

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 Pathway¹

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 United Nations Population Fund serves small island developing states in the Caribbean, Pacific and Atlantic, Indian Ocean and South China Sea regions through sub-regional offices and regional offices (particularly the AIS region). In order to support the development priorities of SIDS as they relate to population data, health, including reproductive health, empowerment of young people, women and girls, gender equality and humanitarian response, UNFPA implements respective sub-regional multi-country programmes. The Pacific sub-regional programme (2018-2022) covers fourteen countries. The Caribbean sub-regional programme (2017-2021) addresses the development needs of twenty-one countries.

In addition to regional institutional partners such as the Pacific Community (SPC), Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Commission, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), UNFPA has collaborated with private sector and civil society partners at the national and regional levels.

2. Financial Arrangements

¹ 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.

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
Sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth		75,228*	2019
Climate Change			
Sustainable Energy			
Disaster Risk Reduction		626,136*	2019
Oceans and seas			
Food Security and Nutrition			
Water and Sanitation			
Sustainable Transportation			
Sustainable Consumption and Production			
Chemical and Waste management			
Health and NCDs		2,104,732 ⁺	2019
Gender equality		364,879 ⁺	2019
Social development			
Biodiversity			
Means of implementation		643,216 ⁺	2019
Etc.			
Total		--	--

*Caribbean sub-regional programme

⁺ Summation of Caribbean and Pacific sub-regional programmes

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/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)**

Across SIDS, UNFPA's interventions focus on three main outcomes namely, (a) strengthen universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights; (b) prevention of adolescent pregnancy and sexual violence; and (c) integration of population dynamics into policies and programmes.

In order to achieve these outcomes, a range of interventions which account for national circumstances are employed based on the objectives. With respect to the area of health, in particular sexual and reproductive health, interventions aim to support evidence-based advocacy for countries to deliver quality care; policy dialogue and technical assistance to enhance the capacity of health institutions to increase investments and operationalize quality care related policies with the required accountability mechanisms; and to integrate the minimum initial service package (MISP) in national and regional disaster preparedness.

In order to support governments to ensure that young people can reach their full potential, UNFPA provides policy advice and technical support to establish participatory advocacy platforms for the integration of needs of young people in policies and programmes; and to strengthen institutions to implement regional programmes such as the CARICOM Integrated Framework to reduce adolescent pregnancy.

As they relate to gender equality and women's empowerment, interventions focus on (a) strengthening the capacity of multiple sectors to advocate for reproductive rights and protection for the most vulnerable population, including women and girls; (b) promoting gender transformative approaches through engagement of men and boys; and (c) advocating for improvement and implementation of gender sensitive legislation and policies.

In the area of population dynamics, interventions focus on advocacy, policy dialogue and technical support, focusing on the generation, analysis, dissemination and use of data for decision making and for preparation of the 2020 census round; accessibility of data on demographic disparities and socioeconomic inequities that affect women and adolescents, including in disaster prone areas; and finally, analysis of the demographic transition trends in the region to support empowerment of youth and girls to pave the way to the demographic dividend.

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/74/3²? **(1500 words)**

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

Data and evidence-based advocacy, both drive commitments to zero gender-based violence through the integration of Gender Equality Reproductive Rights into national policies on gender, reproductive health, youth and population. UNFPA has also supported governments to strengthen legal and protection systems for the implementation of laws, policies and programmes to prevent sexual violence against women and girls, including in humanitarian settings.

UNFPA also supports SIDS to strengthen national capacities to collect and analyse population and development disaggregated data through Demographic Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and Population and Housing Censuses. Support in this area was also provided within the context of commitments made by respective governments to accelerate the implementation of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action.

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**)

Collaboration with other United Nations entities including Economic Commissions; regional entities such as the Caribbean Community, the Pacific Community; and international development partners has enabled UNFPA to support statistical offices to generate high quality data for tracking progress towards both global and national targets, and to inform the formulating evidence based and effective policies and programs to improve lives of all. Key actions and deliverables include the launch of the Kiribati Social Development Indicator Survey and support utilization of findings to inform policy and programming related to ICPD, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the S.A.M.O.A. Pathway. UNFPA will also finalize the Samoa, Tonga and Tuvalu Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys. Further, workshops supported by UNFPA on the 2020 round of the Housing and Population resulted in south-south cooperation between national statistical offices in Belize and Haiti.

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**).

In the Pacific region, UNFPA is working to put in place mechanisms to improve disbursement of funds and also working through the UN RC to secure New Zealand funds for programmes

in the Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands and the Solomon Islands for 2020 to 2022.

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**).

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**)

An MoU was signed between UNFPA and Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) on September 3, 2019 to support national and regional disaster preparedness, response and recovery given the high vulnerability of the Caribbean to the effect of climate change. Before an emergency, UNFPA interventions places emphasis on building resilience of health systems in order to lessen the impacts of disasters on the development trajectories of SIDS.

However, following national disasters, UNFPA's humanitarian interventions are targeted at life-saving emergency SRH and GBV prevention and mitigation interventions to the affected countries, including emergency reproductive health kits and dignity kits; technical support for the development of Referral Pathways for victims of gender-based violence to access essential services. UNFPA also supports capacity building of multi-sectoral partners from health, shelter management, security and community-based organizations to integrate SRH and GBV in national response plans; the deployment of humanitarian experts who specialise in GBV and SRH.

Finally, coordination and communication capacity building are provided through the use of information, education and communication (IEC) materials in response to lifesaving sexual and reproductive health needs of women and girls and provide comprehensive survivor-centered and multi-sectoral care for GBV survivors.

UNFPA will continue to support Member States as they develop policies geared towards implementing the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) which consists of a series of crucial actions required and products to respond to reproductive health needs at the onset of every humanitarian crisis, is mainstreamed into national and sub-regional disaster risk

management plans.