

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?

ITC is currently implementing the SAMOA Pathway throughout different initiatives and as part of its traditional projects in the Division of Country Programmes and its sections of the Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, Office for Asia and the Pacific and its Office for Africa.

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?

ITC's Strategic Plan 2018-2021 developed in close collaboration with its clients, including stakeholders from SIDS, sets out the approach and priorities in providing trade integrated solutions which correspond closely to the Samoa Pathway's specific objectives. Our strategic priorities serve as guidance for our project managers to develop solutions aligned to these shared objectives.

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	8.3% of total delivery

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.

N/A

(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?

Our Strategic Plan 2018-2021.

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				
Comoros: Improving the competitiveness of vanilla, ylang-ylang and clove exports	Data and Statistics (112), Sustained and sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth with decent work for all (63c), Capacity-building (109b), trade (107b)	Contributes to SDG 1.2.	Comoros, Africa, Essential Oils	Improved the competitiveness of exports of vanilla, ylang-ylang and cloves.	Support and strengthening of Institutional and technical capacity of the individual producers, merchants and exporters,	USD 918,107

					as well as SMEs.	
Caribbean: Development of value added products and intra-regional trade to enhance livelihoods from coconuts	Data and Statistics (112), Sustained and sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth with decent work for all (63c), Capacity-building (109b), trade (107b), Gender equality and women's empowerment (77b)	Contributes to SDG 2.9.1, SDG 9.3, SDG 16.7	Antigua & Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Latin America and the Caribbean, Fruits and vegetables	Market opportunities identified and value chain development plans agreed. Synergies and continuity developed with existing regional and national programmes to enhance regional integration of markets, Competitiveness and sustainability is enhanced by dissemination of production intensification methods and by improving synergies between different actors involved in value chains, Access to information and advisory	Support and strengthening of Institutional and technical capacity of the individual producers, merchants and exporters, as well as SMEs.	EUR 4,000,000

				services on finance, trade, agriculture, management and markets facilitated for small producers, Small producers have greater access to risk management instruments, particularly on climate and market risks.		
Pacific: Economic empowerment of women (Women and Trade Phase II)	Trade (107b), Gender equality and women's empowerment (77b), Data and Statistics (112), Sustained and sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth with decent work for all (63c), Capacity-building (109b)	Contributes to SDG 5.5, SDG 8.2, SDG 10.1	Papua New Guinea, Asia and the Pacific Toursim, Handicraft (Bilum)	Women producers in the Pacific region participate more in international trade or in import substitution by government procurement.	Support and strengthening of Institutional and technical capacity of the individual producers, merchants and exporters, as well as SMEs.	USD 2,599,692
St. Lucia: Strengthening the institutional infrastructure	Trade (107b), Gender equality and women's empowerment (77b), Data and	Contributes to SDG 1.2, SDG 2.3, SDG 16.6	St. Lucia, Latin America and the Caribbean,	Contribute to an increase in Saint Lucian SMEs' international	Support and strengthening of Institutional and	USD 927,200

for export promotion	Statistics (112), Sustained and sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth with decent work for all (63c), Capacity-building (109b)		Tourism/Fashion, renewable energy, Food and beverages, Information and Communication Technology	competitiveness and their participation in the socio-economic development of the country through an enhanced strategic policy framework and trade support services delivered by the local TISI network.	technical capacity of the individual producers, merchants and exporters, as well as SMEs.	

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 Saint Lucia, challenges encountered were related to delays in payments by Trade Export Promotion Agency for example, or other project partners. Additional delays with the second payment from TEPA (expected by December 2017 based on the revised planning, originally it was for February 2017) have created new uncertainty for the technical teams involved as it is becoming very difficult to make a proper planning and firm commitments for 2018 without clarity of when the payment will be received by ITC.

In Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, There seemed to be a challenge in maintaining cohesiveness due to infrequent meetings. The focal point of the NSP has a substantive position within the Ministry and therefore unable to facilitate meetings and associated activities as required by the project. The stakeholders however recognised the opportunity presented by the project and therefore committed to preparation of the action plan and to continue to work together and support the focal point.

In August 2017, a private sector agro-processor was nominated as Chair of the NSP and since then meetings have been set up in a quarterly basis. The NSP is also currently in the process of

acquiring planting material for farmers.

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.

- Expansion of partnerships and replication of Alliances across the Caribbean

ITC and CARDI are working under the Alliances for Action approach to develop sustainable, inclusive and resilient value chains within the Caribbean. For example, Banelino, a family farmer organization producing and commercializing Fairtrade organic bananas in the Dominican Republic, gathers 340 smallholder farmers and since 2017 has become member of the National Coconut Stakeholder Platform. Banelino has become an example for the country and region on how to form productive, commercial and financial alliances that boost income and resilience through the connection of banana and coconut value chains – this with the guidance and support from the project.

- Institutions and Business Support Organization were strengthened.

Close to 400 farmers have been surveyed in Dominican Republic, Guyana and Jamaica to understand and monitor productions systems, constraints, decision-making models and priorities. The household surveys cover the areas prioritized by the National Stakeholder Platforms (NSPs) and the results provide information needed to improve linkages along the value chain, to increase benefits from trade for smallholder farmers and to understand which kind of support farmers need. This support is then rolled-out through the lead farmer model to ensure scalability and replicability of alliance formation, through association strengthening, capacity building training on good agricultural practices, value addition, market linkages.

Also, in partnership with the Smallholder and Agri-food SME Finance and Investment Network (SAFIN) and the Public Private Alliance partners, ITC and CARDI are enabling connections between national and regional institutions in finance. The objective is to exchange knowledge and information on financial instruments available in agri-finance to design and adapt instruments that can respond to the needs of value chain operators in the coconut industry to unlock inclusive productive and commercial alliances.

- International competitiveness of MSMEs was reinforced

For example, in Comoros, 200 enterprises having made changes to their business operations for increased international competitiveness as a result of ITC support. ITC provided numerous trainings to a total of about 300 participants.

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.
1					
2					
3					
4					

PART E

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

Not directly as ITC. However, through our Alliances for Action program, partnerships have been initiated and strengthened. Alliances are composed of industry stakeholders, and form the basis with which essential partnerships with regional and global buyers and finance and investment services are currently being leveraged for value chain performance.

PART F

Please include any other information you may wish to share.

Please find attached the list of projects that have implemented in SIDS and the 2017 expenditure by project/country. The 2017 expenditure in SIDS is \$3.8 million (8.3% of total delivery). We also added the development marker ratings, which give an indication of the Gender/Youth/Environment dimension in each project (2 being the highest rating).

Thank you.