

## 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.

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

- 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, no1.**
  
- 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?
  
- 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**

Name of Project/ Programme/	Main Themes/ Goals	Target Countries,	Goals	Intervention	Total Budget	Implemen
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Activity	addressed		Regions, Sectors		Type (Tech transfer, Capacity development etc.)	(US\$)	tation Period
	Samoa Pathway	SDGs					
Major USAID Activities in the Pacific Islands from January 2015 to December 2018 (excluding recently awarded activities)							
Climate Ready	Climate Change / Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	Climate Action	Pacific Islands region	Climate Ready works with government partners and other stakeholders to draft and implement policies to achieve adaptation goals; access larger amounts of financing from international adaptation funds; and improve the skills and systems within each country to better manage and monitor adaptation projects.	Technical Assistance; Capacity Development	Total Estimated Cost: \$23,903,456  Total Obligation to date: \$7,385,000	November 2016 – November 2021
Coastal Community Adaptation Project (C-CAP)	Climate Change / Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	Climate Action	Fiji, Nauru, Kiribati, Tonga, Tuvalu, Papua New Guinea (PNG), Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, and Samoa	C-CAP strengthened resilience in 77 communities across nine Pacific Island countries by improving small-scale community infrastructure and building local capacity for disaster mitigation and preparedness. This ultimately helps communities be more resilient in the face of changing climatic conditions. Through such activities, evacuation centers, community buildings, and health clinics can now withstand stronger storms, and newly installed rainwater catchment systems strengthen communities' resilience during times of water scarcity.	Technical Assistance; Capacity Development; Community infrastructure	Total Estimated Cost: \$18,370,020  Total Obligation to date: \$18,370,020	October 2012 – February 2019
Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response (PREPARE)	Climate Change / DRR	Climate Action	Federated States of Micronesia (FSM)	Under the Compacts of Free Association between the governments of the United States, FSM and RMI, USAID, through PREPARE, supports disaster	Technical Assistance; Capacity Development; Disaster	Total Estimated Cost: \$53,199,7	June 2013 – March 2020

			and Republic of Marshall Islands (RMI)	management and reconstruction for these countries.	response and reconstruction	38 Total Obligation to date: \$49,902,162	
Institutional Strengthening in Pacific Island Countries to Adapt to Climate Change (ISACC)	Climate Change / DRR	Climate Action	FSM, Fiji, Kiribati, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu	ISACC links local partners, allowing them to pool resources, manage adaptation finances more effectively, and develop multi- sector approaches to adapt and reduce their risk to weather-related disasters.	Technical Assistance; Capacity Development	Total Estimated Cost: \$5,000,000 Total Obligation to date: \$2,930,252	September 2015 – September 2020
Pacific-American Climate Fund (PACAM)	Climate Change / DRR / Biodiversity	Climate Action	Pacific Islands region	PACAM awards grants to civil society organizations (CSOs) to implement and scale up climate-resilient, community-level adaptation measures. PACAM also awards grants to CSOs in Papua New Guinea to strengthen natural resource management and biodiversity conservation. PACAM grants enable programming that improves livelihoods, food and water security, and governance in the Pacific Islands. PACAM guides CSOs throughout the life of the grant and helps them comply with USAID reporting procedures. In this manner, CSOs “learn by doing” and improve their proficiency in grant management. This positions them to replicate their projects, collaborate with other organizations and engage in public-private partnerships.	Technical Assistance; Capacity Development	Total Estimated Cost: \$25,541,293 Total Obligation to date: \$22,982,637	October 2013 – June 2019
Strengthening HIV/AIDS Services for Key Populations in PNG	Health and NCDs	Health and Well-Being	PNG	The project, funded through PEPFAR and managed by USAID, closely monitored HIV prevalence and strategically directed its outreach and treatment services to areas of greatest need in the capital city, Port Moresby. It also improved patient adherence to the lifetime of	Technical Assistance; Capacity Development	Total Estimated Cost: \$19,400,000 Total Obligation	October 2012 – September 2018

				treatment that is currently required. In alignment with the National AIDS Strategy, this is the first project in the country to target outreach for HIV prevention and testing for key, highly stigmatized populations.		to date: \$19,400,000	
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i. Why are these considered a success?

USAID’s Pacific regional programming, implemented out of USAID/Philippines, helps nations cope with changing environmental conditions, while improving lives and building a more sustainable, equitable future for all. USAID raises the capacity of Pacific Island communities, civil society, governments, and regional institutions to mitigate the impact of and prepare for natural disasters. Community-level projects serve as models for national governments, regional institutions, and other donors and stakeholders. At the national and regional levels, USAID fortifies the capability of governments and regional institutions to access global funding that will be used to boost their environmental resilience and natural resource management, as well as their ability to manage projects in a transparent, accountable, and effective manner. This approach will help solidify nations’ sovereignty, while also moving them along their paths to self-reliance.

Papua New Guinea (PNG) suffers from one of the highest rates of HIV/AIDS in the Pacific Islands. USAID increases local capacity to deliver HIV/AIDS services to key affected populations and links individuals affected by gender-based violence—a key contributing factor to HIV infection in women—to support services.

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

To date, USAID has strengthened resilience in 77 communities across nine Pacific Island countries by improving small-scale community infrastructure and building local capacity for disaster mitigation and preparedness. USAID has also awarded 28 grants to civil society organizations (CSOs) across 10 countries that support locally driven and innovative initiatives. In FY 2018, USAID activities collectively mobilized \$1.6 million of global financing, helped finalize adaptation project proposals that will access an additional \$79 million from international funding agencies, boosted the capacity of 118 institutions to adapt to climate risks, and enabled 7,936 individuals to use climate information and implement risk-reducing practices.

In 2015, Typhoon Maysak destroyed houses, crops and public infrastructure in the Chuuk and Yap States in the Federated States of Micronesia. In response, USAID expedited delivery of emergency and reconstruction assistance with funding from the U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). To date, USAID has trained over 1,500 Micronesians to help complete repairs or reconstruction of 422 new houses and 153 public buildings, such as schools, clinics and community centers. USAID also distributed approximately \$2.8 million in vouchers to help typhoon survivors rebuild their homes and replace lost materials.

In FY 2018, USAID-supported sites in PNG reached 3,004 members of key populations with HIV prevention services, exceeding the FY 2018 target by 7 percent. Critical U.S. support allowed the purchase of a three-month emergency supply of anti-retroviral drugs (ARV), which

will avert stock-outs as the Government of Papua New Guinea (GoPNG) addresses procurement issues. USAID-supported sites delivered HIV testing and counseling services to 25,736 individuals, more than tripling the FY 2018 target due to the addition of three sites. Same day test and treat yields also dramatically improved from 47 percent to 87 percent in USAID-supported sites. USAID assisted 1,219 individuals to initiate antiretroviral therapy (ART), exceeding the FY 2018 target by 63 percent, and maintained 4,001 individuals on ART. USAID-supported sites accounted for nearly 16 percent of ART coverage in the country. USAID-supported sites referred 480 clients from HIV-related interventions to GBV services, exceeding the FY 2018 target by 192 percent. A total of 847 survivors received post-GBV services, which more than tripled the FY 2018 target. To expand service delivery, USAID provided technical assistance to integrate GBV services in seven additional clinics in the National Capital District. Information systems in sites also increased timely reporting from 15 percent in 2015 to 85 percent in 2018. In FY 2018, USAID concluded support for direct service delivery sites and successfully transferred services to the GoPNG and faith-based organizations.

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

USAID focuses on building the capacity of local partners to advance their journey to self-reliance. In the Pacific, USAID programming assists Pacific Island governments access international financing and bolsters their project management capacity, so they can develop, implement, and sustain their own projects. USAID also builds the capacity of CSOs by guiding them through the grant cycle and helping them adopt sound project and financial management practices. This positions the organizations to replicate their projects, collaborate with other organizations, and engage in public-private partnerships. In PNG, USAID developed detailed exit and sustainability plans that helped ensure the transition of HIV clinics to the country's provincial governments.

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

#### 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)?

#### 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.

**6. Preparations for the Mid-Term Review** – A High-Level review of the Samoa Pathway will take place on 27<sup>th</sup> 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.

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

**1. Financing**

<b>Priorities identified in the Samoa Pathway[1]</b>	<b>Investments (USD)[2]</b>	<b>FY/ Cycle/ Period</b>
Sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth	<b>6,935,600</b>	<b>Jan. 1, 2015– Dec. 31, 2017</b>
Climate Change	<b>35,892,660</b>	“” “”
Sustainable Energy	<b>16,975,960</b>	“”
Disaster Risk Reduction	<b>49,712,390</b>	“”
Oceans and seas		“”
Food Security and Nutrition	<b>90,515,470</b>	“”
Water and Sanitation	<b>24,517,440</b>	“”
Sustainable Transportation	<b>23,165,830</b>	“”
Sustainable Consumption and Production	<b>114,795,680</b>	“”
Chemical and Waste		“”

management		
Health and NCDs	<b>221,522,930</b>	“”
Gender equality	<b>47,521,160</b>	“”
Social development	<b>41,469,910</b>	“”
Biodiversity	<b>39,866,940</b>	“”
Means of implementation		
Etc.		
<b>Total</b>		

[1] Based on a mapping of OECD/DAC Purpose Codes and Policy Markers

[2] U.S. Official Development Assistance Commitments