

QUESTIONNAIRE

(UN System and Other Relevant Entities)

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 Secretary-General report in 2019.

“UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

This report is being prepared in accordance with paras 5 and 6 of A/RES/72/307. The report will (i) serve to support the intergovernmental consultations on the Outcome Document of the Mid Term Review of the SAMOA Pathway and (ii) be considered by the UNGA 74. The report will review progress on SAMOA Pathway implementation for the period January 2015 to present.

In all responses, and as far as is possible/practical, UN system and other relevant entities should refer to the [UN System Implementation Matrix](#)¹ prepared following the 3rd International Conference on Small Island Developing States.

The Attached Annex provides examples of the preferred level of detail for responses.

“The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, across all its regional offices and Headquarters, supports the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, including activities in support of SIDS.”

- 1. Financial Support:** Please provide information on annual financial allocation(s)/investment(s) (i) in absolute values and (ii) as a percentage of the total annual budgets for SIDS programme areas, for the period January 2015 to December 2018 or the most relevant period following the onset of the SAMOA Pathway. Please provide your responses in the Table in **Annex 1, no. 1**.

As per a conversation between Eun Hee Lee of DESA and Laurel Hanson of UNISDR on 1/31/18, UNISDR plans to submit inputs for this section on or before February 6, 2018.

2. Measuring the Progress/Implementation Status of SAMOA Pathway thematic areas:

- a. With reference to the assigned areas contained within the UN Implementation Matrix, where relevant or possible, please indicate the percentage achievement of the thematic areas contained within the SAMOA Pathway. Please support your answers with quantitative evidence (progress indicators, delivery rate of programme/project funds, etc.) as appropriate.

UNISDR is mentioned in 8 paragraphs of the implementation matrix. The full text of each paragraph is included for reference as listed below and underlined. The responses of UNISDR follow.

¹ http://www.sids2014.org/content/documents/612SAMOA%20Pathway%20implementation%20matrix_UN%20system.pdf

44(a) To build resilience to the impacts of climate change and to improve their adaptive capacity through the design and implementation of climate change adaptation measures appropriate to their respective vulnerabilities and economic, environmental and social situations.

In support of this objective, UNISDR is engaged in aligning National Disaster Risk Reduction strategies and National Adaptation Plans. The Sendai Framework target (e) calls for an “increase in the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies” by 2020 and the Cancun Adaptation Framework established the National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) process as a means of identifying medium- and long-term adaptation to climate change needs and implementing strategies and programmes to address these needs.

To support countries in building coherence between these strategies and even develop joint strategies, UNISDR is working closely with the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which is mandated to provide technical guidance and support to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) on the process of formulating and implementing NAPs.

The Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) requested that UNISDR develop supplementary technical guidelines regarding the inclusion of disaster risk reduction in the development of the National Adaptation Plans (DRR4NAP). To support this request, UNISDR organized an expert meeting in Bonn in November 2017 which brought together 50 leading experts in disaster risk reduction and professionals responsible for developing national and local disaster risk reduction strategies to develop the technical guidance. Leveraging on the feedback from the expert consultation, UNISDR drafted the supplementary technical guidelines and will present for final consideration of the LDC Expert Group at their next meeting to be held in Kiribati in February 2019.

44(b) To improve the baseline monitoring of island systems and the downscaling of climate model projections to enable better projections of the future impacts on small islands

UNISDR has been mandated to support the monitoring of the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030. To fulfil this mandate UNISDR has developed a web-based online system, the Sendai Framework Monitoring System (SFM) to enable self-reporting by Member States on the progress of the seven (7) global targets of the Sendai Framework, which was launched on 1 March 2018. The website can be found here: <https://sendaimonitor.unisdr.org/>.

Additionally, UNISDR has been working with Member States for more than a decade to promote disaster loss accounting. To date, information on disaster loss accounting is available for more than 100 countries. In particular, UNISDR assists Member States to record and analyse disaster trends and their impacts in a systematic way through an open source disaster inventory system called DesInventar. With the adoption of the seven global targets and 38 indicators of the Sendai Framework, UNISDR retrofitted the DesInventar system and re-launched it in January 2018. This system incorporates both a methodology and software which enables the compilation of detailed and homogeneous loss and damage data about disasters from both a temporal and spatial perspective. The website can be found here: <https://www.desinventar.net/index.html/>.

To support Member States to use the new monitoring system, UNISDR developed Technical Guidance Notes, which were launched in January 2018. These Guidance Notes explain the computational methodology for each Target and Indicator. They include minimum dataset requirements as well as the

recommended optimal dataset (including disaggregation by gender, age, etc.). They clarify the required metadata, including the content, methodology and other issues such as coverage, representativeness and quality. The Technical Guidance Notes highlighted some of the challenges involved in the process such as temporal considerations. In the development of these Technical Guidance Notes, UNISDR worked closely with Member States and specialized UN entities, notably the UN Statistics Division (UNSD), and the statistics offices of the Regional Commissions. It is available from: <https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/54970>.

44(c) To raise awareness and communicate climate change risks, including through public dialogue with local communities, to increase human and environmental resilience to the longer-term impacts of climate change

UNISDR is actively engaged in informing and connecting people by providing practical services and tools such as the risk reduction website PreventionWeb, publications on good practices, country profiles and the Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction (GAR) which is an authoritative analysis of global disaster risks and trends. A list of some of the publications aimed at raising awareness and increasing dialogue can be found under Question 5. Additionally, the GAR released in 2015 contains multiple references to issues faced by SIDS throughout the document and includes a chapter (3.4) on the specific risks faced by SIDS.

Through the organization of 5 Regional Platforms (Africa, the Americas, Arab States, Asia-Pacific and Europe), several sub-regional platforms and one Global Platform, UNISDR provides entities engaged in disaster risk reduction (DRR) to showcase its practical applications, exchange experience and develop joint statements, strategies and action plans which guide decision makers and practitioners. Stakeholders from both the public and private sectors are invited to these platforms, which promote cooperation, coordination and investment in disaster risk management.

Over 3500 participants from 50 countries and over 1500 organisations participated in the 2018 Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction², which featured several substantive sessions and a high-level Asian Leaders Meeting. Governments committed to accelerating the disaster risk reduction agenda in the region. The conference resulted in concrete recommendations to substantially increase the number of national and local DRR strategies by 2020, thereby achieving Target E of the Sendai Framework.

The Colombian government hosted the 2018 Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Americas in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia with over 1,300 participants from the Americas and the Caribbean. During the platform, Governments developed the Regional Action Plan (PAR) for the implementation of the Sendai Framework 2015-2030 in the Americas, and the specific needs of SIDS were discussed in a panel on “Priority Investment Opportunities to strengthen Early Warning Systems in Small Island Developing States.”

The Africa-Arab Sixth High-Level Meeting on Disaster Risk Reduction was hosted in Tunis, Tunisia in 2018. At the meeting, Governments recognized “the increasing vulnerability of island states of Africa, as well African states emerging from conflicts and disasters to climate change, and the impact of natural hazards on their economies and development” in the Tunis Declaration adopted at the Meeting.

² www.unisdr.org/amcdr2018

A key component to ensure climate action has been to ensure coherence in implementation at the regional, national and local levels. The Regional Plans of Action to implement the Sendai Framework highlight the climatic risks and address them through an effective integration of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. Integrated approaches to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction not only make sense in regards to addressing vulnerability and risk profiles of SIDS, but is also considered to be the most cost-effective approach in context of capacity-constrained governments. In the Pacific, Tonga's experience with its first Joint National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation (JNAP) 2010-2015 inspired the regional Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific³ as well as several other Pacific countries to develop such integrated plans.

52(a) To gain access to technical assistance and financing for early warning systems, disaster risk reduction and post-disaster response and recovery, risk assessment and data, land use and planning, observation equipment, disaster preparedness and recovery education programmes, including under the Global Framework for Climate Services, and disaster risk management

Target F of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction is: “Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of the present Framework by 2030.” Target G of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction addresses the availability of- and access to multi-hazard early warning systems (MHEWS) and disaster risk information and assessments. Both targets directly relate to paragraph 52(a) of the SAMOA pathway and furthermore, as of 31 January 2019, there is limited reporting by Member States and thus unable to draw conclusions for the moment.

52(b) To promote cooperation and investment in disaster risk management in the public and private sectors

Through the organization of 5 Regional Platforms (Africa, the Americas, Arab States, Asia-Pacific, Europe), several sub-regional platforms and one Global Platform, UNISDR provides entities engaged in disaster risk reduction (DRR) to showcase its practical applications, exchange experience and develop joint statements, strategies and action plans which guide decision makers and practitioners. Stakeholders from both the public and private sectors are invited to these platforms, which promote cooperation, coordination and investment in disaster risk management.

The Ulaanbaatar Declaration, adopted at the 2018 Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (3-6 July 2018, Mongolia), committed to mobilizing resources to implement national, sub-national and local strategies and promote greater investment and financing for disaster risk reduction at the local level, while promoting risk-sensitive public and private investments for building disaster resilience. Bangladesh, Indonesia, Pakistan and the Philippines have launched innovative financial tools, including risk transfer and insurance, to enhance investments in CCA and DRR, while several countries in the region have made a strong push to shift the funding focus from response and relief to prevention and mitigation.

In addition, UNISDR facilitates the Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies (ARISE), created by merging several UNISDR initiatives in 2015. With a global partnership of 140 companies in 2017, the overall goal of ARISE is to create risk-resilient societies by energising the private sector in collaboration with the public sector and other stakeholders to deliver on the targets of the Sendai Framework. ARISE facilitates exchange of experience and knowledge on how to implement tangible

³ http://gsd.spc.int/frdp/assets/FRDP_2016_Resilient_Dev_pacific.pdf

disaster risk reduction projects through seven work-streams: Disaster Risk Management strategies, investment metrics, benchmarking and standards, education and training, legal and regulatory, urban risk reduction & resilience, and insurance. Trainings conducted through ARISE in the reporting period include 410 private sector representatives trained through a workshop on building disaster-resilient business for Small and Medium Enterprises organized in collaboration with ARISE Philippines in 2017. In the Caribbean a Regional ARISE Network was launched, and country-level ARISE networks were launched in Dominica, Barbados, the Dominican Republic.

52(c) To strengthen and support contingency planning and provisions for disaster preparedness and response, emergency relief and population evacuation, in particular for people in vulnerable situations, women and girls, displaced persons, children, older persons and people with disabilities

Through the organization of 5 Regional Platforms (Africa, the Americas, Arab States, Asia-Pacific, and Europe) and one Global Platform, UNISDR provides entities engaged in disaster risk reduction (DRR) to showcase its practical applications, exchange experience and develop joint statements, strategies and action plans which guide decision makers and practitioners. Stakeholders from both the public and private sectors are invited to these platforms, which promote cooperation, coordination and investment in disaster risk management.

In addition to the above, UNISDR works through the UN Development Group to make disaster risk reduction a priority for the UN system and its organizations, based on the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience endorsed by the UN System Chief Executives' Board for Coordination.

UNISDR in the Asia-Pacific region, works closely with a series of stakeholder groups, for example, the Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network (ADRRN) representing the civil society, Gender in Humanitarian Action representing women and girls, and Disability-inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction Network (DiDRRN) representing persons with disabilities, to ensure the inclusion of at-risk populations in disaster risk reduction and their engagement and empowerment to be effective agents of change.

UNISDR partnered with UNESCO and other organisations in Indonesia to conduct a review of the tsunami in Central Sulawesi, Indonesia, to better understand the challenges and opportunities in strengthening “the last-mile” reach of the tsunami early warning system. Focusing on the social aspects of end-to-end early warning systems, the study analyses the consequences of decisions made ‘upstream’ of the warning systems on the ability of communities to take action and save lives, in particular through self-evacuation. The results of the assessment are expected to inform the government’s decisions on this topic, as the current regulations are currently under review in the aftermath of the disaster in Indonesia.

UNISDR Asia-Pacific also created and launched a child-friendly booklet “Get up to high ground,”⁴ that uses simple messages to generate live-saving tsunami awareness among children ages 6-12 years old. UNISDR’s Kobe Office co-organized the third High School Students Summit in 2018 that included the participation of 379 high school students from 48 countries to serve as Youth Ambassadors for Tsunami DRR and to support their communities to build resilience from disasters. UNISDR Asia-Pacific also produced a short video to raise awareness about how tsunamis disproportionately impact vulnerable groups, such as women, children, the elderly and persons with disabilities⁵.

⁴ <https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/61656>

⁵ <https://youtu.be/NEG3badyEJc>

UNISDR also supported the Pacific Disability Forum and Fiji Disabled Peoples Federation to deliver on the country's recently adopted Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill from a DRR perspective.

52(d) To implement the Hyogo Framework for Action and work for an ambitious renewed international framework for post-2015 disaster risk reduction that builds on previous achievements, prioritizes prevention and mitigation and incorporates implementation frameworks to address implementation gaps if and when they exist

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (Sendai Framework) was adopted by UN member states in March 2015, building upon the Hyogo Framework for Action in the post-2015 development agenda. UNISDR is actively involved in promoting the implementation of the Sendai Framework. Through the activities of the UNISDR, the organization is encouraging the implementation of the framework's 7 global targets and 4 priorities for action.

All the regions have developed regional plans of action to ensure the implementation of the Sendai Framework at the regional level and its alignment with the regional development agenda. At the national level, several countries have developed comprehensive disaster risk reduction strategies and plans. In the Asia-Pacific region, 36 out of 39 surveyed countries in the region have a national DRR guiding document, at least half of which have been revised or in the process of being revised to be better aligned with the Sendai Framework. UNISDR has supported this process through direct technical assistance to countries and through organising a regional consultative workshop on DRR strategies (December 2018) that saw active participation from 115 representatives from 20 governments, several intergovernmental organizations, national and regional UN entities, stakeholder groups and international organizations. To inform this process UNISDR has also conducted an in-depth analysis of national disaster risk reduction strategies in the Asia-Pacific region. The analysis identifies achievements and gaps in disaster risk reduction strategies in the region and makes policy recommendations to strengthen their implementation.

52(e) To mainstream policies and programmes related to disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and development, as appropriate

UNISDR is keeping tabs throughout UNFCCC's agenda and schedule of meetings, while focusing on three concrete efforts looking at realistic actions with tangible results. One of them builds upon the work of the Adaptation Committee in the understanding on how to leverage on the monitoring framework available for the Sendai Framework Monitoring Process. The second effort is supporting the work of the LDC Expert Group on the National Adaptation Plans. At the national level, National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) are emerging as a powerful vehicle to assemble various adaptation efforts into coherent and sustainable national strategies. And finally, UNISDR is also engaged with the work carried by the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage

Regarding the work carried out by the Adaptation Committee, UNISDR supported the "Expert meeting on national adaptation goals/indicators and their relationship with the Sustainable Development Goals and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction", held in Tokyo 24 – 25 July 2018, which concluded with recommendations on specific activities to be included in the plan of work of the Adaptation Committee over 2019 – 2021 to review indicators and goals to monitor the progress on adaptation activities.

As presented above, a second area UNISDR is focusing on is in ensuring coherence in reaching the common 2020 targets which are the development of the National Adaptation Plans - NAPs and Sendai's Target E - the development of National and Local Risk Reduction Strategies.

Finally, within the work of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage, UNISDR will be supporting the work of Technical Expert Group on Comprehensive Risk Management.

- b. Please report on any other targets/indicators used by your organization to assess progress on implementation of the SAMOA Pathway? If the SDG goals and targets are used please explain how current progress measures against these indicators/targets?

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").

Additionally, the Sendai Framework has shared indicators with the SDG Goals. Through the work of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Indicators and Terminology relating to Disaster Risk Reduction (OIEWG), 38 global indicators to measure the implementation of the Sendai Framework were identified in 2016. Following this, UNISDR's active engagement and coordination with the United Nations Statistical Commission led to the approval of seven Sendai Framework Indicators to measure SDGs. These indicators related to Goal 1 (No Poverty), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and 13 (Climate Action) and were adopted in early 2017.

To further support Member States in the collection, use and analysis of disaggregated data through use of the online Sendai Framework Monitor (SFM), UNISDR regional offices led a comprehensive capacity development effort. The primary target audience of the regional, sub-regional and national level trainings have been nationally nominated Sendai Framework Focal Points from a variety of government entities responsible for the data input, sharing, and validation, National Statistical Organizations (NSOs), and other stakeholders as appropriate.

To support the capacity development, a training of trainers (ToT) workshop was held in Bonn in September 2018. This event provided participants with the opportunity to review the Sendai Framework Monitoring process and get first-hand experience in using both the SFM System and DesInventar Sendai (a widely used disaster loss database managed by UNISDR). This training enabled participants to master the use of both systems. The participants, who came from all the different regions will now act engage as trainers for supporting Member States, in their own region and globally, in fulfilling their monitoring and reporting requirements

In 2018, UNISDR trained 29 countries in the Asia-Pacific in the use of the online Sendai Framework Monitor and assisted in collection of data and reporting through a series of national (5) and regional (5) workshops, besides regular technical support and liaison.

- c. If no specific indicators/targets are used by your organization please indicate how your organization measures progress in lieu of targets and indicators?

Not applicable.

3. Successful Examples – This section examines best practices and successful interventions that have made significant impact on the ground. (**Word Limit for responses: 2500**).

- a. From among the programmes/projects that have been implemented by your organization over the reporting period, please elaborate on a few of the most successful. Please provide your responses in the Table in **Annex 1, no. 3**.

Please see Annex 1, no 3 for a list of the most successful projects since the last reporting period.

- i. Why are these considered a success?

The launch of the ARISE networks in the Caribbean represent an achievement in advancing work with the private sector towards the creation of risk-resilient societies by promoting and supporting the integration of disaster risk into business management strategies and investment decisions. ARISE also aims at unleashing the potential of private sector know-how, innovation and convening powers in partnership with Governments and other stakeholders to deliver measurable impact at the community level. Additional successes to this end include the study on the Caribbean Needs, Gaps and Opportunities Consultation based on the impacts of hurricanes Irma and Maria in Dominica and the BVI, and the UPS Foundation Caribbean Study.

The development of the Regional Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific is considered a success as it provides normative and technical guidance for Pacific countries. This is also a success as it builds off Tonga's experience with its first Joint National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation (JNAP) 2010-2015. Several other Pacific countries were also inspired by the framework to develop their own integrated plans.

The development of Technical Guidance on Disaster Statistics and the engagement of UNISDR in work on the Warsaw International Mechanism for Damage and Loss have contributed to the advancement of systematic data collection, analysis and management to help both short and long-term development goals and help to identify and address disaster risks. UNISDR is also engaged in supporting countries to develop disaster loss databases.

Finally, the Sendai Framework Voluntary Commitments launched in 2018. The new initiative will log voluntary commitments by partners working on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. By logging commitments in an open and accessible platform, stakeholders can inform the public about their work while

identifying crossover with others in the field and potential partners with whom to collaborate to maximise impact. In turn, UNISDR can monitor and take stock of the work done to increase the effectiveness of stakeholders' shared responsibility towards Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).

- ii. What were the results? Please support with qualitative/quantitative evidence if possible/relevant

Addressed in the above.

- iii. Please elaborate on the critical factors that contributed to the intervention's success and any key lessons learned?

See below for key lessons learned.

- b. Where there any other key results/outputs achieved and describe its impacts, if any.

All key results/outputs have been provided in this report and prior submissions to the report by the UNISDR.

4. Addressing Gaps and Challenges:

- a. From among the programmes/projects that have been implemented by your organization over the reporting period, please elaborate on any implementation challenges that have been encountered (**Word Limit for responses: 2500**).

As elaborated in last year's report, UNISDR encounters challenges due to geographical distance, the lack of UNISDR country representation, limited DRR governance and mechanisms and the lack of budget allocation for the SAMOA Pathway per se.

- b. What have been the lessons learned and how will these be taken into account for the remaining implementation period of the SAMOA Pathway? (2019-2024)?

In the remaining implementation period of the SAMOA UNISDR will continue to undertake joint meetings and the further integration of activities, leveraging of partnerships and related expertise and reach out capacities to implement the Sendai Framework at national and local levels. Additionally, UNISDR will work towards the integration of DRR with Common Country Analysis and the UNDAF.

5. Outreach/Publications

- a. Please include a link to the annual progress report(s) of your organization, or any other relevant progress report(s). If present, please identify the sections relevant to SIDS/SAMOA Pathway implementation. Please also add any other publication issued by your organization the covers SIDS

Please see below for links to the annual progress reports of the UNISDR during the reporting period. They do not specifically report on SIDS/SAMOA Pathway implementation; however the report does detail the progress of UNISDR towards achieving Sendai Framework implementation through the implementation of its work program. Paragraph 42 of the Sendai Framework recognizes the specific vulnerabilities of SIDS and the need to build their resilience through the implementation of the Sendai Framework and SAMOA pathway.

- 2017: https://www.unisdr.org/files/58158_unisdr2017annualreport.pdf.
- 2016: <https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/52253>
- 2015: <https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/48588>

Other publications by the UNISDR related to SIDS and disaster risk reduction in the reporting period (since January 2015) include but are not limited to:

- Hazard-specific risk assessment module on sea-level rise: <https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/58968>
- Coastal erosion hazard and risk assessment: <https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/57461>
- Words into Action guideline: Implementation guide for local disaster risk reduction and resilience strategies: <https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/57399>
- Words into Action Guidelines on Public Communication for Disaster Risk Reduction: <https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/57070>
- Words into Action Guidelines on National Disaster Risk Assessment: <https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/52828>
- Private sector study: Preparedness for enhanced resilience after hurricanes Irma and Maria in Dominica and the British Virgin Islands: <https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/60956>
- GAR 2015, with references throughout to SIDS and Chapter 3.4 focusing on specific risks that SIDS face: <https://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/gar/2015/en/home/>

A full list of UNISDR publications can be found at:

<https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications?p=2#p>

Additionally, the UNISDR contributes to a variety of UN resolutions debated under the Second Committee of the General Assembly and Secretary General Reports. Reports and other UN documents are available at: <https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/resolutions-reports>.

b. Does your organization manage any website dedicated exclusively to SIDS?

UNISDR does not manage a website dedicated exclusively to SIDS. However, the website PreventionWeb (which is managed by the UNISDR) does contain a page dedicated to SIDS under “Themes – Small Island Developing States (SIDS).” This page can be found at: [https://www.preventionweb.net/themes/view/762#hits=20&sortby=default&view=pw&filter=themes%3A%5E%22Small+Island+Developing+States+\(SIDS\)%22%24](https://www.preventionweb.net/themes/view/762#hits=20&sortby=default&view=pw&filter=themes%3A%5E%22Small+Island+Developing+States+(SIDS)%22%24)

Additionally, the Sendai Framework Monitor webpage allows SIDS to input information for monitoring their implementation of the SFDRR. For this website, please see here: <https://sendaimonitor.unisdr.org/>

6. Preparations for the Mid-Term Review – A High-Level review of the Samoa Pathway will take place on 27th of Sept. 2019 in UNHQ, as mandated by [A/RES/72/307](#).

- a. Is your organization conducting or planning to conduct any internal review of SIDS programmes in preparation for the Mid-term review of the Samoa Pathway? If so, please provide.

The UNISDR is not planning to conduct an internal review of SIDS programs in preparation for the Mid-term Review of the Samoa Pathway.

- b. Please elaborate on any other activities being undertaken in preparation for the High-Level Review in 2019.

The Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction is the main forum at the global level for strategic advice, coordination and partnership development for disaster risk reduction. The 2019 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction will be held in Geneva, Switzerland from 13-17 May. The theme of this year's platform is "Resilience Dividend: Towards Sustainable and Inclusive Societies," echoing the theme of the 2019 High-Level Political Forum. Although this event is not explicitly undertaken in preparation for the High-Level Review in 2019 of the Samoa Pathway, the event offers the opportunity to advance the global disaster risk reduction agenda and thus the achievement of the related goals of the Samoa Pathway.

During the Global Platform there will be two Ministerial Round Tables, one on "DRR, Climate Change and the SDGs" and one on "Risk-informed Investments and Economics of DRR." There will be five High-Level Dialogues: "Progress made in implementing Sendai Framework - Global and Regional Perspectives," "Progress made at national and local level (Target E)," "Risk-informed Public and Private investments," "Leaving no one behind - investing in local action and addressing the needs of most vulnerable" and "Achieving the SDGs through Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction."

There will be 16 Working Sessions:

1. Sendai Framework implementation
2. National and Local DRR strategies (Target E)
3. Global Assessment Report 2019
4. Unlocking the multiple dividends of resilience
5. Build Back Better & WRC outcomes
6. Innovative DRR Investment modalities
7. Health and DRR
8. Inclusive DRM – investing at community level and in local actors
9. Disaster displacement & DRR
10. Global Risk Assessment Framework
11. National DRR strategies and Climate NAPs
12. The role of green, blue and gray infrastructure in reducing disaster risk
13. Disaster risk financing and insurance programs as solutions for addressing climate change
14. Integrated Risk Management, Ecosystems and Water-Related Risks
15. Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems
16. Cities on the Forefront of Achieving Climate Resilience

There will also be one special session on “Women Leadership in DRR” and a variety of side events, an innovation platform and selected 15 minute presentations on the “IGNITE” stage.

7. Other Matters – Please include any other information as relevant.

None.

Thank you for completing the Survey!

ANNEX 1

1. Financing

For UN systems, to the extent possible, please refer to the Samoa Pathway: UN System Implementation Matrix in Column 4

As per a conversation between Eun Hee Lee of DESA and Laurel Hanson of UNISDR on 1/31/18, UNISDR plans to submit inputs for this section on or before February 6, 2018.

2. Measuring Progress

UNISDR has no contributions to this section.

3. Please report using the table below for successful examples. If the work has already been reported last year using the table please only add updates if any, otherwise skip filling out the table and elaborate on the rest of the question (I, II, III)

<https://sidsnetwork.org/secretary-general-report-samoa-pathway/>

Note that the table does not list the successful examples highlighted in last year's submission to the report, as requested.

Name of Project/ Programme/ Activity	Main Themes/ Goals addressed		Target Countries, Regions, Sectors	Goals	Intervention Type (Tech transfer, Capacity development etc.)	Total Budget (US\$)	Impleme ntation Period
	Samoa Pathway	SDGs					
Launch of ARISE Networks in Dominica, Barbados and the Dominican Republic		X	Dominica, Barbados, Dominican Republic	Goal 17	Private sector initiative		
Caribbean Needs, Gaps and Opportunities Consultation (based on the impact of Hurricanes Irma and Maria in Dominica and BVI) and UPS Foundation Caribbean Study		X	Caribbean, Private Sector	Goal 17	Private sector initiative		
Regional Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific		X	Pacific	Goal 13, cross-cutting (DRR)	Normative and technical support		

Technical Guidance on Disaster Statistics and Engagement in Work on Warsaw International Mechanism for Damage and Loss		X	Global	Cross-cutting	Normative and technical support		
Sendai Framework Voluntary Commitments		X	ALL	Collection of information for and by stakeholders to increase collaboration and identify crossover.	Coordination		

4. Outreach/Publications

No additional outreach or publications are provided besides those listed in previous sections.