

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

1. What specific activities or programmes, if any, has your government, organisation or agency implemented or introduced, specifically targeting the vulnerabilities of SIDS? Please cite examples of solutions seeking vulnerability reduction.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) has developed and implemented a number of initiatives specifically targeting SIDS vulnerabilities, especially in connection to environmental and climate factors and their adverse impacts on the migration of people. Examples of solutions to reduce vulnerabilities include, but are not limited to:

- Support to the Government of Vanuatu to develop a national protection-centred policy framework to support displaced and host communities throughout the displacement cycle, for slow-onset and sudden-onset disasters, in line with the National Sustainable Development Plan (2016-2030).
- Implementation of a three year international project funded by the European Commission on Migration, Environment and Climate Change – Evidence for Policy (MECLEP) that analyses vulnerabilities as regards climate and environmental factors and their impacts on migration in four SIDS countries: Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mauritius and Papua New Guinea. This project allowed [analysis of the vulnerabilities and resilience of the SIDS linked to displacement and migration](#), the development of policy recommendations on migration-related vulnerabilities linked to climate and environment, and capacity building of national policymakers in these four SIDS.
- Development of a model plan of action in the Maldives to address migration, environment and climate change and enhance community-based resilience, based on an assessment study which compiled data from household surveys and key informant interviews conducted in the Maldives.
- Support to community-based climate change adaptation in the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands where IOM works to mainstream climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction into school level curriculum and to build capacity amongst school-going children and teachers to cope with natural disasters at the individual level.
- Capacity building to support the Government of Papua New Guinea as well as communities affected by climate change to find durable solutions. The project included training for local leaders and the development of five community-based plans, developed by community members on the basis of their identified needs. These plans were subsequently implemented through projects that included the establishment of fishing cooperatives and climate smart agriculture activities.
- Development of disaster risk reduction activities in Timor Leste where IOM works to strengthen national capacity, promote community resilience, expand public awareness, and enhance emergency response capability.
- Development of a dedicated work programme on migration, climate change and oceans in order to understand how SIDS vulnerabilities linked to marine resources impact migration patterns and develop policy and programmatic responses.

- Implementation of a field research and production of a national report on climate change vulnerabilities and migration in Fiji.

2. To what extent has your Government mainstreamed the SAMOA Pathway and/or the SDGs into national development plans and/or programmes? Please indicate any challenges and/or opportunities.

3. To what extent has your Organisation, integrated the Samoa Pathway and or the SDGs into co-operation frameworks, programmes and activities, to ensure effective follow-up and implementation at regional and national level?

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is a project-based organization with country offices and operations in 15 of the United Nations SIDS Members. IOM's network of Country Offices and Sub-offices in SIDS is responsible for analysing national migration issues and emerging trends and to plan, develop and implement projects and programmes. In that respect, the development of programmes in SIDS fully mainstreams the SDG framework and the development of activities related to vulnerabilities to climate change and environmental issues systematically refers to elements outlined in the Samoa Pathway.

4. Indicate the extent to which the issues and concerns of SIDS are given due consideration in conferences and processes organized or supported by your organization.

Issues related to the specific vulnerabilities of SIDS feature prominently in IOM's conferences, meetings and processes linked to climate and the environment. Many of IOM's newest member states are SIDS with a specific interest in climate-related topics. In particular, IOM focuses on issues of climate vulnerabilities and migration in SIDS in the framework of global policy processes, including the Global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Platform on Disaster Displacement and the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction. IOM also works at the national level on this issues. For instance, IOM organized a national consultation in the Maldives in order to foster a better understanding of SIDS vulnerabilities linked to climate change impacts on migration. IOM is also working to provide regional inputs on migration dynamics in Pacific SIDS to the global compact on migration.

5. In relation to the implementation of the commitments and partnerships announced at the Samoa Conference: <http://www.sids2014.org/partnerships/>

- (i) **indicate actions undertaken to date and their outcome(s);**
- (ii) **indicate what partnerships have been contemplated or have been initiated; and,**
- (iii) **indicate whether additional partnerships have been registered on the SIDS partnership Platform.**

- i) IOM submitted the following commitment: global project on Migration, Environment and Climate Change – Evidence for Policy (MECLEP) that included four SIDS (Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mauritius, and Papua New Guinea) and focused on questions of vulnerabilities, climate and migration. Outcomes include for each of the four SIDS: i) development of national assessment reports; ii) implementation of large-scale field surveys; iii) organization of national policymaker capacity building workshops and the production of a final comparative report.