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## Summary and monitoring timeline

**Angola:** Sustained high income despite low international oil prices. High inflation. Human assets are improving but are still at very low levels. The government initiated the preparation of the smooth transition strategy.

**Equatorial Guinea:** Sustained high income despite low international oil prices. Limited diversification and slow improvement in human assets.

**Samoa:** Slowing growth and high vulnerability. Receiving smooth transition support on trade (Everything But Arms (EBA) and Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)) and development financing (Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)).

**Vanuatu:** Income growth is recovering from impact of the cyclone, but economic vulnerability remains high. The government needs to start negotiation with trading partners on preferential market access.

Table 1. Timeline for graduation and monitoring reports

Date	Angola	Equatorial Guinea	Samoa***	Vanuatu
Dec 2016	Country report (graduating)	Country report (graduating)	Country report (graduated #3)	Country report (graduating)

Dec 2029	Country report (triennial review #2)			Country report (triennial review #2)
Mar 2030	CDP monitoring			CDP monitoring

Note: \* Angola graduates on 12 Feb 2021 (A/RES/70/253); \*\* Equatorial Guinea graduates on 4 June 2017 (A/RES/68/18); \*\*\* Samoa graduated on 1 January 2014 (A/RES/64/295); \*\*\*\* Vanuatu graduates on 4 Dec 2020 (A/RES/70/78).



Growth is projected to stagnate for several years to come, due to the slow growth in the global economy, uncertainty over the revival of agriculture, and diminished prospects for the manufacturing export sector.<sup>1</sup>

The fiscal deficit is estimated to remain around 4 per cent of GDP in 2016 and 2017.

The balance of payments continues to show



**Annex 2 Samoa's smooth transition strategy report**



**SAMOA'S  
SMOOTH TRANSITION  
STRATEGY REPORT**

31 DECEMBER 2016

## OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF THE TRANSITION PROCESS

### Background:

Samoa graduated out of LDC status on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2014. The Government decided that the best transition strategy following graduation would be to ensure that it was able to fully implement its national development strategy namely the Strategy for the Development of Samoa through the sector programming framework with subsequent sectoral resource allocation.

2016 is the final year of the current Strategy for the Development of Samoa (2012-2016).

The following are lines of action that might require external support Samoa may continue to be in need of. **Samoa's smooth transition strategy** consolidates the gains already made through this support, and have been taken into consideration toward smooth transition modalities as outlined as follows:

*Develop and formulate a coherent national development strategy – the new national development strategy for 2016-2020 is under preparation – public consultations began in January 2016 and was launched in November 2016.*

The National development strategy is the basis for shifting to sustainable development. The SDS identifies the priority outcomes we think are

development that generates employment and



implement the 2012 – 2016 SDS through a sector framework with consequential sectoral resource allocation. Under bilateral agreements with trading partners such as China and Japan, Samoa requested a transitional period to continue receiving preferential treatment when exporting products to these countries. By 2015/16 growth was at 3.4% particularly around construction, tourism and



Key Outcome 8: Social Cohesion

8.1: A Safe and Stable Samoa Community awareness programs such as the Neighbourhood Watch Program have resulted in increases in reporting of criminal activities. The Leadership Samoa Rehabilitation Program for Juveniles at Oloamanu was completed in October 2013 and assisted in reducing the number of child and youth reoffending. Access to justice, law and legal services has been improved through initiatives such as the Personalised Support for Victims at Court Project and the Government Legal Aid Programme on a pro bono basis.

The National Human Rights Institute, which runs out of the Office of the Ombudsman, was launched in December 2013. It is an independent establishment that promotes integrity and good governance across all arms of the government and initiatives such as the Review of the Village Fono Act 1990 and the establishment of Village Bylaws improved harmonisation of village and formal justice systems. The Community sector has been working closely with Law and Justice Sector through implementing agencies to ensure that customary based justice is promoted in formal justice system processes.

The centralized crime statistics system is jusA5teAa(p/TT21Tf.44390TD.0009Tc(of)Tj/TT11Tf2(e)5.5(m)JJ/TT11Tf2.8657

the total coverage areas having access to treated water supplies and basic sanitation services. Conservation of water catchment areas has progressed with increased community commitment to implement approved watershed management plans. The water storage and harvesting program has enabled the construction of water tanks for households, with priority given to the most vulnerable households.

Water Quality Results for the Independent Water Schemes in particular and SWA boreholes remain at a low level due to untreated or disinfected water supply. Water safety plans will continue to be enforced to ensure water quality risks are identified and managed appropriately. Many major improvements have been made under the aegis of the Samoa Water Authority and examples include, the completion of water Treatment Plants in Aleisa and Vaitele; construction of Falelauniu Phase 1 water network system; and extending of the Neiafu and Falealupo supply network to Falelima and Tufutafoe.

#### Key Outcome 10: Efficient, Safe and Sustainable Transport System and Networks

The Second Infrastructure Asset Management Project was completed in December 2016 and involved the construction and widening of the Vaitele Street from Malifa to the industrial zone at Vaitele inclusive of bridges development at Vaimoso and Togafuafoa. The enforcement of roads construction standards is on track based on Australian and New Zealand road construction guidelines. The Samoa Enhanced Road Access Project commenced in October 2013 and completed in October 2016.

### Key Outcome 12: Sustainability Energy Supply

Structural reforms included the establishment of the Energy Division within the Ministry of Finance whose focus is on the coordination of the implementation of the energy sector plan. There is a growing number of renewable energy projects approved to be undertaken under the auspices of Government with development partners cooperation as well as investments by the private sector through Power Purchasing Agreements. The number of renewable energy technologies used has increased with multiple solar panel plants in place, including Vaitele, Tanugamanono, Tuanaimato and Salelologa Apolima Tai Solar and JICA solar in Savaii. Other solar panels are currently under construction. In addition, there are 5 existing hydro electric plants owned and operated by EPC with 4 new hydro projects expected to begin operations in 2017-2019. The Land Transport Authority as one of the

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EPC

that the assets are climate proofed. The new Pacific

*Creating an enabling environment for foreign direct investment*

Post disaster rehabilitation is part of the smooth transition



