

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?

The United Nations Environment Programme Small Island Developing States focal point is located in the Ecosystems Division, in Nairobi working closely with another SIDS focal point in New York (New York Office).

2. (Policy and Legislative arrangements) Is the Focal Point/Unit supported by an enabling policy and/or legal framework? Is 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?

There is no policy or legal framework for the Focal Point. The United Nations Environment Assembly made a resolution in 2016 (Resolution 2/4) on Role, function and modalities for United Nations Environment Programme implementation of the SAMOA Pathway¹ as a means of facilitating achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. The above focal point was designated within the United Nations Environment Programme secretariat in the follow-up to the Resolution.

3. (Financial Arrangements) Please give an indication of:
 - (i) **For States** - the percentage of national budgets allocated to supporting SAMOA Pathway thematic priorities over

¹ http://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/11179/K1607137_UNEPEA2_RES4E.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

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	

It is understood that this question is related to the percentage of the investments in Small Island Developing States over the total activity budget of the organisation under these headings. United Nations Environment Programme financial resources are allocated according to the seven sub-programmes, which are different from the breakdown above. There is no accounting of budget as per the headings and it is therefore impossible to report on the financial allocations.

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?

United Nations Environment Programme Medium-term strategy for 2018-221 and the Programme of Work doe 2018-2019, serve as the strategic documents guiding the support for the Small Island Developing States. These documents were adopted at the second session of the united Nations Environment Assembly. It is expected that the fourth session of the Assembly will adopt the Programme of Work for 2020-2021. Every second year the Assembly will adopt an biennium Programme of Work. Every four years, it also adopted a medium term strategy.

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				
Blue economy workshops for small Issland	Para 25	8 and 14	Caribbean, Western Indian	Agreed scope on the SIDS based blue economy	Capacity development through workshop	130,000

developing states regions			Ocean, Melanesia			
Partnership for Action on Green Economy	25	8 and 14	Caribbean and Pacific	Green economy strategy and SIDS-SIDS knowledge platform	Technical support	
Transforming Tourism Value Chains in Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	30(e), 30(f)	12 and 7	Caribbean (Dominican Republic, Saint Lucia)	Policy recommendations and action planning on tourism value chains	Technical support	
Climate Technology Centres and Network	39	7 and 13	Caribbean and Pacific	Capacity and network of focal points developed	Capacity building for the CTCN focal points	
Climate Technology Centres and Network	39	7 and 13	Dominican Republic, Mauritius, Guinea Bissau, and Antigua and Bermuda	Technology support provided for climate technologies	Technical assistance	
Climate change	39	7 and 13	Dominica, Antigua and Barbuda,	Nationally Determined Contributions prepared	Technical assistance and capacity building	

enabling activities			Fiji, Seychelles, Papua New Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, Maldives and Nauru			
Ecosystem-based Adaptation to climate change	44(a)	13,14 and 15				
Ecosystem-based Adaptation	44(a)	13, 14 and 15	Seychelles, Grenada Comoros, Jamaica, and Antigua and Barbuda	Island-based ecosystem-based adaptation with planning and on-the-ground demos	On the ground demonstration activities to enhance coral ecosystem functions for climate change adaptation	
Climate change model downscaling for impacts on coral reef	44(b)	13 and 14	All SIDS regions	Statistically downscaled climate model projections of future coral bleaching conditions, with data and maps	Technical assistance	
GCF project funding access	44 (d)	13	Fiji	Access to GCF funding	Technical assistance and capacity building	

Ozone Compliance Assistance Programme	45	13	All 38 SIDS	HCFC phase out and HFC phase down	Networking and capacity building	
Efficient lighting	50(f)	7 and 13	Belize, Capo Verde, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Haiti, Kiribati, Maldives, Palau, St. Lucia, Samoa, Solomon Island, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Standard and policy setting on energy efficient lighting	Capacity building	
Renewable Energy Network for the 21 st Century	50(f)	7 and 13	All SIDS	Global Status reports include SIDS information	reporting	
Regional seas programmes	58(c)	14	Caribbean and Pacific	Caribbean and Pacific regional nodes were developed	Regional partnerships	
Global Partnership on	58 (e)	14	Caribbean	Caribbean Nutrient Platform established. Formulation of a nutrient reduction	Regional partnership strengthening; capacity	

Nutrient Management			Indian Ocean – the Maldives	strategies under the GEF-CLME+ Strategic Action Plan implementation. Enhanced policy directions on reactive nitrogen management (GEF ‘Towards an International Nitrogen Management System’ Project) within South-Asia region	building; knowledge expansion	
Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network	58 (e)	14	Caribbean, Western Indian Ocean, Pacific	Regional Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network reports were completed for the Caribbean and Western Indian Ocean and will be completed for the Pacific Islands in 2018	Technical assistance and capacity building	
Blue financing	58(e)	14	Caribbean	Payment for Ecosystem Services and Impact Investment applied to coral reef ecosystems	Technical assistance	
Strategic Approach to Integrated Chemicals Management	71(a)	12, 4, 3, 17	24 SIDS	Access to SAICM Quick Start Programme funding	Capacity building	
Integrated Waste Management	71(d)	2, 12	Mauritius and St. Lucia	Capacity Building for national framework law on waste management	Capacity building	

Lion fish strategy	95(a)	14	Caribbean	Regional strategy for Lion fish and pilot project on Lionfish	Capacity building and on-the-ground intervention	
Multilateral Environment Agreement implementation support	115 (c)	15	Caribbean, Pacific and Africa	Capacity building support for effective implementation of biodiversity and chemicals related multilateral environment agreements	Capacity building	
Regional political engagement	116, 117		Caribbean, Pacific	Organising political discussion focussing on SIDS under the Asia Pacific regional environment ministerial and Latin America/Caribbean regional environment ministerial fora	Organisation of regional meetings	
Input to the UN coordination mechanisms	119 and 120			Prepare input to and attendance at the UN-based coordination meetings on small Island developing states	Staff time	

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?

Given the location of these States which are scattered in large areas, cost effective support for them is a challenge. In order to address this, a regional approach as been adopted, which means that the United Nations Environment Programme supports multiple countries in the same regional group under specific topics also encouraging their mutual learning.

There is no strong umbrella organisation for the Atlantic, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean and South China Sea Small Island Developing States. This bring us to difficulties in taking a regional approach to the small island developing states in this grouping.

Setting up a good South-South, North-South or triangular cooperation is a challenge. The United Nations Environment Programme tried to use a wider global or regional networks or partnerships to effectively set up such cooperation mechanisms. However, under these frameworks, priorities may not be given to these island states.

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

This is understood to be directed to the countries.

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

This question is also directed to the countries.

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.

A number of Small Island Developing States committed to the United Nations Environment Programme #CleanSeas Campaign,

which is aimed at phase-out of microbeads and drastic reduction of single use plastics. SIDS participation had impacts on the discussion on globally coordinated action on marine litter and microplastics.

Several Small Island Developing States in the Caribbean have applied regionally developed coral reef monitoring indicators and methods in national programmes, for enhanced data interoperability and strengthened national and regional reporting. SIDS in the Western Indian Ocean and the Pacific are fully engaged in similar efforts to harmonize and strengthen coral reef monitoring.

The Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted on 15 October 2016, seeks to phase-down the global consumption and production of HFCs. Issues regarding the implementation of the Amendment dominated discussions at the meetings of the parties in 2017, a year that also marked the 30th anniversary of the Montreal Protocol. The Amendment will enter into force on 1 January 2019, after the entry into force requirement was met in 2017 with several SIDs playing a key role in this regard through their early ratification.

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	Third session of the United Nations Environment Assembly	The governing body of the United Nations Environment Programme	193 United Nations member States	All SIDS are invited to the Assembly session.	The Assembly reviewed the Executive Director's report, Progress made pursuant to resolution 2/4 ² .
2					

² <https://papersmart.unon.org/resolution/uploads/k1707830e.pdf#overlay-context=node/84>

3					
4					

PART E

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

PART F

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

Thank you.