

QUESTIONNAIRE

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

From 2016 – 2020, New Zealand’s work on SIDS in the international sphere was guided by the SIDS Action Plan. This internal Action Plan was developed to provide the strategic footing for New Zealand’s work with and on behalf of the group of 39 Small Island Developing States (SIDS). It articulated the rationale for our international positioning as an advocate of SIDS. The plan was expected to drive a more strategic approach with more systematic sharing, monitoring, learning and improvement across our many SIDS engagements, to benefit the interests of both New Zealand and SIDS.

New Zealand carried out internal reviews on progress made against the Action Plan in 2017 and 2020. Based off lessons learnt from this first SIDS Action Plan, we will develop a second generation Action Plan to continue to guide effective advocacy for SIDS interests later in 2021. The gap between timeframes for the two action plans is a result of the COVID-19 pandemic: we felt that the uncertainty created by the pandemic for SIDS meant that 2020 was not the right time to be doing medium-term planning of our SIDS work.

New Zealand’s engagement on SIDS is also guided by our International Cooperation for Effective Sustainable Development (ICESD) policy. A core tenet of this policy is that “New Zealand will work with [SIDS] to support their voice and advance their sustainable development interests’.

2. Financial Arrangements

All numbers are presented in NZD for the Financial Year 2020/21 (1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021). To get these figures, we have used our existing thematic mapping, which is a close estimation but imperfect. Mapping of themes, subthemes and thematic markers to priority areas are detailed below in annex I.

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.

Details and limitations are:

- CRS codes are only mapped to one theme/subtheme regardless of whether they are actually applicable to multiple, e.g. a CRS code might validly be listed under both education and youth but has only been listed under education. Due to this, the values for some themes will be lower than actual spend.
- Thematic markers are used to mark cross-cutting areas of focus in the Aid programme. Whether the cross-cutting theme is a principal target of an activity or just a significant target is differentiated. Both are presented here so the UN can decide which they want to consider. These are separate to the themes and therefore can't be used if wanting all of the values to sum to 100%
- The priority areas involve a lot of duplication, e.g. fisheries subtheme is part of oceans and seas, food security and nutrition and sustainable consumption and production. Therefore there is no way to provide an "other" amount as the figures provided do not sum to 100%

| Priorities | | 20/21 (NZ\$M) |
|--|-------------|----------------------|
| Sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth | | 141.15 |
| Climate change | Principal | 17.66 |
| | Significant | 76.27 |
| | Total | 93.93 |
| Sustainable energy | | 14.68 |
| Disaster risk reduction | Principal | 34.96 |
| | Significant | 90.39 |
| | Total | 125.34 |
| Oceans and seas | | 7.54 |
| Food security and nutrition | | 25.46 |
| Water and sanitation | | 11.25 |
| Sustainable transport | | 4.66 |
| Sustainable consumption and production | | 49.29 |
| Chemical and waste management | | 2.55 |
| Health and NCDs | | 51.18 |
| Gender equality | Principal | 7.66 |
| | Significant | 152.95 |
| | Total | 160.61 |
| Social development | | 10.64 |
| Biodiversity | Principal | 3.28 |
| | Significant | 15.04 |
| | Total | 18.32 |
| Means of implementation | | 0.027 |
| Other | | |

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

The new COVID-19 reality presents significant challenges to ensuring stable, prosperous, and resilient futures for SIDS. In the short-term, New Zealand refocused our ODA to the Pacific to respond to the impacts of COVID-19, with a primary focus on:

- health system strengthening and health security, including vaccine procurement and rollout;
- building economic resilience, particularly promoting economic stability and the creation and maintenance of jobs. The sectors that we focused on included support to small and medium-enterprise (SME) lending, tourism recovery, and infrastructure resilience;
- strengthening systems of social inclusion so that the most vulnerable groups in society can receive targeted support.

As Pacific health, economic and social situations stabilize, promoting longer-term resilience will be key to ensuring a sustainable recovery from COVID-19. As outlined in the International Cooperation for Effective Sustainable Development policy, New Zealand will continue to pursue impact through development outcomes that are effective, inclusive, resilience and sustained.

Some specific examples of our support to build resilience in SIDS include:

- New Zealand will provide NZ\$75 million of Official Development Assistance to enable New Zealand to ensure access to safe and effective vaccines for the Pacific and globally at the earliest possible time. New Zealand's support particularly focuses on the Realm of New Zealand (Tokelau, Niue, Cook Islands²) and our Polynesian neighbours (Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu).
- New Zealand has provided significant budget and other economic support to the Pacific, details of which are outlined in the response to the question below.

4. Financing for Sustainable Development in SIDS

New Zealand recognizes the grave fiscal situation caused by impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic across SIDS, especially in our own neighbourhood, the Pacific. In response to this, New Zealand has initiated a number of packages of financial support, which are detailed below.

² While Tokelau, Niue and Cook Islands are not UN member states and therefore do not fall under the auspices of the SAMOA Pathway, given they are all remote island micro-states New Zealand considers that our support to them is also relevant to this survey response.

New Zealand's economic support in 2020

New Zealand's economic support in 2020 comprised \$62 million in budget support for countries in the Pacific that have been impacted by COVID-19. This comprised \$40 million in immediate budget support for a number of Pacific countries disbursed in April and May 2020, with a further \$22 million provided to Cook Islands and Niue in September 2020.

New Zealand's economic support in 2021

New Zealand has recently approved packages of general budget support for Cook Islands (NZ\$20 million), Marshall Islands (NZ\$1.2 million), Niue (NZ\$9.0 million), Tonga (NZ\$8.0 million), and Vanuatu (NZ\$8.5 million), to help alleviate the fiscal pressures these countries are facing. All amounts will be provided as provided as direct budget support.

New Zealand has also launched the Pacific SME Finance Facility to help SMEs respond to the COVID-19 crisis through business advisory services, grants, and concessional loans. The NZ\$6.9 million pilot will operate in seven Pacific island countries (Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, and Tonga) until December 2021.

Annex I: Mapping to PDG thematic insights categorisation

| SAMOA pathway priority | Spreadsheet column | Theme | Subtheme | Thematic marker | Individual CRS code |
|--|---------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth | Economics | Economics | | | |
| Climate change | CC (principal) | | | Climate change mitigation (Principal) Climate change adaption (Principal) Desertification (Principal) | |
| | CC (significant) | | | Climate change mitigation (Significant) Climate change adaption (Significant) Climate change capacity (Yes) Desertification (Significant) | |
| Sustainable energy | Energy | | Energy | | |
| Disaster risk reduction | DRR (CRS) | | Disaster risk reduction | | |
| | DRR (principal) | | | Disaster risk reduction | |

| | | | | (Principal) | |
|--|------------------------|--------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | DRR (significant) | | | Disaster risk reduction (Significant) | |
| Oceans and seas | Oceans/Seas | Oceans & fisheries | | | |
| Food security and nutrition | Food security | | Agriculture Fisheries | | |
| Water and sanitation | Water/Sanitation | | Water & sanitation | | |
| Sustainable transport | Transport | | Transport | | |
| Sustainable consumption and production | Consumption/Production | | Environmental protection & restoration Land & waste management Agriculture Private sector Tourism Fisheries | | 14050 - Waste management / disposal |
| Chemical and waste management | Chemical/Waste | | | | 14050 - Waste management / disposal |
| Health and NCDs | Health | Health | | | |
| Gender equality | Gender (principal) | | | Gender equality (Principal) | |
| | Gender (significant) | | | Gender equality (Significant) | |
| Social development | Social dev | Social inclusion | | | |
| Biodiversity | Biodiversity | | | Biodiversity | |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|----------------------------|--|
| | (principal) | | | (Principal) | |
| | Biodiversity (significant) | | | Biodiversity (Significant) | |
| Means of implementation | | | | | 99820 - Promotion of development awareness (non-se |
| Other | | | | | |