

# **QUESTIONNAIRE**

## **Implementation of the SAMOA Pathway and the MSI, BPOA for the Sustainable Development of SIDS**

Please note that strict word limits have been established for each question. The Secretariat is unable to consider any information beyond these established word limits. In this regard, you are requested to report only on new, updated or on the *most critical/noteworthy* information. Information conveyed in previous surveys will also not be considered. Previous surveys can be accessed at <https://sidsnetwork.org/> under reports.

### **1. Legal/Policy/Institutional Arrangements for SIDS and/or the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway<sup>1</sup>**

**Does your entity/organization/government have a SIDS Strategy? If not, are there any plans to establish one, including with the appropriate resources for implementation. (1000 words)**

The International Organization for Migration's (IOM) Pacific Strategy 2017–2020 provides a strategic framework for addressing migration challenges in the Pacific and helps guide IOM's response to the needs of migrants, communities affected by migration and governments in the region. This strategy aligns with and is guided by IOM's global Migration Governance Framework. IOM's strategy in the Pacific integrates the UN's unanimously adopted outcome document "SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway", by incorporating the unique vulnerability of SIDS in the context of climate change and focuses on building resilience and establishing partnerships in pursuit of sustainable development in the Pacific. IOM's three strategic priorities for Pacific SIDS are:

- Migrants and communities in the Pacific benefit from migration as a sustainable development and climate change adaptation strategy.
- Displaced persons and affected communities in the Pacific are protected from and resilient to the impact of natural disasters and climate change.
- Migrants in the Pacific enjoy protection from human rights abuses and are able to migrate in a safe, orderly and dignified manner.

In addition, IOM is part of The United Nations Pacific Strategy (UNPS) 2018-2022. The UNPS is a

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<sup>1</sup> This question seeks to examine the extent to which each respondent mainstreamed SIDS and the Samoa Pathway into co-operation frameworks, programmes and activities, national development plans etc, to ensure effective follow-up and implementation at regional and national levels in SIDS.

five year strategic framework that outlines the collective response of the UN system to the development priorities in 14 Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs), namely Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Republic of Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu. The UNPS supports the 14 governments and peoples in the Pacific to advance a localized response to the global 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This response is tailored to each country's national priorities, and responds to the Pacific Leaders' call to the United Nations system to "align its work programmes and operations to support internationally agreed outcomes, including the Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in the Pacific region".

The UNPS embodies a people centred, human rights based approach to development in the Pacific that seeks to "leave no one behind" and to provide an umbrella framework for strategies that embody the UN's commitment to "reach the furthest behind first" by using improved metrics to identify the most vulnerable, innovative practices, and durable partnerships, including with civil society and the private sector, that respond to priorities and reflect the comparative advantage of the UN system. The UNPS 2018-2022 is a multi-country, outcome level, strategic framework that presents a coordinated approach to support the 14 PICTs across the Pacific. The six outcomes address strategic priorities that promote mutual accountability for development results in the Pacific, further Pacific to Pacific cooperation, and enable the targeting of valuable UN resources to areas where they are most needed.

- Outcome 1 Climate Change, Disaster Resilience and Environmental Protection
- Outcome 2 Gender Equality
- Outcome 3 Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Empowerment
- Outcome 4 Equitable Basic Services
- Outcome 5 Governance and Community Engagement
- Outcome 6 Human Rights

[493 words]

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## 2. Financial Arrangements

**Please give an indication of the budget allocated to SIDS SAMOA Pathway programme areas in your government/organization/entity, if applicable, for the period Jan. 2019 to Jan. 2020 or the fiscal cycle that best fits this period. If the priority areas cannot squarely fit this chart, please report as closely as you can.**

Priorities	Investment (USD)	Budget Allocation	FY/ Cycle/ Period	Country / Region
Sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth	\$200,000	\$81,111.98 (YTD)	2019/20	Caribbean
Climate Change		\$ 463,577	2019/20	Pacific
Sustainable Energy				
Disaster Risk Reduction		\$5,257,105	2019/20	Pacific
	\$3,400,000	\$2,100,000	2019/20	Caribbean (Bahamas and Dominica)
Oceans and seas				
Food Security and Nutrition		\$2,727,327	2019/20	Pacific
	\$50,000	\$50,000	2019/20	Caribbean
Water and Sanitation				
Sustainable Transportation				
Sustainable Consumption and Production				
Chemical and Waste management				
Health and NCDs		\$87,413	2019/20	Pacific
	\$875,000	\$875,000	2019/20	Caribbean (Guyana)
Gender equality				
Social development				
Biodiversity				
Means of implementation				
Etc.				
<b>Total</b>				

\*please note that this table reflects only selected IOM activities.

### 3. Implementation of the SAMOA Pathway and Support to SIDS over the remining life of the SAMOA Pathway

Based on the call for action and other priority areas contained in on A/Res/73/4, please provide an indication of your entity's/organization's/government's proposed focus in the

**remaining life of the SAMOA Pathway. What outcomes are you seeking to achieve? (1500 words)**

Pacific

IOM, through the implementation of the programme “Enhancing protection and empowerment of migrants and communities affected by climate change and disasters in the Pacific region”, seeks to protect and empower communities adversely affected by climate change and disasters in the Pacific, focusing specifically on climate change and disaster-related migration, displacement and planned relocation. This will be achieved through three primary objectives. The first objective is that Pacific communities and governments demonstrate strengthened capacity and coordination through a human security-based response to climate change and disaster-related migration, displacement and planned relocation. A key component of this is facilitating the development of a regional rights-based framework on climate change-related displacement, migration and planned relocation. Overall, the outputs under this objective are targeted towards empowering communities and supporting Pacific Governments with information and means of coordination in order to enhance protection of people migrating in relation to climate change, either temporarily or permanently, people at-risk of displacement in the context of disasters, communities facing relocation, and host communities.

The second objective of the programme is to ensure that migrants and communities in the Pacific Island Countries benefit from safe labour migration as a sustainable development and climate change adaptation strategy. Outputs under this objective are targeted towards the empowerment of communities affected by climate change through training and skills development activities to increase access to labour mobility schemes, and pre-departure orientation to empower migrants to migrate safely with an understanding of their rights. Outputs under this objective will also increase the capacity of government and non-government stakeholders to promote labour mobility that is safe, regular and inclusive.

The third objective is to contribute to the evidence-base on good practices in responding to climate change and disaster-related migration, displacement and planned relocation with particular focus on the role of the human security framework. The outputs to deliver toward this objective include production of research and learnings that are translated into accessible, sharable documents and disseminated that empowers communities to engage with governments and key stakeholders globally; and deliver on a strategy on mainstreaming rights-based approach and the application of the human security framework to climate and disaster-related migration within the programme.

The direct beneficiaries include potential labour migrants as well as vulnerable community members whose mobility patterns and livelihoods are vulnerable to climate and environmental change. The primary target countries are Tuvalu, Kiribati, and Republic of the Marshall Islands which, as atoll-states, are particularly vulnerable to climate change, and Vanuatu and Fiji where respective governments have expressed commitment to participating in the project and are of

regional importance as potential receiving countries for people migrating in the context of climate change within the region, as well as being vulnerable to the impacts of climate change themselves and experiencing both internal and international migration. Particular activities will target the atoll-states of Tuvalu, Kiribati and Republic of the Marshall Islands focused on operationalizing national labour mobility policies and plans and increasing access to labour mobility in order to contribute to safe labour migration. The programme is being delivered through a partnership between the UN Agencies of IOM, ILO, OHCHR, and ESCAP. Platform on Disaster Displacement and Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat will be non-UN implementing partners.

## Caribbean

In the Caribbean, IOM is coordinating with regional and international organizations the preparation and implementation of a Caribbean Plan of Action on human mobility in contexts of migration and climate change, which looks at different avenues to address the migration, environment and climate change nexus in line with the recommendations of the Task Force on Displacement under the WIM.

IOM partners with local government to establish sustainable livelihood actions within vulnerable receptor communities in response to increased numbers of Venezuelan migrants. These actions address food security through the establishment of small community farms; increase opportunities for economic growth within communities and strengthen community structures for sustainability.

IOM continues to support Governments in recognizing the roles migrants and diaspora communities play in contributing to development in their home countries. IOM has been working with Governments to harness skills within the diaspora and to identify opportunities for more meaningful engagement towards social and economic development in the Caribbean. IOM is also supporting the development of policies and virtual platforms to facilitate exchange and strengthen the relationships with Governments and their diaspora.

IOM works in Guyana to provide HIV/AIDS testing and SRH education and counselling to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS in the mining and logging sectors in the country's hinterland regions. We are also working on testing for and preventing the spread of malaria through educational activities and the distribution of mosquito nets.

[760 words]

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**What specific actions, if any will your entity/organization/government take to address any of the gaps and challenges identified in the political outcome (paras 15 ~29), section on “Call for**

## Action” in the document A/RES/74/3<sup>2</sup>? (1500 words)

### Global

IOM organized a *Ministerial High-Level Breakfast on Migration and Climate Change – a Focus on Small Island Developing States*, organized with the Permanent Missions of Portugal and Fiji, in the margins of the 2019 UN General Assembly and the 2019 UN Climate Summit in New York. The event brought together several ministers from Pacific SIDS and senior representatives of the UN system in the Pacific. The event represented an opportunity to highlight IOM’s policy priorities on migration and climate change in the Pacific and foster exchanges on the topic amongst relevant stakeholders.

### Pacific

In the North Pacific, IOM interventions have focused on the recognition of women as powerful agents of change and the importance of gender equality and women’s empowerment (para 15), as well as disaster risk reduction as key to advancing sustainable development and resilient societies (para 26). For example, IOM has conducted research to better understand the effects of natural disasters on the health and safety of women and girls in the Federated States of Micronesia, and continues to use the findings in disaster risk reduction, preparedness, response and reconstruction activities. In the Republic of the Marshall Islands, significant work has been done through the Cookhouse Confidential to understand the menstrual health needs of women and girls during disasters and times of peace, and develop targeted interventions.

### Caribbean

IOM and ECLAC are cooperating on a study which seeks to address gender dimensions of disaster displacement and environmental migration to promote the protection of women and girls. IOM is also working to promote a stronger integration of mobility issues in disaster risk management strategies and interventions of Caribbean countries including through tailored capacity development and policymaking interventions. From a climate change adaptation perspective, IOM is working to support Caribbean countries with adequate information on experiences and best practices on planned relocations, which are increasingly being discussed as a last resort option for vulnerable communities among SIDS.

[316 words]

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<sup>2</sup> The document can be accessed at <https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/74/3>

**Data and statistics remain a significant challenge for SIDS. It hinders the ability of SIDS to report on key international commitments. Most SIDS are currently able to report on less than 50% of the SDG indicators. Please give an indication of any proposed targeted action at national or sub regional levels, to address this area in SIDS (1000 words)**

#### Global

IOM developed a joint publication with the United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and the Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLS), entitled *Climate Change and Migration in Vulnerable Countries - A snapshot of least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States*. This publication sought to bring visibility at the political level to the specific challenges faced by Pacific SIDS among others, by analysing existing knowledge and data and provide recommendations on potential ways forward. [https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/climate\\_change\\_and\\_migration\\_in\\_vulnerable\\_countries.pdf](https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/climate_change_and_migration_in_vulnerable_countries.pdf)

#### Pacific

IOM's *Migration Profile in Fiji-Building the capacity for evidence-based policy* project is intended to contribute to good migration governance in Fiji. This will be achieved by promoting evidence-based migration policy and contributing to the mainstreaming of migration throughout government policy in all relevant, complementary areas with the development of a "migration profile" for the Republic of Fiji. The project seeks to achieve the outcome: The Government of Fiji utilizes reliable and comprehensive migration data to inform policies and programmes to better manage migration. This outcome will be achieved through four outputs:

- Government coordination mechanism for migration profiling is established.
- Relevant stakeholders on migration have access to standardized tools and methodology for migration data collection and reporting is available.
- Migration profile is developed and available to all government agencies and other relevant stakeholders.
- Relevant stakeholders have the skills, tools and knowledge to collect, analyse and report on migration data, and develop related policy.

[239 words]

#### **4. Financing for Sustainable Development in SIDS**

**Access to low cost development financing is a longstanding concern and priority for SIDS. Please indicate any plans or approaches which your entity/organization/government may have to support or enhance SIDS access to concessional finance, including the broadening partnerships, to address capacity constraints and enhance SIDS ability to mobilise, manage and**

**spend financial resources from a wider array of sources (1500 words).**

N/A

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**Please elaborate on any specific plans or programmes at national and or sub regional levels to support SIDS to explore approaches and financial instruments that can help SIDS maximise resources for sustainable development from a broader array of resources, in particular through innovative financial instruments such as green bonds, blue bonds, and blending arrangements (1500 words).**

N/A

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## **5. Climate Change and Disaster Risk Resilience**

**Please elaborate on any specific or planned programmes which your entity/organization/government intends to engage to support SIDS to build climate resilience, including building back better in the aftermath of disasters? (1000 words)**

Pacific

IOM supports a Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP) through a Technical Working Group on Human Mobility (migration, displacement and relocation) in the context of increasing climate and disaster risk.

The inaugural Pacific Resilience Meeting (PRM) in May 2019 held a dedicated session on disaster-induced displacement. The PRM's outcome statement called for all partners to address issues of climate-driven and disaster-induced displacement and planned relocation. It also called for the establishment of a Technical Working Group (TWG) on climate and disaster-induced displacement under the umbrella of the PRP.

The TWG will help strengthen regional collaboration, promote best practices and the exchange of lessons learned in terms of human mobility linked to the effects of climate change and disasters. It will:

1. Enhance coordination of initiatives and voluntary actions related to displacement and planned relocation.
2. Serve as a 'Regional Expert Platform' for networking and representation with the capacity to support governments and partners.

3. Promote and strengthen efforts at the regional and national levels to address climate change and disaster driven displacement and planned relocation.
4. Map ongoing related policies, programmes and initiatives in the Pacific.
5. Establish clear messages on related terminology contextualised for the Pacific.
6. Draft a common position paper for Pacific governments and partners to advocate effectively at the regional and global level.
7. Develop technical guidance for national and regional policy consideration in addressing human mobility, climate and disaster-induced displacement and planned relocation.
8. Document pertinent case studies – such as the volcanic eruption on Ambae, Vanuatu – for national and regional policy consideration.

IOM is also implementing the regional project *Understanding and enhancing preparedness and response to risks of disaster displacement in the Pacific*. Its objective is to reduce the risk and impact of disaster displacement on persons at risk of being displaced in Pacific SIDS, so that targeted populations would not be displaced at all, less affected or better assisted and protected when compelled to move. Specifically, it will: a) Promote the value of data, analysis and research on the risk of disaster displacement, its potential impact, and suitability of responses in Pacific island states, including for urban areas. b) Strengthen the systems and capacity of regional, national and local actors to plan for, prevent and respond to disaster displacement. The project will meet these objectives by generating data, analysis and research assessing the risk of disaster displacement, its potential impact and suitability of responses, including for urban areas in the Asia-Pacific region. Building on this knowledge, it will help adapt and develop policy and response frameworks and tools and enhance capacity for early warning, evacuation and contingency planning. It will also provide support to develop and apply operational tools to prepare for and respond to disaster displacement.

Additionally, IOM's *RESILIENCE* program in the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of Marshall Islands will develop the capacity of government counterparts in disaster preparedness and management. Following Typhoon Wutip in the FSM, reconstruction of private homes and public infrastructure will take place utilizing resilient construction techniques and safety standards, such as 'build back better'. The *Palau Emergency Preparedness and Enhanced Resilience* program is improving emergency evacuation shelters to ensure community members have a safe place to seek refuge during hazardous events while simultaneously reducing injury and the loss of life. The *Inclusive Mitigation and Preparedness in Action (IMPACT)* programs in FSM and RMI will empower communities to implement locally prioritized and owned small-scale mitigation interventions, including enhancing shelters, water security or food security.

In Vanuatu, IOM's *Building Capacity to Address Climate Change and Disaster-Induced Displacement Phase* project helps the Government of Vanuatu implement the recommendations and strategic plans outlined in its Displacement Policy. The project supports improved protection

of displaced people and provides durable solutions to displacement in Vanuatu through two outcomes, a) the Government of Vanuatu better responds to and addresses displacement through implementation of the Displacement Policy, and b) government and non-government partners' mainstream displacement and migration considerations into their policies and operational plans.

## Caribbean

IOM is supporting the development and implementation of a specific *Caribbean Plan of Action on Human Mobility in Contexts of Disasters and Climate Change*. This plan of action includes measures to build Caribbean climate resilience and response in three key areas: preventing forced migration through climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction; addressing the needs of environmental migrants and displaced persons; and maximising the positive impact of migration for climate resilience. IOM is also preparing a study on planned relocation practices in the region, which will help Caribbean countries in designing adequate processes as a last resort option for climate vulnerable communities. IOM has also implemented disaster response and recovery initiatives in countries affected by natural hazards, including in particular Dominica and the Bahamas.

IOM is assisting governments in the Caribbean in the area of DRR by preparing for hurricanes and other natural disasters. Ongoing efforts in the Bahamas and Dominica, among other countries, are aimed at developing policies and plans on the mobility aspects of crises and preparing and improving the infrastructure and the management capacity of local temporary shelters. IOM is also working with governments to develop studies and data on how recent disasters have contributed to human mobility in the Caribbean. In Dominica for example, IOM conducted exit surveys with people leaving after Hurricane Maria to understand their intentions about migration and whether they intended to send remittances back to Dominica, amongst other questions.

IOM has been working at the regional level to consolidate a Regional Consultative Process on migration for the Caribbean. The intergovernmental process, known as the Caribbean Migration Consultations, or CMC, has established a number of Specialized Thematic Networks including on disaster risk reduction. This group will:

- 1) Deepen knowledge and understanding of regional displacement trends and overall human mobility dynamics related to disasters and the adverse effects of climate change;
- 2) Identify policy, normative and operational challenges and gaps related to disasters and displacement in the Caribbean;
- 3) Develop concrete, practical, policy and programmatic guidance to enhance the region's preparedness and response capacity.

[999 words]