

Report of the Secretary-General

“Follow-up to and implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States”

Part A. Introduction

Setting the Context

Summary of what has taken place over the past 4 years of implementation? What national and/or regional institutional structures/mechanisms are in place if any? What progress has been made and constraints confronted at the national and/or regional levels if any? Coherence and linkages with the 2030 Development Agenda and other global processes.

The Global Action Programme (GAP) on Food Security and Nutrition on Small Island Developing States (SIDS), developed under the leadership of FAO, UNDEAS and OHRLLS in direct follow-up to paragraph 61 of the SAMOA Pathway, was launched and endorsed by the SIDS Member States during the 40th Session of FAO General Conference in 2017. During FAO’s Regional Conferences in the first half of 2018, Member Countries have requested that FAO strengthen its support to SIDS through the Global Action Programme in responding to the food insecurity and nutrition challenges that SIDS face.

The GAP is well aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and aims at strengthening coordinated actions in food security and nutrition at regional and national level in SIDS countries.

Since its launch in 2017, progress has been made towards full implementation at global, regional and national level.

FAO is implementing its support to the delivery of the GAP through an Interregional Initiative (IRI) on SIDS. The IRI comprises three sub-regional implementation plans, developed under the coordination of FAO’s sub-regional offices in the AIMS (Madagascar), Caribbean (Barbados) and Pacific (Samoa), in collaboration with FAO’s technical departments, international and regional organizations and development partners to produce each sub-regional components of the GAP. The IRI also includes an interregional component to foster knowledge exchange, South-South Cooperation and engagement with global fora. Under this component, FAO continues to advocate for the importance of GAP, especially its cross-multidisciplinary nature and invites partners to join forces at global, regional and national levels. FAO continues to engage with SIDS Permanent representatives, development partners, UN organizations and donors on the importance of GAP, responding to the mandate of the SAMOA Pathway and the Sustainable Development Goals (2030 Agenda).

Summary of what has taken place over the past 4 years of implementation?

Several workshops have taken place since 2016 to raise awareness and inform multi-sectoral actors (agriculture, livestock, fisheries, trade, food processing industries, public health, nutrition, etc.) in relation with food and nutrition security in Atlantic and Indian ocean SIDS

What national and/or regional institutional structures/mechanisms are in place if any?

- At interregional level (Atlantic and Indian ocean SIDS), a programme was developed to provide an overview and the current food and nutrition through a situation analysis of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans’ SIDS and propose the common programming framework of those SIDS.
- A technical multi-sectoral network was set up during all workshops and sessions. Members of this network are about 120 excluding those from Madagascar which are about 30.

- At Indian Ocean regional level, the Regional Food and Nutrition Security Program (PRESAN) implementation is in preparation phase.
- For Seychelles, Guinea Bissau and Cabo Verde, at national levels, as beneficiary of the IRI ASTF project, activities for better nutrition are under implementation.
- For Comoros and Mauritius, roadmap for implementation of the programming framework are undergoing, and activities related to nutrition-sensitive agriculture are implemented

Coherence and linkages with the 2030 Development Agenda and other global processes.

- The SIDS accelerated modalities of action (SAMOA) pathway mentioned in the 2030 Agenda and adopted in 2014, stressed the need to adopt a more integrated approach to sustainable development and requested for the reinforcement of international cooperation and partnerships to invest in and to ensure a coordinated approach to the implementation of interventions so as to successfully meet the challenges which hinder SIDS' development.
- Food security is at the heart of the concerns of international organizations such as the African Union in its 2063 Agenda, the process of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program or CAADP including the Malabo Declaration and the African Regional Nutrition Strategy (SRAN).

The FAO Sub-Regional Office for the Caribbean (SLC) serves 14 Small Island Developing States that are also members of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). All of FAO work programming in the Caribbean, therefore, addresses the vulnerability of SIDS, prioritizing three main strategic areas that are:

- 1) Food and Nutrition Security;
- 2) Sustainable Rural Development, Family Farming and Inclusive Food Systems; and
- 3) Sustainable Natural Resource Management, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management.

From the Latin and Caribbean regional stand point of view, achievements in the Caribbean SIDS contribute to the CELAC Plan for FNS and the Eradication of Hunger 2025, which is in turn consistent with the SAMOA Pathway and the SDGs. FAO has supported the formation of multi-stakeholder FNS councils of various types in several Caribbean SIDS to strengthen governance for FNS and to ensure effective follow-up at national level.

FAO is also part of the implementing agencies of the United Nations Multi-country Sustainable Development Framework (UN MSDF) (2017-2021) that covers all the countries above with the exception of Haiti. FAO's contributions are, particularly highlighted under the priority area 1 "A Healthy Caribbean" and the priority area 2 "A sustainable and Resilient Caribbean". Likewise, FAO contributes to the priority area "An Inclusive, Equitable and Prosperous Caribbean", striving for appropriate linkages between youth/ gender and the agriculture, food security and rural development.

Challenges:

The GAP calls for improved coordination of actions among other UN agencies and actors. FAO, through its wide network of partners (technical and political) will work to foster coordination action to ensure that actions under GAP (responding to SAMOA Pathway) are well coordinated among different actors at all levels.

Another challenge that FAO is faced with for implementation is the Resource Mobilization. Also, building national and regional capacities for implementation are challenging as most of countries are small with very limited capacity (in both quantity and quality) for implementation. Adding to that, there is a need for adequate monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

Part B. Progress in the Implementation of the SAMOA Pathway

a. Review of Progress in implementation of the Samoa Pathway (UN System, Regional Institutions, Other Stakeholders)

- Stakeholders at national level are members of the technical multi-sectoral network, for the 8 SIDS covered. Private sector, and CSOs working on food security and nutrition are also part of the process.
- WHO, UNDP, UNICEF and WFP were part of the consultation process of establishment of the Atlantic and Indian ocean programming framework, as well as NEPAD, SADC, African Union, etc.
- IOC (Indian ocean commission) has a regional programme (PRESAN)
- Stakeholders participating in the implementation include, primarily, ministries of agriculture, education and health. Likewise, partnership has been promoted with the private sector for the strengthening of school feeding (Grenada, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and St. Lucia) and for the development of specific value chains (cassava in Barbados - St. Kitts and Nevis – Dominica – Antigua and Barbuda – St. Lucia – Suriname – Trinidad and Tobago, ginger in Jamaica, small ruminant in St. Lucia, the dairy sector in Guyana and Haiti.
- FAO coordinates with the UN systems through the UN United Nations Multi-country Sustainable Development Framework (UN MSDF) (2017-2021). Joint specific actions have been promoted with primarily, PAHO on NCDs and IFAD and ILO on youth employment opportunities in the agriculture and related industries.
- The academia has become an important partner for FAO. As part of the FAO SIDS interregional initiative. Letter of Agreements (LoA) have been signed with the University of the West Indies to support sustainable school feeding programs and address NCDs in the Caribbean. Furthermore, an LoA was signed with the University of Guyana for the establishment of a food and nutrition security institute.
- Coordination is ensured with the CARICOM secretariat where FAO has placed a consultant with responsibility for liaison between FAO and the CARICOM while supporting the implementation of the Caribbean Regional Food and Nutrition Security Policy.
- Coordination is ensured with the Organization of the Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Commission where FAO has placed a consultant with the responsibility for liaison between FAO and the OECS while supporting the implementation of the OECS Agricultural Plan of Action (APOA).

b. National and Regional Actions to address implementation of the Samoa Pathway

- Programming Framework for Food security and Nutrition in Atlantic and Indian Oceans Small Islands Developing States.
- Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) Regional Food and Nutrition Security Program (PRESAN).
- Country Program Framework (CPF) covering the period of 2016-2019 for Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Bahamas, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, Surinam and St. Vincent and the Grenadines
- Country Program Framework (CPF) covering the period of 2017-2020 for Haiti and Trinidad and Tobago
- The CARICOM Regional Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan (RFNSP and RFNSAP)

c. Achievements, Challenges and Gaps

- Elaboration of Programming Framework for Food security and Nutrition in Atlantic and Indian Oceans Small Islands Developing States.
- This framework covers the eight (8) Islands of Indian Ocean and Atlantic Ocean and takes into account the context of each island, in order to respond adequately to the issues problems of food insecurity and malnutrition in all its forms.

The main challenges are related to:

- Mobilisation of financial resources
- Building national and regional capacities for implementation; and
- Involvement of regional and sub-regional institutions.

Among the achievements, it is worth mentioning:

- **Reinforcement of school feeding programmes as drivers for nutrition education and market access through:**
 - A diagnostic study of school feeding programmes in the 14 countries is being conducted with the support of the University of the West Indies. The study seeks to identify options for adapting the Brazilian sustainable school feeding approach in the Caribbean context.
 - The sustainable school feeding pilot is currently being piloted in seven countries (Bahamas, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and St. Lucia).
 - Caribbean key stakeholders from the Ministries of Agriculture, Health and Education of Belize, Bahamas, Jamaica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and from the University the West Indies took part in study tours and participated in 5 important regional school feeding workshops and seminars.
- **Parliamentarian involvement in food and nutrition security governance**
 - The first Parliamentary Front against Hunger (PFH) meeting in the Caribbean was organized by FAO on July 21, 2017 in Barbados. It gathered parliamentarians and advisors from the opposition and ruling parties of 13 of the 14 countries (with the exception of Belize). The meeting provided a forum to share experiences of existing chapters of PFH in Latin America and Caribbean and Africa.
 - This meeting proposed common steps for Caribbean Parliamentarians to place food and nutrition security at the highest levels of their political and legislative agendas. A regional TCP was developed for provision technical assistance for strengthening the PFH in the Caribbean.
 - A second Caribbean Parliamentarians meeting was held in Trinidad and Tobago on 7-8 November, 2017. This meeting was supported by FAO in partnership with many other UN agencies (such as WFP, UNDP, PAHO) and regional agencies (the Association of Caribbean States (ACS), the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), the Environmental Management Agency (EMA) and the *Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF)*). Participants discussed the role of parliamentarians in building Caribbean resilience in the face of natural disasters and economic shocks. Key themes included a) Building resilient food systems for food and nutrition security, b) Building resilient health systems and c) Resilience budgeting.
- **Sharing best practices in climate smart agriculture, innovative technologies and youth employment opportunities for agricultural sector and related industries**
 - Youth from Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago attended the first Caribbean Regional Learning Route in Dominican Republic. The Learning Route is a new learning methodology that FAO, in collaboration with the PROCASUR Corporation, has been testing in the Caribbean to promote capacity building among young people in the agricultural sector and related industries.
 - Assistance was provided for a regional symposium on innovation for sustainable agriculture and rural development in Latin American and the Caribbean held during the period of 14 – 15 September 2017. The meeting was a forum to discuss how the region can strengthen sustainable agriculture and rural development through innovation. Recommendations from the symposium were presented at the Council on Trade and Economic Development (COTED) Ministerial meeting of the CARICOM in October 2017.

- Stakeholders from the Caribbean attended the Global Breadfruit Summit in Samoa from October 10 to 12, 2017. During the summit these stakeholders gained knowledge and exchanged experiences on all aspects of the breadfruit value chain from production to processing, value addition and consumption.
- **Alliance with academia and evidence-based information to tackle Chronic NCDs, obesity and food insecurity**
 - Through a Letter of Agreement with the Caribbean Institute for Health Research (CAIHR) of the University of the West Indies, a regional project to strengthen multi-sectoral actions to enhance food security and sovereignty for the prevention of obesity and related non-communicable diseases in the Caribbean was supported.
 - A Letter of Agreement with University of Guyana will establish the Institute of Food and Nutrition Security.
 - Assistance provided for the collection of information for the development of the second “State of Food Insecurity in the CARICOM Caribbean 2018”. The first one was published in 2015 and reflected Caribbean progress towards achieving the millennium development goals.
- **Alliance with the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation in the Agriculture in support of small farmers organizations in Dominica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, Haiti and Grenada.**

d. Linkages to other key regional and global processes

At the AIMS region, the Programming Framework for Atlantic and Indian Oceans Component of the Interregional Initiative on Food Security and Nutrition is linked to PRESAN, and ASTF funded projects contributing to the GAP.

At the Caribbean region, the CPFs contribute to national Food and Nutrition Security Policies and Action Plans that are under either development or implementation for all of the 14 countries. These national policies and plans are consistent with a CARICOM Regional FNS Policy and Action Plan that were approved and endorsed by member states in 2010 and 2011. At the Latin and the Caribbean regional level, achievements contribute to the CELAC Plan for FNS and the Eradication of Hunger 2015, which are in turn consistent with the Samoa Pathway and the SDGs. FAO has supported the formation of multi-stakeholder FNS councils of various types in several Caribbean SIDS to strengthen governance for FNS and to ensure effective follow-up at national level.

e. Partnerships for SIDS

Regional (AU, NEPAD, SADC, etc.) and sub-regional (IOC, IORA, IOTC, etc.) institutions.

UN agencies (WHO, WTO, UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, WFP, etc.), multilateral (AfBD, EU, World Bank, etc.) and bilateral donors (US, Japan, France, etc.), enterprises from private sector, CSOs working on FSN matters.

Regional: CARICOM, CELAC, OECS and the University of the West Indies; the UN systems (with particularly PAHO/WHO, WFP and IFAD); bilateral and multilateral donors: EU, GEF, IFAD, AMEXCID, Canada, Belgium, DFID, Brazilian Agency for cooperation, etc. and private sectors, NGOs and CSOs

Part C. Monitoring and follow-up

- a. Mid-term Review of the Samoa Pathway
- b. Follow up to the JIU Report

Conclusion (1-page max)

The Global Action Programme (GAP) on Food Security and Nutrition in Small Island Developing States (SIDS), as mentioned above, was developed under the auspice of Paragraph 61 of S.A.M.O.A. Pathway.

Since, its approval in 2017, the SIDS regions have been developing their regional components which are also aligned with other regional frameworks and in doing so, have aligned themselves with different programmes contributing towards food security and nutrition for SIDS community.

Over more, the GAP's objectives were also aligned with the overall FAO Country Programme Framework (CPF) at regional and national level which have a clear alignment with each Member States' national priorities in SIDS regions.

FAO has been able to work with a wide variety of development partners in each region in ensuring that the Food security and nutrition targets are met for SIDS and by doing so, in ensuring the S.A.M.O.A. Pathway objectives are also attained.

FAO strongly supports the collaborative actions between international and regional partners in the implementation of the GAP at regional, national and local level and will continue to advocate in that direction and in taking into accounts specific challenges in each SIDS regions.

While actions have been undertaken at global, regional, national and local level, it is important to mention the challenges faced by the regions and countries in terms of its implementations due to a number of factors (political and technical) and more so, in terms of resource mobilizations. It is crucial that FAO continues to work closely with its development partners as well as other international (UN and Non – UN) institutions to advance the plights of SIDS through the GAP and other specific regional framework on SIDS for food security and nutrition.

FAO will continue to advocate and to mobilize the international community on food security and nutrition for SIDS.

QUESTIONNAIRE

Implementation of the SAMOA Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States survey for the SG report in 2018.

PART A

Policy, Legal, Institutional and Financial Arrangements for Implementation

1. (Organizational Arrangements) Is there a Focal Point/Unit dealing with implementation of the Samoa Pathway? If yes, where is it located within the institutional architecture of your country or institution? If no, please explain how the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway is currently coordinated?

The FAO Representative for Madagascar, Comoros, Mauritius and Seychelles currently acts as Coordinator of Atlantic and Indian Oceans Component of the GAP/IRI for FSN in SIDS.

The FAO Senior Policy Officer for the Caribbean with the support of the Food and Nutrition Security Officer for the Caribbean through the FAO sub regional office for the Caribbean.

FAO Sub-Regional Office for the Pacific has not instituted a Focal Point to deal specifically with the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway. Individual technical staff have instead been identified to lead projects and interventions that contribute to addressing issues highlighted under the SAMOA Pathway.

2. (Policy and Legislative arrangements) Is the Focal Point/Unit supported by an enabling policy and/or legal framework? If yes, please describe. If no, how is the Focal Point/Unit enabled to lead or facilitate the implementation of SAMOA Pathway. How has this affected progress on the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway in your organization at national and regional levels?

The Programming Framework for Atlantic and Indian Oceans Component of the Interregional Initiative on Food and Nutrition Security contributing to the Global Action Programme (GAP) has been formulated.

The initiatives by the FAO Sub-Regional Office for the Pacific targeted at achieving the SAMOA Pathway outcomes are channelled under the FAO Inter Regional Initiative for SIDS using the Multi-Country Programming Framework for the Pacific 2013-2017 and 2018-2022 (CPF). The inclusion of all SAMOA Pathway related work under the CPF has ensured that countries' needs and priorities are addressed and kept at the forefront of FAO planning.

3. (Financial Arrangements) Please give an indication of:
 - (i) **For States** - the percentage of national budgets allocated to supporting SAMOA Pathway thematic priorities over the last fiscal year.
 - (ii) **For UN system agencies, Regional institutions and international development partners** - percentage of the total budgets invested into SIDS priority areas over the last Fiscal year:

Priorities identified in the Samoa Pathway	Budget Allocation
Sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth Agro-tourism of the Seychelles	USD\$ 60,085

Organic farming in Mauritius	USD\$ 352,000
Fisheries Sector in Mauritius	USD\$ 64,000
Climate Change	
Sustainable Energy	
Disaster Risk Reduction Resilience and CSA workshop in Mauritius	USD50,454
Effective Control Programme on the Invasion of the Euproctis Caterpillar Species in the Seychelles	USD104,000
Oceans and seas, water and sanitation, biodiversity Soil and Water Management Capacity Building in Seychelles	USD328,000
Land suitability maps and natural resource in Rodrigues	USD295,000
Agroforestry system implementation: In Comoros In Seychelles	USD419,000 USD299,000
Forest code revision and institutional reform in Mauritius Forest inventory in the Seychelles	USD298,000 USD477,000
Waste management	
Health	
Gender equality Comoros TCP on gender evaluation	USD88,999
Social development	
Management of family hen houses in Union of the Comoros	USD390,000
Means of implementation (including partnerships and institutional support)	
General Census of Agriculture and Livestock of the Comoros	USD329,000
Food safety and plant health protection system in Mauritius	USD380,000
Nutrition	USD70,000 obtained on USD100,000 previewed for each of the 3 Indian ocean SIDS
Caribbean: Food Security and Nutrition	100%
Pacific: Food Security and Nutrition	USD 1,844,000
Total	

Implementation of the SAMOA Pathway and Support to SIDS

4. (Work Programme Arrangements) Please give an indication of:

- (i) **For SIDS** - Does your country have a current long-term National Development Plan? If yes, to what extent has it been aligned to the SAMOA Pathway and/or the 2030 Agenda? Is this plan being implemented? If no long-term plan exists, please indicate what is being used in place of a long-term National Development Plan.

AIMS:

SIDS Framework for Atlantic and Indian Ocean Islands:

The Comprehensive Programme of Actions of Atlantic and Indian Oceans SIDS is indeed aligned with the Global Action Plan of FAO. It shows the willingness of SIDS of Atlantic and Indian Oceans to implement a common programme based on the PRESAN that has been developed by the Indian Ocean SIDS.

It endorses the principles of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UN ECA) on Climate change in the SIDS of Africa: from vulnerability to resilience-the paradox of the small ones.

This Programme of Atlantic and Indian Oceans SIDS takes into consideration past and forecast achievements, namely the various reports from meeting of those SIDS and their comprehensive programme of orientations on the agriculture and health sectors and food security. It endorses the Regional Food and Nutrition Security Programme of the Indian Ocean (PRESAN) adopted by all the Ministers of Agriculture of the Indian Ocean Commission in February 2016.

The new programme of action is aligned to the AU continental CAADP initiative which aims at improving the annual growth rate of the sub sectors of agriculture, livestock, and fisheries as well as increase national budgets to all these sectors.

- (ii) **For UN system agencies, Regional institutions and international development partners** – what strategic documents/frameworks/policies/plans guides support for the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway and/or the SDGs if any? How is it resourced and implemented? How often is it revised?

A Global Action Programme on Food Security and Nutrition in Small Island Developing States (GAP) was developed in consultation with the three SIDS regions and launched in July 2017 to support SIDS efforts towards attaining the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and bringing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the SAMOA Pathway together. The GAP is intended to strengthen the coherence and coordination of global and regional support for food security, nutrition and sustainable development in Small Island Developing States (SIDS), as well as to support SIDS governments in strengthening their national approaches and in ensuring that their needs and priorities are met in relevant global and regional policy processes.

Country program frameworks (CPF) and the MSDF (pillars on a Healthy Caribbean, a sustainable and resilient Caribbean and an inclusive and prosperous Caribbean)

FAO has been working with member countries and other development partners to develop regional frameworks for implementing the GAP in each of the three SIDS regions – the Atlantic and Indian Ocean, Mediterranean and South China Sea (AIMS); the Caribbean; and the Pacific. In the Pacific, a *Regional Framework for Accelerating Action on Food Security and Nutrition in Pacific SIDS* (the Pacific Framework) is under development as the multi-partner mechanism to coordinate implementation of the GAP in the Pacific SIDS region.

FAO delivers its contribution to the implementation of the Pacific Framework through the Interregional Initiative (IRI) on SIDS. The IRI is a delivery mechanism to address food security and nutrition challenges in SIDS through specific actions at the global, regional, national and local levels.

Another important framework to support the implementation of the S.A.M.O.A. Pathway is the FAO/EU Partnership “Food and Nutrition Security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation” (FIRST).

This policy assistance facility enables the deployment of policy officers to support countries in their policies related to food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture. FIRST has been deploying policy officers in SIDS countries, including Fiji, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste and Vanuatu.

5. Using the table below, please provide an overview of the work (programmes, projects, actions, etc.) that your Organization/Government is implementing or plans to implement in support of the SAMOA Pathway and/or the SDGs for the biennium 2017-2018? (Please exclude Conferences and partnerships as this is covered in a separate section).

Name of Project/ Programme/ Activity	Themes/ Goals addressed		Target Countries, Regions, Sectors	Expected Achievements	Intervention Type (tech transfer, Capacity development etc.)	Total Budget (US\$)
	Samoa Pathway	SDGs				
FIRST	Food Security and Nutrition	SDG2	Fiji, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Vanuatu	Improved food security and nutrition through strengthening relevant policies, plans, programmes and governance.	Policy support and Policy dialogue Capacity development	About US\$ 2 million per year.
AIMS						
Project of multiplication of banana seeds and orange- fleshed sweet potatoes	2. Sustainable, resilient, and nutrition-sensitive food systems 3. Empowered people and communities	1 : No poverty 2 : Zero hunger 3 : good health and well-being 12 : Sustainable consumption and production	Comoros – Ngadziza (Grande Comore) – Agricultural sector	10000 banana cuttings and 100,000orange-sweet-fleshed potatoes plants planted and to be developed for diffusion	Capacity development – material and seed support (with other necessary intrans) – transfer to the communities	\$25000
Project of improving goat sector	2. Sustainable, resilient, and nutrition-sensitive food systems 3. Empowered people and communities	1 : No poverty 2 : Zero hunger 3 : good health and well-being 12 : Sustainable consumption and production	Comoros – Ngadziza (Grande Comore) – Agricultural sector	30 goats (5 males and 25 females) acquired, to be developed and disseminated to the community 4 trained staff 10 groups of trained breeders	Capacity development – material support (with other necessary intrans) and livestock constitution Transfer to communities	\$25000
Project of elaboration of food guide	1. Enabling environments for food security and nutrition 2. Sustainable, resilient, and nutrition-sensitive food systems	2 : Zero hunger 3 good health and well-being	Comoros (all the Country) – Mauritius (national) – Seychelles (national)	National food guide elaborated and validated	Technical comity – consultant for CAP survey on eating habits and behaviors in the Comoros - An inventory of existing food products in the Comoros market – Elaboration of	Comoros : \$16577 for the survey – food guide process in financed by Unicef. Mauritius : \$21000 Seychelles : \$45600

					different messages and food guide – diffusion Mauritius : composition analysis of the main products	
Data base management for food security and nutrition	1.Enabling environments for food security and nutrition 2. Sustainable, resilient, and nutrition-sensitive food systems	2 : zero hunger 3 : good health and well-being	Comoros – Mauritius – Seychelles (National level)	Data base of food security and nutrition available in national level	Collect of data – consultation with the technical comity from the different sectors concerned	Comoros : \$5000 Mauritius : \$14000 Seychelles : \$4000
Set up of multisectoral platform for food security and nutrition	1.Enabling environments for food security and nutrition 2. Sustainable, resilient, and nutrition-sensitive food systems	2 : zero hunger 3 : good health and well-being	Comoros – Mauritius – Seychelles (National level) and at regional (Moweli , Ngandiza and Anjouan) for Comoros	Multisectoral platform functional	Technical comity – consultation of different actors – sharing information within the platform for a better coordination	Comoros : \$24523 Mauritius : \$23924 Seychelles : \$4000
Projet d'Intensification, de Diversification et de Valorisation de la Production Agricole (PIDVPA) aux Comores (île de Mohéli)	3. Autonomiser la population et la communauté pour la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle	1- Pas de pauvreté ; 2- Faim zéro ; 5- Egalité entre les sexes	Contribution à l'amélioration des conditions de production et de valorisation des productions vivrières, à la sécurité alimentaires et nutritionnelle des populations comoriennes	- Un réseau de centres d'appui-conseil et de services agricoles réhabilité et opérationnel en appui aux acteurs ruraux - Les capacités des petits producteurs sont renforcées durablement et les producteurs vivrières et horticoles sont intensifiés, diversifiés et valorisés par la transformation, le stockage et la commercialisation	Renforcement de capacités techniques et organisationnelles à différents niveaux - Appui à l'intensification/diversification des productions	1 328615
Strategy for strengthening the sanitary and phytosanitary system in the Union of Comoros		1-2-3-12	Ensuring better food security in Comoros, better market access for dividends generated by trade, and environmental protection	Diagnostics on phytosanitary capacity, the food safety system and the fishing sector were carried out and detailed action plans were drawn up and	Strengthening National Food Safety Control System - Capacity building of the National Codex Alimentarius Committee	333 000

				<p>validated with recommendations . Draft texts have been defined and submitted to the Government:</p> <p>1 Draft law on phytosanitary protection in Comoros drafted and validated 1 amendment of the Fisheries Code 6 draft texts written 3 action plans developed with recommendations</p>		
Support to the development of appropriate agro-forestry systems in Seychelles	1,3	2, 6, 15	CPF (2014-2017). The project is mainly focused on priority area B “Support for sustainable management of natural resources, agroforestry, enhances productivity and mitigation of climate change”	Selected agroforestry systems and related techniques, adapted to local socio-economic and ecological contexts, are identified Selected agroforestry systems and related techniques, adapted to local socio-economic and ecological contexts, are disseminated and promoted Alternative production strategies and models promoting the development of small-scale enterprises are proposed to local individuals and associations	Capacity development and technical transfer Materials and equipment support	299000
Soil and Water Management Capacity Building in Seychelles	1,3	6	Country Programming Framework Outcome: CPF (2014-17) Output B.1.1 – Strengthened institutional	Capacity of Government extension officers to advise farmers on land drainage and flood defense on	Capacity development Materials and equipment support	328000

			capacity of SAA and SAHTC and related communities for managing land and water resources by promoting best practices and new techniques.	the coastal plains is increased. Capacity of Government extension officers to advise farmers on soil and water conservation measures suitable for steeply sloping land is increased. Changes to the Policy on Length of Land Tenure Developed to take into Account Improvements to Drainage and Soil and Water Conservation.		
Identification and Implementation of an Effective Control Programme on the Invasion of the Euproctis Caterpillar Species in the Seychelles	1	2	CPF (2014-17) Priority Area B: Introduction of Agro-forestry as Further Support to Improved Productivity, Enhanced Food Security through Sustainable Production and Management of Natural Resources that Mitigate Effects of Climate Change;	Field surveys and monitoring to identify mode and rate of dispersal conducted Best practices in control methodologies based in control and eradication of the species especially island states that were affected by such invasion are identified Feedback on the current scope of infestation is presented to the NB	Capacity development and technical transfer	104000
A study on the agro-tourism potential of the Seychelles	1	2, 15	CPF (2014-17) Priority Area C: Support to create and enhance more inclusive and efficient agri-businesses and agro-food chains Output C.1.2. Enhanced capacities of public sector institutions, private	Definition of the strategy to support development of sustainable agro-tourism in the Seychelles	Capacity development and technical transfer	60085

			investors and other key stakeholders to develop policies and guidelines for agro-tourism			
National Forest Inventory in the Seychelles	1, 3	2, 15		National capacity for implementing an integrated forest land and tree resources assessment strengthened. Capacity of FS in the area of GIS and Remote Sensing (RS) analysis for mapping and monitoring purposes developed. National capacity on field data collection and analysis strengthened (including biophysical and socio-economic aspects).	Capacity development and technical transfer Materials and equipment support	477000
Review the institutional framework of the Fisheries Sector in the Republic of Mauritius	1,3	14	CPF Country Outcome 3: Promote Sustainable Fisheries and further support the concept of the Ocean Output 3.1 An efficient and effective administration and support services is put in place that responds to the aspirations for the development of the blue Economy.	A plan of action and project documentation developed and proposed to be financed by additional resources.	Capacity development	64000
Strengthening rural development planning in Rodrigues through land suitability maps and natural resource information systems	1, 3	2, 15	CPF Outcome: 2: Promote Sustainable Agriculture for food and nutrition security Outcome 2: Improved	Improved datasets on land and soil characteristics Rodrigues Land and Water Information System	Capacity development and technical transfer	295000

			enabling institutional environment - land use management and early warning system for animal and plant diseases and pests and agricultural statistics, for improved evidence-based decision-making. oOutput 2.1 Enhanced capacity of relevant rural institutions for strategic allocation of land through promotion of participatory and negotiated territorial development	RRA staff capable of conducting resource surveys, maintaining and updating natural resource data and be involved into the development planning process.		
Support to forest code revision and institutional reform in Mauritius	1, 3	2, 15	CPF 2014-2017- Priority Area B “Promote sustainable agriculture for food and nutrition security” Outcome 2: Improved enabling institutional environment- land use management and early warning system for animal and plant diseases and pests and agricultural statistics, for improved evidence-based decision making	Changes are brought about in the institutional arrangements needed for an effective implementation of the national forest policy. The actor’s capacity is enhanced and people awareness is raised, for a good implementation of the national forest policy.	Capacity development and technical transfer	298000
Strengthening the national food safety and plant health protection system in Mauritius	1, 3	2	CPF- Priority Area B “Promote sustainable agriculture for food and	Capacity of plant protection and food safety control systems to provide public services related	Materials and equipment support Capacity development and technical transfer	380000

			<p>nutrition security” Outcome: Improved enabling policy, legal and institutional environment for evidence based decision making in support of a sustainable increase in agriculture production governance framework related to land strengthened agricultural statistic system Output: Institutional capacities for monitoring, surveillance, early warning and prevention of animal and plant diseases and pests improved</p>	<p>to plant health protection and food safety enhanced. Capacity of the plant protection and food safety control systems (public sector institutions) in the formulation and implementation of international agreements, regulations, mechanisms and frameworks that promote transparent markets and enhanced global and regional market opportunities improved. Mechanisms to identify and monitor plant pests and diseases and food contaminants and to deliver integrated timely early warning established.</p>		
<p>Support for the development of organic farming and institutional capacity building in Mauritius</p>	1, 3	2	<p>CPF: Support to agribusiness development with focus given strengthening of the enabling environment – strategies, legal and management frameworks and institutional capacities in support of agribusiness development for selected strategic value chains</p>	<p>Current status of organic agriculture and its development perspectives determined Draft national legislation and implementing regulations on development of organic agriculture prepared Proposal for setting up the institutional framework and the certification system for organic agriculture developed Technical capacity of experts and</p>	<p>Capacity development and technical transfer</p>	352000

				information dissemination system in organic agriculture improved		
Assistance à la préparation de Recensement Général de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage (RGAE) des Comores	1, 3	2		Capacités techniques et opérationnelles des cadres centraux renforcées Travaux préparatoires du RGA réalisés Élaboration du document du projet principal du RGA	Capacity development and technical transfer	390000
Appui à la mise en place et à la gestion de poulaillers familiaux pour l'amélioration de la nutrition et des revenus des ménages ruraux en Union des Comores	1, 3	2	Ce projet contribue à la priorité du CPP Comores: Priorité 1 : Intensification, diversification et commercialisation des productions dans les secteurs de l'agriculture et de l'élevage pour l'amélioration de la sécurité alimentaire	Les sites d'intervention, les ménages, et les partenaires de mise en œuvre, des poulaillers des cases sont identifiés Les capacités nationales dans le domaine des nouvelles technologies des différents types des poulaillers familiaux sont renforcées La dissémination, l'accès à l'information et la promotion de la consommation des produits issus des poulaillers sont réalisées	Capacity development and technical transfer	329000
Support to the development of appropriate agroforestry systems in Comoros	1, 3	2, 15	Résultat du Cadre de programmation par pays (CPP): Priorité 1 : Intensification, diversification et commercialisation des productions dans les secteurs de l'agriculture et de l'élevage	Une stratégie nationale pour le développement de l'agroforesterie soutenu Les freins au développement de l'agroforesterie aux Comores sont identifiés Un processus de vulgarisation d'appui en agroforesterie est	Capacity development and technical transfer	419000

			pour l'amélioration de la sécurité alimentaire. •Priorité 2 : Renforcement de la Gouvernance et de la Gestion durable des ressources naturelles et forestières.	mise au point dans une zone pilote sur Anjouan.		
Préparation d'une évaluation et d'un audit genre et renforcement des capacités pour une croissance agricole inclusive	1, 2	5	Le TCPf contribue à tous les résultats du Cadre de Programmation Pays des Comores	Préparer un rapport Country Gender Assessment Préparer un rapport synthétique comme contribution pour l'élaboration du rapport sur la CEDEF aux Comores. Préparer un rapport synthétique avec des données ventilées par sexe en relation avec les ODD	Capacity development and technical transfer	88999

CARIBBEAN

As expressed above, FAO actions in the Caribbean is an integral part of the SAMOA pathway which means that FAO country work-plans and target settings for 2017-2018 in the Caribbean respond to the question above.

PACIFIC

FMM/IN/277/MU L: FMM Support to SO 3 - 00 301 00402 (MTP 2014-2017) - Linking SDGs 1 and 2 through pro-poor inclusive value chain development in the context of SIDS	Resolutions 59-61, 63	SDGs 1 & 2	Pacific SIDS	Qualitative and quantitative methodology developed and tested to measure and monitor poverty, food security and nutrition vulnerabilities in Pacific SIDS Case-studies on pro-poor inclusive and efficient nutrition sensitive food systems development in selected Pacific Island countries	Capacity development & Tech transfer	USD1,000,000
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				<p>produced and disseminated.</p> <p>Capacities of communities and government developed to identify policy incentives for inclusive and efficient nutrition-sensitive value chain development and reduction in vulnerabilities</p> <p>Capacities of value chain actors developed to link smallholders to viable domestic food markets</p> <p>Project-related best-practices and lessons-learned published and disseminated in all SIDS countries</p>		
FMM/GLO/112/M UL Baby 06: Integrated landscape management to boost food and nutrition security in SIDS	Resolutions 59- 60,63	SDG 2	Fiji and Samoa	To improve food and nutrition security through integrated landscape management approaches.	Capacity Development	USD244,000
Building the evidence base and enabling environment for food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture and food systems development in Pacific SIDS	Resolutions 59, 60 & 63	SDG 1 & 2	Pacific SIDS	Building the evidence base and enabling environment for food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture and food systems development in Pacific SIDS	Capacity Development, Evidence based research	USD600,000

PART B

1. What challenges have you encountered in the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway, or in supporting SIDS to implement? What solutions or potential solutions have been or can be adopted to address these challenges?

In AIMS region, the technical multi-sectoral network (agriculture, trade, public health, environment, etc.) at regional and national levels

In the Caribbean region, the coordination and monitoring mechanism are being considered, but are still not in place. Actions are being taken for improvement.

The challenge for the Pacific SIDS has been to refrain from listing of priority action areas under the Pacific Framework with no real resources attached to the actions. Therefore, in drafting the Pacific Framework, FAO and others have ensured that all priorities listed are actions which are confirmed to have resources attached. The Framework is also an attempt to bring together agencies working on the same areas of action to avoid duplication of work. New partners that have not worked together in the past but working on the same issues from different angles have been brought together under the Pacific Framework, for example health and agriculture professional addressing the different dimensions of the nutrition challenge in the region.

2. To what extent is your country capable of meeting the human and financial resource requirements for implementation of the SAMOA Pathway?

In all SIDS regions, there's need for support and advocacy for resources mobilization at regional and national levels

3. To what extent has your country been able to access international development assistance required to implement the key aspects of the Samoa Pathway?

For AIMS regions, there's need for (i) communication and visibility for results obtained through ASTF projects implementation; (ii) partnership strategy; (iii) resources mobilization strategy and (iv) exchanges and building capacities.

Moreover, some of the Caribbean countries have managed to access funds from the GEF, the EU, the Human security fund, the World Bank, IFAD, Mexican cooperation, Brazilian cooperation, Canadian cooperation, DFID, Belgium cooperation, the Caribbean Development Bank and others. Yet, because most Caribbean countries are classified as high and/or upper-middle income countries, access to grant funding has proven to be difficult.

PART C

1. For the year 2017, please describe any key results achieved as a result of ongoing work being implemented by your organization/Government in the thematic areas of the SAMOA Pathway. What impact, if any, has this had at national and/or regional levels.

As a result of FIRST (i) In Timor-Leste, the National Council for Food Security, Sovereignty and Nutrition (KONSSANTIL) is strengthened as a main governance mechanism for FSN through human and organizational capacity development and (ii) in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, the Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan as well as other specific policies, tax regimes and plans are strengthened with the final aim to reduce the triple burden of malnutrition in the three participating countries through improved access to, and affordability of, a nutritious diet, as a result of (a) an increase in the relative affordability of local staples on domestic market and for home consumption; (b) a decrease in the relative affordability of food items identified as contributing most to poor nutrition outcomes and NCDs; and (c) an increase in access to nutritious meal among at risk groups.

Some examples of the AIMS regions are below:

Comoros has received support from FAO for the implementation of the IOC's Smart Fish Programme: supporting the development of the new strategy of Fisheries and Aquaculture in 2015-2020 level of IOC.

FAO provided support for the multiplication of banana seeds and orange sweet-fleshed potatoes, and improvement of livestock sector, especially the goat sub-sector.

Through these projects, we can demonstrate the link between food security and nutrition.

Intensification, diversification and marketing of products in the sectors of agriculture and livestock:

- Technical capacities of small producers diagnosed and reinforced within CEP Producer Field Schools (FFS) installation of varietal comparison plots, promotion of Farmer Field School; initiation of agricultural inputs shop; irrigation schemes
- Capacity building for the CRDE agents in socio-economic analysis of farms, farming techniques, methods against crop diseases, planning and programming activities
- Start-up of capacity building activities of the CODEX National Committee and the National Audit of the food safety system,
- Validation of diagnostic results of the national food safety system
- Formulation of a proposal to reorganize the quality control system of food safety and a proposal for establishment of coordination among stakeholders in the SSA system.
- FAO's technical expertise in the preparation and submission to the Government of the draft regulations on SPS standards.

The assistance provided to the government of Mauritius had permitted:

To identify the legal framework and capacity gaps in the Forestry Sector

To build capacity in the surveillance system for Fall Army Worm in Mauritius

To contribute to the sustainable agricultural production, land and forest resources management of Mauritius through a clarification of the forest regulations and structures

On 8th September 2017, the Government has signed the agreement for supporting the application of

A final project workshop was held to conclude the implementation phase of the TCP focusing on support for the development of organic farming and institutional capacity building in Mauritius.

For Seychelles:

The completion of FAO technical assistance in the development of the legal framework for food security and nutrition and in the establishment of an institutional national platform for dialogue and coordination on food and nutrition security and in the development of a national multi-sectoral nutrition policy which was appreciated by Government.

The existence of reports/manuals on agro-forestry;

The existence of pilot farms set up for the promotion of appropriate agro-forestry models and some farms and agro-processing units exploring a label for agro-forestry fresh and processed products;

The capacity building for managing land and water resources by promoting best practices and new techniques in land conservation and water management done through many workshops and field practical in the agricultural communities on the main islands of Mahe, Praslin and La Digue, and for the Seychelles Agricultural Agency (SAA) and the Seychelles Institute of Agriculture and Horticulture (SIAH);

The completion of the identification of the potential of agro-tourism in the Seychelles, barriers to the implementation of agro-tourism, policy guidelines for policy formulation and collaborating partners: two farms have already consolidated agro-tourism activities.

The identification of methods used in facing Euproctis caterpillar species invasion, and the development of an approach and test control methodologies and a standardized approach in the management of pest invasion.

In the Caribbean the following actions have been undertaken (i) reinforcement of school feeding programmes as drivers for nutrition education and market access through parliamentary involvement in food and nutrition security governance; (ii) sharing best practices in climate smart agriculture, innovative technologies and youth employment opportunities for agricultural sector and related industries; (iii) alliance with academia and evidence-based

information to tackle Chronic NCDs, obesity and food insecurity; (iv) alliance with the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation in the Agriculture in support of small farmers organizations in Dominica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, Haiti and Grenada and (v) in the Pacific, the development and launching of the GAP has resulted in partners in the Pacific coming together a Pacific specific Framework for the GAP, the Pacific Framework. Countries and partner agencies alike have shown interest and support to the Pacific Framework. Countries given their strong support of the nutrition and food security lens of the Pacific Framework.

PART D

1. Indicate the extent to which the issues and concerns of SIDS are given due consideration in conferences or similar processes organized or supported by your organization during year 2017. In your explanation, please include the purpose, frequency, size (funds, participation) of the conference.

	Title of the Process/Conference	Purpose	Average no. of participants every year	Please explain SIDS participation in the conference /process	Outcome document and how SIDS priorities are reflected in the documents.
Strategic Programme 1					
1	The 23rd Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in November 2017 was chaired by Fiji and took place in Bonn, Germany.	Annual gathering of the parties to agree on concerted effort to confront the problem of climate change On 14 November 2017, issues related to climate change and SDG2 were discussed during which SIDS were prominently featured	Around 20,000 participants in the COP23	A high level round table on food security and nutrition in SIDS on 14 November 2017 as part of the “Climate Action for Zero Hunger” day In addition, the roundtable on “Addressing Climate Change for a World Free of Hunger, Malnutrition and Poverty” featured the prime minister of Santa Lucia and deputy prime minister of Samoa	In the outcome document, the parties “recognize and address the unique and urgent challenges faced by Small Island Developing States (SIDS) by endorsing the following recommendations to implement the Global Action Programme (GAP) on Food Security and Nutrition in Small Island Developing States: tailor food systems to be more inclusive of vulnerable fishers and family farmers, including addressing gender discrimination in access to productive resources, technology and credit; harness value chain actors in reshaping resilient food systems and in promoting intra-regional trade; and support community-based mechanisms for climate change adaptation and disaster risk management while mainstreaming food security and nutrition considerations.
AIMS					
2	Atlantic and Indian Ocean consultation workshop on GAP for SIDS	Information and discussion on GAP implementation	60	8 Atlantic and Indian ocean SIDS invited to take part and participate	Workshop bilingual report (available) – recommendations on process to be followed, wrapping up actions per country
3	Workshop on the links	Information and discussion on	60	8 Atlantic and Indian ocean	Workshop bilingual report (available) – recommendations for roadmap establishment per country

	between trade and nutrition under the GAP for SIDS	importance of trade in improving nutrition		SIDS, and Madagascar invited to take part and participate	
4	Caribbean				
5	The first Parliamentary Front against Hunger (PFH) meeting in the Caribbean	forum to share experiences of existing chapters of PFH in Latin America and Caribbean and Africa	40	26 parliamentarians and advisors from the opposition and ruling parties of 13 countries of the Caribbean Community attended	Workshop report with recommendations and key areas for support to parliamentary front against hunger in the Caribbean A regional TCP was developed for provision technical assistance for strengthening the PFH in the Caribbean
6	Caribbean Parliamentary meetings and the SDGs	To discuss the role of parliamentarians in building Caribbean resilience in the face of natural disasters and economic shocks, within the framework of the SDGs	30		
7	Regional symposium on innovation for sustainable agriculture and rural development in Latin American and	to discuss how the region can strengthen sustainable agriculture and rural development through innovation	40		Recommendations from the symposium were presented at the Council on Trade and Economic Development (COTED) Ministerial meeting of the CARICOM in October 2017

	the Caribbean				
8	Global Breadfruit Summit in Samoa	knowledge and exchanged experiences on all aspects of the breadfruit value chain from production to processing, value addition and consumption	8		
9	Study tour on sustainable school feeding in Brazil	to understand the coordination, management and participation of different sectors and ministries in the decision making of the Brazilian school feeding approach	15	A delegation from Guyana of Ministers of Agriculture, Education, Health, Social Protection, the first lady and stakeholders from the civil society	Establishment of an inter-institutional and inter-sectoral Guyanese School feeding committee
	International school feeding congresses in Brazil	knowledge and exchanged experiences on the sustainable school feeding approach	8	key stakeholders from the Ministries of Agriculture, Health and Education of Belize, Bahamas, Jamaica, Grenada, Guyana and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and from the	International school feeding congress in Brazil

				University the West Indies	
Pacific					
	Inaugural Pacific Week of Agriculture October, 2017	Showcase initiatives in the agriculture sector, and culminate in the Pacific Ministers of Agriculture meeting.	The Ministers meeting had 19 countries represented, 15 of which were FAO Pacific SIDS member countries.	All FAO member countries in the Pacific are SIDS countries and the Pacific Week of Agriculture was a platform for the Pacific SIDS to meet and discuss issues on food security relevant to their region.	Ministers meeting communique.
	34th FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific (APRC),	Biannual conference for member countries of Asia and the Pacific. A side event and meeting session took place during the conference that specifically targeted Pacific SIDS		Majority of FAOs Pacific SIDS member countries were represented during the meeting.	APRC Report (still in DRAFT)

PART E

1. Have you implemented any new partnerships **during the year 2017?**

In the Pacific, FAO and the Secretariat for the Pacific Community (SPC) successfully provided technical and secretarial support to the Government of Vanuatu to host the Inaugural Pacific Week of Agriculture which included the 'First Joint FAO and SPC Pacific Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry Meeting 'in Vanuatu.

FAO and SPC partnered to develop a 'Pacific Strategic Plan for Agricultural and Fisheries Statistics', a document now guiding the Pacific Agricultural and Fisheries statistics work in the region.

IFAD and FAO agreed to partner to carry out a study on the 'challenges and opportunities in Agriculture in the Pacific landscape', that partnership was agreed to in 2017 but will be implemented in 2018.