

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 Secretary-General report in 2019.

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.

- 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 SAMOA Pathway specific SIDS programme areas, for the period January 2015 to December 2018 or most relevant period. Please provide your responses in the Table in **Annex 1, No 1**.

Answer: See Annex 1

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

- a. With reference to the SAMOA Pathway thematic areas listed in Annex 1, No 1 (where relevant or possible), please indicate the percentage achievement at the national level. Regional institutions should report against ongoing or completed programmes. Please support your answers with quantitative evidence (progress indicators, delivery rate of programme/project funds, etc.) as appropriate. Indicators tied to existing National Development/Sustainable Development Plans may also be used where relevant/appropriate.
- b. Are there any other indicators used by your government to assess progress on implementation of the SAMOA Pathway thematic areas? If the SDG goals and targets are used, please explain how current progress measures against these indicators/targets?
- c. If no specific indicators/targets are used, please indicate how your country measures progress in lieu of targets and indicators?

Answer:

Australia's aid program contributes to national development plans and objectives in developing countries including Small Island Developing States (SIDS). Many of these plans use SDGs goals and targets and progress against these is reported on directly by member countries – with or without attribution to Australia's contribution.

The Australian Government reports on the effectiveness and achievements of its aid program through the following annual publications:

Aid Program Performance Reports (APPRs) are the principal mechanism used to assess the performance of country and regional aid programs. APPRs provide evidence-based assessments of progress against Australia’s aid objectives as set out in country specific and regional Aid Investment Plans. They are used to improve effectiveness and strengthen program management. APPRs specifically identify which SDGs are being addressed by Australia’s aid program.

APPRs prepared for Pacific SIDS and the Pacific Regional program during 2017/18 are available at Section 5 of this report (page 12).

The **Performance of Australian Aid Report** is part of the Australian Government’s performance framework for the aid program, [Making Performance Count](#). It reviews the aid program's progress towards the 10 strategic targets; summarises country, regional and global program performance; and examines performance across the following six priority investment areas outlined in the aid policy:

- Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness;
- Agriculture, fisheries and water;
- Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies;
- Education and health;
- Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection; and
- Gender equality and empowering women and girls.

The 2016-17 *Performance of Australian Aid Report*, published in May 2018, is available at: <https://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/corporate/annual-reports/Pages/annual-reports.aspx>
The 2017-18 *Performance of Australian Aid Report*, will be published in mid- 2019.

Aid Investment Plans guide Australia’s investments in each Pacific island country by outlining priorities and a performance framework for our aid programs. Additionally, in the Pacific — through formal **Aid Partnership Arrangements** with partner governments — we jointly agree priorities for our aid expenditure and mutual obligations. Eleven Aid Partnership Arrangements have been signed with the governments of:

- PNG (March 2016)
- Tonga (September 2016)
- Samoa (December 2016)
- Vanuatu (December 2016)
- Nauru (April 2017)
- Solomon Islands (June 2017)
- Tuvalu (March 2018)
- Palau, Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of the Marshall Islands (all in June 2018), and
- Kiribati (September 2018).

The *Australian Engagement with Developing Countries – Bilateral Relationships at a Glance Report* presents a series of fact sheets detailing Australia's engagement with developing countries not limited to official development assistance (ODA). It includes country and regional profiles with information on aid, trade and investment, tourism, labour movement, tertiary education and diaspora communities.

The framework presented in this publication has been developed within DFAT incorporating (where known) aspects of the DAC's Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD). The DFAT framework has been developed to track the different types of engagement including private sector leveraging; bilateral and strategic policy engagement; and peace and security. Published reports are available at: <https://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Pages/aus-engagement-with-developing-countries.aspx>

The *Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade Annual Report* provides an annual statement on the performance of the department, various financial statements, as well as sections on management and accountability. Recent Annual Reports are available on the following website: <https://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/corporate/annual-reports/Pages/annual-reports.aspx>

- 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 country over the reporting period, please elaborate on a few of the most successful. Please refer to **Annex: 1, No. 3 in responding**
 - i. Why are these considered a success?
 - ii. What were the results? Please support with qualitative/quantitative evidence if possible/relevant
 - iii. Please elaborate on the critical factors that contributed to the intervention's success and any key lessons learned?
 - b. Were there any other key results/outputs achieved and describe its impacts, if any.

Answer:

(i) Empowering women in the coffee industry

Name of Project/ Programme/ Activity	Main Themes/ Goals addressed		Target Countries, Regions, Sectors	Goals	Intervention Type (Tech transfer, Capacity development etc.)	Total Budget (US\$, million)	Implementation Period
	Samoa Pathway	SDGs					
Coffee Industry Support Project: CARE International in Papua New Guinea	Gender Equality	1,3,4,5,8, 10,16,17	Papua New Guinea	Improving outcomes for women in the coffee industry	Cash grant to international NGO	3.2	July 2013-June 2019

Overview

Coffee is a major source of farming income in Papua New Guinea. Australia’s Coffee Industry Support Project, implemented by CARE is improving outcomes for women in the industry. The project works with private sector exporters and cooperatives to improve services provided to coffee farmers so that they are inclusive of women and address social constraints to coffee production.

Results

A mid-term review conducted in September 2017 found the project to be effective, having increased the amount of training to farming communities by a factor of nearly 13 and significantly boosted women farmers’ access to training. In 2013–2014, less than five per cent of farmers receiving extension training were women; in 2017, it was 35.5 per cent. Project training and extension support has contributed to improvements in quality and yield of coffee. Households in which woman were involved in CARE training reported an income from coffee 22 per cent higher than households that did not include women in the CARE training.

The evaluation also found women are reporting higher levels of joint household decision-making, from 15 to 34 per cent from 2015 to 2018. There is also evidence of changes in men helping their wives more with gardening, couples listening to each other and children’s ideas being included in the family planning processes. The CARE evaluation also found there has been a shift in attitudes towards violence against women, with 88 per cent of women not believing it is okay for a husband to beat his wife if she refuses to have sex. This is a significant change within the relationship where married women generally think that having sex with their husband is a marital obligation.

Industry partners, such as coffee exporters, also experienced positive change through an increased focus on women’s empowerment and improvements in the quality of coffee produced, including better yields through enhanced extension support. The Coffee Industry Corporation now has two women elected to the Board, with one assuming the role of Deputy Chair. All three coffee cooperatives now ensure women hold senior decision-making roles.

Lessons learned

Focussing on families helps to address harmful gender and cultural norms and is central to, and multiplies opportunities for, creating change. The Family Business Management training enables gender inequality to be discussed within broader family conversations on financial literacy and family income priorities. This makes decision making about distribution of farming and household labour and income more inclusive and less confrontational.

Building internal organisational understanding of roles and responsibilities, membership, and governance can promote gender inclusion. This approach can influence the number of women in leadership and decision making positions within community groups.

A successful way to increase women's involvement in leadership activities is to have women in positions that engage with, or provide advice and information to, women farmers. Therefore, while it is important men understand how to provide gender-inclusive extension services, it is also important women work in agricultural extension and training positions.

Connecting coffee industry partners with local communities, smallholder farmers and cooperatives can improve mutual understanding of the challenges, needs and expectations of these stakeholders.

Main barriers

Harmful gender and cultural norms continue to be the most significant challenge. This is addressed by strategies that focus on families, which are central to, and multiply opportunities for, creating change. Other challenges are low levels of women's participation in leadership activities and sharing evidence of social and technical improvements of smallholder farmers and cooperatives to engage coffee industry partners.

(ii) Labour Mobility Opportunities for Pacific islanders

Name of Project/ Programme/ Activity	Main Themes/ Goals addressed		Target Countries, Regions, Sectors	Goals	Intervention Type (Tech transfer, Capacity development etc.)	Total Budget (US\$, million)	Implementation Period
	Samoa Pathway	SDGs					
Labour Mobility Assistance Program	Sustainable, inclusive, equitable growth	1, 8, 5, 10, 15, 16.	Pacific region	To support Pacific Island countries to recruit, train and manage their participating in the Seasonal Worker Program	Technical and capacity support	9.7	2015-2019

Overview

Labour mobility is important for Pacific Island countries, particularly smaller countries with limited economic prospects. Increased labour mobility has the potential to deliver substantial economic benefits to countries, including through increased remittances and the acquisition of skills and work experience.

The Australian Government is committed to our labour mobility initiatives in the Pacific. Australia's Seasonal Worker Program (SWP), which started in 2012, contributes to the economic development of nine participating Pacific Island countries and Timor-Leste by providing access to short-term work opportunities in the Australian agriculture sector, accommodation sector in selected locations and tourism sector.

Complementing the SWP, the Pacific Labour Scheme, which started in July 2018, enables citizens of Kiribati, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu to take up low and semi-skilled work opportunities in rural and regional Australia for up to three years. The Scheme provides Pacific workers with skills, experience and incomes not available in their home countries. The Scheme contains protections to safeguard against worker exploitation.

The Pacific Labour Facility helps connect Australian employers with Pacific workers and supports the administration of the Pacific Labour Scheme. The Facility is working closely with labour-providing governments to build the work-ready pool of suitably qualified workers, provide pastoral support services for workers, and monitor the impact of labour mobility programs both in Australia and in Pacific economies. The Facility also provides targeted support for the SWP.

Results

More than 31,000 workers from the Pacific and Timor-Leste have worked in Australia under the SWP since 2012. For every six-month placement under the SWP, workers on average save and send home USD6,280 (AUD8,850). At the aggregate level, the SWP has delivered approximately USD102 (AUD144) million in net income gains to the Pacific region between 2012 and 2017.

Lessons learned

Australia introduced a range of new measures to the Seasonal Workers Program in November 2018 to streamline and improve access to the Program, increasing opportunities for Pacific workers. These measures include increasing the period of work from six to nine months, extending the timeframe for labour market testing, and lowering employers' upfront costs, benefitting both employers and workers.

(iii) Regional engagement with civil society to enhance disability inclusion

Name of Project/ Programme/ Activity	Main Themes/ Goals addressed		Target Countries, Regions, Sectors	Goals	Intervention Type (Tech transfer, Capacity development etc.)	Total Budget (US\$)	Implementation Period
	Samoa Pathway	SDGs					
Disability inclusion support for the Pacific	Social Inclusion, Means of Implementation (Partnerships)	10, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 16	Pacific	Support to Disabled People's organisations to increase the quality of life for people with disabilities	Capacity Development	4.28	2015-2020

Overview

People with a disability in Pacific Small Island Developing States are some of the poorest and most marginalised members of their communities. Australia has supported the Pacific Disability Forum (PDF), a regional umbrella organisation of disabled people's organisations (DPOs) in the Pacific, since 2009, increasing their capacity to represent the voices of people with disabilities. PDF supports national level DPOs to fulfil their mandates under the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. PDF members work with governments, civil society, service providers and development partners to develop policies and actions, and undertake research inclusive of people with disabilities. PDF also works with the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat and UN agencies to ensure that people with disabilities are included in national and regional plans and policies.

Results

People with disabilities have been able to participate equally in developing and reviewing national disability policies in Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu. Australian funding has contributed to the development of the Pacific Framework for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, endorsed in September 2016 by Pacific Island Forum leaders and enabled DPF's membership grow from five DPOs in 2010 to currently 19 member DPOs, with coverage from each Pacific country and territory.

In November 2015, an independent evaluation of PDF found:

PDF has been highly effective and its programs have made a significant contribution to improving the situation of people with disability and disability-inclusive development in the Pacific. There have been outcomes evident in all of its key result areas. PDF support—financial, training and capacity building and coordination of DPOs at a regional level —has resulted in increased DPO capacity, though capacity is uneven. As a result, DPOs are now more able to engage with and influence government and others. PDF has been extremely effective at developing and maintaining successful relationships and partnerships at all levels and through strategic long-term leadership, has positioned itself at the centre of a network of DPOs, governments, regional bodies, development partners and others. It has successfully used these relationships to influence and advocate for its disability-inclusive agenda in national, regional and international fora in collaboration with its partners.

Mainstreaming Disability

Australia is also committed to strengthening disability-inclusive development across all of its programs in Small Island Developing States. In 2017-18, the Office of Development Effectiveness evaluated the progress made in disability-inclusion across the Australian aid program and found that Australia has made good progress. Annual quality reporting from 2017-18 indicated that 43 per cent of Australia’s investments in the Pacific have involved DPOs in the planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluations of programs, and 45 per cent have identified and addressed barriers to inclusion. In the Pacific, disability inclusion has been rated highest in Australia’s investments in Samoa, Vanuatu and Kiribati. Australia has achieved this result through sustained effort, starting small with a gradual scale up over the years. While good progress has been made, Australia will continue to build on existing good practice to ensure an environment where disability inclusion is naturally considered in the design, implementation and monitoring of all aid and humanitarian investments.

(iv) Improving road infrastructure in Kiribati in the face of climate change

Name of Project/ Programme/ Activity	Main Themes/ Goals addressed		Target Countries, Regions, Sectors	Goals	Intervention Type (Tech transfer, Capacity development etc.)	Total Budget (US\$, million)	Implementation Period
	Samoa Pathway	SDGs					
Kiribati Road Rehabilitation Project (KRRP)	Sustainable, inclusive, equitable growth, and sustainable transport	1, 3, 9, 13	Kiribati	To improve the condition of Tarawa's road network and help strengthen road financing and maintenance capacity.	Cash grant to World Bank as co-financier	\$15.5*	2012-2018

*Australia co-financed this activity with the World Bank and Asian Development Bank with some financing from the Government of Kiribati (total project financing was \$75 million).

Overview

This Kiribati Road Rehabilitation Project (KRRP) rehabilitated the country’s most important road connecting the airport in the east to the seaport of Betio in the west, running through the administrative capital of Bairiki, making it more resilient to the impacts of climate change such as rising sea levels and tidal flows. In the nation’s capital, Tarawa - home to 43 per cent of the population, communities are linked to each other by a single main sealed road and three causeways. The roads in South Tarawa had not received any maintenance for more than 20 years. Poor infrastructure had inhibited economic growth in Kiribati. Prolonged periods of heavy rain, coupled with increasing traffic levels, meant roads had suffered extensive damage, exacerbated by the use of large and heavy equipment for delivery of containers. The magnitude of the damage had challenged the Government's capacity for repair or emergency maintenance.

Damage to the roads has a profound effect on travel in South Tarawa. Damage to vehicles was such that bus operators often stopped providing services. During the dry season, the dust from unpaved sections was reportedly contributing to upper respiratory problems among local residents. Large pools of stagnant water presented a public health risk as breeding grounds for mosquitoes.

Results

The project rehabilitated and upgraded 38.4 km of paved roads and upgraded 9.2 kms of unpaved roads; added 67 km of footpaths and speed humps; repaired bridges and constructed protective seawalls; built bus stops; and installed solar powered streetlights. The rehabilitated road was built to a high standard to withstand potential climate change impacts including heavier rainfall and occasional tidal over-wash.

The improved road network benefited the capital's population of 45,000 people by reducing travel time for road users and pedestrians. A more efficient road transport system encouraged economic growth and improved the quality of life for South Tarawa residents by reducing travel times and providing a safer and cleaner environment.

Lessons learned

The KRRP was a large investment that neither the World Bank nor the ADB could take on alone. Australia's co-financing was catalytic in mobilising the partnership financing. The success of the multi-donor KRRP partnership has encouraged both the World Bank and ADB to deepen their engagement in Kiribati (IDA18 and ADF12), and to seek additional Green Climate Fund finance for similar infrastructure projects.

Key lessons included:

- More detailed engineering design work and reliable cost estimates early in the planning stage of the project will assist to secure financing instruments.
- Additional project management services should be incorporated into project design when multiple development-partners are involved.
- Training and jobs provided for women and men participating in road maintenance microenterprises resulted in a boost in incomes for local communities.
- As the capacity of government to fund and carry out maintenance remains a challenge as heavy traffic is likely to accelerate deterioration of the road surface, development partners should remain committed to supporting road maintenance to promote the sustainability of road service improvements.

4. Addressing Gaps and Challenges:

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

Answer:

(i) Reporting Burden

The administrative load associated with reporting on various global commitments often stretches the capacity of smaller Pacific SIDS. To lessen the SDG reporting burden at national and regional levels, Australia has joined other partners to assist the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) prepare the *Pacific Roadmap for Sustainable Development* which provides an integrated framework to guide the response of the Pacific region to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the SAMOA Pathway, and its own Framework for Pacific Regionalism.

The region's first Quadrennial Pacific Sustainable Development Report (PSDR) streamlines reporting by contextualising and reporting on multiple global and regional commitments in an integrated and meaningful way, including: the 2030 Agenda; S.A.M.O.A Pathway; Paris Agreement; Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA); Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction; and the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. It also provides an update on the 2012 Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration. The preparation of this report required ongoing contributions from the relevant regional and international agencies responsible for supporting the implementation of the above commitments toward achieving the region's sustainable development ambitions.

Australia strongly supports the Pacific's integrated reporting approach and considers it a best practice model that could be potentially replicated in other regions. We would welcome the UN's consideration of integrated models when requesting reporting from SIDS against global commitments and call on the UN System to enhance synergies and identify links between the targets and indicators of the 2030 Agenda and the priorities of the SAMOA Pathway. There is clear support in the Pacific region for greater ambition and stronger linkages between national, regional and global sustainable development processes and platforms.

(ii) Monitoring and Evaluation and Data

Monitoring and accountability of the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway to date has been a challenge. We support the PSIDS in their desire for improved monitoring and accountability of the SAMOA Pathway, in particular strengthening:

- the role of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and their subsidiary bodies, including Regional Commissions, to monitor, assess and evaluate the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway.
- monitoring frameworks of Regional Commissions to monitor, assess and evaluation the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway.
- regional and sub-regional coordinating mechanisms to enable better data generation, statistical analysis, knowledge management, education, communication and outreach activities, to support the effective monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway.

Significant investments are needed to meet the data requirements for Pacific SIDS toward sustainable development priorities. A lack of data across all sectors risks leaving the Pacific behind on critical issues. Data should be collected from SIDS irrespective of size and in the least burdensome way in cooperation with regional organisations.

We emphasize that any monitoring and evaluation should not increase the reporting burden on SIDS, and should be facilitated through reporting frameworks already in place, such as the Voluntary National Review process.

(iii) Transaction Costs, Coordination and UN Reform

There continues to be a proliferation of stand-alone projects in the Pacific region draining the limited capacity of SIDS and exacerbating existing challenges of coordination. In particular, we call on the UN System to coordinate closely between themselves, with regional organisations, and with major donors to reduce the transaction burden on small Pacific island governments. Further consideration could be given to moving from stand-alone project-based support towards program-based support, as well as assessing progress through common assessment measures.

Australia welcomes the consultative approach undertaken through the Multi-Country Office Review. It is essential all countries under the purview of an MCO have an opportunity to participate in order to understand and respond to the Pacific-identified issues and needs. The UN reforms should reflect a system that responds to the needs of the Pacific and is developed in consultation with the Pacific.

(iv) Inadequate Investment in key areas

Despite important progress highlighted above under successful examples and in the Pacific Sustainable Development Report, key challenges remain which need increased resources and action, including:

- The Pacific is facing an epidemic of non-communicable disease (NCDs), which constrains development gains. Increased investment for the implementation of the Pacific NCDs Roadmap

is needed.

- Inequalities are deepening and further efforts are needed to enhance equality of women, youth, the elderly and persons with disabilities, including providing more targeted resourcing and assistance to the most vulnerable communities and increasing finance for social protection.
- Pacific island countries are among the top 20 most at risk countries in the world to natural disasters. As the number and severity of natural disasters increases with climate change, increased effort is needed to address this dual threat.
- Addressing the consequences of growing populations and poor waste management.
- Addressing derisking issues and high costs of sending remittances to Pacific island countries.

Key to these efforts is helping Pacific SIDS more effectively use existing finance options and mobilise additional financing.

5. Outreach/Publications

- a. Please include a link to the annual progress reports prepared on development/sustainable development. If present, please identify the sections relevant to SIDS/SAMOA Pathway implementation. Please also add any other relevant publication issued by your government that covers SIDS issues.

Answer:

Aid Program Performance Reports

Aid Program Performance Reports for the Pacific Region

<https://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Documents/papua-new-guinea-appr-2017-18.pdf>

<https://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Documents/solomon-islands-appr-2017-18.pdf>

<https://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Documents/fiji-appr-2017-18.pdf>

<https://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Documents/pacific-regional-appr-2017-18.pdf>

<https://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Documents/vanuatu-appr-2017-18.pdf>

<https://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Documents/samoa-appr-2017-18.pdf>

<https://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Documents/tonga-appr-2017-18.pdf>

<https://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Documents/kiribati-appr-2017-18.pdf>

<https://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Documents/nauru-appr-2017-18.pdf>

Performance of Australian Aid Report

The *Performance of Australian Aid Report* for 2016-17, published in May 2018, is available at:

<https://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/corporate/annual-reports/Pages/annual-reports.aspx>

The 2015-16 report is also available:

<https://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Pages/performance-of-australian-aid-2015-16.aspx>

Australian Engagement with Developing Countries – Bilateral Relationships at a Glance Report

<https://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Pages/aus-engagement-with-developing-countries.aspx>

Australian Aid Budget Summary Report

<https://dfat.gov.au/about-us/corporate/portfolio-budget-statements/Documents/2018-19-australian-aid-budget-summary.pdf>

<https://dfat.gov.au/about-us/corporate/portfolio-budget-statements/Documents/2017-18-australian-aid-budget-summary.pdf>

<https://dfat.gov.au/about-us/corporate/portfolio-budget-statements/Documents/2016-17-australian-aid-budget-summary.pdf>

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade Annual Report

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade Annual Reports are available at:

<https://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/corporate/annual-reports/Pages/annual-reports.aspx>

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

Answer: Australia completed 20 program evaluations in 2018. For the full list, see Annex 2.

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

ANNEX 1 – Financing

Table 1 – Finance Allocations by SAMOA Pathway priority

Priorities identified in the Samoa Pathway	2014-15 USD, '000	2015-16 USD, '000	2016-17 USD, '000	2017-18 USD, '000	Total USD, '000
01 Sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth	161,023	145,647	124,074	134,003	564,747
01 Banking and finance	16,653	13,380	14,712	6,925	51,669
02 Energy	5,765	8,828	6,933	7,089	28,616
03 Large water infrastructure	12,200	7,225	2,170	245	21,840
04 Trade policy	6,467	7,496	3,689	3,211	20,863
05 Transport	88,667	80,162	70,396	61,812	301,037
06 Urban development and construction	8,836	6,826	5,493	10,088	31,242
07 Other infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness	22,434	21,731	20,681	44,633	109,479
02 Social Development	433,122	336,919	340,568	351,906	1,462,516
01 Health, general	152,888	118,677	117,419	127,680	516,664
02 Education, including scholarships	202,591	172,005	157,676	160,443	692,715
03 Food Security and Nutrition (ag, forestry, fisheries, rural development, & social protection)	64,719	36,337	52,958	57,626	211,640
04 Water and sanitation (water resource management and basic water & sanitation)	12,923	9,901	12,515	6,157	41,497
03 Environment	7,813	5,544	9,350	11,957	34,664
01 Environment (including biodiversity)	7,813	5,544	9,350	11,957	34,664
04 Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Risk Reduction	56,715	34,171	12,071	29,376	132,334
01 Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Risk Reduction	56,715	34,171	12,071	29,376	132,334
05 Effective governance	319,487	290,217	280,915	267,602	1,158,221
01 Governance (policies, institutions and functioning economies)	319,487	290,217	280,915	267,602	1,158,221
06 General Development Support	68,653	40,787	17,191	32,485	159,116
01 Other or multisector	68,653	40,787	17,191	32,485	159,116
Total	1,046,814	853,286	784,169	827,329	3,511,598
Within the total spend, the following was spent on climate change and gender equality					
07 Climate Change			55,857	60,120	115,977
08 Gender Equality and women's empowerment*	561,553	481,826	433,693	458,767	1,935,840

*Funding for gender equality is based on the OECD gender markers and includes activities targeting gender equality as a 'principal' objective or a 'significant' object

Table 2 – Finance Allocations by country

Small Island Developing States	2014-15 USD, '000	2015-16 USD, '000	2016-17, USD '000	2017-18, USD, '000	Total USD, '000
Pacific	1,032,725	844,141	774,846	819,225	3,470,937
Cook Islands	4,537	2,785	2,807	2,772	12,900
Fiji	56,095	66,739	57,190	53,072	233,095
Kiribati	27,266	22,347	20,482	22,853	92,948
Marshall Islands	4,473	3,663	3,776	2,270	14,182
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	4,833	1,957	2,299	3,268	12,357
Nauru	22,836	19,013	16,836	18,870	77,555
Niue	3,592	2,054	2,117	1,823	9,585
Palau	3,909	1,770	1,565	1,832	9,075
Papua New Guinea	474,514	407,922	392,146	412,351	1,686,932
Samoa	33,666	29,182	25,242	27,939	116,029
Solomon Islands	161,646	131,758	110,659	108,387	512,449
Timor-Leste	95,281	73,963	66,097	73,259	308,601
Tonga	26,636	24,240	20,064	28,426	99,366
Tuvalu	10,124	6,645	6,430	6,842	30,042
Vanuatu	103,317	50,104	47,137	55,261	255,820
Caribbean	5,212	2,830	4,818	3,414	16,274
Antigua And Barbuda	157	118	115	88	477
Belize	553	134	163	119	969
Cuba	-	64	31	46	142
Dominica	160	88	191	1,225	1,664
Dominican Republic	271	186	51	118	626
Grenada	308	115	109	104	636
Guyana	619	188	220	171	1,198
Haiti	1,185	851	3,076	971	6,083
Jamaica	842	560	380	264	2,045
Saint Lucia	354	202	77	118	751
Saint Vincent & Grenadines	470	135	72	112	790
Suriname	285	188	299	78	850
Trinidad & Tobago	7	-	35	-	42
Atlantic, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean and South China Sea	8,877	6,315	4,505	4,690	24,387
Cabo Verde	344	200	82	31	657
Comoros	140	67	195	195	596
Guinea-Bissau	35	38	107	184	364
Maldives	5,448	4,420	2,659	2,532	15,059
Mauritius	1,194	1,031	919	1,031	4,175
Sao Tome & Principe	106	45	16	47	213
Seychelles	1,610	515	526	671	3,322
Grand Total	1,046,814	853,286	784,169	827,329	3,511,598

ANNEX 2: Pacific program evaluations completed in 2018

Evaluations for the Pacific program published during 2018 are available at the following websites:

- [Disability-inclusive Development](#)
- [Papua New Guinea Transport Sector Support Program](#)
- [Papua New Guinea Election Support Program Evaluation](#)
- [Papua New Guinea Buk bilong Pikinini Literacy Program Evaluation Report](#)
- [Papua New Guinea Oro Bridges Project Evaluation](#)
- [Papua New Guinea Youth with a Mission Grant Evaluation](#)
- [Papua New Guinea Education Direct Finance Support Program Evaluation](#)
- [Papua New Guinea Justices Services and Stability for Development Mid-Term Review](#)
- [Pacific Markets for Change Evaluation](#)
- [Pacific Private Sector Development Initiative Mid-Term Review](#)
- [Solomon Islands Education Sector Program 2 Mid-Term Review](#)
- [Solomon Islands Joint Annual Performance Review of the Health Sector Support Program](#)
- [Solomon Islands Growth Program Mid-Term Review](#)
- [Fiji End of Program Evaluation – Access to Quality Education Program](#)
- [Tonga Skills Program Mid-Term Review](#)
- [Tonga Review of Economic, Governance and Budget Support Programs](#)
- [Kiribati Disability Inclusive Development Program Review](#)
- [Nauru Improved Education](#)
- [Nauru Public Sector Reform](#)
- [Nauru Infrastructure and Services](#)
- [Evaluation of Australian Red Cross Humanitarian Partnership](#)