

FOREWORD

The Coastal Infrastructure Management Planning component of the Samoa Infrastructure Asset Management (SIAM) Project began in 2002 covering 15 selected districts throughout Samoa. The requirement for inclusiveness and close consultations with all stakeholders, in particular local villages, posed a major challenge for the team of consultants and representatives of the Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Meteorology (MNREM) that were tasked with this assignment.

The importance of working closely and consultatively with key representatives of villages is dictated by the very nature of the CIM Plans. Understanding the vulnerabilities of local communities against the impacts of natural hazards, and determining appropriate solutions require that they themselves are part of the planning process. Furthermore, to promote awareness, understanding and local ownership of the Plans, meaningful and direct involvement of communities is necessary.

Knowing how effective and inclusive the SIAM I CIM Planning component was is essential for the successful implementation of SIAM Phase 2. Lessons and best practices of what worked well and what approaches were effective in promoting awareness and understanding of the CIM Plans amongst local villages and other stakeholders is vital as SIAM Phase 2 faces the challenge of engaging the remaining 28 districts of Samoa.

To achieve this, an early activity of SIAM Phase II was to evaluate the level of public awareness of CIM Plans amongst the communities covered in Phase 1. An Effectiveness Survey to determine the extent and depth of awareness, understanding and use amongst local communities of CIM Plans was commissioned.

This report comprises the Effectiveness Survey Report, compiled for BECA International Consultants Ltd by the Pacific Environment Consultants Ltd (PECL). The report is intended for the Government of Samoa and its agents, including government contractors and the various government ministries that are involved in the implementation of SIAM Phase 2.

An initial draft of this report was circulated to MNREM and BECA International thus while the analyses of data and interpretations of results may be attributed to PECL and its Effectiveness Survey consultant, the findings and conclusions have been reviewed in light of the various comments and suggestions received to earlier drafts.

PECL

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

PECL gratefully acknowledges the contribution of Ms Malaefono Taaloga, who had lead responsibility for the survey designs, data gathering, processing and analyses and for the initial write-up of this report. Ms Taaloga was ably assisted by several individuals in the design and implementation of this study including her husband Mr Malama Taaloga, Dr Steve Haslett of Massey University (NZ) and Dr Jim Lepkowski of the University of Michigan (USA).

The Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development (MWCSD) assisted with organizing women representatives in the villages to carry out the survey fieldwork and its Division of Internal Affairs assisted in facilitating the coordination of participating village *pulenuu*.

BECA International Consultants and officials of PUMA and MNREM contributed with useful comments and suggestions in the design of the survey questionnaire. Useful suggestions and comments were also received on the draft findings of the report.

PECL

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Effectiveness Survey Project was implemented from April to September 2006 with the overall goal of assessing the level of awareness and usage of the Coastal Infrastructure Management (CIM) Plans which had been developed during the Phase 1 of the Samoa Infrastructure Asset Management Project. Recognizing the importance of ensuring that best practices and lessons learned from Phase I are taken on board in the planning and implementation of Phase 2, the Effectiveness Survey was commissioned with the following specific objectives:

- i. To gauge the level of public awareness, understanding and use of the CIM Strategy and CIM Plans formulated in Phase I for all the 15 districts involved.*
- ii. To assess the level of community participation and inclusiveness of the Phase I CIM planning process in community coastal infrastructure management*
- iii. To identify if and what further actions are needed to raise public awareness and public usage of National CIM Strategy and District CIM Plans, and,*
- iv. To identify lessons and actions that will help in strengthening the SIAM Phase2 planning process.*

The final sample for the Quantitative survey consisted of 677 households with a total of 23,364 household members aged 25 years and over, and, 70 individuals selected from the local communities and service deliverers for the Qualitative survey.

The Quantitative data has been weighted based on the selection of one adult per household, differential selection probabilities, and unit non-response. The overall response rate of the survey is 94 percent. The non-responses were due to migration and non-availability of some selected respondents during the fieldwork. This response rate is statistically very high by international standards although not unusual in statistical surveys in Samoa due to the well organized social structures in the villages.

The main survey findings showed that 40% of the surveyed population was aware of the CIM Strategy and 20% were aware of the District CIM Plans. Ten percent (10%) participated in the CIMP consultations and seminars with 8% having actually seen a CIM Plan. In comparison, of the same surveyed population, 23% were found to have knowledge of other Strategic Plans. These findings are quite high relative to similar studies done in other countries (Ted Wells, BECA, pers comm., 2006).

In terms of gender, women participation in Upolu was almost non-existent. Seventy-seven (77%) percent of participants were males. The high ratio of *matais* to *non-matais* was not unexpected with 75% and 31% of Savaii and Upolu participants respectively. It is a reflection of the *matai*-dominated nature of community decision-making in traditional Samoan villages.

The analyses and interpretation of these results took on board the results of the Qualitative Survey which consisted of personal discussions and face-to-face interviews with key people in the community and in the service delivery sector. Combined, both surveys produced the following findings and observations -

- There is a strong desire by Women Representatives to the Government to participate in the CIM Planning process as part of the CIM Plan Komiti. Similarly the same group is very interested in being informed properly about the purposes and uses of the CIM Plans in their villages.
- The use of CIM Plans at the village levels is limited due to the lack of commitment by the District CIM Plan Komiti to implement some of the proposed activities.
- There was no monitoring by PUMA of CIM Plan implementation since plans were completed over the last 5 years.

Several recommendations are presented on ways and approaches for improving community awareness of CIM Plans and their participation in the CIM Planning process. Likewise are also recommendations of ways to increase the use of CIM Plans by villages, government agencies and other implementers.

The major recommendations are –

1. To increase the participation of all village groups in the CIM Planning under SIAM Phase 2, the participation of women and youths should be encouraged. The Pulenuu should ensure that other non-matai groups are invited and encouraged to attend village meetings and consultative planning exercises.
2. As a corollary to (1) above, the facilitation of village meetings by government officials and their agents (contractors) should use facilitation techniques that would ensure the direct and active involvement of women, youth and other non-*matai* representatives and the unhindered airing of their views.
3. The CIM Komiti membership in each village should include appropriate representatives of women, youths and other non-matai groups. This requirement should be made clear by PUMA to villages under SIAM Phase 2.
4. To increase the use of the District CIM plans in the villages, PUMA should conduct at least annual follow-ups to selected villages to encourage village implementation of their CIM Plans and to provide advice and assistance where needed. In the longer term, PUMA should initiate an on-going program to monitor, promote and provide technical advisory support for village level CIM Plans implementation.
5. The District CIM Plans should be integrated into the corporate strategies, plans and budgets of all relevant government ministries and corporations. PUMA and MNREM should take the lead in facilitating the achievement of this objective.
6. For future District CIM Plans, consideration should be given to clearly indicating priorities as perceived by village and districts. Where possible, known sources of funding for community level activities should be provided to assist villages in securing funds.
7. CIM Plans should retain their flexibility and practical utility as a document that provides clear options for strengthening resilience against natural hazards of infrastructural assets in coastal environments without prescribing timelines for implementation. This is recommended in recognition of the fact that scheduling is influenced by many variables beyond the control of CIM Planners including political considerations, and unforeseen events such as cyclones etc which affect macro-level resource allocation and priority setting.

8. Copies of the CIM plans should be provided to the Division of Internal Affairs for new *Pulenuu* that come on board from time to time and a record book must be kept at the Division of Internal Affairs to note the recipients of the plans at all times.
9. The Division of Internal Affairs should encourage and preferably facilitate the proper handing over of *pulenuu* responsibilities within villages to ensure the continuity of on-going development activities such as CIM Plans and the effective transfer of institutional memory between outgoing and incoming *pulenuu*.
10. Copies of CIM plans must be made distributed to village and district schools, youth groups, women's groups, NGOs as well as the public libraries, government ministries and service deliverers for awareness purposes.
11. Future similar surveys such as the Effectiveness Surveys should be conducted within the first year of Phase 2 implementation while people can still recall and remember. Where there is no follow-up monitoring by PUMA or another designated government agency, leaving it late will only yield limited useful results.
12. The first 15 District CIM Plans must be reprinted and redistributed to the previous villages as part of promoting CIM Plan implementation at the villages and district levels.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | | |
|-------|---|-------|
| | Foreword | (i) |
| | Acknowledgement | (iii) |
| | Acronyms and Glossary | (iv) |
| | Executive Summary | (v) |
| | | |
| 1. | Introduction | 1 |
| 2. | Background of District CIM Plans | 3 |
| 3. | Survey Designs | 5 |
| 3.1 | Quantitative Effectiveness Survey | |
| 3.1.1 | ▪ Survey Coverage and Target Population | 5 |
| 3.1.2 | ▪ Sampling Design | 7 |
| 3.1.3 | ▪ Field Organization | 7 |
| 3.1.4 | ▪ Questionnaire Design | 8 |
| 3.1.5 | ▪ Data, compilation, weights and analyses | 8 |
| 3.1.6 | ▪ Sampling Errors and non-sampling errors | 8 |
| 3.2 | The Qualitative Survey | 9 |
| 4 | Quantitative Survey Results | |
| 4.1 | Demographic characteristics of survey respondents | 10 |
| 4.1.1 | ▪ Gender and place of residence | 10 |
| 4.1.2 | ▪ Level of educational attainments | 10 |
| 4.1.3 | ▪ Main economic activities | 11 |
| 4.1.4 | ▪ Affiliation with a village traditional group | 11 |
| 4.2 | Level of Public Awareness and Understanding of CIM Strategy and Plans | 12 |
| 4.2.1 | ▪ Public Awareness of CIM Strategy 2001 | 12 |
| 4.2.2 | ▪ Public Awareness of District CIM Plans 2002 | 12 |
| 4.2.3 | ▪ Awareness of other Strategic Plans | 16 |
| 4.2.4 | ▪ Ever Seen a Copy of the District CIM Plan | 19 |
| 4.2.5 | ▪ Ever Seen the CIM Plan Maps | 21 |
| 4.2.6 | ▪ Knowledge of Hazardous Areas in the Villages | 21 |
| 4.2.7 | ▪ Who to Contact for a Copy of the District CIM Plan | 22 |
| 4.3 | Level of Community Participation & Inclusiveness of Representatives in CIM Plan Consultation and Planning | 23 |
| 4.3.1 | ▪ Participation in CIM Plan Seminars or Consultations | 23 |
| 4.4 | Effectiveness of CHZ Maps, CIM Strategy and CIM Plans | 28 |
| 5 | Qualitative Survey Results | 32 |
| 5.1 | Village Pulenuu's Role in CIM Planning | 32 |
| 5.2 | Summary of Interviews with Pulenuu | 33 |
| 5.3 | Summary of Interviews with CIM Plan Komiti Representatives | 34 |
| 5.4 | Summary of Consultations with Women Representatives | 35 |
| 5.5 | Summary of Interviews with Service Deliverers Representatives | 35 |
| 6 | Summary of Major Findings | 37 |
| 7 | Recommendations | 39 |
| 8 | Statistical Tables | 41 |
| 9 | Annexes | 42 |
| | Annex 1 – Details of interviews with Pulenuus | 42 |
| | Annex 2 - Details of interviews with CIM Plan Komiti representatives | 47 |
| | Annex 3 – Details of Consultations with Women Representatives | 50 |
| | Annex 4 - Details of Consultations with Service Deliverers | 52 |
| | Annex 5 – Summary of Survey Enumerators and Responsibilities | 56 |
| | Annex 6 – Survey Questionnaire | 57 |
| 10 | References | 61 |

2. ACRONYMS & GLOSSARY OF LOCAL TERMS

BECA – BECA International Consultants Ltd
CIM – Coastal Infrastructure Management
CIMP – Coastal Infrastructure Management Plan
CHZ – Coastal Hazard Zones
PECL – Pacific Environment Consultants Limited
PUMA – Planning and Urban Management Agency
MNREM – Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment & Meteorology
MWCSD – Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development
MWTI – Ministry of Works, Transportation and Infrastructure
SIAM – Samoa Infrastructure Asset Management
SWA – Samoa Water Authority
CEO – Chief Executive Officer
ACEO – Assistant Chief Executive Officer
Matai – Person with a traditional title name
Faletua & Tausi – Wives of *matai*
Saoao/Aualuma – Female born and bred in own village
Taulealea – A male without a traditional title name
Taulealea fafine – A female married to an untitled male
Komiti – Same as Committee
Pulenuu – Village Mayor
Alii and *Faipule* – Village council including only village *matai*
Village *fono* – Village council meeting including village *matai* and untitled men
Faipule – District Representative to Parliament or Member of Parliament

1. INTRODUCTION

The CIM Effectiveness Survey was conducted by PECL in close collaborations with BECA International Ltd and the Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Meteorology (MNREM) in Apia. The overall goal of the survey was to assess the impact of the Coastal Infrastructure Management (CIM) Plans, which have been developed in 2002 under the World Bank Project to improve community resilience to coastal hazards and risks in the selected 15 districts of Samoa.

To carry out the CIM Effectiveness Survey both the Quantitative and Qualitative survey methods were used to gather data and information from the local communities and service deliveries via interviews and a designed survey questionnaire.

The objectives of the CIM Effectiveness survey were:

- i. To gauge the level of public awareness, understanding and use of the CIM Strategy and CIM Plans formulated in Phase I for all the 15 districts involved.*
- ii. To assess the level of community participation and inclusiveness of the Phase I CIM planning process in community coastal infrastructure management*
- iii. To identify if and what further actions are needed to raise public awareness and public usage of National CIM Strategy and District CIM Plans, and,*
- iv. To identify lessons and actions that will help in strengthening the SIAM Phase2 planning process.*

The final sample for the Quantitative survey consisted of 677 households with a total of 23,364 household members aged 25 years and over, and, precisely 70 individuals selected from the local communities and service deliveries for the Qualitative survey.

The Quantitative data has been weighted based on the selection of one adult per household, differential selection probabilities, and unit non-response. The overall response rate of the survey is 94 percent. The non-responses were due to migration and non-availability of some selected respondents during the fieldwork.

The explanatory variables in the questionnaire were: age, sex, educational level, employment, village status/group and also place of residence of the respondents.

The major components in the Quantitative report are the analyses of:

- Public awareness and understanding of the CIM Strategy*
- Public awareness and understanding of the District CIM Plans*
- Public participation in the CIM Plan Consultations and workshops*
- Level of inclusiveness of the District CIM Plans in village coastal infrastructure management; and;*

- *Effectiveness of District CIM Plans in improving resilience towards coastal natural disasters and risks*

Tabulation, variance estimation and descriptive analyses have been provided with some brief discussions of key findings relevant to policy decisions to strengthen strategies in the second phase of the District CIM Plans.

The Qualitative Survey part of the study interviewed a range of people including pulenuu's women representatives of Government and representatives of relevant Government ministries and corporations. Summaries of these interviews are presented with detailed notes of individual interviews appended. A number of recommendations are put forward to promote inclusiveness in the CIM Planning process, as well as awareness and usage of the CIM Plans during SIAM Phase II.

2. BACKGROUND OF DISTRICT CIM PLANS

The management of coastal infrastructure is a major concern of the Samoa Government. Coastal infrastructure represents a major development investment of Government and damage inflicted upon them by natural disasters, in particular cyclones, represent a major direct cost to the economy in terms of their rehabilitation and a costly setback on all development activities directly or indirectly dependent on the services provided by them.

To reduce the vulnerability and enhance resilience to the impacts of natural disasters, the Samoa Government with World Bank financial assistance implemented the Samoa Infrastructure Asset Management Project (SIAM) Phase 1 from 2002 to 2004. A National Coastal Infrastructure Management (CIM) Strategy was completed and endorsed in 2001. A major requirement of the CIMS is the formulation of District CIM Plans.

The District CIM Plans prescribed actions to be taken by Government as well as Districts and Villages to minimize damage to coastal infrastructure assets and to enhance resilience in the aftermath of natural disasters such as cyclones, flooding, earthquakes and tsunamis.

The main aims of the District CIM Plan were:

1. To improve the community's awareness of coastal hazard risks
2. To enable the community and infrastructure providers to reduce coastal hazard risks in villagers
3. To enable the community and infrastructure providers to better adapt, respond and recover from cyclones.

At the end of Phase 1 in 2004, a total of 15 District CIM Plans have been completed of which six were of Savaii districts and nine of Upolu.

In Phase 2 of the SIAM project, the remaining 28 districts of Samoa will be completed with modified village and district consultation to produce 28 more District CIM Plans. As part of strengthening the process for this planning phase, an Effectiveness survey of Phase 1 was identified as a priority activity.

The District CIM Plan development process was made through information gathering from the selected districts, consultation and evaluation. The following is a summary of the way the District CIM Plans were developed in 2002 as documented in all the completed 15 District CIM Plans:

- a) *“Information is gathered from the Coastal Hazard Zone Maps, the Coastal Hazard Database, walking through and driving through the communities that make up the area of the Plan, consultation and education meetings held in the local communities, discussions with National Infrastructure providers responsible for the provision and maintenance of national services and networks and other public and private stakeholders such as Government departments, donor agencies and significant resource users in the district such as resort hotels;*
- b) *Consultation is undertaken during the collection of information for the Coastal Hazard Zone Maps, during the preparation of the Strategy and with each village during the preparation of the Plan;*

- c) *A District CIM Plan Committee is formed consisting of representatives from each village;*
- d) *The Draft Plan is prepared and returned to each of the District CIM Plan Committee representatives for discussion and comment in the village. At the same time the Draft Plan is delivered to other stakeholders for their comment and discussion;*
- e) *The Plan is finalized following the receipt of comments from all of the villages and other stakeholders”*

(Source: District CIM Plans 2002).

The official CIM Planning Team consisted personnel of the Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Meteorology (MNREM) particularly the PUMA Division, World Bank officials and representatives from other government ministries and private organizations. Representatives from the *Pulenuu* office especially incumbent village *pulenuu* played significant roles in the team as they were the main links between the team and the local communities. This role is described in detailed in Section 6 of this report.

In brief, the *pulenuu* of each village is contacted through the Division of Internal Affairs and is briefed by a representative of BECA on the nature of the Project and the need for community consultations. The *Pulenuu* then makes the necessary arrangements with his/her village to receive the team of consultants and government officials on the appointed day and to ensure that there are adequate representatives of the village in such consultations.

The *pulenuu* and three other village representatives are also invited to comprise the District CIM Plan Committee who meets separately to discuss district issues and subsequently review the draft District CIM Plan before it is finalized and signed.

3. THE SURVEY DESIGNS

3.1 The Quantitative Effectiveness Survey

In order to collect a wide range of CIM information and data, two major sources of data collection were made. First, the Quantitative survey was made specifically to collect data from the community at large using a “designed questionnaire” for face-to-face interviews, and, secondly the Qualitative survey carried out “interactive interviews” to collect detail information from selected users especially the key village representatives and government officials who have been involved in the implementation of the CIM Plans in Phase 1.

The following summarizes the sampling design used in the selection of respondents for the Quantitative survey. Details of the Qualitative survey are discussed separately.

3.1.1 Survey Coverage and Target population

The target population was an adult population aged 25 and over and residents of private households in the 15 selected districts both in Upolu and Savaii islands. Adults were chosen specifically as they were most likely to be aware of village activities approved in the village fonu.

3.1.2 Sampling design

The CIM Effectiveness survey (CIM survey) employed a combination of selection techniques to select the sample. The population frame used was the 2001 Census of Population Household listings.

In the 15 selected districts, a total of 91 villages were included of which 30 had been selected in the sample, which was estimated to meet the required sample size of 722 private households (Table i). The final sample consisted of 677 households indicating a 94 percent household response rate, which is statistically very high by international standards but not unusual in statistical surveys in Samoa due to the well organized social-structure in the villages.

The 677 sampled households were a stratified, 2-stage cluster design. The Primary Sampling Units (PSU) composed of Districts, Villages and Households. The Strata were the 15 self-representative districts in Phase 1 of the CIM Project.

The two-stage sampling design with probability proportional to size was used in which the first attempt was to list all the villages involved in each of the 15 districts according to their location from Apia or Salelologa in Upolu and Savaii respectively. The villages were then divided into 2 distinctive strata within their districts and then 2 villages were selected at random from each of these strata in all the 15 districts. The random selection was made using the computer Excel function. Table (i) specifies the population frame used based on the 2001 Population census data. It lists the total number of households and the total population in the 15 districts as well as the number of households selected for the sample survey.

Secondly, after 30 villages were selected, the households were then selected at random from these villages with probability proportional to the size of their districts in the 2001 Census household count. For instance, if the required district sample size was 20 households then this was equally allocated to 2 selected villages. This was made specifically to give the

enumerators an equal share of the workload in their respective districts as well as equal wages.

Table (ii) shows the sampled households and the final responses, which have been used to produce the survey population weights for the final analysis. By international standards the survey response was very high. Another major factor that contributed to this high response rate was the employment of Women Representatives to carry out the interviews in their own villages.

At the household level, the decision was made to select one adult aged 25+ and later weighted where one adult becomes inversely proportional to the number of adults in the household. This formed the “base weight” of the sample. The “Kish Table” method was applied to select one adult from all the responded households. The enumerators were properly trained to apply the method on the field.¹

Technically, conducting multiple interviews in one household especially on about the same topic would firstly, be very inefficient due to high correlations and secondly, household members can overhear what other family members say in the interview hence can influence their responses. The other advantage of a single interview is that it avoids going back to the same family to get all other eligible members for interviews - which in the case of Samoa can reach more than 8 adults in one household - and thus avoid “response burden” on the households.

| Table i: Total households and total population in the 2001 Population census for the selected 15 districts, CIM ES 2006 | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| | Name of District | Number of households 2001 Census* | Total population 2001 Census* | Sampled households in the 2006 CIM Survey | Sampled villages for the 2006 CIM survey |
| 1 | Faasaleleaga 1 | 713 | 5516 | 72 | <i>Iva, Salelologa</i> |
| 2 | Gagaemauga 2 | 127 | 967 | 13 | <i>Saleaula</i> |
| 3 | Gagaifomauga 1 | 173 | 1385 | 18 | <i>Manase, Safotu</i> |
| 4 | Palauli East & Tafua | 351 | 2778 | 36 | <i>Faala, Tafua tai</i> |
| 5 | Salega | 462 | 3725 | 46 | <i>Fogatuli, Vaipua</i> |
| 6 | Vaisigano No 1 | 329 | 2498 | 34 | <i>Auala, Vaisala</i> |
| 7 | Vaimauga East | 918 | 6923 | 96 | <i>Fagalii, Letogo</i> |
| 8 | Anoamaa West | 554 | 4595 | 58 | <i>Saohuafata, Solosolo</i> |
| 9 | Vaa o Fonoti | 235 | 1949 | 24 | <i>Taelefaga, Sauano</i> |
| 10 | Aana Alofi 1 | 714 | 5271 | 72 | <i>Fasitoo-uta, Faleasiu</i> |
| 11 | Aiga i le Tai | 554 | 4602 | 40 | <i>Fuailoloo, Faleu tai</i> |
| 12 | Falelatai & Samatau | 347 | 2644 | 36 | <i>Pata, Siufaga</i> |
| 13 | Lefaga & Faleaseela | 448 | 3510 | 47 | <i>Safaatoa, Matautu</i> |
| 14 | Safata | 728 | 5904 | 72 | <i>Nuusuatia, Fusi</i> |
| 15 | Falealili | 564 | 4225 | 58 | <i>Sapunaoa, Poutasi</i> |
| | TOTAL | 7,217 | 56,492 | 722 | |
| Source: Population Census Report 2001 page 80 **Note: Based on the 2001 Census the proportion of persons 25+ = 0.41 | | | | | |

¹ Reference: Kish Book

Table ii: Sampled Households, weighted population and response rates for the selected 15 districts, CIM ES 2006

| | Name of District | Sampled households in the 2006 CIM Survey | Completed household interviews | Response rate (%) | Districts Weights * | Weighted population 25+* |
|----|----------------------|---|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Faasaleleaga 1 | 72 | 71 | 98.6 | 10.04 | 2309 |
| 2 | Gagaemauga 2 | 13 | 13 | 100 | 9.77 | 410 |
| 3 | Gagaifomauga 1 | 18 | 18 | 100 | 9.61 | 490 |
| 4 | Palauli East & Tafua | 36 | 39 | 1.08 | 9.00 | 1143 |
| 5 | Salega | 46 | 40 | 83.3 | 11.55 | 1351 |
| 6 | Vaisigano No 1 | 34 | 33 | 97.1 | 9.97 | 1176 |
| 7 | Vaimauga East | 96 | 93 | 96.9 | 9.87 | 2665 |
| 8 | Anoamaa West | 58 | 56 | 96.6 | 9.89 | 1998 |
| 9 | Vaa o Fonoti | 24 | 12 | 0.50** | 19.58 | 463 |
| 10 | Aana Alofi 1 | 72 | 68 | 98.4 | 10.50 | 2258 |
| 11 | Aiga i le Tai | 40 | 46 | 1.15 | 12.04 | 2264 |
| 12 | Falelatai & Samatau | 36 | 33 | 91.7 | 10.52 | 1336 |
| 13 | Lefaga & Faleaseela | 47 | 43 | 91.5 | 10.42 | 1407 |
| 14 | Safata | 72 | 67 | 93.1 | 10.87 | 2239 |
| 15 | Falealili | 58 | 45 | 77.6 | 12.53 | 1854 |
| | TOTAL | 722 | 677 | 93.8 | 10.66 | 23364 |

*Note: Weights have been produced based on “base weights”, “differential selection” and “non-response rates”

** Low response rate was due to the non-response from the village of Taelefaga as the Enumerator never came back with the questionnaires before final data compilation.

3.1.3 Survey Field Organization

The first field interviews were conducted in Fagalii at Vaimauga East on the second week of April 2006². In the third week of April, two other Field Assistants were trained to carry out the survey at Fusi and Nuusuatia (Safata) and some households of Safaatoa and Matautu at Lefaga (Attachment: Timetable).

Lessons learned from these first 5 villages were used in the training of the next recruitment of 26 enumerators to complete the full survey in both Upolu and Savaii in the month of May to June 2006.

After formal negotiations with the MWCSO, the Ministry officials recommended 26 Women Representatives from the sampled villages to carry out the survey. In the case where the Representative was unable to carry out the survey due to old age or unavailability, another reliable woman would be recommended by the Representative to take over. The advantage of using the Women Representatives was their network in their own villages, including the village *pulenuu* with whom they collaborated well in this exercise to ensure satisfactory level of participation.

² Malaefono Taaloga and one Field Assistant

To avoid bias selection of households in the villages, all household selections were made at the office while the field assistants were only responsible for adult selection at the household level using the Kish Table (Reference Kish Table). The Kish Table method controls the selection of one adult at the household level hence the Field Assistant cannot choose whoever she likes to interview in the household.

This was closely monitored during the fieldwork. The representative results, particularly the proportions of the overall total of females and males at the district level, indicated that the women applied the Kish Table properly in their field selection.

Survey fieldwork was completed on the 9th of June 2006, followed by data coding, data entry and edits were made in the whole month of June 2006.

3.1.4 Questionnaire design

The Questionnaire design was based solely on the main objectives of the CIM Effectiveness survey. Representatives of BECA, PECL, and the PUMA all worked closely in March 2006 in the design of survey questions and in finalizing the major sections to be included in the final questionnaire before printing in April 2006.

There was no pre-determined “Tabulation plan”, as is the common practice with international statistical surveys. The tabulations provided in this report were designed based on the objectives of the survey and in accordance with the major sections covered in the survey. (Data is also available for more tables if needed).

3.1.5 Data compilation, weights and analysis

The data was entered, edited and weighted using the SPSS software for two weeks. Due to the complex design used in sampling selection, the complex design software known as SUDAAN was used to analyze the data, produced tables and also produced sampling errors of the estimates, which were mainly proportions of the responses as specified in the CIM Effectiveness survey.

In terms of weighting, surveys with complex designs like the CIM survey usually have unequal probabilities of selection, variations in responses and departures from key variables hence the need to weight the data to compensate for these features.

For the CIM Survey, the weights were adjusted accordingly due to differential selection probabilities, base weights as a result of selecting one adult per household and for unit non-responses.

3.1.6 Sampling errors and Non-sampling errors

Any sample survey that is collected from only a fraction of the total population rather than the whole population is subjected to sampling errors due to sample size, the variability of the characteristics of interests and the sample design used.

Non-sampling errors (mainly human errors) such as bias selection, data coding and entering errors, inefficient sample designs, non-response and many others are difficult to measure but in the CIM Survey such issues were strictly monitored in order to produce high quality information.

Given the whole sets of sampling errors for the CIM survey, only the main estimates in the report are provided with sampling errors for information purposes and the rest can be requested later (Chapter 10- Statistical Tables).

3.2 The Qualitative Survey

The main purpose of any qualitative survey is to provide an in-depth knowledge of the issues raised in the quantitative data.

For the purpose of the CIM Effectiveness survey, personal discussions and face-to-face interviews with key people both in the community and in the service delivery sector were the main methods used to collect this data.

Interviews with Village pulenuu and CIM Plans Komiti were arranged and conducted at their place of residences, discussions with Women representatives were conducted in group meetings at Apia and Savaii and Government officials were either interviewed face to face or via telephone conversations.

The Qualitative data was conducted simultaneously with the Quantitative data and the analysis is treated separately from the Quantitative data analysis.

4. THE QUANTITATIVE SURVEY RESULTS

4.1 Demographic characteristics of the survey respondents

4.1.1 Gender and place of residence

The total weighted population was 23,364 adults aged 25+, which consisted 52 percent of males and 48 percent of females. A total of 16,484 persons resided in Upolu while 6,880 resided in the big island of Savaii. This regional distribution was also reflected in the Population Census 2001 as specified in Table iii.

| <u>Items</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Upolu</u> | <u>Savaii</u> |
|--|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| Total population of the 15 Districts in the Census 2001* | 56,468 | 39,623 | 16,869 |
| Sample households of 25+ | 677 | 463 | 214 |
| Weighted population by region | 23,364 | 16,484 | 6,880 |
| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Males</u> | <u>Females</u> |
| Weighted population by sex | 23,364 | 12,267 | 11,097 |

** Note that District totals in 2001 were based only on the selected villages in Phase 1, and, Sampling Errors are attached in the Appendix*

4.1.2 Level of educational attainment

The CIM survey estimated the levels of educational attainment of respondents at the time of the survey to be 37% primary, 54% secondary and 8% post-secondary (Table iv). The Population Census 2001 reported similar distributions for all persons aged 15+ as shown in Table b indicating that the selected sample was just as efficient as the total count.

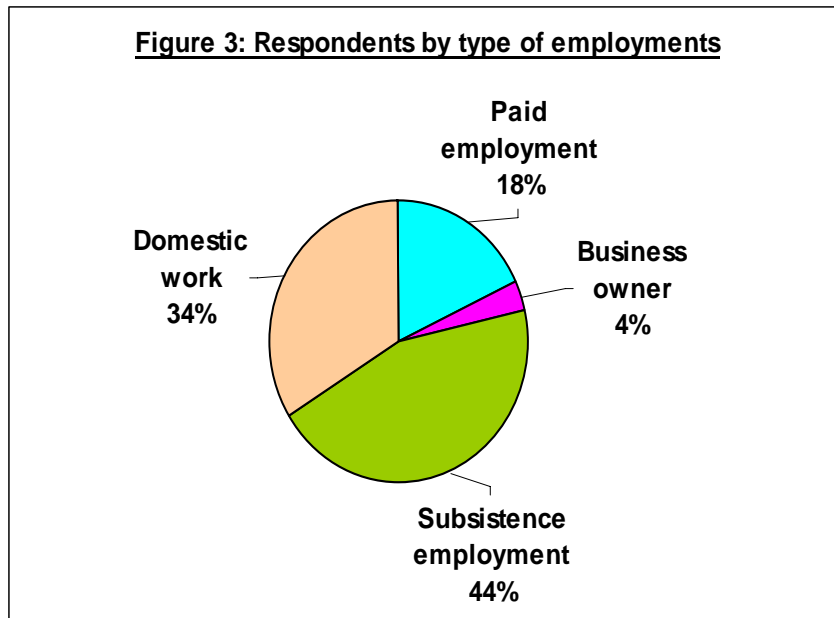
The positive impact of high educational levels on the CIM Planning processes is that most people in the villages would be able to read or write hence has the capacity to absorb and understand CIM issues during consultations.

| <u>Level of Education</u> | <u>Population 2001* 15+</u> | <u>Sample 25+</u> | <u>Weighted 25+</u> |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Primary | 38.8% | 35% | 36% |
| Secondary | 58% | 55% | 54% |
| Tertiary | 10.2% | 9% | 9% |
| Never at school | 2.6% | 0.007% | 0.008% |
| | 104,726 | 677 | 23,364 |

** Source: Population Census Report 2001 page 106*

4.1.3 Main economic activities

The CIM Survey also indicated that about 24 percent of the respondents were engaged in paid employment and working as business owners or self-employment. The majority of the respondents consisting 43 percent of the total were engaged in subsistence activities mainly farming, planting or crafting either for sale or for consumption. The other 34 percent were engaged mainly in domestic duties.

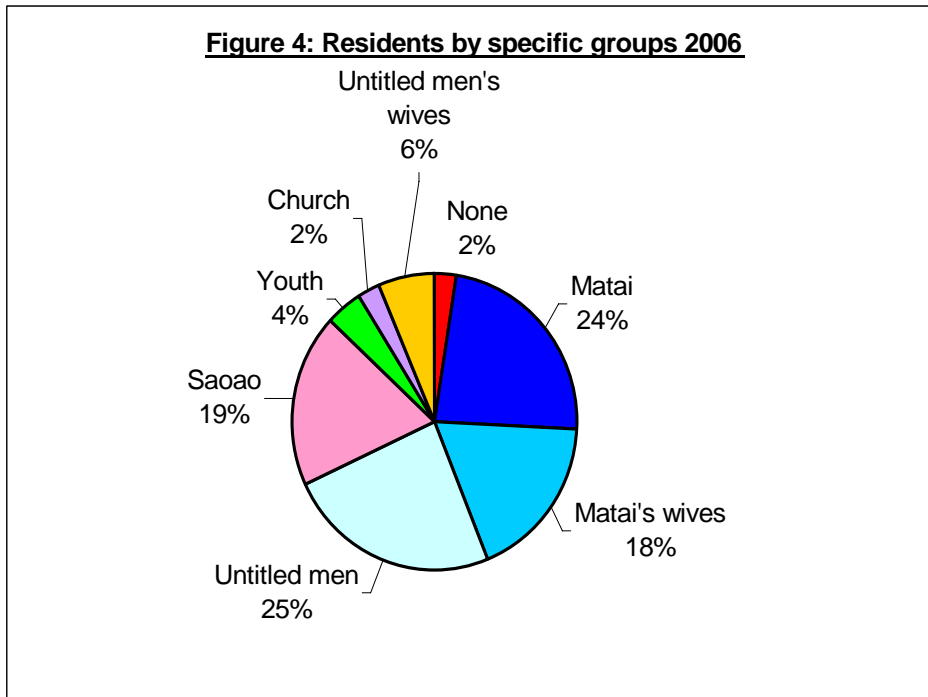


In the 2001 Population census, about 25 percent of the total population 15+ had paid employment; 23 percent were engaged in subsistence activities; 30 percent were working mainly in domestic activities and the other 20 percent were either in school or not working at all (Population Census Report page 30). It must be noted that because the CIM survey only selected those 25+ then those in school at 15+ as it is in the 2001 census were not included.

4.1.4 Affiliation with a village traditional group

The CIM respondents were also asked to specify a traditional village or church group with which they were affiliated in the village. This background information helped to clarify the proportions of the village in different groups who were represented in the survey.

The results revealed that most of the respondents were Untitled men with 25 percent, followed closely by *Matai* - 24 percent, *Saoao* - 19 percent, *Matai's* wives - 18 percent, Wives of untitled men - 6 percent, Youths - 4 percent; Church groups 4 percent and 2 percent were those persons who were not affiliated to any group in the village or church. Hence, the sample had representatives from all types of groups at the village level.



4.2 Level of Public Awareness and Level of Understanding the CIM Strategy and CIM Plans

4.2.1 Public Awareness of the CIM Strategy 2001

The central vision of the CIM Strategy is “To be resilient is to be adaptive, responsive, and quick to recover so that communities are environmentally, socially and economically sustainable”. To achieve this vision in Phase 1, the CIM Planning team was tasked with informing and promoting understanding of the 15 selected districts via village and district level consultations, seminars and meetings.

In the CIM Survey, the level of public awareness of the CIM Strategy was gauged by analyzing responses to the following questions:

Survey Question Q11

Were you aware of the CIM Strategy that was approved and endorsed by the Government in 2001?

The results showed that of the total 23,364 respondents, 40 percent reported being aware of the CIM Strategy (Table v). Distribution by sex revealed that males were much more aware than their female counterparts with 45 to 35 percentages respectively. And the levels of awareness by islands indicated that twice as many Savaii residents (63%) were aware compared to Upolu (31%).

| Table v: Level of public awareness and understanding of the CIM Strategy by sex and regions, 2006 | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | <i>Row percent</i> |
| REGION | SEX | Yes | No | Total | Yes (%) |
| UPOLU | Male | 3271 | 5672 | 8944 | 36.6 |
| | Female | 1827 | 5713 | 7540 | 24.3 |
| | Total | 5098 | 11,385 | 16,484 | 30.9 |
| SAVAII | | Yes | No | Total | Yes (%) |
| | Male | 2234 | 1090 | 3323 | 67.2 |
| | Female | 2078 | 1479 | 3557 | 58.4 |
| | Total | 4311 | 2569 | 6880 | 62.7 |
| ALL 15 Districts | | Yes | No | Total | Yes (%) |
| | Male | 5505 | 6762 | 12267 | 44.9 |
| | Female | 3905 | 7192 | 11096 | 35.2 |
| | Total | 9410 | 13954 | 23,364 | 40.3 |

Older people especially those aged 45 and over were more aware of the CIM Strategy than the younger residents in both Savaii and Upolu regions (see Table vi). This is not unusual in a village setting where the older generation spent more time listening or watching local news and discussing national/village issues than the younger generation.

| Table vi: Level of public awareness and understanding of the CIM Strategy by age and region, 2006 | | | | | |
|--|------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | <i>Row percent</i> |
| REGION | Age-group | Yes | No | Total | Yes (%) |
| UPOLU | 25-34 | 935 | 3261 | 4196 | 22.3 |
| | 35-44 | 1098 | 3334 | 4432 | 24.8 |
| | 45-54 | 1364 | 1815 | 3179 | 42.9 |
| | 55-64 | 874 | 1315 | 2189 | 39.9 |
| | 65+ | 828 | 1660 | 2488 | 33.2 |
| | Total | 5098 | 11,385 | 16,484 | 30.9 |
| SAVAII | Age-group | Yes | No | Total | Yes (%) |
| | 25-34 | 991 | 782 | 1777 | 55.6 |
| | 35-44 | 1037 | 915 | 1952 | 53.1 |
| | 45-54 | 889 | 426 | 1316 | 67.6 |
| | 55-64 | 814 | 257 | 1071 | 76.0 |
| | 65+ | 580 | 188 | 768 | 75.5 |
| | Total | 4311 | 2569 | 6880 | 62.7 |
| ALL 15 Districts | Age-group | Yes | No | Total | Yes (%) |
| | 25-34 | 1926 | 4043 | 5969 | 32.3 |
| | 35-44 | 2135 | 4297 | 6384 | 33.4 |
| | 45-54 | 2253 | 2241 | 4494 | 50.1 |
| | 55-64 | 1687 | 1572 | 3260 | 51.8 |
| | 65+ | 1408 | 1849 | 3257 | 43.2 |
| | Total | 9410 | 13954 | 23,364 | 40.3 |

In the Village groups (where the respondents were affiliated with or actively involved in the village activities), the *Matai* (comprising of high chiefs and titled men) had the highest

proportion that were aware of the CIM Strategy. This was true for Savaii (81%) as well as Upolu (43%). This result reflects the fact that *matai*-dominated village *fono* was the selected forum for CIM Plans consultations within villages.

| Table vii: Level of public awareness and understanding of the CIM Strategy by village groups and region, 2006 | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | <i>Row percent</i> |
| REGION | Village groups | Yes | No | Total | Yes (%) |
| UPOLU | None | 75 | 412 | 487 | 15.4 |
| | Matai | 1565 | 2086 | 3651 | 42.9 |
| | Matai's wives | 694 | 1813 | 2506 | 27.7 |
| | Untitled men | 1241 | 3157 | 4398 | 28.2 |
| | Village women | 714 | 2480 | 3194 | 22.4 |
| | Youth | 550 | 324 | 874 | 62.9 |
| | Church | 122 | 241 | 363 | 33.6 |
| | Untitled men's wives | 138 | 871 | 1010 | 13.7 |
| | Total | 5098 | 11385 | 16484 | 30.9 |
| | | Village groups | Yes | No | Total |
| SAVAII | None | 27 | 140 | 167 | 16.2 |
| | Matai | 1484 | 344 | 1829 | 81.2 |
| | Matai's wives | 1071 | 700 | 1771 | 60.5 |
| | Untitled men | 830 | 668 | 1498 | 55.4 |
| | Village women | 490 | 373 | 863 | 56.8 |
| | Youth | 0 | 35 | 35 | 0 |
| | Church | 40 | 106 | 147 | 27.4 |
| | Untitled men's wives | 369 | 202 | 571 | 64.7 |
| | Total | 4331 | 2569 | 6880 | 62.7 |
| | Village groups | Yes | No | Total | Yes (%) |
| ALL 15 Districts | None | 102 | 552 | 656 | 15.6 |
| | Matai | 3049 | 2430 | 5480 | 55.6 |
| | Matai's wives | 1765 | 2512 | 4278 | 41.3 |
| | Untitled men | 2070 | 3826 | 5896 | 35.1 |
| | Village women | 1204 | 2853 | 4058 | 29.7 |
| | Youth | 550 | 359 | 909 | 60.5 |
| | Church | 162 | 347 | 509 | 31.8 |
| | Untitled men's wives | 507 | 1073 | 1581 | 32.1 |
| | Total | 9410 | 13954 | 23364 | 40.3 |

4.2.2 Public Awareness of the District CIM Plans 2002

The District CIM Plans were developed mainly to help communities and government improve resilience by identifying strategic actions and solutions to be implemented not only by the village but also the service deliverers. No timeframes were attached to prescribed activities and the CIM Plans were promoted as a document that line ministries and other service deliverers would implement through their respective strategies and plans. There were also specific activities assigned to villages for implementation.

The District CIM Plans in 2002 were developed to:

- Improve the community’s awareness of coastal hazards;
- Enable the community and infrastructure providers to reduce coastal hazard risks in villages, and to;
- Enable the community and infrastructure providers to better adapt, respond and recover from cyclones and natural coastal disasters

In order to determine the level of public awareness of the District CIM Plans the survey respondents were asked the following question:

Survey Question Q12

Have you ever been aware of your District CIM Plans on any CIM Plans consultations or seminars that were held in your district/village in the last 5 years?

The results showed that about 20 percent of the total respondents had never heard or knew about the village consultation on District CIM Plans (Table viii). Like the CIM Strategy, the males (25 %) were more aware than females (14 %).

Of note are the significant differences in the levels of awareness between Savaii and Upolu. Savaii registered 34 percent level of awareness compared to only 14 percent in Upolu despite the fact that there were 9 District CIM Plans in Upolu and only 6 in Savaii. One possible explanation is availability to attend village workshops and seminars. Where Savaii may have a higher population of self-employed people and others engaged in domestic work, including subsistence agriculture, more people are likely to be available to attend meetings when called by the *Pulenuu*. There is also an element of respect for village authority with people responding positively to a call by the *Pulenuu* to attend a village seminar. Savaii villages are generally seen as being more traditional with traditional authority respected and effective in ensuring village participation in events such as CIM Plan meetings.

| Table viii: Level of public awareness and understanding of the District CIM Plan by sex and regions, 2006 | | | | | |
|--|------------|------------|-----------|--------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | <i>Row percent</i> |
| <u>REGION</u> | <u>SEX</u> | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Yes (%)</u> |
| UPOLU | Male | 1766 | 7178 | 8944 | 19.8 |
| | Female | 531 | 7009 | 7540 | 7.0 |
| | Total | 2297 | 14187 | 16,483 | 13.9 |
| | | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Yes (%)</u> |
| SAVAII | Male | 1279 | 2044 | 3323 | 38.5 |
| | Female | 1052 | 2505 | 3557 | 29.6 |
| | Total | 2331 | 4549 | 6880 | 33.9 |
| | | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Yes (%)</u> |
| ALL 15 Districts | Male | 3045 | 9222 | 12267 | 24.8 |
| | Female | 1583 | 9514 | 11097 | 14.3 |
| | Total | 4628 | 18735 | 23364 | 19.8 |

4.2.3 Awareness of other Strategic Plans

Samoa being a small place is an advantage in terms of efficient flow of information via word of mouth or the formal media. The public was also asked in Q18 to name any other strategic plan they know about and whether they were also knowledgeable of other strategic plans:

Survey Question Q18

Apart from the District CIM Plan, what other Strategic Plan were you aware of?

The results revealed that 23 percent of the public was also aware of other strategic plans. Table ix listed the different strategic plans and associated ministries and corporations that were identified by the respondents. This interesting result shows the high level of awareness of public issues. It also suggests that existing means of communicating and disseminating information are effective.

| Table ix: Knowledge of other Government Strategic Plans by total persons, 2006 | | |
|---|----------------------|--------------------|
| Know any other Strategic plans? | Total persons | Row Percent |
| YES | 5433 | 23.3% |
| NO | 20 | 0.1% |
| No response | 17,911 | 77% |
| TOTAL | 23,364 | 100 |
| | | |
| Other Strategic Plans Known | Total persons | Percent |
| Ministry of. Women - Family values | 391 | 1.7% |
| Forestry Conservation | 517 | 2.2% |
| Ministry of Health - Public health care | 116 | 0.5% |
| Marine & Fisheries conservation | 1900 | 8.1% |
| Ministry of Education plan | 153 | 0.7% |
| Ministry of Agriculture - land utilization | 70 | 0.3% |
| Ministry of Environment - birds/mangroves | 211 | 0.9% |
| Ministry of Finance – Samoa Development Strategy | 773 | 3.3% |
| Ministry of Justice - Police-violence | 60 | 0.3% |
| Samoa Tourism Authority -tourists | 222 | 1.0% |
| Samoatel | 27 | 0.1% |
| Water & EPC | 993 | 4% |
| Total response | 5453 | 23.3% |

Regarding the District CIM Plans in Table viii, the village groups again revealed that in total the Matai (32 %) had the highest proportion of members being aware of the District CIM Plans than any other groups.

However, the regional distribution noted that the highest proportion in Savaii was the untitled men (42%) while *Matai* had the highest in Upolu (30%).

| Table xi: Level of public awareness and understanding of the District CIM Plan by village groups and regions, 2006 | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| | | | | | Row percent |
| REGION | <u>Village groups</u> | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Yes (%)</u> |
| UPOLU | None | 75 | 412 | 487 | 15.4 |
| | Matai | 1079 | 2573 | 3652 | 29.6 |
| | Matai's wives | 172 | 2334 | 2506 | 6.9 |
| | Untitled men | 520 | 3878 | 4398 | 11.8 |
| | Village women/Saoao | 179 | 3016 | 3194 | 5.6 |
| | Youth | 127 | 747 | 874 | 7.9 |
| | Church | 44 | 319 | 363 | 12.0 |
| | Untitled men's wives | 101 | 909 | 1010 | 10.0 |
| | Total | 2297 | 14187 | 16484 | 13.9 |
| | SAVAII | <u>Village groups</u> | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> | <u>Total</u> |
| None | | 0 | 167 | 167 | 0 |
| Matai | | 683 | 1146 | 1829 | 37.3 |
| Matai's wives | | 586 | 1185 | 1771 | 33.1 |
| Untitled men | | 627 | 872 | 1498 | 41.8 |
| Village women/Saoao | | 189 | 674 | 863 | 21.9 |
| Youth | | 0 | 35 | 35 | 0 |
| Church | | 18 | 129 | 147 | 11.9 |
| Untitled men's wives | | 229 | 342 | 571 | 40.1 |
| Total | | 2331 | 4549 | 6880 | 33.9 |
| ALL 15 Districts | <u>Village groups</u> | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Yes (%)</u> |
| | None | 1 | 13 | 14 | 11.5 |
| | Matai | 1762 | 3118 | 5480 | 32.2 |
| | Matai's wives | 759 | 3579 | 4278 | 17.7 |
| | Untitled men | 1147 | 4749 | 5896 | 19.5 |
| | Village women/Saoao | 368 | 3690 | 4058 | 9.1 |
| | Youth | 127 | 781 | 909 | 14.0 |
| | Church | 62 | 448 | 509 | 12.1 |
| | Untitled men's wives | 330 | 1251 | 1581 | 19.8 |
| | Total | 4628 | 18,735 | 23,364 | 20.9 |

Another notable finding is the high level of *Matai's* wives and Village *Saoao* in the sample yet the low level of awareness registered. This lends further support to other results that point to women's low participation in the CIM Planning process.

The educational background of the respondents was also looked at if those with higher education were more aware of the District CIM Plans than those who completed school at the lower levels. The results revealed those who have completed at primary levels (22 percent) were most aware of the CIM Plans than those with higher levels of education (Table ix). This relates to the fact that those who completed at primary were mostly working at home hence more likely to be available to attend a CIM Plan meeting and more knowledgeable of village affairs.

| Table ix: Level of public awareness and understanding of the District CIM Plan by levels of education and regions, 2006 | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| <u>REGION</u> | <u>Level of Education</u> | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Yes (%)</u> |
| UPOLU | Primary | 1262 | 5222 | 6484 | 19.5 |
| | Secondary | 874 | 7862 | 8736 | 10.0 |
| | Post-secondary | 161 | 1070 | 1232 | 13.0 |
| | Never at school | 0 | 32 | 32 | 0 |
| | Total | 2297 | 1487 | 16,484 | 13.9 |
| | <u>Level of Education</u> | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Yes (%)</u> |
| SAVAII | Primary | 2332 | 4544 | 2036 | 33.9 |
| | Secondary | 1458 | 2411 | 3869 | 37.7 |
| | Post-secondary | 219 | 599 | 818 | 26.8 |
| | Never at school | 35 | 122 | 157 | 22.1 |
| Total | 619 | 1417 | 6880 | 30.4 | |
| ALL 15 Districts | <u>Level of Education</u> | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Yes (%)</u> |
| | Primary | 1881 | 1881 | 8520 | 22.1 |
| | Secondary | 2332 | 2332 | 1206 | 18.5 |
| | Post-secondary | 380 | 1669 | 2050 | 18.6 |
| | Never at school | 35 | 154 | 189 | 18.4 |
| Total | 4628 | 18,736 | 23,364 | 19.8 | |

The employment status confirmed that those working in paid employment in Upolu region were the least aware of the District CIM Plans seminars (Table x). This reinforces earlier observations of awareness being directly linked to participation in the workshops or seminars, with those unable to participate due to employment commitment registering a low level of awareness of CIM Plans. The higher figure registered for Savaii however does not support this reasoning, suggesting that somehow, possibly through hearsay, people in paid employment who did not participate in seminars were still able to receive information on CIM Plans from others that were directly involved.

The important implication of this link between awareness and participation in seminars is that seminars should be scheduled to suit village availability, to ensure a higher level of village participation. For urban villages with high levels of paid employment, scheduling CIM Plan consultations later in the afternoon when those in paid employment have returned to their villages from work is likely to improving participation and consequently awareness.

| Table x: Level of public awareness and understanding of the District CIM Plan by main activities and regions, 2006 | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| <u>REGION</u> | <u>MAIN ACTIVITY</u> | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> | <u>Total</u> | <i>Row percent Yes (%)</i> |
| UPOLU | Paid employment | 351 | 2997 | 3348 | 10.5 |
| | Business owner | 133 | 458 | 590 | 22.5 |
| | Subsistence employment | 1114 | 5770 | 6885 | 16.2 |
| | Domestic work | 699 | 4937 | 5636 | 12.4 |
| Total | | 2297 | 14,162 | 16,459 | 14.0 |
| SAVAII | <u>MAIN ACTIVITY</u> | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Yes (%)</u> |
| | Paid employment | 339 | 616 | 956 | 35.5 |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Business owner | 88 | 230 | 371 | 27.6 |
| | Subsistence employment | 1320 | 1849 | 3169 | 41.7 |
| | Domestic work | 535 | 1854 | 2389 | 22.4 |
| | Total | 2332 | 4549 | 6881 | 33.9 |
| ALL 15 Districts | MAIN ACTIVITY | Yes | No | Total | Yes (%) |
| | Paid employment | 690 | 3613 | 4303 | 16.0 |
| | Business owner | 220 | 687 | 908 | 24.3 |
| | Subsistence employment | 2434 | 7619 | 10054 | 24.2 |
| | Domestic work | 1230 | 6791 | 8025 | 15.4 |
| | Total | 4628 | 18,711 | 23,338 | 19.8 |

4.2.4 **Ever seen a copy of the District CIM Plan**

During the survey training, each of the 30 enumerators was given a copy of their respective District CIM Plan to help with their interviews. The purpose was to give the Enumerator some background information of the District CIM Plan and to show the respondent what the District CIM Plan looked like in Phase 1.

This question was asked in Q14 after the Awareness question because some people may have not been aware of the seminars and consultations but may have seen a copy of the District CIM Plans somewhere.

Survey Question Q14

Have you ever seen a copy of your District CIM Plans?

Of the total respondents as shown in Table xi only 8 percent had actually seen the District CIM Plans which is lower than those who were aware of the CIM Plans. This is understandable given the limited number of CIM Plans presented to village representatives. The results however point to the need to improve the accessibility of the public to the District CIM Plans. By simply placing copies in places like public libraries, schools, universities, churches, Ministry of Women and Youth and others where the public can access them, is an effective way of improving access.

The difference between Savaii (18%) and Upolu (4%), is significant and the high level of residents over non-residents who have seen the CIM Plans simply reaffirm the direct relationship between participating in the CIM Planning and awareness.

| Table xi: Proportion who have seen their District CIM Plans by residency between 2000-2002 and regions, 2006 | | | | | |
|---|------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | Row percent |
| REGION | RESIDENCE | Yes | No | Total | Yes (%) |
| UPOLU | Resident | 639 | 15014 | 15653 | <i>4.1</i> |
| | Non-resident | 0 | 830 | 830 | <i>0</i> |
| | Total | 639 | 15,845 | 16,484 | 3.9 |
| SAVAII | RESIDENCE | Yes | No | Total | Yes (%) |
| | Resident | 1204 | 5422 | 6626 | <i>18.2</i> |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| | Non-resident | 29 | 226 | 255 | 11.3 |
| | Total | 1232 | 5648 | 6880 | 17.9 |
| | | | | | |
| ALL 15 Districts | <u>RESIDENCE</u> | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Yes (%)</u> |
| | Resident | 1842 | 20437 | 22279 | 8.3 |
| | Non-resident | 29 | 1056 | 1085 | 2.7 |
| | Total | 1871 | 21,493 | 23,364 | 8.0 |

| Table xii: Percentage who have seen their District CIM Plans by village-groups and regions, 2006 | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | | <i>Row percent</i> |
| <u>REGION</u> | <u>Village groups</u> | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Yes (%)</u> |
| UPOLU | None | 0 | 487 | 487 | 0 |
| | Matai | 428 | 3223 | 3652 | 11.7 |
| | Matai's wives | 69 | 2437 | 2506 | 2.8 |
| | Untitled men | 44 | 4354 | 4398 | 1.0 |
| | Village women | 0 | 3194 | 3194 | 0 |
| | Youth | 98 | 776 | 874 | 1.4 |
| | Church | 0 | 363 | 636 | 0 |
| | Untitled men's wives | 0 | 1010 | 1010 | 0 |
| | Total | 639 | 15845 | 16484 | 3.9 |
| | | | | | |
| SAVAII | <u>Village groups</u> | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Yes (%)</u> |
| | None | 0 | 167 | 167 | 0 |
| | Matai | 390 | 1439 | 1829 | 21.3 |
| | Matai's wives | 298 | 1473 | 1771 | 16.8 |
| | Untitled men | 279 | 1219 | 1498 | 18.6 |
| | Village women | 114 | 749 | 863 | 13.3 |
| | Youth | 0 | 35 | 35 | 0 |
| | Church | 0 | 147 | 147 | 0 |
| | Untitled men's wives | 151 | 420 | 571 | 12.1 |
| | Total | 1232 | 5648 | 6880 | 17.9 |
| | | | | | |
| ALL 15 Districts | <u>Village groups</u> | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Yes (%)</u> |
| | None | 0 | 655 | 655 | 0 |
| | Matai | 818 | 4662 | 5480 | 14.9 |
| | Matai's wives | 367 | 3911 | 4278 | 8.6 |
| | Untitled men | 323 | 5573 | 5896 | 5.5 |
| | Village women | 114 | 3943 | 4058 | 2.8 |
| | Youth | 98 | 811 | 909 | 10.7 |
| | Church | 0 | 509 | 509 | 0 |
| | Untitled men's wives | 151 | 1430 | 1581 | 9.6 |
| | Total | 1871 | 21,493 | 23,364 | 8.0 |

4.2.5 Ever seen the CIM Plan maps

Survey Question Q15

Have you ever seen any maps showing the hazardous or areas at high risk of natural coastal disasters?

The 30 enumerators were instructed to show the respondents all the maps of the respective villages as documented in the District CIM Plans. The idea was to enable the respondents to recall what they had seen in the past 5 years during the CIM consultations and to find out if they can recall what they had seen from the maps.

Of the 8 percent of those respondents who reported seeing the District CIM Plans in question Q14, quite a high number actually saw the maps as shown in Table xiii. The only disadvantaged group that did not see any maps at all was the untitled men’s wives.

| Table xiii: Proportion who have seen their | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|--------------------|
| CIM Plans Maps by village-groups, 2006 | | | | | |
| | | | | | <i>Row percent</i> |
| ALL 15 DISTRICTS | Village group | Yes | No | Total | Yes (%) |
| | Matai | 818 | 0 | 818 | 100 |
| | Matai's wives | 309 | 58 | 367 | 84.3 |
| | Untitled men | 299 | 24 | 323 | 92.5 |
| | Village women | 114 | 0 | 114 | 100 |
| | Youth | 50 | 48 | 98 | 57.0 |
| | Untitled men's wives | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 1718 | 153 | 1871 | 91.8 |

4.2.6 Knowledge of Hazardous areas in the village

As people learn more about the risks and dangers of living near the coastal areas as emphasized in the CIM Consultations, the more easily they will accept options for resilience such as relocating to safer and higher ground grounds. This is an assumption underpinning some of the solutions proposed in the CIM Plan consultations. The following questions sought to gauge the level of knowledge amongst respondents of the threat they face from coastal hazards.

Survey Question Q17

From your observation of where your house is, do you think your house is at risk of coastal disasters like tsunami, sand erosion, tidal waves, etc?

As shown in Table xiv about 65 percent of respondents residing in Upolu and 51 percent of Savaii residents felt that they were living in coastal hazardous zones. The question is, if this many is at risk then how quick can the District CIM Plan solve or minimize this problem?

| Table xiv : Respondents reporting living in hazardous zones | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|
| by age and regions, 2006 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Row percent |
| REGION | Age-group | Yes | No | Don't know | Total | Yes (%) |
| UPOLU | 25-34 | 2407 | 1270 | 519 | 4196 | 57.3 |
| | 35-44 | 3080 | 1106 | 247 | 4332 | 69.5 |
| | 45-54 | 2263 | 794 | 122 | 3179 | 3.8 |
| | 55-64 | 1276 | 676 | 238 | 2189 | 10.8 |
| | 65+ | 1666 | 510 | 312 | 2489 | 12.6 |
| | Total | | 10,691 | 4356 | 1437 | 16,483 |
| | | | | | | |
| | Age-group | Yes | No | Don't know | Total | Yes (%) |
| SAVAII | 25-34 | 461 | 308 | 0 | 769 | 59.9 |
| | 35-44 | 707 | 1032 | 35 | 1773 | 39.9 |
| | 45-54 | 1130 | 713 | 109 | 1952 | 57.8 |
| | 55-64 | 703 | 527 | 86 | 1316 | 53.4 |
| | 65+ | 471 | 530 | 69 | 1071 | 44.0 |
| | Total | | 3471 | 3110 | 299 | 6881 |

The responses of 65% and 51% for Upolu and Savaii respectively indicates that the CIM seminars did contribute to improving respondents understanding of their situations, vis-à-vis threats to coastal hazards. (This result is also reinforced by responses to Q.26.) However, during the survey, comments received regarding the practicality of some of the proposed options indicate that awareness and understanding in this case may not necessarily lead to immediate and positive changes in behaviour. For instance, the option of relocation to safer grounds was seen as difficult due to factors like: not having sufficient resources to relocate to safer grounds, and, problems of land ownership. This is especially true when almost all the village lands are customary lands hence ownership is held by extended families.

The above comment is a reminder that to change behavior, information is not sufficient. The CIM Planning exercise however seems to have contributed positively to enhancing understanding of the threats faced by coastal villagers. Many solutions proposed by CIM Plans may be relevant in some cases, but in appropriate in other situations.

4.2 7 Who to contact for a copy of the District CIM Plan?

Survey Question Q15

If you had wanted to find out about your District CIM Plan, who would you contact?

Despite the limited awareness of the District CIM Plans in some of the villagers, still 87 percent of Upolu residents and 98 percent of the Savaii residents knew that they can contact the Village *Pulenuu* for any village matters (Table xv).

The high level of recognition of the *Pulenuu* reaffirms his/her pivotal role in facilitating contact between outside agents and the village and supports the continued use of the village *Pulenuu* as a principal means of contact.

| REGION | CONTACT FOR CIM PLAN | Male | Female | Total |
|---------------|-------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| UPOLU | Do not know | 42 | 49 | 91 |
| | Pulenuu | 7718 | 6560 | 14278 |
| | Alii & Faipule (village fono) | 1008 | 656 | 1664 |
| | Women's rep | 20 | 216 | 236 |
| | Village pastor | 124 | 59 | 183 |
| | Village teachers | 32 | 0 | 32 |
| | Total Upolu | 8944 | 7540 | 16484 |
| SAVAII | CONTACT FOR CIM PLAN | Male | Female | Total |
| | Pulenuu | 3244 | 3547 | 6791 |
| | Alii & Faipule (village fono) | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| | Women's representatives | 40 | 0 | 40 |
| | Police | 40 | 0 | 40 |
| | Total Savaii | 3324 | 3557 | 6881 |

4.3 Level of community participation & inclusiveness of key representatives within villages in the CIM planning consultation & plan formulation

4.3.1 Participation in CIM Plan seminars or consultations

While awareness may be raised indirectly through access to information, people's direct participation in seminars and consultations is important in expanding their understanding of CIM Plans, and in fostering a sense of ownership of the Plans by being part of the process. It is also probable that participants in seminars and consultations are those that will support the implementation of the proposed strategic CIM actions.

The survey results showed that about 10 percent or 2,267 persons (or 170 persons) consulted had participated in the consultations and seminars. Seventy seven percent (77%) of the participants comprised males and (65) 56 percent were residents of (of the total lived) Savaii. The following survey question was asked:

Survey Question Q20

Did you ever participate in any meetings, seminars or discussions about CIM strategy and CIM plans for your district?

Table xvi: Participation in seminars for CIM Strategy

| and CIM Plans by sex and regions, 2006 | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | <i>Row percent</i> |
| REGION | PARTICIPATION | Yes | No | Total | Yes (%) |
| UPOLU | Male | 926 | 8017 | 8943 | 0.1035 |
| | Female | 79 | 7461 | 7540 | 0.0105 |
| | Total | 1005 | 15478 | 16483 | 0.0610 |
| SAVAII | PARTICIPATION | Yes | No | Total | Yes (%) |
| | Male | 824 | 2499 | 3323 | 0.2480 |
| | Female | 438 | 3119 | 3557 | 0.1231 |
| | Total | 1262 | 5618 | 6880 | 0.1834 |
| TOTAL | PARTICIPATION | Yes | No | Total | Yes (%) |
| | Male | 1750 | 10516 | 12266 | 0.1427 |
| | Female | 517 | 10580 | 11097 | 0.0466 |
| | Total | 2267 | 21096 | 23363 | 0.0970 |

Of the total 2267 seminar participants, the Village groups again revealed that the majority of participants were *matai*, which made up 75 percent of Upolu and 44 percent of the Savaii participants as shown in Table xvii. Of interest is the non-existing participation by women particularly in Upolu. This statistic points to the need to extend the coverage of village seminars to non-matai groups particularly women and, in the longer term, the greater challenge of influencing traditional views regarding the role of women in decision-making at the community level.

| Table xvii: Participation in seminars for CIM Strategy and CIM Plans by village groups and regions, 2006 | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | <i>Row percent</i> |
| REGION | Village group | Yes | No | Total | Yes (%) |
| UPOLU | None | 0 | 487 | 487 | 0.000 |
| | Matai | 748 | 2903 | 3651 | 0.7435 |
| | Matai's wives | 0 | 2506 | 2506 | 0.0000 |
| | Untitled men | 130 | 4268 | 4398 | 0.1292 |
| | Village women | 0 | 3194 | 3194 | 0.0000 |
| | Youth | 98 | 776 | 874 | 0.0974 |
| | Church | 0 | 363 | 363 | 0.0000 |
| | Untitled men's wives | 30 | 980 | 1010 | 0.0298 |
| | Total | 1006 | 15477 | 16483 | 1.0 |
| | SAVAII | Village group | Yes | No | Total |
| None | | 0 | 167 | 167 | 0.0000 |
| Matai | | 562 | 1266 | 1828 | 0.4453 |
| Matai's wives | | 252 | 1520 | 1772 | 0.1997 |
| Untitled men | | 262 | 1236 | 1498 | 0.2076 |
| Village women | | 99 | 794 | 863 | 0.0547 |
| Youth | | 0 | 35 | 35 | 0.0000 |
| Church | | 0 | 147 | 147 | 0.0000 |
| Untitled men's wives | | 117 | 454 | 571 | 0.0927 |
| Total | | 1262 | 5619 | 6881 | 1.0 |

While participation as shown in Table xvii was obviously not representative of all village-groups, perceptions (Table xviii) of whether or not the extent of participation was sufficient show some interesting results. The following question was asked in Q21:

Survey Question Q21

During the preparation and consultations of the CIM plans, do you think that village representatives in this process were sufficient or not enough?

The majority of the participants thought that the village representatives in the seminars were quite sufficient. One obvious explanation is cultural in origin, that is, the expectation that the *matai* is the representative of the household in the village meetings, and his presence is therefore sufficient.

| Table xviii: Sufficient participants in seminars for CIM Strategy and CIM Plans by village groups and regions, 2006 | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | Row percent |
| REGION | <u>Village-groups</u> | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Yes %</u> |
| UPOLU | Matai | 605 | 144 | 749 | 0.8077 |
| | Untitled men | 130 | 0 | 130 | 1.0000 |
| | Youth | 49 | 48 | 97 | 0.5052 |
| | Untitled men's wives | 30 | 0 | 30 | 1.0000 |
| | Total | 814 | 192 | 1006 | 0.8091 |
| SAVAII | <u>Village-groups</u> | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Yes %</u> |
| | Matai | 312 | 251 | 563 | 0.5542 |
| | Matai's wives | 154 | 98 | 252 | 0.6111 |
| | Untitled men | 183 | 79 | 262 | 0.6985 |
| | Village women | 69 | 0 | 69 | 1.0000 |
| | Untitled men's wives | 98 | 19 | 117 | 0.8376 |
| | Total | 816 | 447 | 1263 | 0.6461 |
| ALL 15 DISTRICT | <u>Village-groups</u> | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Yes %</u> |
| | Matai | 917 | 395 | 1312 | 0.6989 |
| | Matai's wives | 154 | 98 | 252 | 0.6111 |
| | Untitled men | 313 | 79 | 392 | 0.7985 |
| | Youth | 49 | 48 | 97 | 0.5052 |
| | Village women | 69 | 0 | 69 | 1.0000 |
| | Untitled men's wives | 128 | 19 | 147 | 0.8707 |
| | Total | 1630 | 639 | 2269 | 0.7184 |

Survey Question Q23

As a participant, would you say that the workshops or meetings with the CIMP officials were well conducted?

The seminar participants were also asked about their views of the way the workshops and meetings were conducted as specified in Question 23. The results revealed that about 80 percent of the participants both in Upolu and Savaii reported that the seminars or workshops were well conducted (Table xix).

| Table xix: Levels of satisfaction with seminars for CIM Strategy and CIM Plans by sex and regions, 2006 | | | | | |
|--|---------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | | <i>Row percent</i> |
| REGION | Rating | Male | Female | Total | % of Well done |
| UPOLU | Well done | 722 | 79 | 801 | 0.7970 |
| | Fair | 194 | 0 | 194 | 0.1930 |
| | Not good | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0.0100 |
| | Total | 926 | 79 | 1005 | 1.0 |
| SAVAII | Well done | 650 | 317 | 967 | 0.7662 |
| | Fair | 110 | 63 | 173 | 0.1371 |
| | Not good | 64 | 58 | 122 | 0.0967 |
| | Total | 824 | 438 | 1262 | 1.0 |
| ALL 15 Districts | Well done | 1372 | 396 | 1768 | 0.7799 |
| | Fair | 304 | 63 | 367 | 0.1619 |
| | Not good | 74 | 58 | 132 | 0.0582 |
| | Total | 1750 | 517 | 2267 | 1.0 |

Survey Question Q25

Would you say that after the workshops or meetings with the CIMP officials, the village representatives came to fully understand the purpose of CIM Plans in their district?

In terms of understanding the purpose of the CIM plans as a result of the seminars or consultations about 60 percent of both Upolu and Savaii participants thought that they had a good understanding of the CIM Plans after the seminars as shown in Table xx.

| Table xx: Understanding of seminars for CIM Strategy and CIM Plans by sex and regions, 2006 | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | Row percent |
| REGION | Understanding | Male | Female | Total | Total % |
| UPOLU | Good | 524 | 79 | 603 | 0.5994 |
| | Fair | 261 | 0 | 261 | 0.2594 |
| | No | 142 | 0 | 142 | 0.1412 |
| | Total | 927 | 79 | 1006 | 1.0 |

| SAVAII | Understanding | Male | Female | Total | Total % |
|---------------------|----------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Good | 445 | 317 | 762 | 0.6043 |
| | Fair | 192 | 35 | 227 | 0.1800 |
| | No | 186 | 89 | 272 | 0.2157 |
| | Total | 823 | 438 | 1261 | 1.0 |
| | | | | | |
| ALL | Understanding | Male | Female | Total | Total % |
| 15 Districts | Good | 969 | 396 | 1365 | 0.6021 |
| | Fair | 453 | 35 | 488 | 0.2153 |
| | No | 328 | 86 | 414 | 0.1826 |
| | Total | 1750 | 517 | 2267 | 1.0 |

Survey Question Q26

Would you say that after the workshops or meetings, the village representatives became fully aware of coastal risks and where Coastal Hazard Zones are located in their villages?

Of the total participants in the seminars, 76 percent reported that after the seminars they became fully aware of the coastal risks and also became aware of the locations of coastal hazard zones in their villages as shown in Table xxi.

| Table xxi: Understanding of coastal risks | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|
| and hazardous zones by sex and regions, 2006 | | | | | |
| | | | | | Row percent |
| REGION | Coastal risks | Male | Female | Total | Total % |
| UPOLU | Good | 624 | 79 | 703 | 0.6995 |
| | Fair | 213 | 0 | 213 | 0.2119 |
| | No | 89 | 0 | 89 | 0.0886 |
| | Total | 926 | 79 | 1005 | 1.0 |
| | | | | | |
| SAVAII | Coastal risks | Male | Female | Total | Total % |
| | Good | 637 | 380 | 1017 | 0.8065 |
| | Fair | 82 | 58 | 140 | 0.1110 |
| | No | 104 | 0 | 104 | 0.0825 |
| | Total | 823 | 438 | 1261 | 1.0 |
| | | | | | |
| TOTAL | Coastal risks | Male | Female | Total | Total % |
| | Good | 1261 | 459 | 1720 | 0.7590 |
| | Fair | 295 | 58 | 353 | 0.1558 |
| | No | 193 | 0 | 193 | 0.0852 |
| | Total | 1749 | 517 | 2266 | 1.0 |

4.4 Effectiveness of the CHZ Maps, CIM Strategy and CIM Plans

To ensure that the CIM Plans would continue to be part of the district and village strategic guidelines for coastal infrastructure management, the CIM Plans *Komiti* were formed in each of the 15 districts involved in Phase 1. The members of the District CIM Plans *Komiti* were made up of four representatives from each village and where one of the compulsory members from the village was the Village *Pulemuu*.

The roles of the CIM Plans Komiti were:

- *To become part of the District CIM planning team which drafted the CIM plans mainly to advise the officials about the coastal infrastructure hazards facing the villages and possible solutions*
- *To report back to the Village Council the contents of the CIM plan meetings and discussions they attended and to voice any enquiries from the Village Councils to the CIM planning team in Apia*
- *To assist with finalizing comments in the plans and to sign the completed District CIM Plan hence after become responsible persons for the implementation of the District CIM Plan activities in the villages and the districts*
- *To continue promoting and supporting the CIM Plan in the Village council meetings, village groups, and village people and to ensure that the CIM Plans would be used as references for planning or implementation of any coastal infrastructure activities by all the Villages groups, government and any other service providers in the last 5 years*

Presumably if the CIM Plans *Komiti* were fully committed to translating the strategic CIM Plans into actions, many of the CIM Plan activities assigned to villages for implementation would have been carried out. These activities include the following: advising the village on the relocation of houses from hazardous zones to safer grounds, advising on house specifications like higher foundations for houses in the hazard zones, encouraging and facilitating the replanting of trees along the coastline to prevent sand erosion, advocating for bans in sand mining, cutting of mangroves, etc..

In the survey, the public was asked how they felt about the performance of the CIM Plan *Komiti* in their villages or districts regarding the implementation of the proposed CIM Plan activities as stated in Q27.

Survey Question Q27

From your observation, do you think that the CIM Plans Komiti were committed to promote and support the implementation of the CIM Plans in village meetings and village activities?

The survey results showed that 70 percent of the total population has never heard of the existence of such *Komiti* in their village, 12 percent thought that the CIM *Komiti* were fairly

committed while only 7 percent reported that the *Komiti* were fully committed to putting the plans into implementation as shown in Table xxii. Regional differences again indicated that Savaii residents knew more about their *Komiti* than the Upolu residents.

Some of the reasons the CIM *Komiti* were thought to be committed were the implementation of some of the CIM activities in some villages within the last 5 years such as seawalls, drainages, culverts and fords, coastal roads, and even minimization of sand-mining for commercial purposes.

| Table xxii: Effectiveness of CIMP KOMITI | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| by sex and regions, 2006 | | | | |
| REGION | CIM Komiti | Male | Female | Total |
| UPOLU | Very committed | 210 | 79 | 289 |
| | Fairly committed | 627 | 259 | 886 |
| | Not committed | 906 | 576 | 1482 |
| | Never heard of Komiti | 7200 | 6626 | 13826 |
| | Total | 8943 | 7540 | 16483 |
| SAVAII | Very committed | 688 | 679 | 1367 |
| | Fairly committed | 902 | 1088 | 1990 |
| | Not committed | 549 | 476 | 1025 |
| | Never heard of Komiti | 1185 | 1314 | 2499 |
| | Total | 3324 | 3557 | 6881 |
| TOTAL | Very committed | 898 | 758 | 1656 |
| | Fairly committed | 1529 | 1347 | 2876 |
| | Not committed | 1455 | 1052 | 2507 |
| | Never heard of Komiti | 8385 | 7940 | 16325 |
| | Total | 12267 | 11097 | 23364 |

The public was also asked if they had known if the District CIM Plan was ever used as a reference in village-decision making involving coastal infrastructure management as stated in Q28.

Survey Question Q28

Did the village council ever use the District CIM Plan in village decision-making regarding the management of coastal infrastructures?

In the survey, Upolu and Savaii did not share the same opinions about the uses of the CIM Plans in village decision making (Table xxiii).

In Upolu, only a few people thought the CIM plans were ever used in village strategic actions for management of coastal infrastructure while the majority comprising 85 percent did not know anything about this. It is interesting to note that 12 percent thought the government made its own decision regarding coastal management and not necessarily dictated by the CIMP.

In Savaii, 20 percent reported their villages used the CIMP for management of coastal infrastructure while 48 percent had no idea whether it was used or not. Like Upolu, 18 percent thought the government made its own decision and not necessarily dictated by the CIMP.

Interesting insights into the extent of use of District CIM Plans were also recorded from interviews in the Qualitative Survey. These are discussed in the Qualitative Survey section, and in the Annexes.

| Table xxiii: Use of CIM Plan in village planning strategies | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| by sex and regions, 2006 | | | | | |
| | | | | | Row percent |
| REGION | VILLAGE USED CIMP | Male | Female | Total | Total % |
| UPOLU | CIMP was used | 106 | 0 | 106 | 0.0064 |
| | Never used CIMP | 256 | 100 | 356 | 0.0216 |
| | Govt made own decisions | 1290 | 711 | 2001 | 0.1214 |
| | Do not know | 7292 | 6728 | 14020 | 0.8506 |
| | Total | 8944 | 7539 | 16483 | 1.0 |
| SAVAII | VILLAGE USED CIMP | Male | Female | Total | Total % |
| | CIMP was used | 677 | 711 | 1388 | 0.2017 |
| | Never used CIMP | 449 | 460 | 909 | 0.1321 |
| | Govt made own decisions | 564 | 698 | 1262 | 0.1834 |
| | Do not know | 1633 | 1688 | 3321 | 0.4827 |
| Total | 3323 | 3557 | 6880 | 1.0 | |
| ALL 15 Districts | VILLAGE USED CIMP | Male | Female | Total | Total % |
| | CIMP was used | 783 | 711 | 1494 | 0.0639 |
| | Never used CIMP | 705 | 560 | 1265 | 0.0541 |
| | Govt made own decisions | 1854 | 1409 | 3263 | 0.1397 |
| | Do not know | 8325 | 8416 | 17341 | 0.7422 |
| Total | 12267 | 11096 | 23363 | 1.0 | |

Survey Question Q28

Irrespective of the problems you have encountered, would you say that your village is committed to implement the rest of the proposed activities in the future?

Despite the concerns over implementation, including perceptions of delays, inaction and ineffectiveness on Government’s part, 58 and 95 percent of the Upolu and Savaii participants respectively indicated that their villages would still willing to implement the proposed CIM Plan activities in the future.

| Table xxiv: Still willing to pursue the CIM plan activities | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| <u>by sex and regions, 2006</u> | | | | | |
| | | | | | Row percent |
| <u>REGION</u> | <u>WILLING TO PERSUE</u> | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Total %</u> |
| UPOLU | Yes | 5696 | 3871 | 9567 | 0.5804 |
| | No | 265 | 99 | 361 | 0.0219 |
| | Don't know | 2985 | 3570 | 6555 | 0.3917 |
| | Total | 8943 | 7540 | 16483 | 1.0 |
| SAVAII | <u>WILLING TO PERSUE</u> | | | | |
| | Yes | 3131 | 3372 | 6503 | 0.9451 |
| | No | 35 | 67 | 102 | 0.0148 |
| | Don't know | 158 | 118 | 276 | 0.0401 |
| Total | 3324 | 3557 | 6881 | 1.0 | |
| ALL 15 Districts | <u>WILLING TO PERSUE</u> | | | | |
| | Yes | 8827 | 7243 | 16070 | 0.6878 |
| | No | 297 | 166 | 463 | 0.0198 |
| | Don't know | 3143 | 3688 | 6831 | 0.2924 |
| Total | 12267 | 11097 | 23364 | 1.0 | |

5. QUALITATIVE DATA

The Qualitative data was collected mainly via face-to-face interviews and discussions with selected key people who have been involved with the CIM Plan processes. Given the different experiences and situations in selected villages and government ministries and corporations, each participant who has helped to clarify the issues involved in the implementation of the District CIM Plans is identified as the source of information. The interviews provided a rich insight into coastal infrastructure asset development activities since the CIM Plans were completed, and into the actual conduct of the CIM Planning exercise. Most important of all, their reflections on the CIM Plans and CIM Plan process provide insights into how CIM Plans are used and perceived.

The Qualitative information is divided into the following 5 sections:

- A. An overview of the role of *Pulenuu* in the CIM Consultations
- B. Summary of Consultations with *Pulenuu*
- C. Summary of Consultations with Representatives of CIM Plan *Komiti*
- D. Summary of Consultations with Women Representatives to the Government
- E. Summary of Consultations with Service Deliverers

5.1 Village *Pulenuu's* role in CIM Planning

Before any CIM Plan consultation had taken place in the villages, the village *pulenuu* was the first person to be consulted by the CIM Planning team and briefed about the purpose and objectives of the CIM Plan. Then the formal request was made through him/her to conduct a CIM Plan consultation in the village. As part of his/her responsibility as the *pulenuu* of the village, it was the *pulenuu's* duty to inform the village during the “village *fono*” about the request for the CIM Plan consultation. For most villages, the village *fono* is held on the first Monday of the month and in this meeting, all village activities are approved. Once the village *fono* granted approval for the request, then an arrangement was made for the date of the consultation. According to the CIM Planning team, not a single request for a village consultation via the *pulenuu* was turned down.

This is not unusual in Samoa where the village *pulenuu* is a respected position in the village because he/she is the main link between the village and the government or any other external organization. All formal requests for a village workshop or village consultation that come through the *pulenuu* about any issues (e.g. health, education, environment, agricultural, tourism, etc) are treated seriously when this channel is used.

For the village *fono*, a request from a Government agency for such meetings or activities is considered a gesture of recognition (‘*amanaia*’). Consequently such requests would usually get approved.

In reality, once the village *fono* has approved an activity or event to be implemented in the village (like the CIM Plan consultation), it is the role of all *matai* in the village *fono* to inform their household members about the on-coming event so that all households would become aware and be prepared to receive and host the visiting group. This is the tradition in all Samoan villages.

Therefore the *pulenuu* and the village *matai* all played significant roles in the dissemination of village information to their household members. This oral tradition is considered a more efficient way of communication within local villages as opposed to the use of other forms of

communication such as written brochures and newsletters. The same oral tradition has become much more efficient with the fast growing of television and newspapers today.

Generally, on the date the village will meet their expected guests, the traditional welcoming ceremony (*ava usu*) is carried out first to welcome the guests. The tradition is the village *matai* and the *pulenuu* are the only people allowed to sit-in and talk with the guests while all other village groups like the untitled men, women and youths are responsible to provide and serve refreshments or run any other chores required of them. These non-*matai* groups are only allowed to participate in the workshop or consultation when the *matai* extended the invitation to them. In most cases, the visitors would initiate this request. It must be said that this was the arrangement the CIM Planning team used during their consultation processes.

However, despite their limited participation, the fact that those other non-*matai* groups were present (i.e. to serve the meeting) gave them the opportunity to listen and to know what the consultation or meeting was about via hearsay. Not only that, but at the end of the consultation day, it is the usual custom that the *matai* of the household will again discuss with his household members especially the adult members the meeting issues and outcomes for their knowledge of village activities.

This social organization and oral tradition in the village is a unique feature of the faa-Samoa. There is an element of dependence on the family *matai* and the village *pulenuu* to perform their functions effectively as gatekeepers and conduits of information, and when these elements are functioning, it is an efficient and effective system of communication. The CIM Planning team utilizes this arrangement in liaising and communicating with villages, and in seeking to engage the appropriate representatives of villages in its CIMP consultation process.

5.2 Summary of Consultations with *Pulenuu*

Fourteen (14) *pulenuu* were interviewed in the Qualitative Survey for this Report, 1 from Savaii, 11 from Upolu and 2 from Aiga i le Tai (Manono and Apolima). The following summarizes the main issues and views expressed during these consultations. For details of each interview, refer to Attachments 1-5.

- In the 15 districts and villages where District CIM Plans have been completed, CIM Plans are not used in village planning and decision making generally.
- There is little recognition of any relationship between coastal infrastructural asset management work taking place in villages and CIM Plans. Several *pulenuu*³ spoke of their village proposals to MWTI for inland roads and water project but made no connection between these with the CIM Plan for his village. For many *pulenuu*, the coastal infrastructure work being carried out in their villages is attributed to the influence of their district MP on government decision-making and planning.
- New *pulenuús* who come on board after the CIM Plan consultations are unaware of the CIM Plans. They do not inherit copies of CIM Plans previously given to former *Pulenuu* and there is no proper handing over of responsibilities nor proper transfer of

³ Mr Tuala Peni-Tafagamanu, Lefaga & Faleseela, and Mr Suemalo Iupeli, Pulenuu of Matafaá, Lefaga and Faleseela.

institutional memory that would have informed the incumbent of on-going initiatives such as CIMP.

- Recognition and awareness of the high risk of natural hazards to coastal village assets is high. Likewise is recognition of the urgent need to mitigate these.
- There is general support for CIM Plan implementation.
- *Pulenuu* who were involved in the CIM Plan consultations do recall being part of the process and except one⁴ were satisfied with the quality of the presentations and the general way in which the consultations were facilitated.
- Other *Pulenuus*⁵ who recalled being involved in the CIM Planning process did not consider the resulting plan to be of any importance in national level decision-making, hence did not think much about using it for their various proposals to Government for projects.
- There appears to be a genuine lack of understanding amongst *Pulenuu* regarding how to use the District CIM Plan to serve their purposes. For instance, while many of them are writing development proposals for activities that are related to coastal asset management and most likely to be already recommended in their respective CIM Plans, all of them noted that they make no reference to the CIM Plans to further strengthen their proposals.
- Overall there is clearly no sense of ownership by the district or village of their respective CIM Plans.

5.3 Summary of Consultations with CIM Plans Komiti

- Komiti members do not know how to use the CIM Plan as a reference for village project proposals etc..
- There is a general misconception that the CIM Plan and the district *Faipule* (Member of Parliament) are mutually exclusive avenues for promoting village interests for coastal infrastructure asset development. One respondent noted that even with a CIM Plan, they would still prefer to consult with their *Faipule* as he is the direct link with the Government on national development issues.
- *Komiti* members were under the impression that the CIM Plan officials' were to have come back to follow up on activities agreed to in the CIM Plan.
- The CIM Plan process focused on the formulation of the Plans, and did not properly explain to village Komiti how to use the CIM Plan for their purposes, including writing funding proposals.

⁴ Mr Malolo Gie of Vaisala (Vaisigano I) expressed dissatisfaction with having the seminar at the Vaisala Hotel, with only three of his villages attending. (Note: It is possible that the meeting referred to is the District Meeting which were held at the Vaisala and which required only 4 representatives of Vaisala.

⁵ Mr Aipapati Sione, Pulenuu of Poutasi, Falealili.

- With one exception⁶, all CIM Plan Komiti representatives interviewed do not see any connection between CIM Plans and many coastal infrastructural activities previously and currently being implemented. Like the *pulenuu*, there is also little recognition of any relationship between coastal infrastructural asset management work taking place in villages and CIM Plans.
- Many Komiti representatives are under the impression that the District CIM Plan dictates what the Government should do in each district. Because of this misconception, many expressly disagree that it does or should be, and noted that it was up to the Government' to decide what needs doing, with one Komiti representative observing that there are also politics involved in the timing of some developments.
- The lack of a local sense of ownership of the CIM Plans observed with Pulenuu is also apparent with Komiti members.

5.4 Summary of Consultations with Women Representatives to the Government – Ministry of Women, Community and Social Developments

Two workshops were conducted in Savaii and Upolu in which Women representatives to the Government were invited. A total of 20 and 13 representatives for Upolu and Savaii respectively attended.

The position of Women Representatives to the Government was only created in 2003 consequently it was in existence at the time of the CIMP consultation. A few women however were aware of the CIM Planning exercise. The following summarizes the main concerns and issues raised.

- Women representatives were enthusiastic about implementing the proposed activities in the CIM Plans in their respective villages.
- Women representatives feel strongly that the CIM Plan activities fall in line with one particular program under the Ministry of Women, Community and Social Developments, that is the 'Aiga ma Nuu Manuia" program.
- Women representatives would like to be part of the CIM Plan Komiti in the villages.
- Women groups would like to be informed properly about the purposes and uses of the CIM Plans in their villages.

5.5 Summary of Consultations with Service Deliverers

- PUMA sees the 'most important role' of the CIM Komiti as that of achieving the finalization of the District CIM Plans.
- PUMA understood the responsibility of the District CIM Plan Komiti to include reporting back to villages all issues discussed at the CIM Plan meetings in Apia. Thus an important aspect of reinforcing the knowledge and promoting awareness of village *fono* in the progress of the CIM Planning exercise lies with whether or not village CIM Plan *Komiti* representatives are reporting back to the villages.

⁶ Mr Vai Esekielu (Faleasiu – Aana Alofi #1) insisted that the recently built seawall for his village was part of the CIM Plan implementation, and his village contributed by feeding the workers while the seawall was being built.

- PUMA was not able to follow up on the CIM Planning process with monitoring of what was implemented.
- None of the Service Deliverers (i.e. other government agencies and corporations) consulted in this report had integrated into its budget and corporate plan activities proposed and assigned to it in the CIM Plans. Except for the Samoa Tourism Authority (STA) which discussed the CIM Plans recommendations for relocation of some tourism facilities in view of the high risk to coastal hazards, there is no indication that other service deliverers were even aware of activities assigned in the CIM Plans for their implementation.
- The CIM Plans are taken into account by the MWTI when in receipt of proposals by villages for coastal infrastructure development. Furthermore, the CIM Plans are used in two other ways (i) it ‘provides useful principles and designs to safeguard coastal assets and background information to guide MWTI in their work in selected villages’; and (ii) where some of the CIM Plans designs are expensive to implement, the Ministry has modified some of the designs to fit available financial resources. The Minister of MWTI clarified, however, that decisions on what to implement is not limited to what is indicated in the CIM Plan, but a ‘common sense’ approach is used to identify and prioritize activities and the allocation of available funds.
- The World Bank Project Component Manager advocates for strengthened monitoring of implemented activities; initiate annual monitoring of likely problem areas e.g. CIM Plan Komiti performance; integration of CIM Plan activities into corporate strategies, plans and budgeting processes of responsible government agencies and corporations, and consideration of timelines for implementation, priorities and information on potential funding sources for villages, in the contents of future CIM Plans.

6. SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS

6.1 Overall Level of Awareness

The Effectiveness Surveys were conducted via the collection of both the Quantitative data and the Qualitative data. Both sources arrived at the conclusion that the extent of public awareness of the CIM Strategy and particularly the District CIM Plans was, relative to similar studies in developed countries, reasonably high in both Upolu and Savaii.

6.2 The nature and extent of women’s and non-matai participation

Statistically, the extent to which women and other non-matai groups participated in the CIM Plan consultations was very limited. There is, however, very strong interest for a greater participation of women. This finding however is qualified as follows. The qualitative data shows that the strongest advocates for a greater involvement of women in the CIM Planning process are the newly appointed Women Representatives to the Government. On the contrary, the majority of participants in the Quantitative survey who were asked if participation was sufficient (Q21) indicated that it was sufficient. It is noted that these participants were mostly male and *matai*, whose cultural conditioning is that when issues of community interest are decided on, the *matais* participation is expected *and* sufficient. A closer look at the data shows (Table xviii) that the women respondents (351 out of 468 (75%)) also indicated that the level of participation was ‘sufficient’. One can only deduce from this result that there is a general acceptance in the villages of the traditional role of the *matais* s decision makers, and that when *matais* are present, they are ‘sufficient’ to make decisions for the rest of the village.

This lack of congruence in the views of government appointed women representatives and those interviewed in the villages including women may be explained in a number of ways, one of them ventured above. It is clear however that the traditional perception of who makes decision in villages is increasingly being challenged by new and sometimes externally imposed influences. One of these influences is the newly appointed body of women representatives who see for themselves a role in the decision-making process in villages that traditionally has been the responsibility of *matais*.

6.3 Extent of Awareness of the CIM Strategy

The survey shows that 63% of Savaii people were aware of the CIM Strategy as oppose to only 31% in Upolu. In terms of age, older folks were more aware than the younger generations. Overall the level of awareness is 40% at the national level, which is considered high relative to the similar experiences in other countries.

6.4 Extent of public awareness of the District CIM Plans

The overall level of public awareness of District CIM Plans is 20%. In comparison, 23% of the public indicated that they are aware of other similar strategic plans by other Government organizations and corporations. Both figures indicate a high level relative to similar exercises reported in other countries.

The low level of awareness by people in paid employment (16%) relative to domestic and other forms of home-based occupation suggests that the timing of village consultations during working hours is a contributing factor. This points to the need to be flexible in terms of hours for community meetings, particularly for the urban area of Apia, wherein many people will be missed out due to work commitments if village consultations are carried out during regular working hours.

6.5 Extent of public awareness of risks associated with natural hazards

Sixty five (65%) percent of Upolu and 51% of Savaii respondents are aware of the risks they face from natural coastal hazards like tsunami, tidal waves, sand erosion and others. It is assumed that this increased level of understanding is a result of the CIM Planning consultations wherein maps showing hazards zones were the main tool used in the presentations by Government representatives.

6.6. Extent of access to and use of District CIM Plans at village level

There was limited use of the District CIM Plans at the village levels. There is also very limited access to CIM Plans by villagers.

The limited use of CIM Plans appears to be partly due to the ineffectiveness of District CIM Plan *Komiti*. It does not help that not many are aware of its existence or where it is located or kept. The survey found that only 8% of total respondents had actually seen their District CIM Plans. The lack of any follow-up or monitoring by PUMA where this is assumed to be a mandatory function of this agency, is a contributing factor.

There is an obvious need to make the District CIM Plans more accessible. Keeping copies with the *Pulenuu* is not sufficient. Village and district schools, public libraries, government agencies and organizations, village organizations and NGOs are some that should have copies or ready access to District CIM Plans.

6.7 Key actors in promoting awareness and use of District CIM Plans –

6.7.1 Planning and Urban Management Agency (PUMA) –

While PUMA is the leading agency in promoting the implementation of the National CIM Strategy and in supporting the principal contractor (BECA) in the implementation of the District CIM Plans, this survey reveals that –

- Following the formulation of the District CIM Plans, no follow-up monitoring or support was extended to villages and their CIM Plan *Komiti* to encourage or facilitate implementation of village-assigned activities.
- At the national level, no initiatives seem to have been taken to promote the integration of CIM Plan activities into the corporate strategies, plans and budgets of other Government agencies and corporations with specific responsibilities for CIM Plan implementation.
- Both of these actions would have contributed to sustaining awareness of the National CIM Strategy and District CIM Plans at a level probably higher than that indicated by the Effectiveness Survey.

6.7.2 Pulenu'u

The role of the *pulenuu* is pivotal to the success of the CIM Planning process at the village and district levels, in liaising on behalf of villages, ensuring the participation of all appropriate village members, and in keeping intact and providing leadership for the CIM Plan *Komiti*.

The prominent role of *pulenuu* is reaffirmed by this survey (Q15) who found that 87% and 95% of Upolu and Savaii respondents respectively consider the *pulenuu* as the 'go-to' person to contact regarding the District CIM Plan. This reaffirmation is important in the planning of community consultations, particularly from the viewpoint of PUMA and its principal contractor, BECA International. Changes in villages' *pulenuu* which occur from time to time should be closely monitored by PUMA to ensure the correct contacts with villages at all

times. Also, the Division of Internal Affairs should ensure the smooth transfer of responsibilities to new *pulenuus* including, the proper handing over of CIM Plan documents, hazard maps as well as CIM Plan Komiti responsibilities.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

The following specific recommendations are made

1. To increase the participation of all village groups in the CIM Planning under SIAM Phase 2, the participation of women and youths should be encouraged. The Pulenuu should ensure that other non-matai groups are invited and encouraged to attend village meetings and consultative planning exercises.
2. As a corollary to (1) above, village meetings facilitation by government officials and their agents (contractors) should use techniques and methods that ensure ample opportunities are given to women, youth and other non-*matai* representatives to air their views.
3. The CIM *Komiti* membership in each village should include appropriate representatives of women, youths and other non-matai groups. This requirement should be made clear by PUMA to villages under SIAM Phase 2.
4. The scheduling of village consultation meetings should be sufficiently flexible to allow for the participation of others that are unavailable during normal working hours due to work commitments. Close consultations with the *Pulenuus* should provide guidance on the best times for consultations.
5. To increase the use of the District CIM plans in the villages, PUMA should conduct at least annual follow-ups to selected villages to encourage village implementation of their CIM Plans and to provide advice and assistance where needed. In the longer term, PUMA should initiate an on-going program to monitor, promote and provide technical advisory support for village level CIM Plans implementation.
6. The District CIM Plans should be integrated into the corporate strategies, plans and budgets of all relevant government ministries and corporations. PUMA and MNREM should take the lead in facilitating this integration.
7. For future District CIM Plans, consideration should be given to clearly indicating priorities as perceived by village and districts. Where possible, known sources of funding for community level activities should be provided to assist villages in securing funds. Alternatively, this information should be provided separately, possibly in the follow-up monitoring and visits that PUMA is proposed to undertake elsewhere in this report.
8. Providing a schedule or timeline for implementation of CIM Plan activities is not advisable. This will only raise village expectations unrealistically and may undermine village goodwill and support in the long term. Besides, scheduling is influenced by many variables beyond the control of CIM Planners including political considerations, and unforeseen events such as cyclones etc which affect macro-level resource allocation and priority setting.

9. Copies of the CIM plans should be provided to the Division of Internal Affairs for new *Pulenuu* that come on board from time to time and a record book must be kept at the Division of Internal Affairs to note the recipients of the plans at all times.
10. The Division of Internal Affairs should encourage and preferably facilitate the proper handing over of *pulenuu* responsibilities within villages to ensure the continuity of ongoing development activities such as CIM Plans and the effective transfer of institutional memory between outgoing and incoming *pulenuu*.
11. Copies of CIM plans must be distributed to village and district schools, youth groups, women's groups, NGOs as well as the public libraries, government ministries and service deliverers for awareness purposes.
12. Future similar surveys such as the Effectiveness Surveys should be conducted within the first year of Phase 2 implementation while people can still recall and remember. Where there is no follow-up monitoring by PUMA or another designated government agency, leaving it late will only yield limited useful results.
13. The first 15 District CIM Plans must be reprinted and redistributed to the previous villages as part of promoting CIM Plan implementation at the villages and district levels.

8. STATISTICAL TABLES

Table a: Survey respondents by sex, 2006

| Table a: Percentage of population by gender and sampling errors | | | |
|--|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| CIM survey 2006 | | | |
| Analytic Option | Male | Female | TOTAL |
| Sample size | 356 | 321 | 677 |
| Weighted population | 12267 | 11097 | 23364 |
| Proportion (%) | 52.5 | 47.08 | 100 |
| Standard Error of % | 2.1 | 2.1 | |
| 95% Lower Limit | 48.37 | 43.4 | |
| 95% Upper Limit | 56.6 | 51.63 | |
| DEFF | 1.2 | 1.2 | |

Table b: Survey respondents by main activity 2006

| Table b: Percentage of population by levels of education and sampling errors | | | | | |
|---|----------------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| CIM survey 2006 | | | | | |
| Analytic Option | Primary | Secondary | Post-secondary | Never | TOTAL |
| Sample size | 237 | 373 | 62 | 5 | 677 |
| Weighted population | 8520 | 12605 | 2050 | 189 | 23364 |
| Proportion (%) | 36.47 | 53.95 | 8.77 | 0.81 | 100 |
| Standard Error of % | 2.01 | 2.09 | 1.21 | 0.38 | |
| 95% Lower Limit | 32.62 | 49.84 | 6.678 | 0.32 | |
| 95% Upper Limit | 40.5 | 58.01 | 11.46 | 2.02 | |
| DEFF | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.24 | 1.22 | |

Table c: Survey respondents by sex, employment and region 2006

| Table c: Percentage of population by main types of activities and sampling errors | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|
| CIM survey 2006 | | | | | | |
| Analytic Option | Paid job | Business | Subsistence | Domestic | At school | Total |
| Sample size | 120 | 29 | 286 | 240 | 1 | 677 |
| Weighted population | 4303 | 908 | 10054 | 8025 | 49.9 | 23364 |
| Proportion (%) | 40.4 | 1.84 | 43.08 | 34.08 | 0.21 | 100 |
| Standard Error of % | 1.66 | 0.79 | 1.92 | 1.91 | 0.21 | |
| 95% Lower Limit | 15.39 | 2.61 | 39.35 | 30.74 | 0.03 | |
| 95% Upper Limit | 21.93 | 5.77 | 46.89 | 38.22 | 1.5 | |
| DEFF | 1.24 | 1.12 | 1.02 | 1.09 | 1.44 | |

9. ANNEXES

Annex 1: Details of Consultations with Village *Pulenuu*

1. Mr Tuisuga Le Taua Simi - Fagalii/Vaimauga East
(Interviewed 10th April 2006 /Malaefono & Malama)

Mr Tuisuga Le Taua has been the Village *Pulenuu* of Fagalii for more than 30 years. When asked if he had known about the District CIM Plan for Vaimauga East that was printed in 2002, he replied he had never heard of this plan in his village since 2002. When the copy of Vaimauga-East CIM Plan was shown to him he insisted that he had never seen this document before and had never attended any CIM Plan consultations or seminars.

When asked about decision-making relating to coastal infrastructure management in his village, he mentioned that the Village council made its own decisions but had never used the District CIM Plan in the last 5 years as a reference for preventing coastal hazards. He said that whenever the village needs assistance from the government like building of coastal roads, they usually consulted their *Faipule* or Member of Parliament. The *Faipule* voiced their requests to the appropriate Government ministries for action. He thinks the *Faipule* had never used the District CIM Plans in their planning purposes. Tuisuga believed that their *Faipule* is the main person behind the new developments in Fagalii and not the CIM Plan such as the new bridge at Fagalii-uta and the newly built in-land road.

However he noted there is a high risk of Fagalii-tai in times of natural coastal hazards as the seawall has already been deteriorated and is currently not able to withstand strong tidal waves. It needs reconstructions to secure safety of families residing on the coastal roads.

He is however supportive of the District CIM Plan after he was told of its purpose and use. He would like to have a copy of the CIM Plan and like to be informed properly about the role of the *Pulenuu* and their village in this activity.

2. Mr Taulapapa Iosia – Lalovi-Mulifanua/Aiga i le Tai & Satuimalufilufi
(Interviewed 12th April 2006/Malaefono & Malama)

Mr Taulapapa Iosia was appointed in 2005 as the Village *Pulenuu* of Lalovi. When asked if he had known about the District CIM Plan for Mulifanua printed in 2002, he replied he had never heard of this plan in his village. When the copy of Aiga ile Tai and Satuimalufilufi CIM Plan was shown to him he insisted that he had never seen this document before and had never attended any CIM Plan consultations or seminars in previous years. When asked if the previous *Pulenuu* had ever discussed the CIM Plan in the Village fono he insisted he was not aware of any discussion or anyone using the CIM Plan in their village. In terms of activities to minimize coastal hazards by the government, he stated there were no developments in his village in the last 5 years.

He of course would like to have a copy of the CIM Plan and like to be informed properly about the role of the *Pulenuu* and their village in this activity.

3. Mr Semaosa Feausi – Fasitoo-uta/Aana Alofi
(Interviewed 12th April 2006/Malaefono & Malama)

Mr Semaosa was appointed in 2004 as one of the *Pulenuu* in the village of Fasitoo-uta. When asked if he had known about the District CIM Plan for Aana Alofi printed in 2002, he replied he had never heard of this plan in his village. When the copy of Aana Alofi CIM Plan was shown to him he insisted that he had never seen this document before and had never attended any CIM Plan consultations or seminars. When asked if the previous *Pulenuu* had ever discussed the CIM Plan in the Village council he insisted he was not aware of any discussion or anyone using the CIM Plan in their village. He of

course would like to have a copy of the CIM Plan and like to be informed properly about the role of the Pulenuu and their village in this activity.

Mr Semaoa noted of course that in the last 5 years, there have been good coastal developments in their village provided by the government like the coastal roads, seawall, electricity and water but he had no idea if those developments were related to the CIM Plan. He was concerned that families living further in-land of their village have yet to receive electricity and water.

4. Mr Tuala Peni-Tafagamanu/Lefaga & Faleaseela

(Interviewed 22nd April 2006/Malaefono, Malama, Ray)

Mr Tuala Peni has been the Village *Pulenuu* since 2001. Unlike the others, Tuala was quite knowledgeable of the CIM Plan as he was one of the participants in the CIM Plan seminars. When asked who attended the seminars, he noted that only the village *matai* were invited to the meeting and no one from the other village groups. He recalled that the consultations were good because the officials knew what they were talking about and the participants were also able to understand the discussions but he forgot now as it was about 5 years ago.

Mr Tuala had a copy of Lefaga & Faleaseela CIM Plan but stated that he had never used it for village decision making related to coastal hazards. He said they preferred going straight to the Ministry of Work to hand in their proposals like their proposal for in-land roads and water as they are yet to receive a reliable supply of water.

Mr Tuala of course noted that in the last 5 years, there have been good coastal developments in their village provided by the government like the coastal roads and especially the seawall which has been very useful in preventing sand erosion but he was not aware if those were related to their District CIM Plan. But he believed that the government implemented activities according to their own plans but not necessarily based on the District CIM Plans.

One of the problems he noted was the delay in response from the Ministry of Work regarding their development proposals.

5. Mr Suemalo Iupeli – Matafa'a/Lefaga & Faleaseela

(Interviewed 22nd April 2006/Malaefono, Malama, Ray)

Mr Suemalo Iupeli has been the Village pulenuu since 2004 while Mr Talo Lepale was the pulenuu at the time of the CIM Plan. Mr Suemalo was quite knowledgeable of the CIM Plan as he was one of the participants and had been a member of the CIM Plan Komiti for Matafa'a. When asked who attended the seminars, he noted that all the village groups attended the meeting as their village is very small relative to other villages. He recalled that the consultations were good because the officials knew what they were talking about and the participants were able to understand the discussions.

When asked about the use of the CIM Plan in their village-decision making, he stated that it was never used after the consultations as they thought it was not important to the village-decision making. However they have submitted a village proposal for water tanks due to shortage of water and improvement to the coastal roads without any particular reference to the District CIM Plans.

6. Mr Faalavaau Sione – Siufaga/Falelatai & Samatau

(Interviewed 22nd April 2006/Malaefono, Malama, Ray)

Mr Faalavaau was appointed as the Pulenuu of Siufaga since 2004. When asked if he had known about the District CIM Plan for Aana Alofi that was printed in 2002, he replied he had never heard of this plan in his village. When the copy of Falelatai & Samatau CIM Plan was shown to him he insisted that he had never seen this document before and had never attended any CIM Plan consultations or seminars. When asked if the previous Pulenuu had ever discussed the CIM Plan in

the Village council he insisted he was not aware of any discussion or anyone using the CIM Plan in their village.

In the last 5 years he noted their village had made direct proposals to the government for building a seawall particularly for the Health Centre and also asked to help with the in-land roads but have not received any assistance so far. Given the delay of the government's response against their needs, his village conducted fundraising activities and managed to start building the in-land road in 2005 which is one way of assisting the village to escape from coastal hazards especially strong currents and tidal waves. Of course he would like to have a copy of the CIM Plan and like to be informed properly about the role of the Pulenuu and their village in this activity.

7. Mr Tiimalu Ioane – Satuimalufilufi/Aiga ile Tai & Satuimalufilufi
(Interviewed 22nd April 2006/Malaefono, Malama, Ray)

Mr Tiimalu was appointed as the Pulenuu of Satuimalufilufi since 2004. When asked if he had known about the District CIM Plan for Aiga i le Tai & Satuimalufilufi printed in 2002, he replied he had never heard of this plan in his village. When the copy of District CIM Plan was shown to him he insisted that he had never seen this document before and had never attended any CIM Plan consultations or seminars. When asked if the previous Pulenuu had ever discussed the CIM Plan in the Village council he insisted he was not aware of any discussion or anyone using the CIM Plan in their village. He of course would like to have a copy of the CIM Plan and like to be informed properly about the role of the Pulenuu and their village in this activity.

When asked about the coastal risks facing the village, Mr Tiimalu quoted a famous Samoan saying “E tuafale i le papa ae lumafale i le moana”. Its literal meaning is it's not safe in any way. Mr Tiimalu was referring to the bare sands without a seawall in front of his house and then the huge mangrove patch as the village's backyard. Because of these problems, they have been asking the government and even their previous Faipule to build a good in-land road so the village can relocate further inland when necessary. So far, they have not received any assistance for an in-land road though he knew they are at very high risk of coastal hazards and heavy rains due to the faataufusi (mangrove growth) and the incomplete seawall.

According to Tiimalu he knew of the Eneliko Construction which first built their seawall in the last 2 to 3 years but he thinks it is incomplete because it was not built for the whole village but only part of the village. When suggested that it could have been in the CIM Plan, Mr Tiimalu said he had no idea about this as he believed all things have been planned by the government although his village had to feed the workers out of their own pockets.

8. Mr Feunuti Sione – Faleaseela//Lefaga & Faleaseela
(Interviewed 22nd April 2006/Malaefono, Malama, Ray)

Mr Feunuti was appointed as the Pulenuu of Faleaseela 2005. When asked if he had known about the District CIM Plan for Lefaga & Faleaseela that was printed in 2002, he replied he had never heard of this plan in his village. When the copy of District CIM Plan was shown to him he insisted that he had never seen this document before and had never attended any CIM Plan consultations or seminars. When asked if the previous Pulenuu had ever discussed the CIM Plan in the Village council he insisted he was not aware of any discussion or anyone using the CIM Plan in their village. He of course would like to have a copy of the CIM Plan and like to be informed properly about the role of the Pulenuu and their village in this activity.

Mr Feunuti however noted that the Government had built good street lights in the last 5 years but their main problem still is the Vai o Sina River flowing between Faleaseela and Falelatai district and which during heavy rains it overflows towards the coastal side of Faleaseela causing flooding in the village. During this overflow and flooding it brings all the rubbish from the backyard towards the coastal area and families living on the coastal had to deal with all sorts of rubbish dump from the overflow and particularly the bad smell.

Given the river flow problem, Mr Feununuti mentioned that they have submitted many proposals for assistance with water drainage and especially a higher bridge than the current one to prevent the overflows to the coastal areas. So far they have not received any assistance for these.

9. Mr Aipapati Sione – Poutasi/Falealili

(Interviewed 10th May 2006/Marcella Auseuga)

Mr Aipapati was appointed as the Pulenuu of Poutasi in 2005 while the previous Pulenuu was Meleisea Seti whom both were quite aware of the CIM Plans because they participated in the seminars. They were both satisfied with the discussion of the CIM Plan in the seminars.

However, despite knowing that their village is facing coastal erosion, according to Mr Aipapati any new development in the village including coastal infrastructure will be a matter of decision by the Faipule and the Government but not the Village fonol. Given this belief, Mr Aipapati and the previous pulenuu thought the CIM Plan was not important in decision making at the national level, hence did not attempt to make use of it. Mr Aipapati never had a copy of the CIM Plan but Meleisea Seti did and got it misplaced some years back.

10. Mr Taefu Suavega – Siufaga/Falelatai ma Samatau

(Interviewed 11th May 2006/Nefu Mafiti)

Mr Taefu was the Village pulenuu at the time of the CIM Planning consultations and was one of the participants in the CIM Plan seminars. He can only recall that he was never given a copy hence he was not able to implement any of the proposed activities while he was the village pulenuu at the time. His comments fell in line with the current pulenuu as listed above (Mr Faalavaau Sione) who stated that he has never heard of this CIM Plan in the village.

11. Mr Fiu Tavita – Pata/Falelatai ma Samatau

(Interviewed 17th May 2006/Lepeka Taii)

Mr Fiu Tavita was in New Zealand at the time of the interview but his wife managed to reflect on the CIM Plans. She was quite aware of the District CIM Plan because the seminar was held at their residence. This was held only once and the officials mentioned coming back but they never did. When asked about the use of the CIM Plans in village-decision making she said that she is not aware of any use of the CIM Plan in their village-decision making.

However, she noted that the newly built in-land road has been made but she is not aware if this was linked to the CIM Plan. She of course appreciated the new in-land road for the villagers who would like to move away from the coastal sides. However, the new road was only about 100 metres which was too short compared to the many families living further in-land especially their children attending the school.

12. Mr Mokoi Maposua – Sauano/Fagaloa

(Interviewed 9th May 2006/Sulimoni Puipui)

Mr Mokoi Maposua became the Pulenuu of Sauano since 2006. Mr Mokoi was one of the participants of the CIM Plan seminars and he was quite satisfied with the consultations.

Mr Mokoi had a copy of the CIM Plan but stated they did not implement any of the activities being proposed. However he is appreciative of some of the activities that have been implemented already by the government like the seawalls and especially tar-sealing of some of their dangerous roads.

He noted that their village has yet to get any government assistance for eroded river banks which they have already submitted a proposal for action as soon as possible. He said, this proposal was not linked to the District CIM Plan.

13. Mr Alifata Filemoni – Nuusuatia/Safata

(Interviewed 17th April 2006/Malaefono)

Mr Alifata was appointed as the Pulenuu of Nuusuatia in 2005. When asked if he had known about the District CIM Plan for Safata that was printed in 2002, he replied he had never heard of this plan in his village. When the copy of District CIM Plan was shown to him he insisted that he had never seen this document before and had never attended any CIM Plan consultations or seminars. When asked if the previous Pulenuu had ever discussed the CIM Plan in the Village council he insisted he was not aware of any discussion or anyone using the CIM Plan in their village.

Mr Alifata emphasized that there was no government assistance to his village relating to coastal infrastructure hazards in the last 5 years but of course he would like to have a copy of the CIM Plan and to be informed properly about the role of the Pulenuu and their village in this activity.

14. Mr Malolo Gie-Vaisala/Vaisigano 1

(Interviewed 4th May 2006/Faasina)

Mr Malolo Gie has been the Village pulenuu in 2001 and was the pulenuu at the time of the CIM Plan. Mr Malolo was quite knowledgeable of the CIM Plan as he was one of the participants in the CIM Plan consultations. When asked who attended the seminars, he recalled that only three participants from his village were able to attend because the meeting was held at Vaisala Hotel and not in the village. The seminar included representatives from other villages of the same District CIM Plan. Mr Malolo was not pleased with this arrangement as he thought the rest of the village did not understand what was going on. He thought his CIM Komiti were not capable nor had resources like the maps to inform their village about the uses of the CIM Plans.

When asked about the use of the CIM Plan in their village-decision making, he stated that it was never used when they made coastal infrastructure proposals to the government for a seawall. Because the village was quite badly hit by strong tidal waves during Cyclones Ofa(1990) and Heta(2003) they have been requesting the government ever since for a strong seawall. He of course noted that the seawall was built a few years back but it was still incomplete at this stage. The main problem was the machines usually broke-down and by the time the work was due they had to live with an incomplete seawall.

He said that safety from coastal hazards was the main purpose of the CIM Plan. According to Mr Malolo if the government is still committed to the purpose of the CIM Plan, then they have to finish their seawall before another natural disaster strikes.

Annex 2: Details of consultations with selected CIM Plans Komiti members

1. Mr Fuatavai Euta – Fusi Saoluafata/Anoamaa West
(Interviewed 10th May 2006/Apoiliu Solofa)

Mr Fuatavai Euta was one of the CIM Komiti for Anoamaa West District. He was quite satisfied with the quality of the seminars which consisted mostly of matai but he had never received a copy of the plan. Another problem was they were not informed properly of how to use the CIM Plan as reference for proposals and village coastal activities.

According to him, even if they had a CIM Plan they would rather consulted their Faipule as he was the direct link to national developments and he believed the Faipule would have been more influential into pushing village issues including coastal infrastructure than the CIM Plan at the national level. He admitted they did not implement any of the proposed activities at the village level.

2. Mr Loa Setala – Fagalii/Vaimauga East
(Interviewed 11th April 2006/Malaefono & Malama)

Mr Loa Setala was one of the CIM Komiti for Vaimauga East. He was quite satisfied with the quality of the seminars but he had never received a copy of the plan. Another problem was the officials had informed the Komiti in 2002 the CIM Plan would help to seek government assistance for the proposed activities and once this assistance is approved they will get back to the village. Mr Loa confirmed that was the last time he ever saw the CIM Planning officials.

When suggested maybe the new bridge at Fagalii-uta and the new in-land road could be some of the proposed activities in the CIM Plan, Mr Loa was against the idea believing that their Faipule initiated those developments not the CIM Plan. In fact, he said how would he know such things if none of the Komiti ever received any CIM Plan copy? He believed if they had been given copies or if the CIM Planning officials had made another visit to their village even after the seminars they could have completed some of the proposed activities by now.

3. Mr Umu Vaelua – Sauano/Fagalua
(Interviewed 9th May 2006/Maasina Noa)

Mr Umu Vaelua was the Pulenuu of Sauano at the time of the CIM Plan consultations in 2002. Mr Vaelua was one of the participants in the seminars and he was satisfied with the consultations. However at the end of the seminars he thought that most of them mainly matai did not understand how to use the CIM Plan.

Mr Vaelua had a copy of the CIM Plan but said it was not really easy to understand hence did not use it as reference in village discussions of coastal problems. He noted that their village has yet to get any government assistance for eroded river banks which they have already submitted a proposal for action. Accordingly, this proposal was not linked to the District CIM Plan.

4. Mr Tufea Elia – Solosolo/Anoamaa West
(Interviewed 12th May 2006/Sefulu Leota)

Mr Tufea Elia was one of the CIM Komiti for Anoamaa West District. He was not satisfied with the CIM Plan consultations because he thought that not many people from the village attended the consultations which consisted mostly of matai. Mr Tufea was particularly not pleased because he did

not get a copy of the District CIM Plan hence had not been able to recall what the proposed activities really were.

When asked about any coastal related activities in his village, he mentioned that some of the seawall had been built by the government but it is incomplete, sand-mining was also minimized but it was not strictly followed. Also, given that Solosolo is a big village it was not possible to monitor people from other villages taking their sand without permission.

According to Mr Tufeaio the minimization of sand-mining was initiated by their village due to sand erosion but it was not linked to the CIM Plan. When suggested if the seawall maybe part of the CIM Plan he said he had no idea because this was implemented by the government as part of their community work. But he would like to see a copy of the CIM Plan to put it into good use and it would be much better if the CIM Plan officials would hold more talks on these matters for the whole village to understand.

5. Mr Finau Meni – Safaatoa/Lefaga & Faleaseela

(Interviewed 19th April 2006/Malaefono & Taiaopo)

Mr Finau Meni was one of the CIM Komiti for Lefaga& Faleaseela. He said the CIM Plan consultation was fairly understood by the participants which consisted mostly of Village matai and Untitled men hence other village groups were not aware of these issues. However, he stated that he did not have a copy nor was he aware if the other members had it but he knew that their village did not use the CIM Plan as reference for their coastal related activities.

When asked if the newly built road connecting the coastal roads to the main road in his village was related to the CIM Plan, he said he had no idea. But most people think that sometimes the government implemented activities for political reasons hence defeated the purpose of good strategic planning like the CIM Plans.

6. Mr Vai Esekielu – Falesiu/Aana Alofi 1

(Interviewed 10th May 2006/Alefa Leofa)

Mr Vai Esekielu was one of the CIM Komiti for Aana Alofi 1. He said the CIM Plan consultation was well conducted and the participants understood the purpose of the CIM Plan. He also had a copy of the CIM Plan and according to him; the seawall was part of the CIM Plan and the village contributed by feeding the workers while the seawall was built. But he said the seawall is incomplete and hopefully the government would like to continue this CIM Plan activity for Faleasiu. Coastal roads have also been improved compared to the last 5 years but still needed frequent road upgrading

7. Mrs Atoalii Futi – Faleu-tai/Aiga i le Tai & Satuimalufilufi

(Interviewed 17th May 2006/Malaefono)

Mrs Atoalii Futi is the President of the Women's Komiti of Faleu on the island of Manono and her husband Futi was the pulenuu at the time of the CIM Plan. She was one of the CIM Plan Komiti members and according to her, the consultations were only conducted twice at Le Fatu Resorts at Manono uta and representatives from other villages were also present. With regards to the CIM Plan she mentioned that their CIM Komiti had never received a copy.

When asked about seawalls, she said there is none at Faleu but she thinks if other villages in their district have seawalls then they are also entitled to have seawalls due to strong tidal waves on the islands and especially during the cyclone seasons. She said that they lived in isolation hence should be better equipped to face coastal hazards.

However, she was appreciative of the latest developments in Faleu-tai like the reliable flow of electricity and two new docks for their small boats but she had no idea if this was linked in any way

to the District CIM Plan as they don't have any copies. She also mentioned that water supply has improved but at the moment it has not been able to reach all the families in the village.

8. Mr Tafa Sa – Iva/Faasaleleaga 1

(Interviewed 19th May 2006/Vaiuila Lauulu)

Mr Tafa Sa was one of the CIM Plan Komiti of the village of Iva. He was quite knowledgeable of the CIM Plan and when asked who the participants were he mentioned that it was mostly men and women's groups and youth were not invited to the seminars. He mentioned that the seminars were satisfactory as they were able to understand what it was discussed but the only problem was they did not receive any copies of the CIM Plan.

He noted that the seawall has been built but he had no idea if this was linked to the CIM Plan because it was up to the government to decide community projects from year to year but not necessarily dictated by the District CIM Plans.

9. Mr Tago Musa and Mr Ee Iona – Vaipua/Salega

(Interviewed 19th May 2006/Siiae Aiuta)

Mr Tago Musa and Mr Ee Iona were members of the CIM Plan Komiti of the village of Vaipua. They were quite knowledgeable of the CIM Plan and when asked who the participants were they mentioned that it was mostly men it was only a few of them. They mentioned that the consultation was quite satisfactory as they were able to understand what it was discussed but the only problem was they did not receive any copies of the CIM Plan and were not aware when it was distributed.

With regards to the use of the CIM Plan, they said that the CIM Plan officials told them that they would come back for more discussions as they needed more time to discuss the issues but the officials never came back as planned. But they wanted to ask for assistance regarding water drainage in the village and their in-land roads. They were not sure if these issues were in the CIM Plan at the time as they did not have the final copies.

Annex 3: Women Representatives to the Government – Ministry of Women, Community and Social Developments

(Upolu Group Discussions 2nd May 2006/ Malaefono)
(Savaii Group Discussion 7th May 2006/Malaefono)

| Upolu Representatives | Village | CIM Plan District |
|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Faauliuli Tuliaupupu | Letogo | Vaimauga East |
| 2. Apoiliu Solofa | Fusi-Saluafata | Anoamaa West |
| 3. Afiafi Maiava | Faleasiu | Aana Alofi 1 |
| 4. Moe Feaunati | Fasitoo-uta | Aana Alofi 1 |
| 5. Alii Futi | Faleu-tai | Aiga ile Tai & Satuimalufilufi |
| 6. Sefulu Leota | Solosolo | Anoamaa West |
| 7. Mareta Tulaga | Taelefaga | Fagaloa |
| 8. Tupe Lemalu | Matautu Lefaga | Lefaga & Faleaseela |
| 9. Tulipeuliuli Finau | Safaatoa Lefaga | Lefaga & Faleaseela |
| 10. Koleti Eteuati | Fusi-Saluafata | Anoamaa West |
| 11. Mareta P | Poutasi | Falealili |
| 12. Marcella Auseuga | Poutasi | Falealili |
| 13. Tuulegaga Faaea | Fasitoo-uta | Aana Alofi 1 |
| 14. Tuigaiata Lealiiee | Saleilua | Falealili |
| 15. Maasina Limutau | Sauano | Fagaloa |
| 16. Sulimoni Puipui | Sauano | Fagaloa |
| 17. Nefu T Mafiti | Siufaga | Falelatai & Samatau |
| 18. Tuputala Togia | Mulifanua | Aiga ile Tai & Satuimalufilufi |
| 19. Meia Taefu | Siufaga | Falelatai & Samatau |
| 20. Lepeka Taii | Pata | Falelatai & Samatau |
| | | |
| Savaii Representatives | Village | CIM Plan District |
| 1. Faataape M | Tafua tai | Palauli East/Tafua tai |
| 2. Salati Lavea | Safotu | Gagaiofmauga 1 |
| 3. Merina Laulu | Faala | Faala |
| 4. Lupe Tauaia | Manase | Gagaiofmauga 1 |
| 5. Vaiuila Laulu | Iva | Faasaleleaga 1 |
| 6. Lagia Mariner | Salelologa | Faasaleleaga 1 |
| 7. Fia Aufai | Saleaula | Gagaemauga 2 |
| 8. Eseta Masoe | Asau | Vaisigano 1 |
| 9. Faasina Malolo | Vaisala | Vaisigano 1 |
| 10. Palepa | Fogatuli | Salega |
| 11. Siiae Aiuta | Vaipua | Salega |
| 12. Iuni Mani Key | Manase | Gagaiofmauga 1 |
| 13. Tagiilima N | Tafua Tai | Palauli East/Tafua tai |

The group discussions with Women Representatives from Upolu and Savaii were organized with the assistance of the Ministry of Women, Community and Social Developments. The Upolu Meetings were held at Tooa Salamasina Hall while the meetings in Savaii were held at the Public Library at Salelologa.

With the exception of few women who were aware of the CIM Plan seminars held in their respective villages, the majority confirmed that they were not aware of such issues. One of the problems was at the time of the CIM Plans in 2002 the positions of Women Representatives to the Government were not established yet as it was only introduced in 2003 and not all villages had representatives at the time.

The effectiveness of this meeting was the enthusiasm that was shown by the women to implement the proposed activities in the CIM Plans for their villages and districts. In fact,

they thought that these CIM Plans do fall in line with their own ministerial programs like “Aiga ma Nuu Manuia”(Family and Village Developments for the better).

Some useful insights from these meetings were:

- Women representatives would like to be part of the CIM Plan Komiti in the villages;
- Women groups would like to be informed properly about the purposes and uses of the CIM Plans in their villages;
- Women would like to be taught properly how funding proposals must be made to the government ministries or any other organizations both local and overseas to assist with their CIM Plans;
- Women representatives would like to work in partnership with all government stakeholders if given the opportunity

Annex 4: Details of Consultations with Service Deliverers

1. The PUMA Division - MNRE

Informants: Mr Taulealea Laavasa Malua, Mr Jude Kolhase, Ms Telesia Sila
(Interviewed by Malaefono from time to time)

PUMA was the main division of the MNRE which coordinated the activities of the CIM Strategy and District CIM Plans for the first 15 districts since endorsement in 2001. The Project was funded under the World Bank Project. Representatives from other government departments and corporations were part of the CIM Planning Team with PUMA being the leading officials and World Bank consultants.

Consultation Process

The Liaison Consultant firstly consulted the Pulenuu of the selected villages then arranged the date of the village consultation. On the day of the consultations, the CIM Planning team would meet the Pulenuu and the village for the first time in the usual welcoming ceremony. Then the team would discuss the purpose and aims of the CIM Strategy and CIM Planning to the village participants. A walk-through the village was also made to identify coastal infrastructure hazards. After the village consultation, the CIM Planning Team asked the Pulenuu to select four key people from his village including himself to make up the CIM Plan Komiti of their village and also members of the District CIM Plan Komiti.

The District CIM Plan Komiti met about three to four times at the Apia Office to:

- discuss the identified coastal hazards in the villages and districts
- identify other environment and community issues not covered under the CIM Plan
- discuss possible solutions to be included in the CIM Plan
- report back to the village all issues discussed at the CIM Plan meetings in Apia
- discuss their roles and responsibilities as CIM Plan Komiti and Stakeholders

The most important role of the CIM Plan Komiti was the finalization of the District CIM Plan in which they signed the final document. They were appointed as responsible persons to lead the implementation of the proposed activities in their villages and districts. The CIM Plan Komiti was also told to consult PUMA or the Ministry of Works if assistance is required with the implementation of planned activities.

The District CIM Plans were printed and distributed to all villages involved in 2002 and accordingly 2 copies of the District CIM Plans were distributed to all Pulenuu at the time of the villages involved in the project.

Monitoring of the CIM Plan

1. The CIM Plan should be reviewed at five-yearly intervals. During the Plan period, the solutions implemented will be monitored to ensure that they are effective in improving resilience. Some solutions are likely to take longer than five years to implement and the review will take the progress of these into account.
2. Once implemented, the solutions will be monitored on either an annual or five-yearly basis to check the effectiveness of the solution. Detailed implementation of the solution will determine the monitoring requirements and Key Performance Indicators.

Discussions with Puma raised some of the following issues:

- PUMA believed that all village pulenuu had been issued 2 copies of the District CIM Plan to guide their implementation activities. When asked if any distribution list was made to confirm the copy had been issued and who it was issued to there was none available;
- As indicated in the Monitoring process, PUMA is responsible for monitoring of activities to check the effectiveness of the solution to provide Key Performance Indicators. When asked about this responsibility, PUMA confirmed it was not possible to do this in the last 5 years;

- The District CIM Plan was a voluntary option hence the villages involved, government departments and corporations were not bound to the implementation of the proposed activities.

2. CIM Plan 2001 Project Team Leader: Mr Bismarck Crawley

(Interviewed by Malaefono on the telephone 12th January 2006)

Discussions with the previous Project Team Leader confirmed the CIM Planning processes. In addition to that the team officials had been fully responsible for the write-up of all documents like the CIM Strategy and District CIM Plans. Given the documents were both in Samoan and English, it was assumed that the CIM Komiti had been able to read and comment where appropriate before the plans were finalized and printed. He left at the end of this project.

3. CIM Plan 2001 Beca International Consultants

Informant: Ms Teresa Ngau Chun (Liaison Consultant)

(Interviewed by Malaefono 18th May 2006)

The Liaison Consultant arranged the village consultations and was one of the CIM Planning team. When asked who the participants were, she confirmed that it was decided by the village pulenuu who to invite to the consultation but noted it was mostly men (matai and untitled). When asked for a list of participants to the consultations it was not recorded. When asked if she was involved with the distribution of the copies she stated that was not part of her role hence she was not aware who had copies of the CIM Plans. But she thought the participation from the villages were sufficient. If there is a lack of CIM Plan awareness then maybe the CIM Plan Komiti did not report back to their respective villages what they were discussing at Apia.

4. Samoa Water Authority

Informants: Sara Tauai (Team Leader PRU), Heseti Vaai (ACEO Finance)

(Interviewed by Malaefono on the telephone 22nd May 2006)

The main question asked if the activities in the District CIM Plans were ever incorporated in their financial budgets and as part of their annual activities in the community. The response was that the Samoa Water Authority has its own corporate and annual plans to implement hence not linked to any District CIM Plans. In terms of budget, the District CIM Plans have never been integrated in their budgets.

5. Samoa Tel Limited

Informants: Fipe Tanielu (Human Resource Manager)

(Interviewed by Malaefono on the telephone 22nd May 2006)

The main question asked if the activities in the District CIM Plans were ever incorporated in their financial budgets and as part of their annual activities in the community. The response was that Samoatel has its own corporate and annual plans to implement hence not linked to any District CIM Plans. In terms of budget, the District CIM Plans have never been integrated in their budgets.

6. Samoa Tourism Authority

Informants: Melepone Isara (ACEO of Research and Planning)

(Interviewed by Malaefono on the telephone 22nd May 2006)

The main question asked if the activities in the District CIM Plans were ever incorporated in their financial budgets and as part of their annual activities in the community. The response was that the Samoa Tourism Authority has its own corporate and annual plans to implement hence not linked to any District CIM Plans. In terms of budget, the District CIM Plans have never been integrated in their budgets.

It was however noted that the Beach Resorts and Beach Fale owners were not pleased with this CIM Plan when it was raised in one of their meetings as it will largely impact their sources of income. The issues of land ownership and sources of funds for relocation from the coastal hazard zones to higher grounds were standing issues that needed to be solved first in the CIM Plans.

Ministry of Works, Transport and Infrastructure & PUMA

7. Honourable Minister – Afioga Mr Faumuina Liuga

(Interviewed by Malaefono 23rd May 2006)

In the discussion, he confirmed that the Ministry is quite aware of the coastal hazards in the villages and it is the role of government to support the CIM Plans. When asked about the community proposals given to the ministry as part of the CIM Plans to prevent or minimize coastal hazards, he believed that every government response is based on the “common sense approach”. This he meant due to a lot of village proposals for funding coastal related activities, it was the main duty of the Ministry to prioritize the proposals and then take action but not necessarily restricted to any plan including the CIM Plans.

In the last 5 years, the coastal infrastructure proposals from the most disadvantaged villages were implemented first and then others that have not been implemented are already in the pipeline and will be action when funds are made available in the next five or more years depending on the existing risks.

For example, after Cyclone Heta in 2003 and the flooding in the Apia urban area early this year, all on-going infrastructure work for that period were put on hold while emergency actions took place first to minimize the damages done. In consequences, funds have been re-directed causing delays of on-going projects and cancellation of some other less needy work at the time.

When asked about dissemination of copies of the District CIM Plans to Members of Parliament (District Faipule) for awareness purposes, the Minister thought that politics should not be mixed with technical work. Accordingly, it is the role of professionals and technicians to see where the coastal infrastructure hazards are as stated in the CIM Plans and then recommend actions to appropriate ministries and agencies without the influence of politics.

8. Chief Executive Officer – Mr Vaelua Nofo Vaelua

(Interviewed by Malaefono on the telephone 24th May 2006)

Mr CEO confirmed that all village proposals that have been submitted to his office were looked at carefully and then submitted to appropriate divisions for action. If any proposal meets the aims of the District CIM Plans under the World Bank Project, then it is given to the responsible person of the World Bank Project housed also in the ministry for further assessment and actions. Otherwise other infrastructure proposals will be funded by the ministry when funds and resources are made available on a priority basis.

9. ACEO of Assets, Roads, Infrastructure Management – Mr Amosa Pouoa

(Interviewed by Malaefono on the telephone June 10th 2006)

Mr ACEO is making good use of the District CIM Plans for the Ministry’s coastal infrastructure works. Accordingly, the District CIM Plans provided useful principles and designs to safeguard coastal assets and especially providing background information to guide their work in the selected villages. While not all the principles and designs of infrastructure in the CIM Plans are useful, he was most grateful that at least there is a written document that their officers can use as reference for their type of work in the community. He noted that some of the principles and designs in the District CIM Plans are expensive to implement. Hence the role of the Ministry is to redesign some of the proposed

designs like seawalls and coastal roads in the CIM Plans based on the available resources and coastal needs.

**10. World Bank Project – Project Component Manager
Mrs Meresaini Siaosi**

(Interviewed by Malaefono 30th May 2006)

Any community proposal whether it is in the CIM Plan or not the World Bank Project will look at it if it meets the World Bank requirements. If the criteria are met, then the next step will be the Assessment Survey to find out how bad the situation is to the environment and coastal hazard zones. The result of the Assessment survey will be compared with other Assessment results, then screened and prioritized actions based on the impacts of the damages to the environment and community livelihood.

The World Bank Project is not based solely on the CIM Plans as other Project Plans are also in the pipeline like the Land Transport Authority which will also cover coastal roads and Environment projects. When asked about the contribution of the World Bank funds in the last 5 years to the CIM Plans she responded that she cross-checked her work with the CIM Plans only after the implementation of an activity and she was going through this process at the time of the interview.

The World Bank Project Advice to strengthen the District CIM Plans included:

- i. Annual monitoring of activities in the selected villages to improve resilience from coastal hazards;
- ii. Annual monitoring to cross-check the activities that have been implemented if it had been done properly and to identify the sources of funding;
- iii. Annual monitoring to identify problems like lack of work by the CIM Plan Komiti and solve them quickly;
- iv. Arrange proper agreement with other government ministries and corporations regarding the integration of the CIM Plans in their corporate plans and budgets where appropriate instead of imposing responsibilities as it is in the CIM Plans. In this way, it will be easy to follow-up what has been done by government ministries and corporations;
- v. The first 15 CIM Plans were produced without any appropriate timeframe; no list of priority areas and no provisions were made to identify where and how the village would seek funding and resources to implement planned activities if needed.

Annex 5: Survey Participants & Responsibilities

1. Malaefono Faafeu-Taaloga: Survey Coordinator, design & analysis

2. Malama Taaloga Faasalaina: Transportation and Field assistant

List of Field Assistants

| Upolu Enumerators | Village | CIM Plan District |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Alataua Tuliaupupu | Letogo | Vaimauga East |
| 2. Apoilu Solofa | Fusi-Saluafata | Anoamaa West |
| 3. Alefa Leofa | Faleasiu | Aana Alofi 1 |
| 4. Moe Feaunati | Fasitoo-uta | Aana Alofi 1 |
| 5. Alii Futi | Faleu-tai | Aiga ile Tai & Satuimalufilufi |
| 6. Sefulu Leota | Solosolo | Anoamaa West |
| 7. Mareta Tulaga | Taelefaga | Fagaloa |
| 8. Tupe Lemalu | Matautu Lefaga | Lefaga & Faleaseela |
| 9. Taiaopo Faumuina | Safaatoa Lefaga | Lefaga & Faleaseela |
| 10. Koleti Eteuati | Fusi-Saluafata | Anoamaa West |
| 11. Mareta P | Poutasi | Falealili |
| 12. Marcella Auseuga | Poutasi | Falealili |
| 13. Tuulegaga Faaea | Fasitoo-uta | Aana Alofi 1 |
| 14. Talaimalo Simanu | Saleilua | Falealili |
| 15. Maasina Limutau | Sauano | Fagaloa |
| 16. Sulimoni Puipui | Sauano | Fagaloa |
| 17. Nefu T Mafiti | Siufaga | Falelatai & Samatau |
| 18. Tuputala Togia | Mulifanua | Aiga ile Tai & Satuimalufilufi |
| 19. Meia Taefu | Siufaga | Falelatai & Samatau |
| 20. Lepeka Taii | Pata | Falelatai & Samatau |
| 21. Malaefono Faafeu | Fagalii Nuusuatia, Fusi-Safata Safaatoa Matautu | Vaimauga East Safata Safata Lefaga & Faleaseela Lefaga & Faleaseela |
| 22. Malama Taaloga | Fagalii Nuusuatia, Fusi-Safata Safaatoa Matautu | Vaimauga East Safata Safata Lefaga & Faleaseela Lefaga & Faleaseela |
| 23. Ray Tuilaepa 24. Taiaopo Faumuina | Nuusuatia, Fusi- Safata Safaatoa Matautu | Vaimauga East Safata Lefaga & Faleaseela Lefaga & Faleaseela |
| SAVAII Enumerators | Village | CIM Plan District |
| 1. Faataape M | Tafua tai | Palauli East/Tafua tai |
| 2. Salati Lavea | Safotu | Gagaiofmauga 1 |
| 3. Merina Lauulu | Faala | Faala |
| 4. Lupe Tauaia | Manase | Gagaiofmauga 1 |
| 5. Vaiuila Lauulu | Iva | Faasaleleaga 1 |
| 6. Lagia Mariner | Salelologa | Faasaleleaga 1 |
| 7. Fia Aufai | Saleaula | Gagaemauga 2 |
| 8. Eseta Masoe | Asau | Vaisigano 1 |
| 9. Faasina Malolo | Vaisala | Vaisigano 1 |
| 10. Palepa | Fogatuli | Salega |
| 11. Siiae Aiuta | Vaipua | Salega |
| 12. Iuni Mani Key | Manase | Gagaiofmauga 1 |
| 13. Tagiilima N | Tafua Tai | Palauli East/Tafua tai |

Attachment 6: Survey Questionnaire



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THE EFFECTIVENESS SURVEY APRIL 2006

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(Samoa SIAM-2, C-4)

District:

Village: EA:

House Number:

Household Head:

PART 1: DEMOGRAPHICS DETAILS

- Q1. Name (optional) _____
- Q2. Sex: 1. Male 2. Female
- Q3. Age _____
- Q4. Highest level of educational attainment
1. Primary
2. Secondary
3. Post-secondary/University
4. Never attended school
- Q5. Main activities
1. Working in paid employment
2. Self-employed/run own business
3. Working in subsistence work
4. Working in domestic duties
5. Attending school
- Q6. Which sector do you work for?
1. Government (specify): _____
2. Private sector (specify): _____
3. NGO (specify): _____
4. Church (specify): _____
5. Others (specify): _____
- Q7. Type of occupation: Managerial, Professional/Technician, Clerical, Sales, Services, Transportation
- Q8. Were you a village resident between 2000 –2002?
1. Yes 2. No
- Q9. If No to Q8, when did you reside in this village?
_____ (code later)
- Q10. Please specify any village organization or village committee, which you are or had been a member:
1. Village mayor 2. Matai 3. Matai's wives 4. Untitled men
5. Village women 6. Youth 7. Untitled men's wives 8. None

PART 2: LEVEL OF PUBLIC AWARENESS AND UNDERSTANDING OF CIM STRATEGY AND CIM PLANS

- Q11. Have you ever heard about the Government of Samoa's CIM Strategy 2001?
1. Yes 2. No
- Q12. Have you ever heard about the CIM Plans for your village/District?
1. Yes 2. No (go to Q14)
- Q13. (If Yes to Q12) What have you heard of?

- Q14. Have ever seen a copy of your Village or District CIM Plan?
1. Yes 2. No (go to Q16)
- Q15. If yes to Q15 – Have seen any maps showing coastal hazard zones in your village and district?
1. Yes 2. No
- Q16. In your own opinion, do you think that your family is located in any coastal hazard zones?
1. Ioe 2. Leai 3. Le iloa
- Q17. Who would you contact if you want to find out more about the CIM Plan?

- 0. Do not know
- 1. Village mayor
- 2. Village matai
- 3. Women representative to government
- 4. Village pastor
- 5. Teacher

Q18. What other similar plan were you aware of?

Q19. How do you rate the awareness programs of the this other plan (Q18)?

- 1. Very good
- 2. Fairly good
- 3. Not good
- 4. Not sure

PART 3: LEVELS OF PARTICIPATION IN CIM PLAN SEMINARS & EFFECTIVENESS OF SEMINARS

Q20. Have ever attended or participated in any consultations or seminars held in your village or other places aimed at CIM Strategy and your District CIM Plans?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No (go to Q27)

Q21. If Yes to Q20 – In your opinion, did you think that the participation from all village-groups were sufficient?

- 1. Yes (go to Q23)
- 2. No (Go to Q22)

Q22. If No, why do you say that?

_____ (code later)

Q23. In your opinion, did you think that the consultations or seminars that you attended were well conducted by the officials of the CIM Plans?

- 1. Very good
- 2. Fairly good
- 3. Not Good

Q24. If you had answered fairly good or not good in Q24, why did you say that?

Q25. At the end of the seminars/consultations did you think that the participants had a good understanding of the CIM Strategy and District CIM Plans?

- 1. Understood well
- 2. Fair understanding
- 3. Did not understand at all

Q26. At the end of the seminars/consultations, did you think that the participants had a good understanding of where the coastal hazard zones are in your village/district?

- 1. All understood
- 2. Some understood
- 3. Others did not understand

PART 4. LEVEL OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND INCLUSIVENESS OF THE CIM PLAN IN VILLAGE DECISION-MAKING

Q27. From your observations, did you know if the CIM Plan Komiti was fully committed to the implementation of the District CIM Plans in the village-decision making?

1. Very committed to implement proposed activities in CIM Plans
2. Fairly committed
3. Did not do anything to CIM plans
4. Never heard of this Komiti

Q28. From your observation did you think that your village had ever used the CIM Plan as reference for funding proposals or village coastal infrastructure management?

1. Yes, CIM Plan was used as reference
2. No, CIM Plan was never used
3. No, the government implemented activities without CIM Plans
4. No idea what was used

Q29. Can you state any activities in the CIM Plan that have been implemented in the last 5 years?

Q30. Can you state any problems that you have faced when implanting these activities?

Q31. How did you solve these problems?

Q32. Despite all these, do you think that your village is still interested to implement the proposed activities in the CIM Plan?

1. Yes 2. No 3. Not sure

Q33. If compared to the last five years (2001), do you think that your village has improved resilience to natural coastal disasters?

1. Much improved 2. Improved a little 3. No improvement since 2001

9. REFERENCES

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