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Page 2: Part 1: Country information

Q1

Please enter the name of the country on behalf of which you are submitting a national report:

Samoa

Q2

Please enter the name and institution of the national focal point who is submitting the report:

Name	Meritiana Fepulea'i-Tanuvasa
Institution	Ministry of Women Community and Social Development

Q3

Please enter the email address of the national focal point who is submitting the report. This person might be asked to validate the submitted information:

mtanuvasa@mwcsd.gov.ws

Page 3: Part 2: Priorities, achievements, challenges and setbacks

Q4

Over the past five years, which of the following have been the top five priorities for accelerating progress for women and girls in your country through laws, policies and/or programmes? (Please check a maximum of five boxes)

Quality education, training and life-long learning for women and girls

Eliminating violence against women and girls,

Access to health care, including sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights

Political participation and representation,

Women's entrepreneurship and women's enterprises

Q5

Over the past five years, have you taken specific measures to prevent discrimination and promote the rights of marginalized groups of women and girls? (please check relevant categories)

Women and girls with disabilities,
Younger women,
Women and girls in humanitarian settings

Q6

Over the past five years, which of the following crises have affected the implementation of the BPfA in your country? (please check relevant categories)

COVID-19 and other pandemics

Q7

Over the next five years, which of the following does your country consider to be the top five priorities for accelerating progress for women and girls in your country through laws, policies and programmes? (Please check a maximum of five boxes)

Quality education, training and life-long learning for women and girls
,
Eliminating violence against women and girls,
Access to affordable quality health care, including sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights
,
Political participation and representation,
Women's entrepreneurship and women's enterprises

Q8

Over the past five years, what actions has your country taken to advance gender equality in relation to women's role in paid work and employment? (please check relevant categories)

Strengthened / enforced laws and workplace policies and practices that prohibit discrimination in the recruitment, retention and promotion of women in the public and private sectors, and equal pay legislation

Introduced / strengthened gender-responsive job creation and active labour market policies (e.g. education and training, skills, subsidies)

Taken measures to prevent sexual harassment, including in the workplace

Supported the transition from informal to formal work, including legal and policy measures that benefit women in informal employment

Devised mechanisms for women's equal participation in economic decision-making bodies (e.g. in ministries of trade and finance, central banks, national economic commissions)

Q9

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to recognize, reduce and/or redistribute unpaid care and domestic work and promote work-life and family conciliation? (please check relevant categories)

Included unpaid care and domestic work in national statistics and accounting (e.g. time-use surveys, valuation exercises, satellite accounts)

Introduced or strengthened maternity/paternity/parental leave or other types of family leave

Q10

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to reduce the gender digital divide? (please check relevant categories)

Other (please specify):

Participated in research and assessments to better understand the situation in Samoa on gender and the digital industry

Q11

Over the past five years, has your country introduced austerity/fiscal consolidation measures, such as cuts in public expenditure or public sector downsizing?

Yes

Q12

Have assessments on the impact of such austerity/fiscal consolidation measures on women and men, respectively, been conducted?

No, the impact on women/men has not been assessed.

Page 5: Poverty eradication, social protection and social services

Q13

Over the past five years, what actions has your country taken to reduce/eradicate poverty among women and girls? (please check relevant categories)

Promoted poor women's access to decent work through active labour market policies (e.g. job training, skills, employment subsidies, etc.) and targeted measures

,

Supported women's entrepreneurship, access to markets, and business development activities

,

Introduced or strengthened social protection programmes for women and girls (e.g. cash transfers for women with children, public works/employment guarantee schemes for women of working-age, pensions for older women)

Q14

Over the past five years, what actions has your country taken to improve access to social protection for women and girls?

Other (please specify):

Established a new disability benefit scheme that both women and men with disabilities are eligible for including their carers/guardians.

Q15

The COVID-19 pandemic spurred significant social protection innovations. From a gender perspective, which of the following statements applies best to the COVID-19 response in your country?

The social protection response to the pandemic spurred gender-responsive innovations, but measures were mainly short-term.

Q16

Over the past five years, what actions has your country taken to improve health outcomes for women and girls in your country?

Promoted women's access to health services through expansion of universal health coverage or public health services

,

Expanded specific health services for women and girls, including sexual and reproductive health services, maternal health and HIV services

,

Developed gender-sensitive approaches to the prevention and treatment of chronic and non-communicable diseases (e.g. cardiovascular disease, cancer, chronic respiratory disease, and diabetes)

Q17

Over the past five years, what actions has your country taken to improve education outcomes and skills for women and girls?

Taken measures to increase girls' access to, retention in and completion of education, technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and skills development programmes

,

Strengthened educational curricula to increase gender-responsiveness and eliminate bias, at all levels of education

,

Provided gender equality and human rights training for teachers and other education professionals

,

Promoted safe, harassment-free and inclusive educational environments for women and girls

,

Increased access to skills and training in new and emerging fields, especially STEM (science, technology, engineering and math) and digital fluency and literacy

,

Ensured access to safe water and sanitation services and facilitated menstrual hygiene management especially in schools and other education/training settings

Page 6: Freedom from violence, stigma and stereotypes

Q18

Over the past five years, which forms of gender-based violence, and in which specific contexts or settings, has your country prioritized for action?

Intimate partner violence, including sexual violence and marital rape

,

Domestic violence committed by other family or household members

,

Sexual harassment and violence in public places, educational settings and workplaces

,

Violence against women and girls facilitated by technology (e.g. online sexual harassment, online stalking, non-consensual sharing of intimate images)

Q19

Over the past five years, what actions has your country prioritized to address gender-based violence?

Introduced or strengthened violence against women laws, and their enforcement and implementation

,

Introduced, updated or expanded national action plans on ending violence against women and girls

,

Introduced or strengthened measures to increase women's access to justice (e.g. establishment of specialist courts, training for the judiciary and police, protection orders, redress and reparations, including for femicide cases)

,

Introduced or strengthened services for survivors of violence (e.g. shelters, help lines, dedicated health services, legal, justice service, counselling, housing, socioeconomic rehabilitation)

,

Introduced or strengthened strategies and interventions to prevent violence against women and girls (e.g. in the education sector, in the media, community mobilization, work with men and boys)

,

Monitoring and evaluation of impact, including evidence generation and data collection

Q20

In the past five years, what strategies has your country used to prevent gender-based violence?

Working with women, men, and couples to improve their skills in interpersonal communication, conflict management, and shared decision-making

,

Empowering women and girls to promote their economic independence and access to resources, and promote equitable relations within households, communities and society

,

Alleviating poverty through interventions targeted at women or the household

,

Create safe environments including schools, workplaces, and public spaces

,

Promoting non-violent family relationships and positive parenting practices

,

Mobilizing community/faith/traditional leaders, politicians, opinion influencers, journalists, or media influencers (such as sport athletes or celebrities) to influence positive norms

,

Raising public awareness to change attitudes and behaviours

Q21

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to prevent and respond to technology-facilitated gender-based violence (e.g. online sexual harassment, online stalking, non-consensual sharing of intimate images)?

Introduced or strengthened legislation and regulatory provisions

,

Collected data to better understand the magnitude of technology-facilitated violence, drivers and consequences

,

Implemented awareness raising initiatives targeting the general public and education settings to sensitize young people, caregivers and educators to ethical and responsible online behaviour

,

Strengthen the capacity of government actors for the development of policy and legislation, and their enforcement and implementation

Q22

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to address the portrayal of women and girls, discrimination and/or gender bias in the media, including social media?

Established or strengthened consumer protection services to receive and review complaints about media content or gender-based discrimination/bias in the media

Q23

In the past five years, has your country taken any action specifically tailored to address violence against marginalized groups of women and girls? (please check relevant categories)

Women living in remote and rural areas,
Women marginalized on account of race, ethnicity and/or caste
,
Religious minority women,
Women with disabilities,
Women living with HIV/AIDS

Page 7: Participation, accountability and gender-responsive institutions

Q24

In the past five years, what actions and measures has your country taken to promote women's participation in public life and decision-making?

Reinforced the adequate implementation of existing temporary special measures by boosting compliance mechanisms, including through the imposition of sanctions on political parties for non-compliance
,
Provided opportunities for capacity building and skills development, such as mentorship, training in leadership, decision-making, public speaking, self-assertion, political campaigning for women candidates, elected or appointed politicians, parliamentary caucuses, and/or gender equality advocates
,
Encouraged the equal political participation of all women, including young women and underrepresented groups like indigenous women, through capacity building, skills development, sensitization and mentorship programmes
,
Collected and analyzed data on women's political participation, including in appointed and elected positions

Q25

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to increase women's access to expression and participation in decision-making in the media, including through information and communication technologies (ICT)?

Strengthened the provision of formal and technical vocational education and training (TVET) in media and ICTs, including in areas of management and leadership

Introduced regulations to advance equal pay, retention and career advancement of women within the media and ICT field

Provided support to women's media networks and organizations

Q26

What is the name of your country's current national machinery for gender equality and the empowerment of women?

Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development

Q27

What is the national women's machinery's current location within government? (please select one of the following options)

Ministerial level or equivalent whose head has full cabinet participation

Q28

Does the national women's machinery have adequate financial resources and staff capacity to fulfil its mandate?

Yes

Q29

Over the past five years, which of the following statements best describes the evolution of the budget of your country's national women's machinery? (please select one of the following options)

The budget of the national women's machinery has increased (as a proportion of overall government spending)

Q30

How many programmes is the national women's machinery directly responsible for implementing? Please provide the total number and full name of programmes, as well as links to any supporting documentation.

Total number of programmes: **5**

Full name of programmes: **Samoa Disability Partnerships Program, District Development Program, Tautai Program, Tautua Program, Transformational Agenda 2**

Link(s) to supporting documentation: **<https://mwcsd.gov.ws/projects/>;
<https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/business-opportunities/business-notifications/samoa-human-development-and-social-inclusion-program>;
<https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/business-opportunities/business-notifications/samoa-governance-and-economic-growth-program-geg-dfat-338>**

Q31

Protecting the families, women and children

What is the guiding vision that best describes the current national women's machinery's mandate? (please select one of the following options)

Q32

Yes

Is there a national human rights institution in your country?

Q33

No

Does the national human rights institution have a specific mandate to focus on gender equality or discrimination based on sex/gender?

Page 8: Peaceful and inclusive societies

Q34

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to build and sustain peace, promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development and implement the women, peace and security agenda?

Adopted and/or implemented a National Action Plan on women, peace and security

'

Integrated women, peace and security commitments into key national and inter-ministerial policy, planning and monitoring frameworks

'

Used communication strategies, including social media, to increase awareness of the women, peace and security agenda

Q35

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to increase the leadership, representation and participation of women in conflict prevention, resolution, peacebuilding, humanitarian action and crisis response, at decision-making levels in situations of armed and other conflicts, and in fragile or crisis settings?

Promoted and supported women's meaningful participation in peace processes and the implementation of peace agreements at all levels

Q36

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to enhance judicial and non-judicial accountability for violations of international humanitarian law and violations of the human rights of women and girls in situations of armed and other conflicts, and in fragile or crisis settings?

Implemented legal and policy reform to redress and prevent violations of the rights of women and girls

Q37

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to eliminate discrimination against and violations of the rights of the girl child, including adolescent girls?

Taken measures to combat discriminatory social norms and practices and increased awareness of the needs and potential of girl children

Implemented policies and programmes to eliminate violence against girls, including physical and sexual violence and harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

Page 9: Environmental conservation, protection and rehabilitation

Q38

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to integrate gender perspectives and concerns into environmental policies, including biodiversity conservation, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and reduction of land degradation?

None of the above

Q39

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to integrate gender perspectives into policies and programmes for disaster risk reduction and building environmental and climate resilience?

Supported women's participation and leadership, including those affected by disasters, in disaster risk reduction, climate and environmental resilience policies, programmes and projects

Page 10: Part Four: National institutions and processes

Q40

Does your country have a valid national strategy or action plan for gender equality?

Yes

<p>Q41</p> <p>Has the national gender equality strategy or action plan been costed and have sufficient resources been allocated to its achievement in the current budget?</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Q42</p> <p>Do you track the proportion of the national budget that is invested in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women (gender-responsive budgeting)?</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Q43</p> <p>As a donor country, do you track the proportion of official development assistance (ODA) that is invested in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women (gender-responsive budgeting)?</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Q44</p> <p>Is gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls included as a key priority in the national plan/strategy for SDG implementation?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Q45</p> <p>Are there formal mechanisms in place for different stakeholders to participate in the implementation and monitoring of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Q46</p> <p>Which of the following stakeholders participate formally in national coordination mechanisms established to contribute to the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action?</p>	<p>Civil society organizations, Women's rights organizations, Youth-led organizations, Academia and think tanks, Faith-based organizations, Private sector, United Nations system</p>
<p>Q47</p> <p>Are there formal mechanisms in place for different stakeholders to participate in the implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

Q48

Which of the following stakeholders participate formally in national coordination mechanisms established to contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?

- Civil society organizations,
- Women's rights organizations,
- Youth-led organizations,
- Academia and think tanks,
- Faith-based organizations,
- Parliaments/parliamentary committees,
- Private sector,
- United Nations system

Q49

For which of the following does your country have an action plan and timeline in place to follow-up on recommendations?

- None of the above

Page 11: Part Five: Data and Statistics

Q50

Over the past five years, what are the top three areas in which your country has made most progress when it comes to gender statistics at the national level? (Please check a maximum of three boxes)

- Conducted new surveys to produce national baseline information on specialized topics (e.g., time use, gender-based violence, asset ownership, poverty, disability)
- ,
- Produced knowledge products on gender statistics (e.g., user-friendly reports, policy briefs, research papers)
- ,
- Engaged in capacity building to strengthen the use of gender statistics (e.g., trainings, statistical appreciation seminars)

Q51

Over the next five years, which are your country's top three priorities for strengthening national gender statistics, out of the following? (Please check a maximum of three boxes)

- Use more gender-sensitive data in the formulation of policy and implementation of programmes and projects
- ,
- Re-processing of existing data (e.g., censuses and surveys) to produce more disaggregated and/or new gender statistics
- ,
- Greater utilization and/or improvement of administrative-based or alternative data sources to address gender data gaps

Q52

Yes

Have you defined a national set of indicators for monitoring progress on the SDGs?

Q53

Number of indicators **88**
 Number of gender-specific indicators **8**

How many indicators does it include and how many of those are gender-specific?

Q54

Yes

Has data collection and compilation on gender-specific indicators begun?

Q55

**Geographic location,
 Income,
 Sex/gender,
 Age,
 Education,
 Marital status,
 Disability,
 Religion**

Which of the following disaggregations is routinely provided by major surveys in your country?

Page 12: Part Six: Upload of National Report

Q56

Please upload your national report and any supporting documentation here:

Final%20BPfA%20%2B30%20Report_Samoa.pdf (2.8MB)
