

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.

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.

- 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**.

Due to IOM's project categorization which differs from the categories set out for the SAMOA pathway and is not built around the SIDS as a separate group, as well as due to challenges linked to differing cost categories, IOM would need more time to provide a partial breakdown of annual financial allocations / investments.

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

- 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.

IOM has written in responsibilities on pp 3, 38, 40. On p. 3: *MECLEP, Completion March 2017

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- Migration, environment and climate change: evidence for policy (MECLEP) Project / 01 January 2014 – 31 March 2017
- The project was at the core of the commitment made by IOM at the 2014 SAMOA Conference to continue to work on small island states, migration and climate change made.

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

- The MECLEP project was piloted in 6 countries, including 4 SIDS (Haiti, Papua New Guinea, Mauritius and Dominican Republic).
- A national assessment report was produced for the 4 SIDS, outlining, sometimes for the first time, the correlations between migration, environment and climate change.
- In addition, the project led to the creation of a global online information sharing platform – the Portal on Migration, Environment and Climate Change - to make information on migration and the environment available to a global audience. To date, the Portal features hundreds of publications, information on projects and policy analysis documents, including numerous documents on SIDS.
- Another outcome is the development of the IOM Training Manual on Migration, Environment and Climate Change, that has been the basis of over 20 workshops, bringing together 500 national policymakers from 51 countries. 8 workshops were organized in SIDS: 5 in Pacific SIDS, 2 in Caribbean SIDS and 1 in African SIDS.
- The MECLEP project successfully reached its the overall objective to contribute to the global knowledge base on the relationship between migration and environmental change, including climate change, and the formulation of related policy within comprehensive migration management strategies. The results of project feature in Haiti’s Draft National Migration Policy. The Government of Papua New Guinea is developing a draft policy on IDPs based on the research results of the MECLEP project. Findings are also feeding into the Adaptation Working Group, so the results will be used in a sustainable way. The Ministry of Environment has prepared a policy paper emanating from the research findings and policymaker training with the members of the Technical Working Group that will be submitted to the Cabinet.

p. 38: “support a sustainable development statistics and information programme for SIDS”.

Institutional support for small island developing States

117. In this regard, we call upon the United Nations system to provide support:

(c) To improve interregional and intraregional cooperation and collaboration among small island developing States, including, where required, through institutional mechanisms and capacity-building;

P. 40: “to improve inter-regional and intra-regional cooperation and collaboration among SIDS, including, where required, through institutional mechanisms and capacity building.”

- Capacity building workshops on migration, environment and climate change were carried out at national level in Haiti, Papua New Guinea, Mauritius and Dominican Republic through the MECLEP Project.
- In February 2018, IOM, in collaboration with the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD), organized a regional capacity building workshop for Pacific Islands on Human Mobility in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change, hosted by the Government of Fiji.
The event was attended by over 20 policymakers working on migration and climate change from eight countries - the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Papua New

Guinea, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu. The two-day capacity building workshop, funded by the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, offered regional policymakers the opportunity to share their experiences and practices, and to discuss potential solutions at regional and national levels.

- 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?

In 2017, IOM launched its institutional Action Plan on DRR and Resilience 2017-2020, enabling the Organization to systematically measure progress in its work on DRR against 40 key performance indicators that are aligned with the UN Plan of Action on DRR for Resilience. In 2018, IOM launched its first yearly implementation report against the Action Plan, highlighting the Organization's operational activities and inter-agency partnership initiatives in support of States' efforts to implement the Sendai Framework. The report puts a spotlight on the Organization's contributions to UN system-wide support towards strengthening countries' capacities to prevent, manage and recover from the impact of disasters, including for 12 small-island developing states. It forms a key institutional input to inter-agency reporting mechanisms, including the UN system-wide Results-based Analytical Framework for the UN Plan of Action on DRR for Resilience and the SG's Report on Sendai Framework Implementation. IOM delivered training for 6,447 government officials and provided direct assistance to approximately 1.4 million individuals in 675 disaster vulnerable communities. In line with growing disaster-related population movements globally, the report stresses the importance of sustaining capacity support for governments to incorporate mobility dimensions in wider risk reduction efforts, including in support of Target (e) in the Sendai Framework, which seeks to increase the number of countries with disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020.

- c. If no specific indicators/targets are used by your organization please indicate how your organization 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 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.

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?

1. Securing government commitment and ownership. Many SIDS governments grapple with competing challenges and policy priorities. In this environment, ensuring that governments prioritize risk reduction was essential for sustaining the outcomes of IOM's DRR investments. In many countries, IOM established a joint working group with the government, which allowed the government and IOM to agree on priority issues from the outset by producing a joint work plan that was linked with clear government budgetary commitments. Establishing robust and inclusive project governance mechanisms early on can ensure that DRR interventions are maintained and sustained post-project.

2. Developing effective relationships at the community level. The development of relationships with participating communities based on principles of inclusive participation and two-way dialogue proved essential to the success of many IOM programmes. Transparency, consultation and collaboration empowered communities and enabled projects to endure and expand. Equally, when these elements were lacking, projects proved less successful.

3. Ensuring effective project risk management. Many IOM projects were implemented in challenging circumstances, where weather conditions, access to sites, security issues, elections and price fluctuations sometimes delayed or disrupted project implementation. More can be done at the design and planning stages to identify risks and prepare measures that can reduce the impact of such events on project implementation.

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

The IOM DRR Progress Report (2918) highlights IOM's support to Small Island Developing States (SIDS):

- In 2017, IOM supported 12 SIDS with disaster risk reduction, namely Vanuatu, Federated States of Micronesia, Mauritius, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Antigua and Barbuda, British Virgin Island, Dominica, Haiti, Sint Maarten, Turks and Caicos Islands, Papua New Guinea and Timor Leste.

- o In Vanuatu, IOM supported the government to develop a national policy on climate change and disaster-Induced displacement.
- o In the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands, IOM provided targeted trainings for government officials to raise awareness on the linkages between migration, environment and climate change.
- o In support of strengthening preparedness capacities to extreme weather events, IOM delivered trainings in the Federated States of Micronesia and Dominica on the essentials of humanitarian assistance and search and rescue, combined with disaster simulation exercises and drills for first responders.
- o As part of IOM's commitment to the International Health Regulations (IHR 2005), IOM supported the Federated States of Micronesia and Papua New Guinea with projects to build public health emergency preparedness in line with the organization's Health, Border and Mobility Management (HBMM) Framework.
- o In the Federated States of Micronesia, IOM collaborated with national and state governments to conduct technical assessments of damages caused to houses and public infrastructure following Typhoon Maysak in 2015. The assessment findings informed recovery planning during 2017 and contributed to wider efforts to strengthen resilience in recovery and reconstruction.
- o In the Federated States of Micronesia, IOM supported the construction of 422 new houses and provided technical trainings for 1,645 workers in the local communities to 'build back better' in the likely event of future typhoons. IOM developed a roof repair training curriculum in Haiti to support reconstruction efforts and strengthen resilience. In Dominica, IOM equipped 20 teams with skills and knowledge on hurricane-resilient building techniques and supported the repair of houses, in particular damaged roofs.
- o In the Federated States of Micronesia, IOM rehabilitated schools, rainwater harvesting infrastructure and other essential community infrastructure and provided temporary employment opportunities through cash-for-work.
- o Following Hurricane Maria, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) became a principal point of reference for governments and humanitarian actors delivering assistance in the affected areas, including Dominica, Antigua, Barbuda, British Virgin Islands, Sint Maarten and Turks and Caicos Islands.
- o IOM contributed to the development of inter-agency post-disaster recovery strategies in Haiti and Timor-Leste. IOM led the NFI/Shelter Working Group in Haiti in support of post-disaster early recovery.
- o In Papua New Guinea, IOM incorporated community-based disaster risk management in its post-disaster recovery programming. These activities included the establishment of water point committees and provision of hygiene education and promotion for 2,000 people.
- o IOM's projects also established or enhanced community-based DRM committees in Papua New Guinea and Timor-Leste, with a focus on ensuring a greater community ownership of DRR. In Timor-Leste, IOM's CBDRM efforts included the planting of mangroves and normalizing river banks, which reduced risks associated with flooding.
- o The use of traditional, indigenous and local knowledge was an important element of IOM's community-based DRR work. For example, in Papua New Guinea, IOM supported community-based early warning systems by incorporating traditional knowledge to establish rainfall and river water-level monitoring gauges and markers, which proved an effective means of early warning.
- o In Papua New Guinea, initiatives included training on climate smart agriculture and on-site demonstrations for local farmers on sustainable farming practices.

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**).
- 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)?

Please see above responses which also reply to these questions.

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
 - https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/our_work/DOE/humanitarian_emergencies/transiti_on-recovery/drr/drr-report-2017-2018-1221.pdf
 - https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/our_work/DOE/humanitarian_emergencies/transiti_on-recovery/drr/iom-strategic-work-plan-on-drr-2017-2020.pdf
 - Joint publication IOM- UN Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (OHRLLS): A Snapshot of Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (to be published by 15 February 2019)
 - A Toolbox: Planning Relocations to Protect People from Disasters and Environmental Change: <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/toolbox-planning-relocations-protect-people-disasters-and-environmental-change>
 - Assessing the Climate Change Environmental Degradation and Migration Nexus in South Asia:
https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/environmental_degradation_nexus_in_south_asia.pdf
- b. Does your organization manage any website dedicated exclusively to SIDS?

N/A

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.

N/A

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

N/A

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

ANNEX 1

1. Financing

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

Priorities identified in the Samoa Pathway	Investments (USD)	Budget Allocation	FY/ Cycle/ Period	UN system specify SAMOA Pathway Paragraph
Sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth			2017	Para.25
Climate Change			2015 - 2017	Para. 25 Para. 114 (b) Para. 117 (c)
Health and NCDs			2017	Para. 75 (b)
Gender equality				
Social development				
Biodiversity				
Means of implementation				
Etc.				
Total				

2. 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/>

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					
Migration, environment and climate change: evidence for policy (MECLEP)	-Climate Change, -Sustained and Sustainable, Inclusive and Sustainable, Inclusive and Equitable Economic Growth with Decent Work for All	1.5, 11.5, 13.1	Haiti, Papua New Guinea, Mauritius and Dominican Republic	-Prepare a national assessment report about the correlations between migration, environment and Climate Change - Create a global online information sharing platform (Portal on Migration, Environment and Climate Change), to make information on migration and the environment available to a global audience. - Develop a Training Manual on Migration, Environment and Climate Change.	contribute to the global knowledge base on the relationship between migration and environmental change, including climate change and the formulation of related policy within comprehensive migration management strategies..		1 January 2014 – 31 March 2017
Support to develop a national policy on climate change and	-climate change, - disaster risk reduction	1.5, 11.5, 13.1	Vanuatu				

disaster-induced displacement							
Training for government officials to raise awareness on the linkages between migration, environment and climate change	-climate change	1.5, 11.5, 13.1	The Federate States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands				
Training on the essentials of humanitarian assistance and search and rescue	-climate change, -disaster risk reduction -social development	1.5, 11.5, 13.1	Micronesia and Dominica		Included exercises of disaster simulation and drills for first responders		
Project to build public health emergency preparedness in line with the organization's Health,	- disaster risk reduction - Health and NCDs	1.5, 11.5, 13.1	The Federal States of Micronesia and Papua New Guinea				

Border and Mobility Management Framework (HBMM)							
Technical assessments of damages caused to houses and public infrastructure following Typhoon Maysak in 2015.	- climate change	1.5, 11.5, 13.1	The Federate States of Micronesia		The assessment findings informed recovery planning activities carried in 2017.		
Construction of infrastructure and technical trainings	-Social Development - Disaster risk reduction	1.5, 11.5, 13.1	The Federate States of Micronesia, Haiti and Dominica		IOM supported the construction of 422 new houses and provided training for 1,645 workers in the local communities to “build back better” in the likely event of future typhoons. IOM developed a roof repair training curriculum in Haiti to support reconstruction efforts and		

					strengthen resilience. In Dominica, IOM equipped 20 teams with skills and knowledge on hurricane-resilient building techniques and supported the repair of houses, in particular damaged roofs.		
Rehabilitation of community infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - climate change - disaster risk reduction -social development -water and sanitation -food security and nutrition 	1.5, 11.5, 13.1	The Federated States of Micronesia		IOM rehabilitated schools, rainwater harvesting infrastructure and other essential community infrastructure and provided temporary employment opportunities through cash-for-work.		