

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”

UNGA73

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.

Please take time to read thoroughly, before starting the Questionnaire.

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?

IOM's Office to the United Nations in New York provides overall support to the Organization's engagement on Samoa Pathway implementation, including through membership of and engagement in the Inter-agency and Consultative Group on SIDS (IACG). Thematically, many of the priority issues outlined in the Samoa Pathway are the responsibility of different divisions within IOM Headquarters. These include:

- Climate change (including sustainable energy, oceans and seas, biodiversity etc.): Migration, Environment and Climate Change Division;
 - Disaster Risk Reduction: Transition and Recovery Division;
 - Health: Migrant Health Division;
 - Gender equality: Gender Coordination Unit (Office of the Director-General);
 - Partnerships: Multilateral Processes Division and others.
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?

IOM Council resolution 1270 requested the IOM Director-General to “continue to engage in the ongoing consultations of the Post-2015 UN development agenda process in order to inform and support Member States upon request in their participation on this matter, in particular with discussions related to migration and development”. This resolution provided the formal legislative

basis for IOM’s engagement in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and continues to provide a basis to contribute to implementation. Although IOM does not possess a dedicated legislative framework related to implementation of the SAMOA Pathway, IOM’s engagement in the 2030 Agenda is supported by additional policy measures, as outlined at 4 (ii) below. These additional measures provide a basis for engaging in numerous multilateral frameworks, including the SAMOA Pathway.

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	
Climate Change	
Sustainable Energy	
Disaster Risk Reduction	
Oceans and seas, water and sanitation, biodiversity	
Waste management	
Health	
Gender equality	
Social development	
Means of implementation (including partnerships and institutional support)	
Etc.	
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.
 - (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?

In November 2015, the IOM Council formalised the Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF) as the primary strategic document that would guide the Organization's activities. The MiGOF sets out the essential elements to support planned and well-managed migration, outlined in three principles that are necessary conditions for migration to be well-managed, and three objectives that ensure that migration is governed in an integrated and holistic way.

Global commitments, including those outlined in the 2030 Agenda, have been mapped against the MiGOF principles and objectives in order to clearly demonstrate how IOM's activities contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and, conversely, how meeting the SDGs would itself contribute to good migration governance. Many of IOM's activities under the MiGOF are also relevant to small island developing States, including issues such as climate change, health, disaster risk reduction, gender equality and social development.

Funding for the Organization's activities is mostly earmarked for specific projects or reimbursements for services provided. The operational part of IOM's budget consists of funding that IOM expects to receive from donors for new and ongoing activities based on formal contractual agreements. **The operational part of the budget for 2018 is estimated at USD 956.5 million.**

The MiGOF has not been revised since its adoption in 2015. However, the current intergovernmental process to develop a Global Compact for safe, orderly and regular migration may necessitate such a review or revision.

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).

The following is a select list of activities planned for implementation in SIDS countries, as outlined in IOM's Programme and Budget 2018:

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				
Disaster Response Preparedness and Emergency Relief in the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia	Disaster risk reduction; Climate change.	1.5 11.5 13.1	Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia	To work in coordination with other international organizations and local government institutions on disaster mitigation, relief and reconstruction in the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia. This project will also support the national and state governments in the implementation of national strategies pertaining to climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction.		Budgeted resources: 1 029 100
Coastal Protection and Humanitarian Assistance in the Federated States of Micronesia	Disaster risk reduction; Climate change.	1.5 11.5 13.1	Federated States of Micronesia	To support national and state governments in the Federated States of Micronesia with the implementation of national strategies on climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction by piloting coastal protection measures		Budgeted resources: 1 544 900

				that build the resilience of vulnerable schools and communities. This project will also contribute to the recovery efforts of communities affected by Typhoon Maysak by assisting in the repair and reconstruction of critical public infrastructure damaged during the storm.		
Capacity-building for Resilience and Disaster Risk Reduction in Palau	Disaster risk reduction; Climate change.	1.5 11.5 13.1	Palau	To contribute to reducing risks of population displacement and enhancing resilience to natural disasters in Palau through capacity-building, training and the development of assessment mechanisms and emergency management plans.		Budgeted resources: 248 000
Disaster Risk Reduction in Papua New Guinea	Disaster risk reduction; Climate change.	1.5 11.5 13.1	Papua New Guinea	To increase resilience in highland, coastal and other atoll communities exposed to natural disasters in Papua New Guinea through enhanced disaster risk reduction.		Budgeted resources: 1 520 100
Building Community Resilience in Timor-Leste	Disaster risk reduction; Climate change.	1.5 11.5 13.1	Timor-Leste	To contribute to enhancing the resilience of communities in Timor-Leste to natural disasters by integrating preparedness into		Budgeted resources: 816 400

				broader development programming in the country.		
Supporting the Implementation of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the Nansen Protection Agenda	Climate change.	Goal 13	Global	To support the work of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the work of the Platform on Disaster Displacement by contributing to strengthening the evidence base, enhancing the capacities of policymakers and relevant stakeholders in the area of human mobility and climate change, providing technical expertise and direct assistance to the parties involved, and implementing programmes focusing on innovative migration management solutions to address the complex links between human mobility and climate change.		Budgeted resources: 352 900
Capacity-building to Counter Trafficking in Persons in the Caribbean	Sustained and sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth with decent work for all; Gender equality and women's empowerment	5.2 8.7 10.7 16.2	Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago	To enhance counter-trafficking efforts in the Caribbean by building the capacity of criminal justice officials in Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago to spearhead efforts		Budgeted resources: 70 400

				against trafficking in persons using a victim-centred approach, and by improving regional cooperation.		
Supporting Vulnerable Migrants in the Haiti–Dominican Republic Border Areas	Sustained and sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth with decent work for all; Gender equality and women’s empowerment; social development	5.2 8.7 10.7 16.2	Haiti and Dominican Republic	To prevent human trafficking and protect internal and crossborder vulnerable migrants, especially women and children, from violence, exploitation and abuse; increase services to unaccompanied minors and victims of trafficking; and strengthen national institutional capacities at the Haitian–Dominican border.		Budgeted resources: 926 000
Capacity-building and Policy Development to Counter Trafficking in Timor-Leste	Sustained and sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth with decent work for all; Gender equality and women’s empowerment;	5.2 8.7 10.7 16.2	Timor-Leste	To enhance the capacity of the Government of Timor-Leste, law enforcement agencies and civil society to design targeted interventions to prevent and respond to human trafficking among at-risk populations, and to determine appropriate avenues for investigation and prosecution for strengthened victim protection.		Budgeted resources: 145 300
Supporting and Reinforcing the Establishment of National Border	Means of implementation, including partnerships	10.7 16.3 16.a 17.9	Haiti	To support the Government of Haiti by reinforcing the institutional		Budgeted resources: 1 065 200

Police in Haiti				and operational capacities of the Haitian border police. As such, the project aims to support efficient border management, which will facilitate and foster enhanced movement management, prevent irregular migration and enable the detection of smuggled migrants and trafficked persons.		
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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?

N/A

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

N/A

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

N/A

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.

Much of IOM's work of relevance to the SAMOA Pathway relates to its activities in emergency preparedness and response assistance, as well as its migration, environment and climate change portfolio. For example, IOM continues to provide rapid response, emergency relief and life-saving services, as well

as support in preparedness and disaster risk management. Emergency responses in humanitarian crises focus on the provision of emergency shelter, the distribution of non-food items, camp management, profiling and registration, logistics support, transportation, protection, awareness-raising, medical assistance and psychosocial support. For example, IOM provided support to several of the recent natural disasters impacting Pacific SIDS countries, including Fiji, Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea and the Marshall Islands.

IOM activities in the climate change area include support for strengthening the evidence base, promoting policy development and dialogue, and programmes to address human mobility in the context of environmental change, land degradation, natural disasters and climate change. These activities focus on mobility in relation to environmental degradation, the impact of climate change on livelihoods, and the impact of migration on the environment. Activities are related to slow-onset events (climatic and non-climatic), such as sea-level rise, increasing temperatures, ocean acidification, coastal and marine ecosystem degradation, land salinization, land and forest degradation, loss of biodiversity and desertification, as well as to climate extremes (extreme weather events or climate events), such as change in tropical storm and cyclone frequency and intensity, changes in rainfall regimes and changes in atmospheric chemistry.

Another main area of activity is capacity-building, which focuses on developing the capacity of governments and other stakeholders in countries of origin and destination to address migration in relation to environmental and climate change. The activities in this area aim to train and facilitate dialogue for policymakers and practitioners across ministerial departments with a focus on migration in relation to environmental and climate change. ~~These activities increase policymakers' and practitioners' understanding of the links between migration, climate and the environment and provide them with evidence on how to address human mobility-related matters at the national, regional and international levels, including in the climate change conventions and related negotiations.~~

The SAMOA Pathway recognizes that migrants and diaspora communities and organizations play an important role in enhancing development in their communities of origin. IOM approaches the linkages between migration and development from the perspective that international migration, if properly governed, can contribute to the growth and prosperity of countries of origin and destination, while also benefiting the migrants themselves. ~~Programmes and activities in this area include: strengthening the capacity of governments to maximize socioeconomic opportunities by establishing more development-oriented migration policies; addressing the drivers of economically motivated migration through community development and by enhancing the capacity of governments to focus development actions more strategically; pursuing initiatives to mobilize the skills and financial resources of diaspora communities for investment and development in their home countries, as much as possible in close collaboration with their countries of residence.~~

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.

IOM has convened or co-organised several conferences and meetings during 2017 of relevance to SIDS countries. Following is a select number of relevant activities:

Title of the Process/Conference:	Human Mobility in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change
Purpose:	<p>The two-day capacity building workshop, funded by the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, offered regional policymakers the opportunity to strengthen their understanding of key issues around human mobility in the context of disasters and climate change and to discuss potential solutions at regional and national levels.</p> <p>The workshop was organized as part of IOM's capacity building programme on Migration, Environment and Climate Change, which has already benefited about 400 policymakers of 46 countries, and is based on IOM's Training Manual on Migration, Environment and Climate Change. It is also part of IOM's support to the State-led Platform for Disaster Displacement and to the implementation of the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda in the Pacific region.</p>
Average no. of participants every year:	Over 20 policymakers working on migration and climate change.
Please explain SIDS participation in the conference /process:	The conference included participants from eight SIDS countries - the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. The meeting was hosted by the Government of Fiji.
Outcome document and how SIDS priorities are reflected in the documents:	N/A

Title of the Process/Conference:	Resilience to climate change: small islands, migration and adaptation
Purpose:	The side addressed several issues SIDS are confronted with in relation to climate change, especially current migration flows as well as the prospect of relocation.
Average no. of participants every year:	
Please explain SIDS participation in the conference /process:	The event was intended to highlight the particular migration and displacement situations and challenges that SIDS are confronted with, in the context of the Global Compact on Migration. The Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Republic of Fiji were co-hosts.

Outcome document and how SIDS priorities are reflected in the documents:	N/A
Title of the Process/Conference:	Ocean Health, Climate Change and Migration: understanding the nexus and implications for people on the move
Purpose:	The International Organization for Migration (IOM) and WWF, in partnership with the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Madagascar and the Permanent Mission of Ecuador, organized a side event to the United Nations Ocean Conference which included a moderated panel debate to highlight the vital importance of considering migration issues within the ocean debate, and vice versa. The thematic focus of the side event was directly relevant to several partnership dialogues under the Ocean Conference: Partnership Dialogue 2 (managing protecting and conserving marine and coastal ecosystems), Partnership Dialogue 3 (ocean acidification), Partnership Dialogue 4 (making fisheries sustainable) and Partnership Dialogue 5 (increasing economic benefits to SIDS and LDCs).
Average no. of participants every year:	
Please explain SIDS participation in the conference /process:	The event provided opportunities to discuss issues relevant to SIDS countries. It was attended by a number of representatives of SIDS countries, including the Permanent Representative of Fiji, who provided opening remarks.
Outcome document and how SIDS priorities are reflected in the documents:	N/A

PART E

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

IOM continued to develop and strengthen partnerships with other international organizations, regional economic organizations and civil society organizations, and to develop new public-private partnerships throughout the year.

PART F

Please include any other information you may wish to share, including links and reports (page and sections specified)

- [The Atlas of Environmental Migration](#)
2016/172 pages, English
- [The Climate Change-Human Trafficking Nexus](#)
2017/12 pages, English
- [Ocean, Environment, Climate Change and Human Mobility](#)
2016/8 pages, English, French
- [Assessing the Climate Change– Migration Nexus through the Lens of Migrants: The Case of the Republic of Mauritius](#)
2017/104 pages, English
- [Assessing the Evidence: Migration, Environment and Climate Change in Papua New Guinea](#)
2015/96 pages, English
- [Catastrophes, Changements Environnementaux et Migration : Aperçus issus de milieux vulnérables en Haïti](#)
2016/94 pages, French