

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?*

There is no Unit or Focal Point specifically dealing with the implementation of the Samoa Pathway within the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR).

The Samoa Pathway and Mauritius Declaration, with their particular focus on promoting Small Island developing states' sustainable development, however represent a cornerstone of UNISDR's work in promoting the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction globally. The latter duly recognizes Small Island Developing States (SIDS)' unique and particular vulnerabilities to disasters that can impede their progress towards sustainable development and the critical need to build their resilience and to provide them with particular support through the implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway in the area of disaster risk reduction (Sendai Framework paragraph 42 under "International Cooperation and Global Partnerships").

UNISDR, through its five Regional Offices in Africa, Americas, Arab States, Asia Pacific, Europe & Central Asia and South Caucasus and its representations in Ethiopia, Germany, Republic of Korea, Fiji and NY, provides normative guidance, technical support and capacity development to all interested Governments in implementing and monitoring disaster risk reduction at national level along the lines of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 global priorities and targets. UNISDR Regional Offices for Africa (Nairobi), Americas (Panama), and Asia Pacific (Bangkok) are particularly involved in actively supporting SIDS, Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Land-Locked Developing Countries (LLDCs) in this respect. The Samoa Pathway and Mauritius Declaration also represent a constant reference and catalyst for the efforts of a more one UN approach in the Pacific, to which UNISDR's presence for the Pacific based in Suva, Fiji, is contributing in close cooperation with core Pacific partners (Pacific Island Forum Secretariat, SPREP, SPC).

Given its non-residential nature, UNISDR is also working closely with regional intergovernmental organizations in all regions as well as networks of stakeholders (private sector, science and technology, children and youth, women, persons with disabilities) and in-country partners (UN Country Teams, UN Resident Coordinators, country based UN partners UNESCO, UN Women, UNDP etc) to leverage their expertise and reach-out capacity to help support countries, including SIDS, LDCs and LLDCs, in implementing the Sendai Framework at national and local levels.

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?*

Reducing disaster risks and building countries and communities' resilience to disasters is critically important for Small Island Developing States, Least Developed Countries and Landlocked Developing Countries. Though there is no reference to the Samoa Pathway per se as part of UNISDR core governing documents, this is a cornerstone of UNISDR's everyday work and is mainstreamed across UNISDR's Strategic Framework 2016-2021 and biennial work-programme 2016-2017 (and ongoing 2018-2019),

UNISDR Regional Offices serve as primary support to SIDS, LDCs and LLDCs in implementing the Sendai Framework at national level, thereby contributing to the advancement of the Samoa Pathway objectives at national level. Their work is governed by UNISDRs' overall Strategic Framework and workplan and their respective regional workplans.

The adoption of Regional Strategies and Action Plans for Disaster Risk Reduction at Regional and Sub-Regional Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction provide concrete guidance on the region's priorities and gaps in DRR and effectively support and influence governments, including SIDS, LLDCs and LDCs in implementing disaster risk reduction at national level, including in developing their national disaster risk reduction strategy by 2020, as called for by the Sendai Framework.

The forthcoming Pacific Resilience Meeting (October 2018) represents a new mechanism that brings together previous and existing regional strategies demonstrating a new integrated approach to sustainable development in the Pacific through the integration of disaster risk reduction, climate change and humanitarian aspects, which will be critical to help build SIDS' resilience to disasters.

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	No budget per se for the Samoa Pathway implementation. UNISDR's annual budget

	allocated over 2017 to support the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction globally amounted to US\$37 millions, covering activities in support of SIDS.
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?
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 clearly refers to the Samoa Pathway and Mauritius declaration. The implementation of this global blueprint for Disaster Risk Reduction will be reviewed in 2030, in conjunction with the SDGs achievements. Governments are requested to report back on progress every year through the Sendai Framework Monitoring System.
 - UNISDR Strategic Framework 2016-2021 and biennial Work Programme (2016-2017 and 2018-2019) are reviewed on a quarterly basis
 - UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience
 - Regional DRR Strategies as adopted by Regional Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction are reviewed every two years, on the occasion of Regional Platforms. Examples include:
 - a. The Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific 2017-2030 provides an integrated approach to the implementation of climate change adaptation and disaster risk management. The Framework highlights the SAMOA Pathway as one

of the key global frameworks to be implemented in an integrated manner with other global agreements aiming at sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth, climate change, sustainable energy, disaster risk reduction and sustainable use of marine resources.

- b. The Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 provides the broad policy framework, including long-term roadmap and a two-year action plan, to ensure resilient development in Asia. The Plan reflects key components of the SAMOA Pathway including technical assistance and financing and cooperation and investment in disaster risk management in the public and private sector.

The implementation of disaster risk reduction activities as per the above strategic documents is resourced through voluntary contributions from Governments to an annual budget of approximately US\$37 million.

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				
Sendai Framework Monitoring System including National Disaster Loss Databases		X	ALL	Regular assessment of progress against common indicators in line with SDGs	Monitoring mechanism	All activities covered as part of the UNISDR's annual budget of US\$37million
Preparations for workshop on DRR and Displacement for Pacific Countries		X	Pacific countries	Foster the recognition of disasters as a root cause of displacement, provide guidance and support for the integration of displacement as part of national DRR strategies	Technical support	

Integrated national DRR strategies		X	ALL	National DRR strategies developed by 2020 and coordinated with SDGs and climate change (specifically National Adaptation Plans - NAPs)	Normative and technical support	
Regional DRR Strategies		X	ALL	Progress in implementing DRR in the regions assessed and DRR gaps and priorities identified and implemented by 2030 in support of the Sendai Framework	Normative and technical support	
Regional DRR Platforms		X	ALL	Same as above + concrete guidance provided to achieve Target e by 2020 + exchange of good practices, lessons learned, innovative partnerships forged towards Sendai Framework and regional priorities implementation by 2030	Normative and technical support, capacity building	
Global Platform 2017		X	ALL	Same as above for global level	Normative and technical support, capacity building	
Gender and DRR		X	ALL	Gender-sensitive DRR and implementation of the Sendai achieved, with particular focus on developing inclusive national DRR strategies by 2020, achieving gender parity and fostering women leadership in DRR by 2030, good practices identified (starting with Pacific) shared and replicated across regions and countries	Normative and technical support, capacity development	

International Disaster Risk Reduction Day		X	ALL	Increased awareness on the Sendai Framework and overall coherence concept, fostered mobilization at country and community level to adopt / implement an inclusive approach to DRR aligned with SDGs by 2030	Advocacy	
World Tsunami Awareness Day		X	ALL	Increased awareness and mobilization around tsunami risk reduction at all levels	Advocacy	
Making Cities Resilient Campaign		X	ALL	Local authorities engaged in DRR and local DRR plans developed by 2020 in line with SDGs and NAPs	Advocacy and technical support, capacity development	
Safe Schools		X	ALL with particularly active engagement of Caribbean and Latin American, Asia and Pacific countries	Safe schools integrated as a priority as part of national DRR strategies and development plans	Advocacy	
Words Into Action Guide on Risk Assessment		X	ALL	Concrete guidance provided to Governments to undertake risk assessments at national and local levels	Normative and technical support	
Words Into Action guide on National and Local Platform for DRR		X	ALL	Concrete guidance provided to Governments to establish national multi-stakeholder DRR coordination mechanism to support the implementation and monitoring of DRR at national level. Coordination and	Normative and technical support	

				linkages with local DRR platforms fostered		
International Workshop on the Sendai Framework Monitor Process (launch in Bonn Dec 2017)		X	ALL	Increased understanding of disaster data accessibility, collection and analysis. Technical support provided to facilitate the disaggregation of data by sex, age and disability		

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?*

Identified challenges

- Geographical distance
- No UNISDR country representation
- Limited DRR Governance and mechanisms
- No budget allocation for Samoa Pathway per se

Identified solutions: joint initiatives (Pacific Resilience Meeting), further integration of activities, leveraging of partnerships and related expertise and reach out capacities to implement the Sendai Framework at national and local levels. Integration of DRR with Common Country Analysis and the UNDAF.

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

NA for UNISDR.

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

NA for UNISDR

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.

Over 2016-2017, Jamaica chaired the Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Indicators and Terminology relating to Disaster Risk Reduction (OIEWG) that recommended 38 global indicators to measure the Sendai Framework implementation. Special efforts were made to align the global indicator between the Sendai Framework and the SDGs, resulting in seven of the Sendai Framework indicators being used to measure Sustainable Development Goals 1 (No Poverty), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and 13 (Climate Action) which is of high added value for all Member States, including SIDS to facilitate the monitoring and reporting processes. Following their adoption by the General Assembly, UNISDR worked closely with Member States, including SIDS to develop an on-line monitoring system, through an iterative and consultative processes, including an initial Readiness Review analysis to identify reporting and capacities gaps and assess the availability of regional baselines on disaster risk reduction. Out of 87 countries who responded to the Readiness Review, 10 were from SIDS¹. UNISDR also developed specific technical guidance for reporting and conducted extensive consultations with Member States, including SIDS from Africa, Caribbean and the Pacific region, as well as capacity building exercises to provide suggestions to Member States and technical partners in regards to applicable definitions and terminology, computational methodologies and data standards and enable them meet their reporting obligations against the Sendai Framework and the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.

In 2017, UNISDR launched the GAR Risk Atlas, which provides a global visual account of where and how disaster risk can undermine development. It estimates the probability of future disaster losses in the built environment for five major hazards – earthquakes, tsunamis, river flooding, and tropical cyclones, plus winds and storm surge – for every country and territory in the world. The GAR Atlas was launched online, as an application, and in a limited edition print format with icons that allow readers to see the hazard maps in augmented reality using their smart phones.

Throughout 2016 and 2017 UNISDR supported the convening of Regional and Sub-Regional Platforms in, chronologically, Africa (Mauritius), Asia-Pacific (India), the Americas (Canada), Europe (Turkey), the Pacific (Fiji), the Arab States region (Qatar), Central Asia and the South Caucasus (Tajikistan), and Central Africa that led to the adoption of regional strategies for disaster risk reduction – or the alignment of existing ones with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction priorities and targets through technical inputs and capacity development sessions in all five regions. In the Caribbean for instance, UNISDR worked closely with the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA/CARICOM) to align the Caribbean Comprehensive Disaster Management Strategy with the Sendai Framework and support Caribbean countries with the development of their national disaster risk reduction strategies.

A core area of work UNISDR has been supporting over 2017 relates to the development of national and local disaster risk reduction strategies, as called for by the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction by 2020 (Target e). UNISDR has been supporting 22 countries with the development of national DRR strategies r the alignment of existing ones with the Sendai Framework priorities and targets. UNISDR has also been championing coherence across core development frameworks, namely the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Paris Agreement, the SDGs, the New Urban Agenda and the Samoa

¹ Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Federated States of Micronesia, Guyana, Maldives, Mauritius, St Kitts and Nevis, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago.

Pathway, which resulted in the development of national strategies integrating climate change and disaster risk reduction in 8 countries, including the Maldives and Vanuatu who developed a climate change and disaster risk reduction policy 2016-2030. UNISDR worked closely in this respect with Member States and UNFCCC secretariat to ensure coherence and linkages between disaster risk reduction strategies, national adaptation plans (NAPs) and sustainable development agendas, including at COP23. A workshop of experts involved in drafting the different strategies was organized to provide guidance and share best practices on the strong linkages between the National Adaptation Plans and National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies. UNISDR has also been working with the Adaptation Committee to organise a workshop in 2018 to review the adequateness of the Sendai Framework indicators to monitor progress on the work of the Adaptation Programme.

Over the course of the biennium UNISDR worked closely with Regional UN Development Groups (R-UNDGs), UN Regional Coordination Mechanisms (RCMs), UN Resident Coordinators (RCs) and UN Country Teams (UNCTs) to promote the joint implementation of the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience, including through the organisation of specific trainings. In 2017, UNISDR worked with other UN entities to conduct 54 joint disaster risk reduction assessments, update databases and support the integration of resilience considerations in new United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs), thus risk-informing both the UN collective and coherent response to meeting national development priorities and the UN country-level platform for coordination. UNISDR directly supported the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in UNDAFs in Africa, Eastern Europe, Asia-Pacific and the Americas regions. UNISDR also organised meetings and briefings on the UN Plan of Action as part of UN Development Groups (UNDG) meetings to inform common country programming, including development of guidance tools for the implementation of the 2017 UNDAF Guidance. UN System Staff College and UNISDR initiated interviews with stakeholders to prepare for the launch of an on-line course in 2018 to enhance understanding of the linkages between the Sendai Framework and 2030 Agenda (for more on this deliverable see the regional sections of this report).

Throughout the biennium, UNISDR supported 68 Member States on the use, development, maintenance and retrofitting of disaster loss databases, bringing the total number of Member States using the Sendai DesInventar system to 99 (as of April 2018). These included support to 14 SIDS across the Caribbean (7 countries), the Pacific (one country, Fiji) and Africa / Indian Ocean (6 countries). These databases represent critical tool to build the evidence of SIDS vulnerabilities and gaps in disaster risk reduction and guide Governments' action in developing and monitoring their national DRR and development strategies.

UNISDR facilitated the organization of targeted discussions arounds SIDS at the 2017 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (May 2017, Cancun, Mexico). A technical session on "A Risk informed Approach to Sustainable Development and Resilience for Countries in Special Situations" allowed for an exchange of good practices on how countries in special situations, including SIDS, LDCs and LLDCs, developed and implemented innovative DRR strategies tailored to their specific vulnerabilities, needs and capacities. A Special Event on "Climate and Disaster Resilience in Small Islands Developing States: Practical Solutions" was also organized by UNISDR in cooperation with UNDESA and OHRLLLS and brought together 38 SIDS over three days to address the special challenges faced by SIDS and identify innovative approaches to making development climate and disaster resilient. With support from the Government of Singapore and Republic of Korea, UNISDR (Global Education and Training Institute) provides training to SIDS (and LDCs) through an annual workshop. Focus is on

developing DRR plans and strategies.

Global advocacy activities linked to DRR also positively impacted on building SIDS' resilience and sustainable development. They include commemorations of the International Disaster Risk Reduction day (every 13 October), the World Tsunami Awareness Day (every 5 November) and SIDS participation in the Making Resilient Cities Campaign and the Worldwide Initiative for Safe Schools (with particularly high contribution of Caribbean SIDS through the Caribbean Safe Schools Initiative and CDEMA's Safe School Model programme and related training in 6 Caribbean countries).

PART D

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	2017 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (May 2017, Cancun, Mexico)	To assess progress made in implementing the Sendai Framework globally	4,000 in 2017	Three-day event on "Climate and Disaster Resilience in Small Islands Developing States brought together 38 SIDS - Addressed the special challenges faced by SIDS and identified innovative approaches to making development climate and disaster resilient Technical session on "A Risk informed Approach to Sustainable Development and Resilience for Countries in Special Situations" allowed for an exchange of good practices on how countries in special situations, including SIDS, LDCs and LLDCs, developed and implemented innovative DRR strategies tailored to their specific vulnerabilities, needs and capacities.	Chair's summary reflects focus on most vulnerable countries, including SIDS Special Event Report on SIDS Technical Session Report
2	Workshop on the launch of Sendai Framework Monitor (Dec 2017, Bonn)	Increase knowledge on SFM and data collection processes, provide guidance to Governments	180 participants from 75 countries including SIDS	Several representatives from SIDS countries attended the meeting including from the Pacific and the Caribbean (namely Barbados, Cabo Verde, Fiji, Maldives, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Seychelles, Trinidad and Tobago)	Workshop report
3	Capacity-	Government	1,137 national	A number of SIDS received	Workshop report

	building workshop for national and local implementation and monitoring of the Sendai Framework	representatives trained to implement the Sendai Framework at national and local levels	and local stakeholders trained with particular focus on Target e with participation from 66 countries including 40% women	guidance during the workshop (incl Sri Lanka, Solomon Islands, Fiji, Mauritius, Maldives, Comoros, PNG, Timor-Leste, Dominican Republic to name just a few.	
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PART E

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

- Pacific Islands Private Sector Organisation (PIPSO)
- Regional Scientific and Technical Advisory Committees for Disaster Risk Reduction set up in all regions.
- Regional networks of private sector (ARISE) set up in each region
- Growing partnerships with city officials and local authorities in the context of the Resilient Cities Campaign and local DRR plans implementation.
- Closer cooperation established with International Financial Institutions (IFIs)

PART F

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