

Demand for Pacific Labour: Domestic Skills Demand



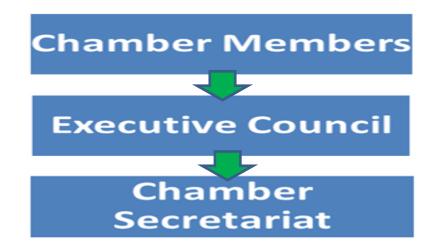


- 1. About the Chamber
- 2. Process of collecting and assessing skill gap needs for private sector
- 3. Partnerships and Linkages to Sector Plans to access assistance
- 4. Impacts of overseas labour schemes on local businesses
- 5. Recommendations/Way forward

1. ABOUT CHAMBER

- National Private Sector Organization
- Include 4 Private Sector Organisations (SHHA, SAME, WIBDI and BOSA)
- Membership is voluntary thus low registered number of businesses with Chamber

Structure and Governance:





2. Needs Analysis Process

- Skills Gap Assessment conducted by TA in late 2023- early 2024
- A 2 half day workshop was conducted by TA through a purposive sampling method
- A questionnaire was also circulated to selected members and door to door for nonmembers
- Skills were catergorised into industry, types and priority



2. Continued...

- PSC is also currently conducting a National Workforce Plan including the Private Sector and Civil Society
- SCCI has already planned to conduct a specific survey on the impacts of overseas schemes on businesses with the assistance of MDF

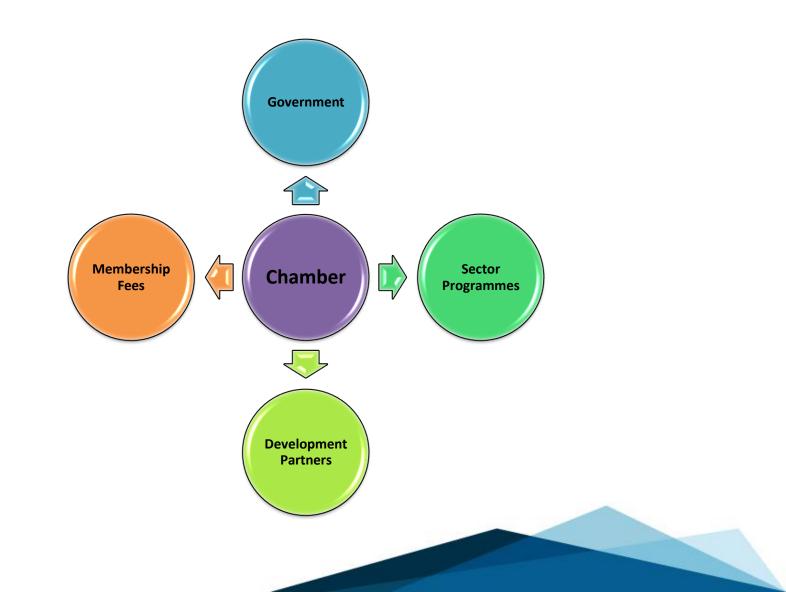


Summary Findings of the Report

- Skills gaps identified were mostly generic short term skills such as customer services, communication, basic computing etc
- The technical skills included mechanical, carpentry, booking and reservation skills, butchering etc



3. Access to Funding



4. Impacts of Overseas Labour Schemes on Local Businesses

- Loss of skilled, semi-skilled workers (high staff turnovers) from an already limited pool of skills eg butchers, machine operators, mechanics etc
- Loss of investment through loss of trained workers) and increased investment cost (through re-training/re-skilling of new workers)



4. Continued..

- Mismatch of skills
- Businesses are forced to hire un-skilled, inexperienced, un-qualified workers or those that are unemployable
- Annual NZ Quota schemes permanent loss of skilled employees
- Social impacts indirect impacts to businesses eg spouses and abled bodies are forced to stay home to care for children/elderly



5. Proposed Solutions

- Labour Migration Policy reviewed to remain relevant
- Overseas schemes to target the unemployed and unemployable population and in specific sectors
- Ensure that overseas schemes are not targeting the already limited skills available in Samoa eg mechanics, carpentry, caregivers etc
- Allowing/Granting incentives for temporary employment of overseas workers (for specific critical positions/sectors only) to cater

5. Continued...

for shortages

- Financial or TA assistance for regular training opportunities for private sector particularly for generic skills
- Matching of national workforce plans (skills gap) to Education system and scholarships and training programmes (formal and non-formal)
- Maintain timeframe of overseas schemes to short term eg 6 months max and not 1-3 years
- Increase MW rate

Reference docs

- 1. Business Confidence Survey Reports
- 2. Skills Gap Assessment Report 2024
- 3. Labour Migration Policy 2023
- 4. Draft National Workforce Plan (PSC)
- ILO Seasonal Workers Schemes in the Pacific Through the Lens of International Human Rights and Labour Standards 2021



SAMOA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY INC.

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