

## 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?

Across the various regions, UNFPA works in small island developing states in order to promote sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights for women and girls, the use of population dynamics into development planning, empowerment of women and girls and the investment in young people.

In the **AIMS region**, the UNFPA Programme in Mauritius contributes to national efforts towards mitigating the impact of an ageing population and climate change, improvement of sexual and reproductive health of young people and underserved groups and the prevention of HIV/AIDS for a better quality of life and a more gender equitable society. UNFPA's key partners include the Ministry of Health and Quality of Life, Ministry of Gender Equality, Child Development and Family Welfare, the Ministry of Youth and Sports and NGOs such as Mauritius Family Planning and Welfare Association. The development strategy of Comoros, which accounts for both the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway and the Agenda 2030, is led by the National Institute of Statistics and Economic and Demographic Studies. The institute is the key partner for UNFPA.

In the **Pacific region**, the UNFPA sub-regional office is located in Suva, Fiji. UNFPA has provided substantive support, particularly in areas of climate change, disaster risk reduction, health, gender equality, and social development, through policy dialogue, technical cooperation, institutional cooperation, and programme modalities.

In the **Caribbean**, The Deputy Director for the UNFPA sub-regional office for the English and Dutch Speaking Caribbean, is the focal point who coordinates the planning, implementing and reporting of the programmes which integrate relevant areas of the SAMOA Pathway. The SRO is located in Jamaica and its work is being facilitated by the UNFPA Liaison Offices located in Barbados (also covering the Eastern Caribbean), Belize, Guyana, Suriname and Trinidad & Tobago. The team works in close collaboration with the corporate focal point at headquarters. More specifically the SRO liaises with various entities such as the Sustainable Development Unit of the Ministry with responsibility for Sustainable Development (Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, the Environment and Sustainable Development and Immigration) in Belize; the Planning Institute of Jamaica; the National Institute for Environment and Development (NIMOS) in Suriname; The Office of Climate Change in Guyana and other similar units for Barbados and the OECS.

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?

In addition to country and multi-country programme documents which are based on the development priorities of Small Island Member States, many of the legal and policy frameworks which underpin UNFPA's collaboration with governments for the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway across the regions are regional and national in context and thematic-focused.

In **Comoros**, the integrated development framework, Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy (SCA2D) for the period 2015-2019 builds on the a Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRSP) in the Millennium Development Goals era, and accounts for the Agenda 2030 and the SAMOA Pathway.

In the **Pacific**, include the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development (2013), Moana Declaration (2014) on sexual and reproductive health, H6 collaboration on reproductive, maternal, new born, child and adolescent health (RMNCAH) with WHO, UNICEF, UNAIDS, UN Women and the World Bank. National frameworks include, Tuvalu Social Development Policy 2016; Fiji National Development Plan (2017-2022); Kiribati National Development Plan (2016-2019); Samoa Population Action Plan 2016-2021; Solomon Islands Population Policy (2017-2026) and the National Gender Equality and Women's Development Policy 2016-2020; (h) Federated States of Micronesia Gender Policy 2017-2023; and the Maldives Health Master Plan 2016-2025, and the Maldives National Reproductive Health Strategy 2014-2018.

UNFPAs sub-regional programme for the **English and Dutch Speaking Caribbean** is driven by the United National Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework which addresses regional and national priorities, and guided, inter alia, by the CARICOM Strategic Plan, the SAMOA Pathway and the Agenda 2030. Many of the Caribbean countries have endorsed national development frameworks (for instance "Vision 2030" Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago) which incorporates the SDGs and the Samoa Pathway into their goals supported by programmes in a wide cross section of areas ranging from health, gender, education, youth, the economy and environment. Some countries also have legal frameworks on specific key priorities, such as the National Action Plan to Reduce Adolescent Pregnancy in Antigua and Barbuda, and Adolescent Health Strategy in Barbados which was adopted in 2018, and finally, Anguilla developed a sexual and reproductive health policy in 2017.

UNFPA also collaborates with development partners which include Member States; regional institutions such as African Development Bank, African Union, CARICOM, Pacific Island Forum; regional and international financial institutions, regional commissions, and other sister United Nations agencies within the rubric multilateral agreements and the like. The partners play an important role with respect to the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway in key development sectors.

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.

N/A

- (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:

<b>Priorities identified in the Samoa Pathway</b>	<b>Budget Allocation USD <i>Mauritius</i></b>	<b>Budget Allocation USD <i>Caribbean</i></b>	<b>Budget Allocation USD <i>Pacific*</i></b>
Sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth		93,000	N/A
Climate Change		N/A	75,000
Sustainable Energy		N/A	N/A
Disaster Risk Reduction		859,000	\$728,354
Oceans and seas, water and sanitation, biodiversity		N/A	N/A
Waste management		N/A	N/A
Health including sexual and reproductive health	164,571	41,000 <sup>1</sup>	8,400,000
Gender equality including sexual violence	168,299	27,148	6,000,000
Social development including youth		108,500	5,000
Means of implementation (including partnerships and institutional support)	87,130	148,068	782,342
Etc.		N/A	N/A
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,276,716</b>	<b>\$1,590,696</b>

\* Budget allocations for the period 2014-2017

<sup>1</sup> Please note that resources allocated to the emergency response and means of Implementation and Youth cover sexual and reproductive health

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?

Please see Part A, sub-section 2 above

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				
Formulation and implementation of rights-based policies that integrate evidence on population dynamics, sexual and reproductive health, HIV, and linkages to sustainable development	Health and NCDs	3	Mauritius	Availability of national population policy that integrates evidence on population dynamics, sexual and reproductive health, HIV, and with sustainable development	Policy dialogue and knowledge management, capacity building, service delivery	99,543
Integrated sexual and reproductive health services	Health and NCDs	3		Enhance capacity of health providers to deliver integrated reproductive health services		42,885
Increased national capacity to strengthen enabling environments, increase demand for and supply of modern contraceptives and improve quality family planning services that are free of coercion, discrimination and violence	Health and NCDs	3		Enhance the health system to deliver quality family planning services		37,143
Increased capacity to prevent gender-based violence and harmful	Gender equality and	5		Eliminate GBV		114,429

practices and enable the delivery of multi-sectoral services, including in humanitarian settings	women's empowerment					
Increased national capacity to design and implement community and school based comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) programmes that promote human rights and gender equality	Gender equality and women's empowerment	5		Eliminate GBV and empower youth		208,000
The Pacific Regional Sexual and Reproductive Health Programme (donor funded)	Health and NCDs	3	Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Fiji, Samoa, Tonga	Universal access to SRH services and information	Capacity development, technical cooperation, policy engagement, institutional collaboration	4,200,000
UN Joint Programme on RMNCAH (donor-funded)	Health and NCDs Gender equality and	3 and 5	Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	Universal access to quality RMNCAH services		6,700,000
Transformational Change through unmet need for family planning (donor funded)	women's empowerment		Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, Marshall Islands, Micronesia	Unmet need for family planning		27,000,00

Technical support provided for the development of the Referral Pathway for victims of gender-based violence to access essential services.	Health and NCDs Gender equality and women's empowerment	3 and 5	Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, St. Maarten and Turks and Caicos Islands	Capacity building of multi-sectoral partners from health, shelter management, security and community-based organizations to integrate SRH and GBV in national response plans.	Deployment of humanitarian experts in GBV and SRH	20,000
Policy development and implementation	Health and NCDs Gender equality and women's empowerment	3	Jamaica	Delivery of integrated sexual and reproductive health services to persons at high risk of transmission of HIV and other STIs	Draft of national policy on sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights; merger of the National HIV Programme with the National Family Planning Programme,	28,000
	Health and NCDs Gender equality and women's empowerment	3	Trinidad and Tobago	Sensitization programme for 75 administrators and training of 232 teachers in public Secondary Schools	Health and Family Life Education (HFLE) curriculum	2,500
	Health and NCDs Gender equality and women's empowerment	3 and 5	Antigua and Barbuda	Reduction of Adolescent pregnancies	Draft National Action Plan to Reduce Adolescent Pregnancy in line with the CARICOM Integrated Strategic Framework to Reduce Adolescent Pregnancy in the Caribbean	10,000

## **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 the **Caribbean**, limited availability of human and financial resources as well as relevant quality data and evidence material are among operational constraints. The limited fiscal space in SIDS continue to plague efforts for resource mobilization. The private sector has been meaningfully engaged, in terms of leveraging resources and in terms of tangible interventions to improve the well-being of all, but there is room for improvement. Further, evidence-based advocacy and policy dialogue are ongoing and require strategic investments to coherently address the gaps identified, including for resource mobilization and financing. An encouraging development, for example is the decision of the government of Trinidad and Tobago to transform the Central Statistical Office into a semi-autonomous National Statistical Institute. This should help to improve the production of data for measuring progress. The UN Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework, supported by the ongoing efforts to deliver as one, represents a crucial platform to rationalize UN efforts for resource mobilization, capacity building and system reinforcement in various areas, advocacy, and policy dialogue and knowledge management in support to the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway.

In the **Pacific region**, within the context of disaster risk reduction and humanitarian response, there is a need to utilise existing demographic data more systematically and effectively to understand baselines and make more accurate analyses of the issues affecting of target populations, by age group, vulnerability group and by sex. UNFPA has honed its experience in supporting collaboration between National Disaster Management Offices and the National Statistics Offices to build on census and DHS data in in this regard. The persistent vulnerabilities of SIDS as it relates to climate change also requires the mainstreaming of emergency preparedness into programming. Therefore, UNFPA has ensured that humanitarian response was built into the Pacific Multi-Country Programme 2013-2017, and the Pacific Sub-Regional Programme 2018-2022. The engagement in the Solomon Islands, Tonga, Micronesia and Vanuatu indicate that there is value in completing the Minimum Preparedness Plans (MPPs) for some of the disaster prone countries in order to ensure that UNFPA can effectively respond. A similar approach, with respect to integration of various tools to facilitate prompt and impact-driven humanitarian response to disasters, also applies to addressing gender inequality and gender-based violence in the context of emergencies in all programming interventions. Finally, there is room for improvement with respect to community engagement in relation to profiling local capacity and mapping available resources that takes into account risk and protective factors in emergency situations. UNFPA has assisted governments to strengthen capacity of health personnel with minimum initial service package (MISP) training, and in pre-assessing equipment and supplies needs. UNFPA has provided MISP trainings to health workers in high risk disaster prone countries, Tonga, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Fiji between 2015 and 2018.

2. To what extent is your country capable of meeting the human and financial resource requirements for implementation of the SAMOA Pathway?
3. To what extent has your country been able to access international development assistance required to implement the key aspects of the Samoa Pathway?



## **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.

In the area of sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth, in **Mauritius**, UNFPA supported the development of a draft national population policy which integrates evidence on population dynamics, sexual and reproductive health, HIV, and linkages to sustainable development. Technical support, facilitated by UNFPA, contributed to strengthening the capacity of **Barbados** and **Dominica** to integrate population dynamics into national development frameworks and strategies. Relatedly, in both islands, national consultations are ongoing for the preparation of a population situation analysis (PSA) as the first phase towards the development of national population policies.

With a focus on disaster risk reduction, UNFPA provided technical support for the development of the Referral Pathway for victims of gender-based violence to access essential services, along with the deployment of surge humanitarian experts in GBV and SRH in response to the devastation of **Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, St. Maarten and Turks and Caicos Islands** by hurricanes. Emergency reproductive health kits were supplied to Ministries of Health of the affected islands for normal and complicated birth deliveries, clinical management of rape and treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

In the area of health, UNFPA also collaborated with **Caribbean** regional institutions such as PANCAP, PAHO and sister UN agency, UNAIDS to facilitate a regional dialogue for managers and services providers on integrating SRH and HIV programmes and services. In the **Pacific**, UNFPA collaborated with UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women, UNCDF, and the governments of Pacific small islands, Australia, and New Zealand in a High Level Consultation in March 2017, where a value proposition was made to fund the transformational change agenda through sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights. The consultation later resulted in the government of Australia demonstrating support to Pacific SIDS through support for the proposal in the amount of AUD 30 million.

UNFPA also continues to work with governments, regional institutions and sister UN agencies across the various regions to design, develop and implement policies and engagement platforms which address gender equality and investment in youth.

## **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.

	<b>Title of the Process/Conference</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Average no. of participants every year</b>	<b>Please explain SIDS participation in the conference /process</b>	<b>Outcome document and how SIDS priorities are reflected in the documents.</b>
1	5th Pacific Regional Conference on Disability held in Apia, Samoa in February, 2017	UNFPA's engagements with persons with disabilities were outlined	200	SIDS were represented by organizations of persons with disabilities (DPOs), Governments, regional and international organizations, universities, and development partners from Samoa, Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, the Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.	The outcome document recommended focused on the rights of persons with disabilities, as it relates to, inter alia, human rights, partnerships on development initiatives and disaster response with organizations which represent persons with disabilities; strengthen data collection on the needs of the target population; economic empowerment, and elimination of violence against women and girls with disabilities and creating safe spaces and taking into account the role of families and caregivers.
2	World Youth Conference (Belize) 6-8 November, 2017. USD30,000 contribution to the conference package	Theme: "Globally Running to 2030, Becoming Sustainably Strong"	150 young leaders	All SDGs were discussed, with priority given to 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 14 (aligned with the 2017 HLPF)	The "Mahogany Declaration" details the affirmations and agreed actions of the youth participants

3	Regional Population Conference in partnership with the Statistical Institute of Jamaica and the Sir Arthur Lewis Institute of Social and Economic Affairs (Jamaica, January 2017) \$4,000 for technical assistance and communications	The conference reflected on the potential of population planning in achieving Jamaica's and the region's SDG's	200	Experts from national statistical offices participated	The conference resulted in the identification of accelerators and gaps in areas of research in support to the Agenda 2030. Awareness raised on the importance and implications of population dynamics for the attainment of the SDGs.
4	Adolescent Health Strategy Regional Workshop Trinidad and Tobago, November 2017 \$6,000 for technical Assistance	To build capacity to develop strategies to address adolescent health	30	Participants were from the English and Dutch Speaking Caribbean.	Governments and partners agreed to replicate such trainings and elaborate national strategies and action plans on adolescent health
5	North-East Manchester Youth Forum on the SDGs (Jamaica, December 2017) \$2,000 for technical assistance	Dialogue on core issues affecting youth to identify innovative strategies to improving job skills and morale of youth	100	Jamaican youth ages 15-25 from the community of Christiana, Manchester	Strategic interventions to engage youth in empowering them and strengthening communities focusing on their role to positively influence the lure of crime and violence, including gender- based violence were identified

## **PART E**

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

In the Caribbean, UNFPA has engaged new partnerships with the Caribbean Family Planning Association and the Jamaica Red Cross to facilitate the provision of life savings items and services in the areas of sexual and reproductive health and gender based violence prevention and response to the women and girls affected by the 2017 Atlantic hurricane season mainly in Antigua, Dominica, St Maarten and Turk and Caicos.

## **PART F**

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

Thank you.