

## QUESTIONNAIRE

### **Implementation of the SAMOA Pathway and the MSI of the 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 or updated information. Information conveyed in previous surveys will not be considered. Previous surveys can be accessed at <https://sidsnetwork.org/> and <https://sdgs.un.org/topics/small-island-developing-states> under reports.

#### **PART A**

#### **VULNERABILITY REDUCTION IN SIDS**

##### **1. Enhanced Support for a Resilient Post-COVID-19 Recovery in SIDS**

Vulnerability is one of the most crucial challenges faced by SIDS. Briefly elaborate on any ex-ante interventions or proactive/preventive strategies that have been or are being implemented at national and/or sub-regional levels that aim specifically at reducing exposure to external shocks and improving resilience in SIDS. Please include information on any financial resources expended in this regard, if available **(750 words)**.

Faced with the widespread economic repercussions of the pandemic, all governments in the Eastern Caribbean sub-region have turned to social protection to support people, through existing programmes or ones introduced in the wake of COVID-19. In this context, the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), in partnership with the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN WOMEN) implemented a Joint Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Fund's Joint Programme (JP) titled: 'Enhancing Resilience and Acceleration of the SDGs in the Eastern Caribbean: Universal adaptive social protection modelled at the community, national, and sub-regional levels.' The joint programme was directly implemented in Barbados and Saint Lucia with a regional outreach through South-South cooperation, knowledge exchange and policy advocacy. In Barbados, it assists with use of the Core Diagnostic Instrument (CODI) to assess the performance of the country's social protection system and to design new strategies for adaptive social protection considerations. In Saint Lucia, the programme seeks to review associated legislation and policies, review the national social protection plans, and to pilot a shock-responsive social protection interventions. The

overall budget of the 2-year joint programme (2020 – 2021) is USD \$4,859,63322, with the Joint SDG Fund providing \$3,000,000 and \$1,859,634 contributed by the five participating UN organisations.

## **2. Enhanced and Tailored Development Cooperation for SIDS**

The COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated the urgent need to ensure that responses to vulnerability must be at the heart of international policy aimed at supporting SIDS, and that better tailored development co-operation approaches, calibrated to the specific needs, capacity constraints, and economic challenges facing SIDS, are necessary. Briefly elaborate on any planned or ongoing strategies/approaches to improve and deliver on more tailored development support to SIDS. Please include indications of resource allocations, if available (750 words)

WFP has tailored multi-country strategic plans in place to operationally cover SIDS contexts such as the Caribbean- and the Pacific region. These strategic plans are consulted and agreed with WFP's governing body, the WFP Executive Board, and undergo a defined process combining analysis as well as broad external- and internal consultations, alignment with UN development frameworks and institutional review/clearing by the WFP Executive Director.

In the Caribbean, [WFP's Caribbean Multi-Country Strategic Plan \(MCSP 2022-2026\)](#) which has been adopted in February 2022 guides WFP's operational presence for over 22 countries and territories classified as SIDS, aligned with national development plans, UN development frameworks as well as in support of advancing the SAMOA pathway. It succeeded WFP's [Caribbean interim multi-country strategic plan \(iMCSP\) \(2020-2021\)](#).

Under its MCSP, WFP is providing policy and technical capacities throughout the Caribbean in social protection, disaster risk management, logistics and food security while putting measures in place to enhance the sustainability of preparedness actions and strengthening regional and national capacity to respond to disasters without external assistance. WFP works closely with sub-regional entities including CARICOM, CDEMA and the Organization of the Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) for policy and technical assistance. WFP has been instrumental in advancing the topic of shock-responsive social protection throughout the Caribbean through evidence generation, south-south cooperation, technical assistance, etc.

The WFP [Pacific interim multi-country strategic plan \(iMCSP\) \(2019-2022\)](#) articulates WFP's approach for its engagement in Pacific SIDS (and includes multiple budget

revisions to incorporate WFP's COVID-19 response). The four-year plan is aligned with national priorities and common challenges of Pacific SIDS. In preparation for the next Pacific Strategy, WFP is engaged in common country assessments. WFP is also developing a five-year multi-country strategy plan (MCSP) that will outline WFP's future strategy for engagement with Pacific SIDS. This full MCSP is planned to be presented to WFP's governing body in June 2023.

On the global level, WFP is currently fine tuning its programmatic offering for SIDS given WFP's comparative advantage (such as disaster risk reduction and linkages with financing opportunities).

**PART B**  
**QUANTIFYING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SAMOA PATHWAY:  
TRENDS ANALYSIS OF ISSUE AREAS**

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 74/217, a monitoring and evaluation framework has been developed for the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway. The framework is fully aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Sendai Framework, the Paris Agreement, and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. The Framework is available at **Attachment A** to this questionnaire.

The objective of the Framework is to quantify the progress made in each of the SIDS regions on implementation of the SAMOA Pathway, in the lead up to the preparations for the 4th international conference on SIDS, scheduled for 2024.

Using the data available in the Global SDG Data Portal (<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal>) and, where appropriate, from the UN regional commissions, Member States, custodian agencies and other relevant stakeholders are kindly requested to provide a Thematic Area by Thematic Area status update on the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway, following the monitoring and evaluation Framework referenced above (Attachment A).

**PART C**  
**ASSESSING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SAMOA PATHWAY: ASSESSMENT  
OF POLICY PROGRESS**

The SAMOA Pathway contains a number of action areas that require policy formulation, programmes or projects to be implemented at national, subregional and/or regional levels. These have been identified as part of the monitoring Framework and are available at **Attachment B** to this questionnaire. By highlighting the changes in the national policies, their results and impact, the proposed analysis could further spotlight any progress in key priority areas of the SAMOA Pathway.

Using the framework referenced at Attachment B, Member States, relevant custodian agencies together with the Resident Coordinators/Offices in SIDS, are kindly requested to provide a brief status update for your country/region, under the overall coordination of the UN regional commissions, where appropriate.