

RESPONSE to the QUESTIONNAIRE (JAPAN)

Implementation of the SAMOA Pathway for the Sustainable Development of SIDS

Please note that strict word limits have been established for each question. In this regard, you are requested to report only on new or updated information. 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. (500 words)

Japan has regional strategies for the Pacific, the Caribbean and the African region respectively.

2. Financial Arrangements

Please give an indication of the budget allocated to the SAMOA Pathway programme areas in your government/organization/entity, if applicable, for the period Jan. - Dec. 2021 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.

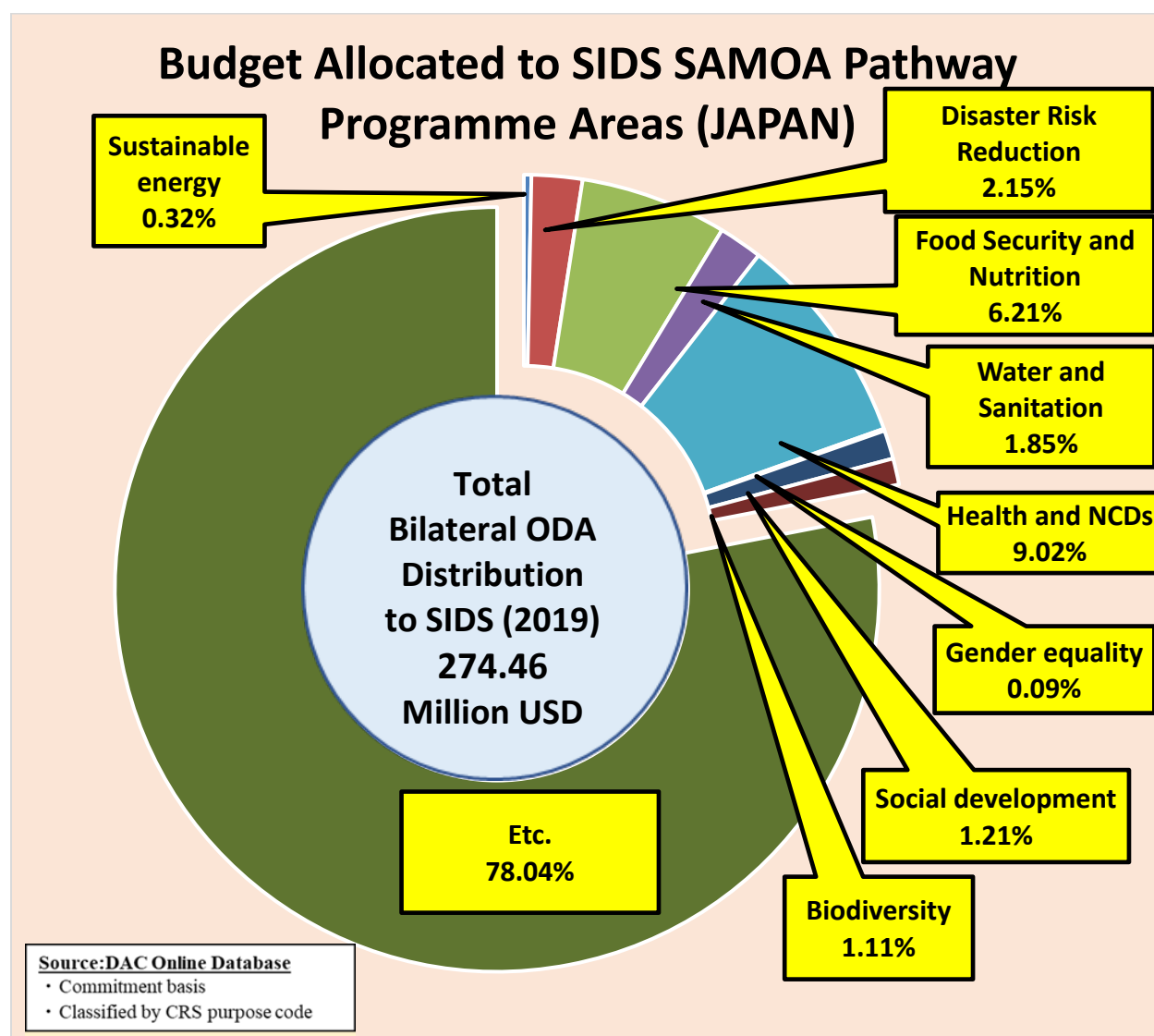
(1) Japan will provide information on its annual financial allocation of ODA commitments to SIDS SAMOA Pathway programme areas on the basis of DAC CRS data (DAC statistics has no available purpose codes on (1) Sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth, (2) Climate Change, (3) Ocean and seas, (4) Sustainable transportation, (5) Sustainable consumption and production, (6) Chemical and waste management and (7) Means of implementation, thus these areas should be included in "Etc." with all other areas) on a bilateral basis for the period from January to December 2019 as below.

Japan's ODA commitments to SIDS in support of "Gender Equality", which are captured by the policy marker system of DAC statistics, account for 2.92% of total bilateral ODA to SIDS (8.04 million USD), while no activities are captured by the related CRS purpose codes due to incompleteness of the purpose codes for this area. Please be informed that this data on 2019 is the most recent one that we can provide.

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.

(2) In addition, Japan has no available information on its investments on these areas, nor specific amount of allocations for SIDS. However, the total amount of its bilateral ODA to SIDS on 2019 (274.46 million USD) includes contributions of all relevant Ministries and Agencies of Japan.

(3) Apart from the above-mentioned bilateral contributions, as world's third largest contributor to the United Nations, Japan contributed 4.2 billion USD to the UN, the UN Agencies and the International Organizations in 2019 on a disbursement basis, of which 112.02 million USD was allocated to SIDS according to the estimate by OECD.



3. Enhanced Support for a resilient Post COVID 19 Recovery in SIDS.

Overcoming the economic fallout of the pandemic and regaining growth momentum in SIDS will require a robust, practical, tailored and impactful solutions not only to keep SIDS afloat but also for the successful implementation of the SAMOA Pathway, the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda. Please elaborate on any proposed resilience building interventions/programmes for implementation in SIDS that are to be pursued over the remaining period of the SAMOA Pathway. (500 words)

4. Financing for Sustainable Development in SIDS

The road to recovery post-COVID-19 will be challenging for SIDS. They will need new strategies and financial instruments to mobilize adequate resources for recovery and reconstruction. Please elaborate on any proposed/planned programmes that will be delivered to reduce risks and build resilience in SIDS, and/or that alleviate the liquidity and debt vulnerability challenges facing SIDS (500 words)

(1) In response to COVID-19 pandemic, Japan has provided 1,700 billion yen (or 15.4 billion USD) both bilaterally and through international organization to provide support to those developing countries whose health and medical systems are vulnerable. Such supports include the provision of vaccine and medical equipment and the strengthening of infectious disease control and health and medical system.

(2) Specifically for SIDS countries, Japan provided bilateral grant aid of approximately 5 billion yen to 14 Pacific SIDS, 1.2 billion yen to two Asian SIDS (Timor-Leste and Maldives), 6.5 billion yen to 4 African SIDS (Seychelles, Sao Tome and Principe, Comoro and Mauritius) and 1.3 billion yen for 4 Caribbean SIDS (Cuba, Jamaica, Dominican Republic and Haiti).

(3) Furthermore, Japan established an additional COVID-19 crisis Response Emergency Support Loan of approximately 500 billion yen to help maintain and revitalize economic activities in developing countries including 5 SIDS countries, namely 30 billion yen to PNG, 10 billion yen to Fiji, 2.5 billion yen to Solomon Islands, 5 billion yen to Maldives and 30 billion yen to Mauritius.