

# **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 UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) is the UN focal point for disaster risk reduction (DRR) and oversees the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. The Sendai Framework recognizes SIDS particular vulnerabilities to disasters, which can impede or delay their progress towards attainment of the 2030 Agenda, the critical need to build their resilience, and the importance of providing them with particular support in the area of DRR (para 42). While UNDRR does not have a standalone SIDS strategy per se, the support provided by UNDRR to SIDS, LDCs and LLDCs through its Regional Offices in implementing the Sendai Framework is critical for the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway. Key activities of UNDRR towards this aim include supporting the development of national and local disaster risk reduction strategies (the implementation of Sendai Framework Target E, in coherence with National Adaptation Plans and strategies for sustainable development, and development of disaster risk profiles.

The centrality of DRR to advancing sustainable development and resilient societies is further recognized in the political declaration of the high-level mid-term review of the SAMOA Pathway, as are the severe repercussions of disasters for SIDS. The declaration calls for strengthened cooperation, capacity and investment in disaster risk management, as well as a strengthened monitoring system for the SAMOA Pathway. The Sendai Framework Monitor, which monitors the progress and achievements in implementing the global targets of the Sendai Framework, is recognized as having synergies with the monitoring of the SAMOA Pathway.

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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.

## 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.

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

Priorities	Investment (USD)	Budget Allocation	FY/ Cycle/ Period
Sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth			
Climate Change			
Sustainable Energy			
Disaster Risk Reduction <sup>2</sup>			
Oceans and seas			
Food Security and Nutrition			
Water and Sanitation			
Sustainable Transportation			
Sustainable Consumption and Production			
Chemical and Waste management			
Health and NCDs			
Gender equality			
Social development			
Biodiversity			
Means of implementation			
Etc.			
<b>Total</b>			

<sup>2</sup> this investment is also instrumental for climate change adaptation and sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth, as informs national and international investments. It equally supports investments on Food Security and Nutrition , allowing for proper contingency planning.

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

Based on the call for action and other priority areas contained in on A/Res/74/3, 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)**

**Current word count: 285**

UNDRR will work towards an acceleration of Governments' efforts in achieving and reporting on Target E so to increase the number of countries with national and local DRR strategies in place and reported into the Sendai Framework Monitor (SFM) by the end of 2020. UNDRR will continue supporting SIDS in ensuring coherence in reaching Target e by the end of 2020, specifically through the integration and alignment of National and Local Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies with National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), as well as looking at relevant components of the Nationally Determined Contributions, National Development Plan, and Integrated National Financing Frameworks.

Regarding the disaster-related financing environment, UNDRR will continue to advocate for public and private disaster risk reduction financing, including through the ARISE Network, described in further detail below. Progress on the Sendai Framework Target F, "Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of the present Framework by 2030," is critical in supporting this aim.

Towards the monitoring of the SAMOA Pathway, UNDRR will continue to build the capacity of SIDS National Disaster Management Agencies to report through the Sendai Framework Monitor, recognized in A/RES/74/3 and contributing towards the harmonized approach to monitoring the SAMOA Pathway. This will include both in-person support to NSOs, as well as innovative modes of training such as the E-Learning course on the Sendai Framework Monitor, further described below. In all regions, UNDRR will scale up action in targeting SIDS for the conduction of tailored trainings and peer learning exchanges to address the particular challenges they face for the collection and sharing of disaster and climate risk data in support of effective joint monitoring of progress across the Sendai Framework, the SDGs and the Paris Agreement.

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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>3</sup>? (1500 words)

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**\*For specific UNDRR initiatives related to the below text, please see the section on “climate and disaster risk resilience” within this questionnaire.\***

At the international, regional, national and local levels, UNDRR will continue to promote policy coherence in the implementation of the Sendai Framework, 2030 Agenda, and Paris Agreement, including through the aforementioned implementation of Sendia Framework Target E, scaling up the successes of the Resilient Cities Campaign in facilitating local disaster risk self-assessments and developing local DRR strategies and plans.

For information related to the call in paragraph 28 for improved data collection and statistical analysis to better plan, monitor and evaluate the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway, 2030 Agenda, and Sendai Framework, reiterated in paragraph 30j, please see the dedicated section on data and statistic below.

With regards to the disaster-related funding environment (paragraphs 20, 30f, and 30n) UNDRR will continue to advocate for funding to reduce existing risk, prevent the creation of new risk, and build resilience. Towards this aim, it is critical that disaster risk reduction is integrated into development financing, including integrated national financing frameworks, in a way that fosters coherence between the 2030 Agenda, Paris Agreement, and the Sendai Framework. UNDRR will continue to work through the ARISE Network, the Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies, to mobilize private investment.

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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)

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UNDRR is engaged in various capacity building activities to build the ability of Member States, including SIDS, to report into the Sendai Framework Monitor, which monitors progress towards the seven targets of the Sendai Framework and shares indicators with Sustainable Development Goals

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

1, 11, and 13. This joint monitoring system reduces the reporting burden between the two systems, contributing towards SDG targets 1.5, 11.5, 11.b, and 13.1. As recognized in the political declaration of the high-level mid-term review of the SAMOA Pathway, data from the Sendai Framework Monitor is relevant for the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway. Across all regions, UNDRR will pursue advocacy and support to Governments in collecting disaster and climate risk data and in developing disaster loss databases.

Towards this aim the UNDRR has created an E-Learning course on the Sendai Framework Monitor, now available in three of the official UN languages, which has enabled participants to complement national training workshops and learn the system independently, thereby reducing training costs. To further develop the system, UNDRR has partnered with ESCAP to combine it with the proposed training curriculum of the Disaster-Related Statistics Framework for Asia and the Pacific. This will ensure the close participation of NSOs in the reporting of Sendai and the increased quality of data reported. Additionally, UNDRR has provided national training on the use of SFM and development of disaster loss databases to several countries in the Pacific region including Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Tonga. Other initiatives of UNDRR towards this aim include working with CDEMA to ensure harmonized reporting and monitoring of progress on the Sendai Framework through CDEMA's monitoring system.

#### **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)**.

**Current Word Count: 148**

In Africa, UNDRR will pursue support to Guinea Bissau and São Tomé and Príncipe to join and benefit from the African Union's African Risk Capacity insurance pools. Both countries have ratified the agreement, and UNDRR will support Ministries in both countries to develop a system to match incoming donor financing with national priorities and needs based on a risk-sensitive budget review undertaken.<sup>4</sup>

UNDRR's ARISE Network will promote and implement public private collaboration through its national and sub-regional networks. This includes the development of tools and guidance, including

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<sup>4</sup> <https://www.undrr.org/publication/sao-tome-and-principe-risk-sensitive-budget-review>

on SMEs and the integration of disaster risk reduction into financing strategies and financial investment.

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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)**.

**Current Word Count: 152**

UNDRR will continue to engage in efforts to understand trends in development cooperation to build resilience across sectors, including counting flows captured by the Creditor Reporting Systems (CRS) for ODA commitments of DAC OECD as well as monitoring through the use of a DRR policy marker.

In the Caribbean, UNDRR supported the CARICOM countries in launching the regional CARICHAM (CARICOM Chambers of Commerce) structure, that identified DRR as one of the 4 priority areas. UNDRR will continue supporting CARICHAM in cooperating with the Regional ARISE Network and country-level ARISE networks that were launched in Dominica, Barbados, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Saint Lucia, British Virgin Islands and Trinidad & Tobago, with the support of UNDRR. UNDRR has also facilitated South-South cooperation between Singapore and the Caribbean countries, involving the Caribbean Ministries of Planning and Finance, Caribbean Chambers of Commerce (CARICHAM) and the ARISE Network in an all-of-society approach to multi-sectoral disaster risk financing.

## **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)**

**Current word count: 600**

As stated throughout, UNDRR will support the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, including the prevention of the creation of new risk, reduction of existing risk, and preparation to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction, and to promote coherence with other international agreements including the SAMOA Pathway, 2030 Agenda, Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and Paris Agreement

As articulated in the Sendai Framework, national and local DRR strategies and plans will be aimed at preventing the creation of risk, reducing existing risk, and strengthening of economic, social, health and environmental resilience. UNDRR's Target E strategy prioritizes 19 SIDS and LDCs across regions to benefit from UNDRR's technical support and the mobilization of UNRCs, UNCTs and core in-country stakeholders' expertise to develop national DRR strategies over 2020. Additionally, in the Americas and Caribbean, UNDRR is closely cooperating with the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) to define methodologies to achieve Target E, including through the development and piloting of Country Work Programs for Comprehensive Disaster Management that promote coherence between DRR, climate change adaptation, and sustainable development. In the Pacific, UNDRR will continue to provide support to SIDS in implementing the "Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific: An Integrated Approach to Address Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management," including Joint National Action Plans (JNAPs) that integrate disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation at the national level.

UNDRR will continue to promote opportunities to share good practices and lessons learned on DRR, for example following-up on the Intra-African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) Forum convened in the margins of the 2019 Global Platform for DRR and fostering cross-regional cooperation.

The Making cities Resilient Campaign covers over 4,300 cities and local governments, including many from SIDS. The Campaign successor to be launched in late 2020 will focus on facilitating implementation support to cities and local governments, focused on reduction of disaster and climate risks from 2020-2030.

In the Pacific, UNDRR will pursue its active engagement in the Pacific Resilience Partnership, a multi-stakeholder mechanism mandated by Pacific Leaders to support the implementation of the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific, which is aligned with the principles and ambitions of the SAMO Pathway. UNDRR will also follow-up on the implementation of the outcomes of the inaugural Pacific Resilience Meeting that they co-organized in May 2019, that brought together the disaster, climate and humanitarian practitioner communities of the Pacific for the first time seeking to build genuine and durable partnership in achieving risk-informed development.

In Africa and the Americas and Caribbean regions, UNDRR has strengthened its role in the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS). In 2018 UNDRR initiated, together with the World Bank and WMO, the CREWS Caribbean project and was fully recognized as an integral implementing partner for CREWS in 2019. UNDRR focuses in particular on the access of people, including the most vulnerable ones, to EWS, as well as on the 4-pillar EWS approach in connecting the actors for a seamless EWS and Impact-based Forecasting system. UNDRR will continue to support the development and implementation of impact-based early warning systems for early action and

transboundary risk management in these two regions through CREWS-related funding.

The UNDRR Stakeholder Engagement Mechanism will mobilize and support stakeholder action and public private collaboration in support of the implementation of coherence, comprehensive DRR strategies and activities on the ground.