



## **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 or updated information. Information conveyed in previous surveys will not be considered. Previous surveys can be accessed at XXXX under reports.**

#### **PART A**

#### **VULNERABILITY REDUCTION AND RESILIENCE BUILDING IN SIDS**

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

Vulnerability reduction and resilience building are critical issues that must be addressed by SIDS. Briefly elaborate on any resilience building interventions or strategies (proactive or preventative) that have been or are being implemented at national or regional levels that aim specifically at improving resilience in SIDS. Please include financial resources expended in this regard, if available **(750 words)**.

FAO's approach to preventing and addressing food crises incorporates immediate humanitarian response alongside medium- to longer-term investments in resilience building and sustainable development to address the systemic causes of poverty and reduce chronic vulnerability and risk. As such, FAO, in its efforts to enhance resilience, explicitly links short term needs to save lives and livelihoods with medium and long-term strategies to tackle root causes of risks and vulnerabilities, "leaving no one behind".

FAO has invested more than USD \$ 10 million in support to Caribbean, Pacific and AIS SIDS, not only for agrifood systems recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic but also for the enhancement of the resilience of these systems to shocks and disasters. During the recovery period, several SIDS faced additional disasters that disrupted agriculture production e.g. the volcanic eruption in Tonga and the double cyclones in Vanuatu. FAO supported these countries, particularly the smallholder farmers and fisherfolk to ensure minimum impact on their livelihoods, food security and nutrition of the affected communities.

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

Improved, tailored development co-operation approaches, calibrated to the specific needs, capacity constraints, and economic challenges facing SIDS are necessary if SIDS are to effectively recover from the COVID Pandemic. Briefly elaborate on any planned or ongoing strategies/approaches to improve and deliver on more tailored development support to SIDS. What are the expected results from these interventions in the targeted countries. Please include indications of resource allocations if available **(850 words)**

Post-COVID-19 recovery for SIDS globally has been exacerbated by climate driven disasters as well as soaring prices. FAO has been a key part of the solution, supporting SIDS as they continue to innovate and transform their agrifood systems. To tackle the impacts of climate change, FAO has been promoting sustainable management and restoration of production ecosystems, including forestry and agroforestry, fisheries and aquaculture, livestock, and crop production systems. Further FAO has supported countries to diversify food sources by promoting local value chains and reducing dependence on food imports as well as improving access to markets. FAO's flagship Hand in Hand and One Country One Priority Product initiatives continue to support countries to garner investment in the agriculture sector and promote efficient food production and build value chains.

To accelerate agrifood systems transformation in SIDS, FAO has also offered technical expertise to help develop analytical reports and evidence-based policy briefs and facilitated multisectoral planning and dialogues; supported capacity development of vulnerable groups including youth and women and fostered knowledge sharing among SIDS. An example of this is the SIDS Solutions Forum and the SIDS Solutions Platform launched in the Pacific. The platform is a process-, which includes the SIDS Solutions Forum- for sharing knowledge, bringing together stakeholders from the Pacific SIDS and those from other parts of the world to share solutions, good practices, and lessons learned in the areas of agriculture, food security, and rural development.

### **PART B**

#### **IDENTIFYING POLICY PRORITIES IN SIDS FOR THE NEW AGENDA**

**The SAMOA Pathway contains a number of action areas which require policy formulation, programmes or projects to implemented at national, sub regional and/or regional levels. While SIDS have made a fair amount of progress with actioning these over the last decade, a number of gaps remain. As the international community prepares for the 4<sup>th</sup> International Conference on SIDS, what are the key priority policies, programes and projects that are needed to further advance the SIDS development agenda and why? (750 words)**

In order to push ahead the agenda to transform SIDS' agrifood systems to be more resilient, sustainable and inclusive there several additional priorities that FAO would propose for

consideration in the new SIDS work programme. These include: (a) promoting sustainable management and production practices in all agrifood systems (b) enhancing the availability and reliability of data and information on food security and nutrition and agriculture production and consumption and using same to inform policies (c) strengthening capacities of all stakeholders particularly women and youth so that they are able to participate fully in agribusinesses (d) fostering the exchange of information, lessons, skills and technology among SIDS to enhance the performance of the agrifood systems and (e) increasing financial support to SIDS' to address among others non-communicable diseases, climate change, reliance on food imports, limited digitalization of agrifood systems and short value chains.