
Total				1,000.0	0.0		1,000.0
2004							
Social Infrastructure							
1. Capacity Bldg for Youth Devt	PAHQ	ADTA	TASF	400.0			400.0
Subtotal				400.0	0.0		400.0
Total				400.0	0.0		400.0
2005							
Energy							
1. Savaii Hydro Support	PAHQ	ADTA	TASF	400.0			400.0
Subtotal				400.0	0.0		400.0
Total				400.0	0.0		400.0

ADTA = advisory technical assistance, ADB = Asian Development Bank, PAHQ = Pacific Operations Division, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance, TASF = Technical Assistance Special Fund.

CONCEPT PAPERS FOR LENDING PRODUCTS

Table A3.1: Sewerage and Drainage

<p>1. Type/modality of assistance</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lending</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project loan</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Program loan</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Sector loan</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Sector development program loan</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Other:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Nonlending</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Project preparatory</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Other than project preparatory</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Economic, thematic, and sector work</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Institutional development</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Other:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Activities financed by JFICT or JFPR</p>		
<p>2. Assistance Focus</p> <p>a. If assistance focuses on a particular sector or subsector, specify the Sector: Social Infrastructure Subsector: Water Supply and Sanitation</p> <p>b. For project preparatory and lending, classification</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Core poverty intervention</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poverty intervention</p> <p>c. Key thematic area(s)</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Economic growth</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Gender and development</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental protection</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Regional cooperation</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Other:</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Human development</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Good governance</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private sector development</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Social protection</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Economic growth</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Gender and development</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental protection</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Regional cooperation</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Other:</p>	<p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Human development</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Good governance</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private sector development</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Social protection</p>
<p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Economic growth</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Gender and development</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental protection</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Regional cooperation</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Other:</p>	<p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Human development</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Good governance</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private sector development</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Social protection</p>	
<p>3. Coverage</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Country <input type="checkbox"/> Subregional <input type="checkbox"/> Interregional</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Internal policy development</p>		
<p>4. Responsible division/department: PARD/PAHQ</p>		
<p>5. Responsible ADB officer(s): Michel D. Latendresse</p>		
<p>6. Description of assistance</p> <p>a. Background/linkage to country/regional strategy:</p> <p>The ADB strategy aims to promote good governance and to support equitable social and economic development through a program of assistance to build capacity for sound economic and public sector management and improved performance of public bodies. The strategy also aims to help the Government improve living standards and reduce income disparity. Finally, the strategy aims at promoting private sector growth and generating employment opportunities through assistance in the establishment of a sound policy framework to create an enabling environment and through infrastructure improvement projects and programs to support private sector growth.</p> <p>Apia, the main urban center of Samoa, is experiencing rapidly increasing social, economic, and environmental challenges as a result of population growth and development pressure. In the past years, the growth of economic activities has accelerated the urban migration. There is no urban sewerage presently in Apia, and the existing drainage system, which was built in the early 1990s needs to be upgraded to reflect the urban growth over the past</p>		

10 years. Sewerage effluent pollutes rivers and the bay of Apia. This problem is now becoming a major concern for the welfare of the population of Apia, as it is becoming a major constraint to private sector development including tourism and fisheries.

Furthermore because of the inefficient drainage system, frequent flooding is experienced in the city during the rainy season. This cause septic tanks to overflow and become a major health risk for the population, as well as a major deterrent for private sector development in the largely industrial and commercial part of the city, where those floods occur.

b. Goal and purpose:

The Project will reduce health risks and improve the environment of Apia. It will enhance the potential for private sector development by providing infrastructure facilities and services that are vital for a functioning enabling environment. It will build capacity for sound management of public sector facilities.

The project will reduce the impact of regular flooding in Apia, which affects businesses in terms of direct costs (flood damage), loss of business (e.g., inaccessibility of shops and markets for customers), and increased investment costs for new businesses (requirement to install own wastewater treatment systems).

The project will assist in regulation and inspection of sewage treatment and disposal facilities, including septic tanks, and will provide financial and technical assistance to homeowners to upgrade existing facilities to meet improved construction standards.

c. Components and outputs:

The project will upgrade, rehabilitate, and extend the existing drainage system in Apia. It will update and upgrade the existing standards for septic tanks and other small sewage treatment facilities, and will provide a new sewage collection and treatment system for the central business district area of Apia.

d. Expected results and deliverables:

The project will provide an upgraded drainage system for Apia, as well as improvement in sewerage and treatment of sewage effluents. The project will upgrade the standards for sewerage systems including septic tanks and will assist in development of improved inspection and monitoring of sewage treatment facilities. It will provide technical and financial assistance, including the creation of a revolving fund, to homeowners to upgrade existing facilities to meet the new construction standards

e. Social or environmental issues or concerns:

Environmental issues are an increasing concern in Apia as the environmental and natural resource base responds to increasing population pressure. The effects of population growth on natural resources, the urban catchments, wetlands, and the coastal environment are resulting in rising exploitation and degradation of the environment. Domestic and industrial waste disposal; flooding caused by encroachment and building over natural drainage areas; reclamation of coastal lands and destruction of mangroves; effluent of domestic, industrial, and commercial sources contaminating the groundwater, rivers, and the coastal ecosystem are considered issues of immediate priority for the Government and the community.

A number of issues reflect the rapid social, economic, and environmental change in the urban area of Apia, including environmental degradation, land tenure and distribution, health and safety concerns related to sanitation, septic tank overflow, flooding, and the need to improve access to basic services.

An initial environment evaluation and preliminary environmental impact assessment will be carried out during project preparation to highlight the social and environment impacts of the proposed project, which are expected to be largely positive, and to identify potential remedial measures against any adverse impacts.

f. Plans for disseminating results/deliverables:

Not applicable

7. Proposed executing/implementing agencies:

The executing agency will be the Treasury Department. The implementing agencies will be the Samoa Water Authority for the sewerage component and the Public Works Department for the drainage component.

8. Nature/extent of government/beneficiary involvement in identifying or conceptualizing the assistance:

Extensive consultations have been held under TA 3566-SAM with all major stakeholders, including government agencies (Treasury Department, Public Works Department, Department of Internal Affairs, Department of Lands Survey and Environment, Samoa Water Authority, and others), civil society including nongovernment organizations, church groups, and the chamber of commerce, and the community.

9. Timetable for assistance design, processing, and implementation

- a. Year included in CSP update: 2000, 2002.
- b. Expected date of submission for approval
 - Lending: 2003
 - Nonlending (project preparatory): n/a
 - Nonlending (other than project preparatory): 2002
 - Activities financed by JFICT or JFPR: n/a
- c. Period and duration of assistance: 2003-2006
 - Lending: 2003-2006
 - Nonlending: 2003-2004
 - Activities financed by JFICT or JFPR: n/a

10. Financing Plan

- a. For lending
 - Ordinary capital resources: n/a
 - Asian Development Fund: US\$7.0 million
 - Other: World Bank/ EU US\$8.0 million
- b. For nonlending
 - No resources required, other than ADB staff
 - ADB's administrative budget:
 - Grant TA funds
 - TA Special Fund:
 - Japan Special Fund:
 - Other (specify, e.g., bilateral and multilateral trust funds):

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

Table A3.2: Education and Youth Development

<p>1. Type/modality of assistance</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lending</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Project loan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Program loan</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sector loan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sector development program loan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Nonlending</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Project preparatory</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other than project preparatory</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Economic, thematic, and sector work</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Institutional development (Associated TA)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Activities financed by JFICT or JFPR</p>										
<p>2. Assistance Focus</p> <p>a. If assistance focuses on a particular sector or subsector, specify the Sector: Social Infrastructure Subsector: Education</p> <p>b. For project preparatory and lending, classification</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Core poverty intervention</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Poverty intervention</p> <p>c. Key thematic area(s)</p> <table> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Economic growth</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human development</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender and development</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Good governance</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Environmental protection</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Private sector development</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Regional cooperation</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social protection</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Other:</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/> Economic growth	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender and development	<input type="checkbox"/> Good governance	<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental protection	<input type="checkbox"/> Private sector development	<input type="checkbox"/> Regional cooperation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social protection	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Economic growth	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human development									
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender and development	<input type="checkbox"/> Good governance									
<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental protection	<input type="checkbox"/> Private sector development									
<input type="checkbox"/> Regional cooperation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social protection									
<input type="checkbox"/> Other:										
<p>3. Coverage</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Country <input type="checkbox"/> Subregional <input type="checkbox"/> Interregional</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Internal policy development</p>										
<p>4. Responsible division/department: PARD/PAHQ</p>										
<p>5. Responsible ADB officer(s): Michel Latendresse</p>										
<p>6. Description of assistance(s)</p> <p>a. Background/linkage to country/regional strategy: Although abject poverty is not prevalent in Samoa, both the UNDP and ADB consider poverty of opportunity to be a prime concern. Poverty of opportunity embraces lack of education and access to health services, lack of economic assets and employment opportunities, social exclusion, and political marginalization. Vulnerability is another major factor contributing to poverty in Samoa. Vulnerability is defined as exposure to exogenous shocks over which the affected country has little or no control, and relatively low resilience to withstand and recover from. Factors such as remoteness and isolation, income volatility, openness, limited economic diversification, susceptibility to natural disasters and environmental damage, and limited institutional capacity contribute to vulnerability. Youth are particularly affected by changes in social structure. Particularly vulnerable are youth with limited education, including those who either do not complete secondary education level, or those who, after finishing high school, cannot be admitted, either because of poor academic achievement or limited places available, at one of the three academic domestic institutions offering tertiary and technical education. Scholarships to one of the overseas universities are also limited to top academic performers. The dropout rate from year 8 to 9 in seven key education districts during the period of 1998/99 was estimated at over 68%. The number of school dropouts during 1995–1999 totaled over 16,000. In a study conducted by the Department of Labor it was concluded that the majority of school leavers were unlikely to proceed to further education and</p>										

training or to secure paid employment. The current formal education system provides very few opportunities for training of school dropouts. These youth are likely to face a lifetime of chronic unemployment and poverty, and fall prey to a number of social ills, including delinquency, crime, alcohol and drug abuse, unwanted teenage pregnancies, sexually transmitted diseases including HIV-AIDS, depression, and suicide.

b. Goal and purpose:

The project will continue work undertaken under the first Education Sector Project to improve equity of and access to quality education in primary and secondary schools, particularly in the rural and more remote areas of Samoa. The project will also assist in developing a strategy to address the need for vocational and technical education, to help address the need of vulnerable youth, and will provide assistance to the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture in the implementation of its youth policy to improve opportunities for vulnerable and marginalized youth.

c. Components and outputs:

Components and output will be determined during project preparation, but are likely to include upgrading and rehabilitation of municipal primary schools and district secondary schools, assistance for implementation of new primary and secondary curriculum, and development of curriculum for vocational and technical education. The project may also support initiatives by the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture to improve the condition, skills, and educational opportunity of the youth of Samoa.

d. Expected results and deliverables:

Will be determined during project preparation

e. Social or environmental issues or concerns:

The growing body of economically inactive and disenchanted youth presents increasing social and economic problems for Samoa. As with all youth, the poor youth of Samoa need the self-identity that comes from a firm role and responsibility in society, and they need greater economic opportunities.

f. Plans for disseminating results/deliverables:

Not applicable

7. Proposed executing/implementing agencies:

The Executing Agency will be the Treasury Department. The implementing agencies will be the Education Department for the formal education component, and the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture for the youth development component.

8. Nature/extent of government/beneficiary involvement in identifying or conceptualizing the assistance:

The Government and civil society, including nongovernment organizations, will be consulted through workshops during project preparation.

9. Timetable for assistance design, processing, and implementation

- a. Year included in CSP update: 2001, 2002
- b. Expected date of submission for approval
 - Lending: 2004
 - Nonlending (project preparatory):
 - Nonlending (other than project preparatory):
 - Activities financed by JFICT or JFPR:
- c. Period and duration of assistance
 - Lending: 2004 – 2007
 - Nonlending;
 - Activities financed by JFICT or JFPR:

10. Financing

- a. For lending
 - Ordinary capital resources:
 - Asian Development Fund: US\$5 million
 - Other:
- b. For nonlending
 - No resources required, other than ADB staff
 - ADB's administrative budget:

<input type="checkbox"/> Grant TA funds
<input type="checkbox"/> TA Special Fund:
<input type="checkbox"/> Japan Special Fund:
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify, e.g., bilateral and multilateral trust funds):
c. For projects financed by
<input type="checkbox"/> JFICT:
<input type="checkbox"/> JFPR:

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

Table A3.3: Savaii Hydropower

<p>1. Type/modality of assistance</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lending</p> <p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project loan</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Program loan</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Sector loan</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Sector development program loan</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Other:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Non-lending</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Project preparatory</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Other than project preparatory</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Economic, thematic, and sector work</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional development</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Other:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Activities financed by JFICT or JFPR</p>										
<p>2. Assistance Focus</p> <p>a. If assistance focuses on a particular sector or subsector, specify the Sector: Energy Subsector: Hydro Power</p> <p>b. For project preparatory and lending, classification</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Core poverty intervention</p> <p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poverty intervention</p> <p>c. Key thematic area(s)</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Economic growth</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Human development</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Gender and development</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Good governance</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Environmental protection</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private sector development</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Regional cooperation</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Social protection</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Other:</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Economic growth	<input type="checkbox"/> Human development	<input type="checkbox"/> Gender and development	<input type="checkbox"/> Good governance	<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental protection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private sector development	<input type="checkbox"/> Regional cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/> Social protection	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Economic growth	<input type="checkbox"/> Human development									
<input type="checkbox"/> Gender and development	<input type="checkbox"/> Good governance									
<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental protection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private sector development									
<input type="checkbox"/> Regional cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/> Social protection									
<input type="checkbox"/> Other:										
<p>3. Coverage</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Country <input type="checkbox"/> Sub-regional <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-regional</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Internal policy development</p>										
<p>4. Responsible division/department: PARD/PAHQ</p>										
<p>5. Responsible ADB officer(s): Luigi Bodda</p>										
<p>6. Description of assistance(s)</p> <p>a. Background/linkage to country/regional strategy: Energy development is an important element underpinning the Government strategy for economic growth and social development in Samoa. Since 1971, ADB has provided 12 TAs and eight loans for power sector development. While the projects benefited the entire country, most projects to date were primarily located on the main island of Upolu. The Government of Samoa has requested ADB to consider assistance for the purpose of providing adequate power supply to the island of Savaii by developing the hydropower resources of the Sili River basin.</p> <p>b. Goal and purpose: The Project will provide least-cost reliable electricity to reduce poverty and develop private sector activities on the island of Savaii with indigenous renewable resources.</p> <p>c. Components and outputs: The project will include (i) construction of (a) an access road; (b) dam, canals, and penstock; and (c) a water reservoir; (ii) installation of a 1.8 megawatt generator; and (iii) upgrade of the Savai'i transmission loop to accommodate the new power plant.</p> <p>d. Expected results and deliverables: The project will provide around 8.8 gigawatt-hour per annum of indigenous renewable electrical energy to the island of Savaii in the least-cost manner.</p>										

e. Social or environmental issues or concerns: A few environmental issues are related to land tenure as well as the need to construct an access road. A detailed socioeconomic survey with special emphasis on poverty, environmental assessment, and resettlement plan may be required. Other purposes for the dam, including water supply, irrigation, and aquaculture schemes will be studied during project preparation.

f. Plans for disseminating results/deliverables: not applicable

7. Proposed executing/implementing agencies: Electric Power Corporation (EPC)

8. Nature/extent of government/beneficiary involvement in identifying or conceptualizing the assistance:

Community involvement is vital to the success of the project. EPC is already conducting an awareness campaign of the possible benefits of the hydropower project in Savaii.

9. Timetable for assistance design, processing, and implementation

- a. Year included in CSP update: 2001, 2002.
- b. Expected date of submission for approval
 Lending: 2005
 Nonlending (project preparatory): 2002
 Nonlending (other than project preparatory):
 Activities financed by JFICT or JFPR:
- c. Period and duration of assistance
 Lending: 2005-2009
 Nonlending:
 Activities financed by JFICT or JFPR:

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

- a. For lending
 Ordinary capital resources:
 Asian Development Fund: US\$10 million
 Other:

If cofinancing is required indicate sources, and amount sought:

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

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

If cofinancing is required indicate sources, and amount sought:

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

- c. For projects financed by
 JFICT:
 JFPR:

If cofinancing is required indicate sources, and amount sought:

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

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

CONCEPT PAPERS FOR NONLENDING PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

Table A4.1: Education and Youth Development

<p>1. Type/modality of assistance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lending</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Project loan</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Program loan</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Sector loan</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Sector development program loan</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Other:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nonlending</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project preparatory</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Other than project preparatory</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Economic, thematic, and sector work</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Institutional development</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Other:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Activities financed by JFICT or JFPR</p>		
<p>2. Assistance Focus</p> <p>a. If assistance focuses on a particular sector or subsector, specify the</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Sector: Social Infrastructure</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Subsector: Education</p> <p>b. For project preparatory and lending, classification</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Core poverty intervention</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Poverty intervention</p> <p>c. Key thematic area(s)</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Economic growth <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender and development <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental protection <input type="checkbox"/> Regional cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Other: </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human development <input type="checkbox"/> Good governance <input type="checkbox"/> Private sector development <input type="checkbox"/> Social protection </td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/> Economic growth <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender and development <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental protection <input type="checkbox"/> Regional cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human development <input type="checkbox"/> Good governance <input type="checkbox"/> Private sector development <input type="checkbox"/> Social protection
<input type="checkbox"/> Economic growth <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender and development <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental protection <input type="checkbox"/> Regional cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human development <input type="checkbox"/> Good governance <input type="checkbox"/> Private sector development <input type="checkbox"/> Social protection	
<p>3. Coverage</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Country <input type="checkbox"/> Subregional <input type="checkbox"/> Interregional</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Internal policy development</p>		
<p>4. Responsible division/department: PARD/PAHQ</p>		
<p>5. Responsible ADB officer(s): Michel Latendresse</p>		
<p>6. Description of assistance(s)</p> <p>a. Background/linkage to country/regional strategy: Although abject poverty is not prevalent in Samoa, both UNDP and ADB consider poverty of opportunity to be a prime concern. Poverty of opportunity embraces lack of education and access to health services, lack of economic assets and employment opportunities, social exclusion, and political marginalization. Youth are particularly affected by changes in social structure. Youth with limited education are particularly vulnerable. This includes youth who do not complete secondary education, and those who, after finishing high school, cannot be admitted at one of the three academic domestic institutions offering tertiary and technical education. The current formal education system provides few opportunities for training of school dropouts. These youth are likely to face a lifetime of chronic unemployment and poverty, and fall prey to a number of social ills, including delinquency, crime, alcohol and drug abuse, and suicide.</p> <p>b. Goal and purpose:</p> <p>The TA will draw on the lessons learned from the first Education Sector Project and will assist in the preparation of a project for Education and Youth Development. The TA, in line with the Education Department's strategic</p>		

development plan, will identify priority interventions to improve equity of and access to quality education in primary and secondary schools, particularly in the rural and more remote areas of Samoa. The TA will also assist in developing a strategy to address the need for vocational and technical education, and will provide assistance to the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture in the implementation of its youth policy.

c. Components and outputs:

The TA will undertake a review of existing education policies and strategies as well as social, economic, and demographic data. A framework for continued ADB assistance in the primary and secondary education level will be formulated. The TA will assist in the formulation of policies and strategies for vocational, technical, and nonformal education and will identify areas for potential ADB intervention in the sector.

d. Expected results and deliverables:

The TA will formulate a draft project proposal for ADB financing, including an estimated cost and expected economic impact of each component. The report will identify other projects in the sector/subsectors financed by other external assistance agencies and will highlight the links among these projects.

e. Social or environmental issues or concerns:

Dropout youth and youth with limited education are likely to face a lifetime of chronic unemployment and poverty, and fall prey to a number of social ills. The growing body of economically inactive and disenfranchised youth presents increasing social and economic problems for Samoa.

f. Plans for disseminating results/deliverables:

Not applicable

7. Proposed executing/implementing agencies:

The Executing Agency will be the Treasury Department. The implementing agencies will be the Education Department for the formal education component, and the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture for the youth development component. The TA will be implemented under the guidance of the Steering Committee for Education which has been active in coordinating all projects in the sector.

8. Nature/extent of government/beneficiary involvement in identifying or conceptualizing the assistance:

Significant public consultation took place during the preparation and implementation of the first Education Sector Project. This consultative process will continue during TA implementation. The Government and civil society, including nongovernment organizations, church groups, community, and the Chamber of Commerce, will be consulted through workshops during TA implementation

9. Timetable for assistance design, processing, and implementation

- a. Year included in CSP update: 2002.
- b. Expected date of submission for approval
 - Lending:
 - Nonlending (project preparatory): 2003
 - Nonlending (other than project preparatory):
 - Activities financed by JFICT or JFPR:
- c. Period and duration of assistance
 - Lending:
 - Nonlending: August to December 2003
 - Activities financed by JFICT or JFPR:

10. Financing Plan

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

If cofinancing is required indicate sources, and amount sought:

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

- b. For nonlending
 - No resources required, other than ADB staff

- ADB's administrative budget:
- Grant TA funds
 - TA Special Fund:
 - Japan Special Fund: US\$300,000
 - Other (specify, e.g., bilateral and multilateral trust funds):

If cofinancing is required indicate sources, and amount sought:

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

c. For projects financed by

- JFICT:
- JFPR:

If cofinancing is required indicate sources, and amount sought:

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

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

Table A4.2: Public Finance Management Act Implementation

<p>1. Type/modality of assistance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lending</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Project loan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Program loan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sector loan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sector development program loan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nonlending</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Project preparatory</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other than project preparatory</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Economic, thematic, and sector work</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Institutional development</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Activities financed by JFICT or JFPR</p>										
<p>2. Assistance Focus</p> <p>a. If assistance focuses on a particular sector or subsector, specify the Sector: Finance and Industry Subsector:</p> <p>b. For project preparatory and lending, classification</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Core poverty intervention</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poverty intervention</p> <p>c. Key thematic area(s)</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Economic growth</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Human development</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Gender and development</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good governance</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Environmental protection</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Private sector development</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Regional cooperation</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Social protection</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Other:</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Economic growth	<input type="checkbox"/> Human development	<input type="checkbox"/> Gender and development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good governance	<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental protection	<input type="checkbox"/> Private sector development	<input type="checkbox"/> Regional cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/> Social protection	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Economic growth	<input type="checkbox"/> Human development									
<input type="checkbox"/> Gender and development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good governance									
<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental protection	<input type="checkbox"/> Private sector development									
<input type="checkbox"/> Regional cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/> Social protection									
<input type="checkbox"/> Other:										
<p>3. Coverage</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Country <input type="checkbox"/> Subregional <input type="checkbox"/> Interregional</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Internal policy development</p>										
<p>4. Responsible division/department: PARD/PAHQ</p>										
<p>5. Responsible ADB officer(s): Thuy Mellor</p>										
<p>6. Description of assistance(s)</p> <p>a. Background/linkage to country/regional strategy: The Pacific Strategy for the New Millennium focuses on increasing government accountability and transparency, promoting predictability in policy formulation and implementation, improving the quality of public administration, and strengthening the role and function of good governance institutions. With ADB support, the Government has pursued since the mid 1990s a socially inclusive development strategy to achieve macroeconomic stability and growth through private sector development consistent with good governance principles. A key element of this development strategy is a more efficient public sector. The public sector reform program took an important step with the enactment of the Public Finance Management Act in September 2001. The legislative framework is now in place to pursue sound financial management consistent with the principles of transparency and accountability. The principal objective of the Act is to foster and enhance effective and responsible economic and financial management by the Government. This is achieved through the formulation of a medium-term economic and financial management framework that conforms to the Government's development strategy and policies, and through publicly available economic and fiscal forecasts and updates as well as comprehensive financial statements.</p> <p>b. Goal and purpose: Economic growth with equitable distribution of benefits through an efficient, effective and accountable public sector</p>										

c. Components and outputs: The first phase of the proposed TA will do the following: (i) analyze and assess the requirements of the legislation, taking into account current levels of technical/managerial skills and resources (human, financial, and information technology) in the Treasury and line agencies; (ii) prioritize the components of the Act in accordance with government policy objectives; (iii) prepare a detailed implementation plan with specific assessment of risk, internal and external resource requirements (human, system, and training), and a realistic timetable for each component of the legislative requirements. The second phase of the proposed TA will involve the establishment of an implementation steering committee. The committee is to be supported by the services of an advisor who has technical expertise and project management experience in this area. As the implementation of a project of this kind is expected to be long term (3-5 years), the advisor will be supported by a local counterpart who will be trained to take over the management of the project at the end of the term of the advisor. The advisor is also expected to develop technical training requirements (in basic public expenditure management, accounting and financial reporting, and internal control systems) based on the specific budgeting and financial information requirements of the Act, and to assist in the development of a train-the-trainers program.

d. Expected results and deliverables: The expected results of the TA will be an implementation plan that focuses on government priorities; a realistic and sustainable timetable for capacity building, change management, and system development; and a lower risk of failure. This will also ensure that financial management reform is not supply driven and that key stakeholders understand the political and resource implications of the implementation program. Second, the TA will also assist the Government in developing a clear plan, appropriate sequencing of activities, total program costs, and monitorable indicators to enable a better approach to assistance requests.

e. Social or environmental issues or concerns: n/a

f. Plans for disseminating results/deliverables: The outputs of the proposed TA will be useful not only to other PDMCs but other DMCs that consider embarking on a similar economic and financial management reform program.

7. Proposed executing agency: The executing agency will be the Department of Treasury.

8. Nature/extent of government/beneficiary involvement in identifying or conceptualizing the assistance: The enactment of the Public Finance Management is an element of the Government's Development Strategy, 2001–2003.

9. Timetable for assistance design, processing, and implementation

- a. Year included in CSP update: 2002
- b. Expected date of submission for approval
 - Lending:
 - Nonlending (project preparatory):
 - Nonlending (other than project preparatory): March 2003
 - Activities financed by JFICT or JFPR:
- c. Period and duration of assistance:
 - Lending:
 - Nonlending: 2003-2004
 - Activities financed by JFICT or JFPR:

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

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

If cofinancing is required indicate sources, and amount sought:

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

b. For nonlending

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

If cofinancing is required indicate sources, and amount sought:

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

c. For projects financed by

- JFICT:
- JFPR:

If cofinancing is required indicate sources, and amount sought:

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

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CSP = country strategy and program, DMC = developing member country, JFICT = Japan Fund for Information and Communication Technology, JFPR = Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction, PAHQ = Pacific Operations Division, PARD = Pacific Department, PDMC = Pacific Developing Member Country, SCSP = subregional cooperation strategy and program, TA = technical assistance.

Table A4.3: Capacity Building for Youth Development

<p>1. Type/modality of assistance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lending</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Project loan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Program loan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sector loan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sector development program loan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nonlending</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Project preparatory</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other than project preparatory</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Economic, thematic, and sector work</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Institutional development</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Activities financed by JFICT or JFPR</p>
<p>2. Assistance Focus</p> <p>a. If assistance focuses on a particular sector or subsector, specify the Sector: Social Infrastructure Subsector: Education</p> <p>b. For project preparatory and lending, classification</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Core poverty intervention</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Poverty intervention</p> <p>c. Key thematic area(s)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Economic growth</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender and development</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Environmental protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Regional cooperation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human development</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Good governance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Private sector development</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social protection</p>
<p>3. Coverage</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Country <input type="checkbox"/> Subregional <input type="checkbox"/> Interregional</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Internal policy development</p>
<p>4. Responsible division/department: PARD/PAHQ</p>
<p>5. Responsible ADB officer(s): Michel Latendresse</p>
<p>6. Description of assistance(s)</p> <p>a. Background/linkage to country/regional strategy: While there is no abject poverty in Samoa, UNDP recognizes poverty of opportunity as a prime concern, as it is in other Pacific island nations. Samoan society is adjusting to the needs of a modernizing economy. Samoan families are facing new roles and expectations. In this new context, Samoan youth are confronting a challenging and often distressing social and economic environment. They have few employment and limited formal educational opportunities. This lack of opportunity often leads to increasing crime, teenage pregnancies, sexually transmitted disease, drug and alcohol abuse, and even suicide. Particularly vulnerable are the youth who do not finish secondary education and those who, after finishing high school, cannot enroll in either of the local or regional institutions offering tertiary and technical education. A Department of Labor study concluded that the majority of school leavers are unlikely to proceed to further education and training or to secure paid employment. The current formal education system provides few opportunities for training of school dropouts. A growing body of economically inactive and disenchanted youth will likely present an increasing social problem for Samoa.</p> <p>While the Government has stated its concern and the need to address youth issues in its Strategy for the Development of Samoa, resources are scarce, and little budget is allocated to the Ministry of Youth, Sports, and</p>

Cultural Affairs (MYSCA) and other concerned agencies to effectively address these issues. A number of NGOs operating in Samoa and the external assistance agencies are increasingly turning their attention to the needs of the youth. While there is no lack of commitment among all parties, these initiatives tend to suffer from limited funding and a lack of leadership.

b. Goal and purpose: The TA will build institutional capacity with MYSCA and the Ministry of Women Affairs (MWA) to improve the potential social and economic development of Samoa through a more socially and economically productive youth population. The TA will assist in the development and implementation of appropriate strategies and guidelines within MYSCA and MWA to assist and guide the youth of Samoa.

c. Components and outputs: n/a

d. Expected results and deliverables: The TA will improve resource allocation to provide better service to the youth community of Samoa. It will improve communications and the consultative process among the Government, NGOs, youth groups, and the community. It will provide training to social workers in conducting effective outreach programs.

e. Social or environmental issues or concerns: The Samoan family is adjusting to new roles and new expectations, as its structure is being transformed from extended to a more nuclear model, and from independent subsistence to market transactions and economic interdependence. As is also common to the Pacific, Samoan society is adjusting to the needs of a modernizing economy. The society and Government are having to reconsider their respective roles, responsibilities, and capacities in providing social safety nets and social welfare in general. Samoan youth face a challenging and often distressing social and economic environment. Traditionally with little voice in family affairs, some youth may suffer from a loss of self-esteem and self-respect. The lack of opportunity combined with the lack of a forum in modern society has been linked, in part, to increasing social ills, including crime, teenage pregnancies, STD, drug and alcohol abuse, and suicide. A growing body of economically inactive and disenfranchised youth will likely present increasing social and economic problems for Samoa.

f. Plans for disseminating results/deliverables: n/a

7. Proposed executing/implementing agencies: The Executing Agency will be the Treasury Department, and the implementing agencies will be MYSCA and MWA.

8. Nature/extent of government/beneficiary involvement in identifying or conceptualizing the assistance:

Consultations will be conducted with all major stakeholders during the fact-finding mission. The TA will be designed as a consultative process to increase and enhance commitment and ownership of all stakeholders. The Government and civil society, including NGOs, church groups, and community and youth groups, will be included in the consultative process and encouraged to participate actively in the TA.

9. Timetable for assistance design, processing, and implementation

- a. Year included in CSP update: 2002
- b. Expected date of submission for approval
 - Lending:
 - Nonlending (project preparatory):
 - Nonlending (other than project preparatory): 2004
 - Activities financed by JFICT or JFPR:
- c. Period and duration of assistance
 - Lending:
 - Nonlending: 2004-2005
 - Activities financed by JFICT or JFPR:

10. Financing Plan

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

If cofinancing is required indicate sources, and amount sought:

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

b. For nonlending

- No resources required, other than ADB staff
- ADB's administrative budget:
- Grant TA funds
 - TA Special Fund:
 - Japan Special Fund: US\$400,000
 - Other (specify, e.g., bilateral and multilateral trust funds):

If cofinancing is required indicate sources, and amount sought:

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

c. For projects financed by

- JFICT:
- JFPR:

If cofinancing is required indicate sources, and amount sought:

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

ADB = Asian Development Bank; CSP = country strategy and program; JFICT = Japan Fund for Information and Communication Technology; JFPR = Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction; MWA = Ministry of Women Affairs; MYSC = Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture; NGO = nongovernment organization; PAHQ = Pacific Operations Division; PARD = Pacific Department; SCSP = subregional cooperation strategy and program; TA = technical assistance, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme.

Table A4.4: Savaii Hydro Support

<p>1. Type/modality of assistance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lending</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Project loan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Program loan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sector loan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sector development program loan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-lending</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Project preparatory</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other than project preparatory</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Economic, thematic, and sector work</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Institutional development</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Activities financed by JFICT or JFPR</p>										
<p>2. Assistance Focus</p> <p>a. If assistance focuses on a particular sector or subsector, specify the Sector: Energy Subsector: Hydro Power</p> <p>b. For project preparatory and lending, classification</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Core poverty intervention</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poverty intervention</p> <p>c. Key thematic area(s)</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Economic growth</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Human development</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Gender and development</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good governance</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Environmental protection</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private sector development</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Regional cooperation</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Social protection</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Other:</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Economic growth	<input type="checkbox"/> Human development	<input type="checkbox"/> Gender and development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good governance	<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental protection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private sector development	<input type="checkbox"/> Regional cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/> Social protection	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Economic growth	<input type="checkbox"/> Human development									
<input type="checkbox"/> Gender and development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good governance									
<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental protection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private sector development									
<input type="checkbox"/> Regional cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/> Social protection									
<input type="checkbox"/> Other:										
<p>3. Coverage</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Country <input type="checkbox"/> Sub-regional <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-regional</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Internal policy development</p>										
<p>4. Responsible division/department: PARD/PAHQ</p>										
<p>5. Responsible ADB officer(s): Luigi Bodda</p>										
<p>6. Description of assistance(s)</p> <p>a. Background/linkage to country/regional strategy: Energy development is an important element underpinning the Government's strategy for economic growth and social development in Samoa. ADB has provided assistance to Samoa for the development of the energy sector, and the power subsector in particular, since 1971. Overall, ADB has provided 12 TAs and eight loans for power sector development; including institutional strengthening and policy reforms, tariff and revenue studies, and improvement of the financial management of the Electric Power Corporation (EPC). This assistance will build on the achievements of previous assistance to strengthen the capacity of EPC in power services delivery.</p> <p>b. Goal and purpose: Assist the Government and EPC in undertaking further policy reforms and capacity building to ensure that EPC continues to evolve toward full private sector orientation.</p> <p>c. Components and outputs: To be identified</p> <p>d. Expected results and deliverables: The TA will assist EPC to provide reliable and affordable power supply in a commercial manner in order to facilitate its privatization.</p>										

<p>e. Social or environmental issues or concerns: not applicable</p> <p>f. Plans for disseminating results/deliverables: not applicable</p>
<p>7. Proposed executing/implementing agencies: Electric Power Corporation</p>
<p>8. Nature/extent of government/beneficiary involvement in identifying or conceptualizing the assistance: Stakeholder involvement is vital to the success of the full commercialization and privatization of EPC.</p>
<p>9. Timetable for assistance design, processing, and implementation</p> <p>a. Year included in CSP update: 2002</p> <p>b. Expected date of submission for approval Lending: Nonlending (project preparatory): Nonlending (other than project preparatory): 2005 Activities financed by JFICT or JFPR:</p> <p>c. Period and duration of assistance Lending: Nonlending: 2005-2006 Activities financed by JFICT or JFPR:</p>
<p>10. Financing Plan (Indicate possible financing sources and amount of assistance, cost estimates, and financing arrangements)</p> <p>a. For lending <input type="checkbox"/> Ordinary capital resources: <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Development Fund: <input type="checkbox"/> Other:</p> <p>If cofinancing is required indicate sources, and amount sought: If known, provide cost estimates and financing arrangements. (e.g., total cost, ADB financing, other financing, and government financing):</p> <p>b. For nonlending <input type="checkbox"/> No resources required, other than ADB staff <input type="checkbox"/> ADB's administrative budget: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grant TA funds <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TA Special Fund: US\$400,000 <input type="checkbox"/> Japan Special Fund: <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify, e.g., bilateral and multilateral trust funds):</p> <p>If cofinancing is required indicate sources, and amount sought: If known, provide cost estimates and financing arrangements. (e.g., total cost, ADB financing, other financing, and government financing):</p> <p>c. For projects financed by <input type="checkbox"/> JFICT: <input type="checkbox"/> JFPR:</p> <p>If cofinancing is required indicate sources, and amount sought: If known, provide cost estimates and financing arrangements. (e.g., total cost, ADB financing, other financing, and government financing):</p>

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