

# **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 Pathway<sup>1</sup>**

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)**

As a direct contribution to Paragraph 61 of the SAMOA Pathway, FAO - together with UNDESA and OHRLLS - developed the Global Action Programme (GAP) on Food Security, and Nutrition in SIDS. With a view to facilitate a comprehensive, multi-sectoral approach to identify and implement priority actions to achieve food security, and improved nutrition, the GAP has three main objectives: (i) enabling environments for food security, and nutrition; (ii) sustainable, resilient and nutrition-sensitive food systems; and (iii) empowered people and communities for improved food security, and nutrition. FAO implements the GAP through its Interregional Initiative (IRI), which builds on FAO's existing projects and programmes, supports coordinated action, facilitates knowledge sharing and exchange of good practices, promotes South-South Cooperation and the development of partnerships within and beyond the United Nations System. Additionally, specific institutional arrangements to support SIDS are defined at country level through FAO's Country Programming Frameworks (CPFs), which reflect priorities identified through a consultative process with national governments.

In September 2019, FAO launched its flagship [Hand-in-Hand Initiative \(HIH\)](#): an evidence-based, country-led and country-owned initiative designed to support national programmes to accelerate inclusive and resilient agri-food systems transformation and promote sustainable rural development. The Initiative strengthens and measures the impact of specific national efforts to eradicate poverty, end hunger and all forms of malnutrition, and reduce inequality within and among nations. HIH prioritizes countries where national capacities and international support are limited, including SIDS. To date, thirty-eight countries - eight of which are SIDS<sup>2</sup> - have joined the initiative during its first 18 months. The Initiative provides access to state-of-the-art data and analytical support, enables evidence-based decision-making, promotes collaboration among diverse development partners, strengthens national ownership of sustainable development processes, and mobilizes means of implementation, including public and private finance and investment. The HIH exploits economies of scale and learnings that arise from creating centres of excellence, including the HIH Geospatial Platform, the Data Lab and the FAO Investment Centre.

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Cabo Verde, Guinea Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, São Tomé and Príncipe, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu.

Through its 2020-2021 Programme of Work and Budget (PWB), FAO has undertaken efforts towards providing more coherent and coordinated support to SIDS. These efforts include the establishment of new more agile and efficient organizational structure - the “one FAO” approach – including an Office of Small Island Developing States (SIDS), Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Landlocked Least Developing Countries (LLDCs), OSL. Furthermore, FAO developed a new Strategic Framework – currently under discussion - to support the 2030 Agenda through more efficient, inclusive and sustainable, agri-food systems that foster better production, better nutrition, a better environment and a better life, leaving no one behind.

## 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.

Priorities	Investment (USD)	Budget Allocation	Financial Years / Period <sup>3</sup>
Sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth	32,509,352		
Climate Change	26,199,255		
Sustainable Energy	226,000		February 2019 – July 2021
Disaster Risk Reduction	6,014,765		
Oceans and Seas	31,000,699		
Food Security and Nutrition	20,178,518		
Water and Sanitation	233,832		January 2021 – December 2021
Sustainable Transportation	n/a		
Sustainable Consumption and Production	5,048,328		
Chemical and Waste management	770,664		
Health and NCDs	191,024		January 2021 – December 2021
Gender Equality	1,139,418		
Social Development	3,689,902		
Biodiversity	7,512,384		
Means of Implementation	6,570,164		

<sup>3</sup> Please refer to the annex as programmes and projects besides those listed in the table cover different periods beyond 2021.

Other	19,839,045		
<b>Total</b>	161,123,350		

### 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)**

The resilience of agri-food systems to shocks and stresses is a priority for FAO. FAO's approach to resilience responds to emergency needs while simultaneously addressing the root causes of vulnerabilities and risks for resilience capacity to prevent, anticipate, absorb, adapt and transform, while also being multi-sectoral in nature and encompassing all aspects of agriculture: crops, livestock, fisheries, aquaculture, forestry and natural resources.

In light of the detrimental effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, FAO established its [COVID-19 Response and Recovery Programme](#) that aims to mitigate the socio-economic impacts of the pandemic, while strengthening the long-term resilience of agri-food systems and livelihoods, moving towards a green recovery and building to transform agri-food systems. In line with the UN approach to "build back better," and in pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals, the Programme focuses on providing direct support when and where it is needed the most, placing SIDS - among others - at the heart of the Programme. Similarly, it leverages the Organization's convening power to enlist and strengthen a broad range of partnerships, including FAO Members, the private sector, civil society, academia and cooperatives.

The Programme consists of seven key priority areas : 1) Global humanitarian response plan<sup>4</sup>; 2) Data for decision-making; 3) Economic inclusion and social protection to reduce poverty; 4) Trade and food safety standards; 5) Boosting smallholder resilience for recovery<sup>5</sup>; 6) Preventing the next zoonotic pandemic; and 7) Food systems transformation.

Limited access to energy in many rural areas is a key challenge affecting capacity to store food for longer periods, which is crucial in an emergency such as COVID-19 pandemic. In this respect, through its [Energy-Smart Food \(ESF\) Programme](#), FAO is supporting countries to expand energy solutions that can increase agro-processing and cold storage technologies that support resilient Post COVID 19 Recovery in SIDS.

FAO has also developed other corporate initiatives in support of its global development goals. For instance, [FAO launched the Green Cities Initiative \(GCI\)](#) to improve the lives of urban dwellers in

<sup>4</sup> Supporting four SIDS (Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti and Papua New Guinea) to collect data; enhance availability of and access to food; guarantee continuity of the food supply chain; and reduce the risk of virus transmission along the food supply chain.

<sup>5</sup> Supporting 17 FAO Member SIDS (Cabo Verde, Cook Islands, Fiji, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Tuvalu) through 13 projects, to safeguard the most vulnerable; promote transformative economic recovery; and strengthen capacities and institutions for resilience.

target cities, increasing their availability and access to products and services provided by green spaces, in view of the challenges presented by the increasing pace of urbanization further exacerbated the COVID-19 pandemic. Recognizing the unique needs and vulnerabilities of SIDS the GCI will develop a specific programme for SIDS.

#### 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**)

Intensified resource mobilization is needed to implement robust, practical, tailored and impactful solutions to support SIDS. The aforementioned **COVID-19 Response and Recovery Programme** has determined operational requirements totalling USD 1.32 billion. As of April 2021, FAO received USD 247 million between confirmed and pledged contributions, representing approximately 19 percent of the target. During the pandemic, an increase in contributions to development-oriented targets has been observed, suggesting a shift towards recovery with a focus on medium- and long-term interventions.

Furthermore, a major component of HIF consists in developing a comprehensive **Programme Investment Plan (PIP)** at country level, built around contributions from a broad range of resource partners. PIPs provide a common roadmap with key objectives and milestones to guide all partners through implementation.<sup>6</sup> The FAO Investment Centre is directly supporting PIPs in a number of SIDS, linking them to financing support for investment projects from the European Union, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), Green Climate Fund (GCF), the World Bank and the Islamic Development Bank (ISDB).

FAO is also partnering with key international and regional financing institutions to provide country-focused investment support in 23 SIDS<sup>7</sup> on a wide range of initiatives including: investment policy studies and analytical work; investment project design, implementation and evaluations; and COVID risks and impact assessments. In 2021, FAO also supported a sub-regional process in seven Caribbean SIDS (OECS members) to conduct a rapid food systems assessment.

In recognition of the vital role, the private sector must play in achieving the SDGs by 2030, the 165<sup>th</sup> Session of the FAO Council approved a new Strategy for Private Sector Engagement. The Strategy seeks to connect Members with private sector partners around shared priorities to generate fit-for-purpose solutions that deliver meaningful impact and leaves no one behind. Similarly, it aims to leverage private sector knowledge, expertise and innovation to bring about transformative change.

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<sup>6</sup> In 2020-21, for example, the FAO Investment Centre led the HIF-Initiative in Solomon Islands, supporting the development of the country's first ever-comprehensive ten-year National Agriculture Sector Growth and Investment Plan (ASGIP), linked to IFAD's financial support to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL). The next steps, following Cabinet's approval, will be to support the process of donor mapping and matchmaking.

<sup>7</sup> SIDS include: i) **Africa**: Cabo Verde, Comoros, and São Tomé and Príncipe; ii) **Asia and Pacific**: Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tonga, and Tuvalu; and iii) **Latin America and the Caribbean**: Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Dominica, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Suriname.

FAO supports its Members to access financing from both the GEF and the GCF. During the 59th GEF Council, USD 78.5 million was approved for 13 FAO-led projects in 16 countries - including three SIDS - to address the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic while building resilience against future shocks caused by increasing climate risk and environmental degradation. Through GCF support, FAO also assists countries to adopt climate resilient agriculture, including fisheries and forestry adaptation practices and/or mitigating actions.<sup>8</sup> Through the Flexible Multi-partner Mechanism (FMM), FAO supports two sub-programmes concerning women's empowerment in SIDS, particularly in strengthening their capacities in the agri-food sector<sup>9</sup>, as well as agriculture and climate change.<sup>10</sup>

Lastly, FAO launched, together with the Government of Italy, the [Food Coalition](#): a multi-stakeholder global alliance for agri-food systems transformation in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, which aims to mobilize political, financial, policy and technical support for COVID-19 response and recovery based on country needs and demands. It also is also a high-level advocate for transforming fragile agri-food systems globally.

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<sup>8</sup> For instance, FAO is supporting Cuba to implement its Green Climate Fund (USD 94 Million in 2020) and is preparing another Green Climate Fund project for Haiti for approval in December 2021 (USD 68 Million).

<sup>9</sup> FMM Sub-programme 145 *Empowering women in food systems and strengthening the local capacities and resilience of SIDS in the agri-food sector*. The initiative contributes to poverty reduction, job creation, food security and nutrition by improving the economic, social and environmental sustainability of agri-food value chains in the beneficiary SIDS (Barbados, Comoros, Palau, Saint Lucia, Samoa and So Tome and Principe)

<sup>10</sup> FMM Sub-programme 149 *Scaling up implementation of the Enhanced Lima Work Programme on Gender and its Gender Action Plan (Enhanced GAP) in Agriculture and the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)*. Through this sub-programme, FAO supports Kiribati and Solomon Islands in sections 40, 77 (b) and 109 (j) of the Samoa Pathway. It aims to strengthen women's capacity to participate in the governance and decision-making processes related to agriculture, food security and climate change, as well as to engage in the UNFCCC processes. Although not programme countries, given the impact of COVID 19 - the training has been extended to women from Timor-Leste, Vanuatu and Haiti,

Annex – FAO projects			
Priorities	Investment (USD)	Project	Financial Years / Period
Sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth			
	225,770	Harnessing Blue Economy Finance for SIDS Recovery and Sustainable Development. The outcome is to develop a full proposal for the deployment of grant capital within Barbados, Grenada and Saint Vincent and Grenadines in support to resilient economic recovery and developing a sustainable Blue Economy.	August 2020 – December 2022
	261,000	Support to the development of a policy and strategic plan for the fisheries sector in Mauritius. TCP/MAR/3801	February 2021 – February 2023
	153,000	Implementation of recommendations to improve Samoa's Community-based Fisheries Management Programme (CBFMP) Phase II for TCP/SAM/3604	March 2021 – June 2022
	280,000	Technical assistance to support sustainable management and use of coastal and nearshore fisheries resources in Marshall Islands. TCP/MAS/3701	September 2019 – December 2021
	88,000	Strengthening institutional capacities to implement national fisheries and agriculture plans in Maldives. TCP/MDV/3703/C2	January 2021 – December 2021
	131,000	Implementing recommendations to strengthen and enhance Tonga's Special Management Area programme towards better-managed coastal fisheries resources and empowered, food secure communities. Phase II of TCP/TON/3603 - TCP/TON/3801	June 2020 – September 2021
	1,826,000	Towards sustainable management of the Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem (CCLME) - Initial support to SAP implementation. GCP /INT/985/GFF	January 2020 – June 2022

		Countries included Cabo Verde; Guinea-Bissau <sup>11</sup> , Inter Regional <sup>12</sup> .	
	5,799,999	Sustainable management of bycatch in Latin America and Caribbean trawl fisheries (FSP). GCP /RLA/201/GFF Countries included; Regional Latin America; Suriname; Trinidad and Tobago <sup>13</sup> .	July 2015 – May 2021
	4,500,000	Project for Enhancing Livelihoods and Food Security through Fisheries with Nearshore Fish Aggregating Devices in the Pacific Ocean GCP /SAP/002/JPN Countries included: Fiji; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Palau; Samoa; Tuvalu; Vanuatu.	April 2019– April 2022
	16,639,978	Strengthening competitive capacities of value chain actors, supporting employment opportunities for women, men and youths. Supporting the development of Public-Private partnerships in small scale value chains, reducing the risk for agribusiness investors	January 2021 – December 2021
	99,000	Cabo Verde: Assistance for the development of updated socio-economic knowledge bases for value chains in the fisheries sector	December 2019– December 2021
	1,073,600	Cabo Verde: Technical support for the development of a National Investment Plan for the Blue Economy (PNIEB) and the preparation of a Blue Economy Promotion Programme (PROMEB)	November 2017 – December 2021
	277,000	Comoros: Technical assistance on knowledge and information management	January 2020– December 2021
	1,155,005	Comoros: Strengthening the capacity of Rural Economic Development Centres for Agricultural Entrepreneurship and Resilience	September 2019– July 2021
<b>Climate Change</b>			
	5,460,000	Climate Change Adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector (CC4FISH) project To Increase Resilience and Reduce Vulnerability to Climate Change Impacts	January 2017 – September 2021

<sup>11</sup> Also includes Gambia and Guinea.

<sup>12</sup> Also includes Mauritania; Morocco and Senegal.

<sup>13</sup> Also includes Brazil; Colombia; Costa Rica and Mexico.

		in the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector, through introduction of adaptation measures in fisheries management and capacity building of fisherfolk and aquaculturists. Target countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago.	
	150,000	Feasibility studies for Green Climate Fund Saint Lucia proposal in support of the Fisheries Sectoral Adaptation Strategy Action Plan (SASAP).	November 2020– October 2021
	1,500,000	Adoption of efficient and climate-smart agriculture practices in African SIDS - GCP /RAF/506/MUL Countries included: Cabo Verde; Regional Africa; Seychelles.	January 2017– June 2021
	5,459,999	Climate Change Adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector (CC4Fish) - GCP /SLC/202/SCF Countries included: Antigua and Barbuda; Dominica; Grenada; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago.	January 2017 – September 2021
	60,000	IkanAdapt: Strengthening the adaptive capacity and resilience of fisheries and aquaculture-dependent livelihoods in Timor-Leste (GEF part) GCP /TIM/009/GFF	June 2019 – July 2021
	90,000	IkanAdapt: Strengthening the adaptive capacity and resilience of fisheries and aquaculture-dependent livelihoods in Timor-Leste (LDCF part) (PPG) GCP /TIM/011/LDF	July 2019 – July 2021
	239,631	Trinidad and Tobago - GCP /TRI/006/GCR - Ministry of Planning and Development, Central Statistical Office and Ministry of Agriculture, Land and the Water Resources Agency supported with coordination of monitoring and verification systems for climate finance flows and climate change impacts on agriculture and food security.	2021
	497,000	Strengthening capacities to address climate change impacts on biosecurity and food through the conduction of a study to assess the correlation between	November 2019 – October 2021

		climate change and trans-boundary/invasive species, and impacts on food security, to propose interventions and secure financing to support countries in implementing relevant interventions. Countries included: Fiji, Samoa and Solomon Islands. GCP/TRI/006/GCR	
	10,812,625	Strengthening resilience and adaptation of livelihoods and agri-food systems to climate change. Supporting the improved capacity of governments to develop gender-sensitive climate adaptation project proposals for climate financing.	January 2021 – December 2021
	1,500,000	Adoption of efficient and climate-smart agriculture practices in African SIDS (Cabo Verde, Guinea Bissau, Seychelles)	January 2017– June 2021
	39,000	Climate-resilient and sustainable farming in Cabo Verde - Phase I	March 2020 – December 2021
	226,000	Sustainable Bioenergy Assessment (BEFS) and Capacity Building in Seychelles	February 2019 – July 2021
	165,000	Agricultural Land Evaluation to support sustainable land resources management in Seychelles	January 2019 – June 2021
<b>Sustainable Energy</b>			
	226,000	Sustainable bioenergy assessment (BEFS) and Capacity Building in Seychelles	February 2019 – July 2021
<b>Disaster Risk Reduction</b>			
	400,000	Rebuilding fisheries livelihoods in Abaco and Grand Bahama islands following Hurricane Dorian To improve resilience of fishers and their families through a restart of fisheries activities and contribution to rebuilding of the fishery infrastructure in the affected communities of Abaco and Grand Bahama.	December 2019 – June 2021
	51,000	Appropriation of the results of the integrated control of the fall armyworm and mastering of the instruments and tools for monitoring and evaluation. Countries included: Cabo Verde, Guinea Bissau.	December 2019 – November 2021

	400,000	Rebuilding fisheries livelihoods in Abaco and Grand Bahama islands following Hurricane Dorian TCP/BHA/3703	December 2019 – June 2021
	200,000	Emergency assistance to reduce impacts and build resilience in the fisheries sector caused by Cyclone Tino and COVID-19 on Tuvalu . TCP/TUV/3801	May 2020 – May 2021
	200,000	Fostering Water and Environmental Security in the Ma and Neun/Ca Transboundary River Basin and Related Coastal Areas (PPG). GCP /RAS/380/GFF Countries included Regional Asia & Pacific	July 2019 – December 2021
	150,000	Enhancing food security, nutrition and resilience to COVID-19 in Kiribati. UNJP/KIR/002/UNJ	May 2020 – December 2020
	200,000	Enhancing food security and building socio-economic resilience to COVID-19 in Tuvalu. UNJP/TUV/001/UNJ	May 2020 – March 2021
	196,000	The Agriculture Disaster Risk Management (ADRM) Plan is institutionalized within the Agriculture and Environmental sectors, fostering efficient and effective DRR and management in the agriculture sector through a well-coordinated mechanism. Dominica – TCP/DMI/3702 (18/IX/DMI/218)	October 2018 – August 2021
	350,000	Advancing Disaster Risk Reduction measures against Natural Disasters, including climate extreme events to strengthen national coordination and emergency preparedness and response mechanisms, which are critical aspects to have effective disaster risk management for the agricultural sector. Countries included: Grenada, Haiti and Saint Lucia. TCP/SLC/3704	April 2019 – November 2021
	3,263,975	Strengthening climate resilience of communities for food and nutrition security to structurally and sustainably reduce food and nutrition insecurity derived from the negative impact of climate change induced disasters by	January 2018 – March 2021

		tackling the root and underlying causes of vulnerability. Fiji - OSRO/FIJ/701/EC.	
	455,790	Improving resilience of farmers and fisherfolk to natural hazards as well as national coordination, emergency preparedness and response mechanisms, critical to effective disaster risk management for the agricultural sector.	January 2021 – December 2021
	148,000	Guinea Bissau: Support for preparation of an effective control programme of the invasive euproctis caterpillar	December 2019 – December 2021
<b>Oceans and Seas</b>			
	108,883	Strengthening capacity to monitor SDG 14 for the Pacific (Targets 14.4, 14.6, 14.7 and 14.b)	June 2019 – December 2021
	1,352,400	Catalysing Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of shared Living Marine Resources in the Caribbean and the North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems (CLME+ project). Countries included: Brazil, Guyana, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago <sup>14</sup> .	May 2018 – May 2021
	1,776,482	Developing Organizational Capacity for Ecosystem Stewardship and Livelihoods in Caribbean Small-Scale Fisheries (StewardFish project). Countries included: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.	May 2018 – July 2021
	158,025	Support to implementation of the Regional Plan of Action to deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported- To contribute to enhancing the regional governance for sustainable fisheries in the Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC) member states through an effective prevention, deterrence and elimination of IUU fishing and establishment of a regional fisheries management body entrusted with an enforcement mandate.	August 2018 – April 2021
	177,696	Support to the activities of the transversal WECAFC, the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM),	November 2019 – November 2021

<sup>14</sup> Also includes Brazil.

		the Central American Fisheries and Aquaculture Organization (OSPESCA), the French Research Institute for Exploitation of the Sea (IFREMER) and the Center for marine conservation (CFMC) to manage fisheries data. Countries included: WECAFC members. The project aims to increase availability of fisheries data and statistics to identify fish stock and determine their maximum sustainable yield through data limited models.	
	278,550	Support to the Secretariat of WECAFC in implementing targeted actions of the 2019-2020 Workplan on improved regional fisheries governance- WECAFC members  To improve the availability of data, tools relevant instruments for sustainable management and development of moored FADs fisheries and related (or interacting) species and fleets.	January 2021 – February 2022
	5,000,000	Implementation of Global and Regional Oceanic Fisheries Conventions and Related Instruments in the Pacific Small Island Developing States (SIDS) (FSP) - GCP /RAS/267/GFF Countries included Cook Islands; Fiji; Global; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Nauru; Niue; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Regional Asia & Pacific; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu.	August 2015 – June 2021
	4,000,000	Enabling transboundary cooperation for sustainable management of the Indonesian Seas (FSP). GCP /RAS/289/GFF Countries included Indonesia; Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste	July 2017 – July 2021
	200,000	Sustainable Management of the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem(BOBLME)- II SAP Implementation (PPG). GCP /RAS/304/GFF Countries included Maldives <sup>15</sup> .	November 2018 – February 2021

<sup>15</sup> Also includes Bangladesh; India; Indonesia; Malaysia; Myanmar; Regional Asia & Pacific; Sri Lanka and Thailand.

	4,355,434	Sustainable Management of the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem(BOBLME) II GCP /RAS/396/NOR Countries included; Maldives <sup>16</sup> ;	December 2020 – December 2025
	50,000	Improving the management and protection of the marine habitat in the Gulf of Guacanayabo – Cuba	November 2019 – June 2021
	383,000	Support for the strengthening of the technical capacities of the National Laboratory of Quality Control of Fishery Products in Guinea Bissau.	May 2019 – April 2021
	7,630,641	Supporting fishery and Blue Economy policy planning and implementation through enhanced statistics, strengthening fisherfolk organizations, marine spatial planning and resource management.	January 2021 – December 2021
	4,417,906	Project for Enhancing Livelihoods, Food Security and Maritime Safety through Increased Resilience of Fishing Communities Dependent on Coral Reef Fisheries in the African Coastal Countries of the Indian Ocean	November 2019- October 2022
	261,000	Support to the development of a policy and strategic plan for the fisheries sector in Mauritius	February 2021 – February 2023
	850,682	Support to the implementation of Indian Ocean Tuna Commission – (IOTC) - Regional Observer Scheme Mauritius <sup>17</sup> ,	October 2018 – December 2021
<b>Food Security and Nutrition</b>			
	5,800,000	Sustainable management of bycatch in Latin America and Caribbean trawl fisheries (REBYC-II-LAC) project- Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago <sup>18</sup> . To reduce food loss and encourage sustainable livelihoods by improving the management of bycatch and minimizing discards and sea-bed damage, thereby transforming bottom trawl fisheries into responsible fisheries	July 2015 – May 2021
	100,000	Strengthening the strategic and regulatory framework for inland fisheries and aquaculture development in Guyana	May 2020 – September 2021

<sup>16</sup>Also includes Bangladesh; India; Indonesia; Malaysia, Myanmar; Regional Asia & Pacific; Sri Lanka and Thailand.

<sup>17</sup>Also includes Indonesia, Inter Regional Iran, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tanzania.

<sup>18</sup> Also includes Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica and Mexico.

		Support to the government of Guyana in to implement an to improve strategic and regulatory framework to manage the sustainable development of inland fisheries and aquaculture	
	762,654	Mexico-CARICOM-FAO Initiative Cooperation for Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change in the Caribbean (AMEXCID) Project. Countries included: Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Trinidad and Tobago Improve food security and reduce the food import bill for participating countries through efficient and inclusive aquaculture productive systems and value chains, including consequential benefits of increased production efficiency, improvement in livelihoods of farmers, alternative employment opportunities for young people and increased local production of healthy and nutritious products, food for national markets.	September 2018 – August 2023
	76,000	Piloting subsistence aquaculture in outer islands of Tuvalu. TCP/TUV/3702/C2	February 2019 – December 2020
	300,000	Emergency assistance to restore food security and fisheries/livestock livelihoods of households affected by Tropical Cyclone Harold to ensure food security and restoring fisheries/livestock livelihoods. Vanuatu - TCP/VAN/3801.	June 2020 – June 2021
	60,000	Support the emergency response to contribute to agricultural livelihoods recovery and to restore food security of households affected by Tropical Cyclone Yasa. Fiji - SFER/GLO/302/MUL BABY44	January 2021 – July 2021
	6,219,958	Strengthening capacities of Statistical Services to monitor Food Insecurity Strengthening institutional framework and policy development to ensure food security, safety and enhanced surveillance	January 2021 – December 2021
	172,000	Support to smallholder farmers to upgrade agriculture and to deal with imports of pork and broiler poultry in the Seychelles	February 2021 – January 2023

	234,000	Support horticultural production for food and nutrition security in Sao Tomé and Príncipe	May 2019 – December 2021
	371,000	Enhancing rural livelihoods and agriculture productivity through agroforestry development in Mauritius	March 2021 – February 2023
	4,417,906	Enhancing Livelihoods, Food Security and Maritime Safety through Increased Resilience of Fishing Communities Dependent on Coral Reef Fisheries in the African Coastal Countries of the Indian Ocean (Comoros, Mauritius, Seychelles <sup>19</sup> )	November 2019 – October 2022
	87,000	Agro-Value Chain Development in Rural Cabo Verde	March 2020 – December 2021
	250,000	Strengthening institutional and operational capacities of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR) in Sao Tomé and Príncipe (STP)	May 2019 – December 2021
	200,000	Support the value chains of non-wood forest products in Sao Tomé and Príncipe.	May 2019 – December 2021
	93,000	Support livestock production in Cabo Verde	March 2019 – December 2021
	324,000	Support disease and pest control in the cashew sector of Guinea-Bissau	December 2020 – November 2022
	280,000	Support for a nutrition-sensitive agriculture in Comoros	February 2020 – December 2021
	151,000	Strengthening the capacity of veterinary services to control foot-and-mouth disease and other priority cross-border diseases	August 2020 – December 2021
	77,000	Support the formulation of the national agricultural investment plan of Comoros	March 2019 – December 2021
	203,000	Support Animal Disease Surveillance and Response in Comoros	March 2021 – March 2023
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>			
	233,832	Improving sustainable water management practices for efficiency in the agricultural sector	January 2021 – December 2021
<b>Sustainable Transportation</b>			
<b>Sustainable Consumption and Production</b>			
	260,000	Sustainable development of nearshore Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) and	April 2021 – March 2023

<sup>19</sup> Also includes Madagascar and Kenya.

		small-scale tuna fisheries - TCP/TON/3804.	
	436,000	Support for the preparation of the General Census of Agriculture and Livestock (RGAE) in Guinea-Bissau	October 2019 – September 2021
	3,893,328	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improving soil management for watershed restoration</li> <li>- Strengthening emergency response to transboundary diseases</li> <li>- Implementing multipurpose animal identification and traceability platform for livestock</li> </ul>	January 2021 – December 2021
	392,000	Providing Capacity Development Activities to the CPLP Training Centre on Sustainable Family Farming (Centro de Competências da CPLP)	September 2019 – December 2021
	67,000	Soil management in Sao Tome and Principe	August 2020 – February 2022
<b>Chemical and Waste management</b>			
	607,664	Promoting the sound management of pesticides in the Caribbean throughout their life-cycle in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the global environment.	January 2021 – December 2021
	163,000	Cabo Verde: management of wastewater in the agriculture and forestry sectors	January 2021 – January 2022
<b>Health and NCDs</b>			
	191,024	Supporting the development and updating of the National food based dietary guidelines and food consumption surveys	January 2021 – December 2021
<b>Gender Equality</b>			
	613,415	<p>Building Effective Resilience for Human Security in the Caribbean Countries - The Imperative of Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in a Strengthened Agriculture (and related Agri/Fisheries Small Business) Sector- Countries included: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada and St. Lucia.</p> <p>Through a combination of policy reform advocacy, technical support, and services, the project aims to contribute to human security for farmers and small agro-and fisheries business entrepreneurs, many of whom are women.</p>	October 2019 – August 2022

	80,500	Implementing gender aspects within Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries (SSF) and the protocol to the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy (CCCFP) for securing SSF.	December 2019 – March 2021
	279,003	Building effective resilience for gender equality and women empowerment in the Caribbean	January 2021 – December 2021
	166,500	Support for the training and mentoring women negotiators in Solomon Islands and Kiribati to participate in UNFCCC processes and climate change negotiations, especially Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture. Ensure that NDCs are prepared with a more gender inclusive approach/ methodology.	May 2020 – December 2021
<b>Social Development</b>			
	98,600	Promoting fisher-led Implementation of the SSF Guidelines in the Caribbean Region	January 2020 – January 2021
	3,591,302	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poverty assessments</li> <li>- Capacity building for Land Administration</li> <li>- Strengthening of farmers organizations</li> </ul> Strengthening of human resilience	January 2021 – December 2021
<b>Biodiversity</b>			
	3,000,000	N'Tene Terra - Towards Responsible Governance: Support for the Implementation of the land tenure law in Guinea-Bissau.	October 2017 – December 2021
	4,002,384	Mainstreaming and conservation biodiversity and agroecological land restoration in local landscapes	January 2021 – December 2021
	267,000	Phase II of TCP/SEY/3603: Capacity Building for Preparation and Implementation of the National Forest Inventory of Seychelles	November 2020 – November 2022
	243,000	Mauritius: Technical support for environmental protection in the restoration of degraded land and forests	March 2021 – March 2023
<b>Means of Implementation</b>			
	2,000,000	FAO Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) Implementation Support Project GCP /INT/350/ROK	December 2018 – October 2023

		Countries included Cuba; Fiji; Inter Regional; Saint Kitts and Nevis <sup>20</sup> .	
	900,000	Port State Measures Support Project GCP /RLA/222/USA Countries included Bahamas; Dominican Republic; Guyana; Jamaica; Trinidad and Tobago.	September 2017 – December 2020
	383,000	Guinea-Bissau: Support the national fish quality control laboratory - TCP/GBS/3702.	May 2019 – December 2021
	100,000	Strengthening capacity to monitor SDG 14 (targets 14.4, 14.6, 14.7 and 14.b) TCP/SAP/3707/C4 Countries included: Cook Islands; Fiji; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Nauru; Niue; Palau; Apia SAP - Subregional Office for the Pacific Islands; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu.	December 2019 – November 2021.
	460,000	Mapping and characterization of Fishers and Fisher Workers Organizations in selected PICs TCP/SAP/3710 Countries included Cook Islands; Fiji; Marshall Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Palau; Apia SAP - Subregional Office for the Pacific Islands; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tuvalu; Vanuatu.	October 2019 – October 2021
	100,000	TCPF: Formulation of project proposals for the fisheries sector in selected Pacific Island Countries TCP/SAP/3711/C6 Countries included Cook Islands; Fiji; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Nauru; Niue; Palau; Apia SAP - Subregional Office for the Pacific Islands; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu.	February 2020 – December 2021
	850,682	Support to the implementation of Indian Ocean Tuna Commission - IOTC- Regional Observer Scheme GCP /INT/322/EC Countries included: Mauritius. <sup>21</sup>	October 2018 – December 2021
	1,776,482	Developing Organizational Capacity for Ecosystem Stewardship and Livelihoods in Caribbean Small-Scale Fisheries (StewardFish)	May 2018 – July 2021

<sup>20</sup> Also includes Myanmar and Philippines.

<sup>21</sup> Also includes Indonesia; Inter Regional; Islamic Republic of Iran; Pakistan; Sri Lanka; United Republic of Tanzania.

		GCP /SLC/211/GFF Countries included Antigua and Barbuda; Barbados; Belize; Guyana; Jamaica; Bridgetown SLC - Subregional Office for the Caribbean; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.	
<b>Other</b>			
<b>Sustainable fish value chain development</b>	5, 300,000	Sustainable Fish Value Chains for Small Island Developing States. Countries included: Barbados and Kiribati.	January 2020 – December 2024
<b>Sustainable fish value chain development</b>	99,000	Support to the fish value chain development in Cabo Verde TCP/CVI/3705/C4.	December 2019 – December 2021
<b>Study</b>	35 000	A study on mangrove governance in the SIDS “Strengthening mangrove restoration and management as part of delivering integrated fisheries management through an ecosystems approach”	January – December 2021
<b>Technical assistance and support for the development of national projects</b>	150,000	Technical assistance to the 3 countries: Cuba, Dominican Republic and Haiti	January – December 2021
<b>COVID-19</b>	122,000	Assistance on resilience building and sustaining livelihoods of small farmers in the post-COVID 19 era in the Seychelles	October 2020 – March 2022
	455,000	Cabo Verde: Water management for resilient and sustainable agriculture and in response to COVID-19	January 2021– December 2022
	100,000	Cabo Verde: Emergency assistance for vulnerable farmers affected by three years of drought and victims of the impact of the Coronavirus pandemic,	July 2020 – July 2021
	93,000	COVID-19 Rapid Impact Assessment on Food Systems, Agriculture and Food Security in Cabo Verde	August 2020– July 2021
	110 000	Contribution to STP's Parliamentary Alliance for Food and Nutrition Security as part of the Zero Hunger Challenge and the impact of Covid-19	August 2020 – July 2022
	299,000	Promotion of locally produced food, in response to COVID 19 in Sao Tome and Principe	March 2021 – February 2023

	12,500,000	Emergency Assistance- Food security in Guinea Bissau	August 2020 – January 2023
	276,045	Comoros: Restoration of livelihoods and resilience strengthening of small scale vulnerable households affected by the passage Cyclone Kenneth through Agricultural activities	April 2020 – January 2022
	300,000	Technical Support for the setting up of a central database for livestock to render the sector resilient to the effects of climate change and enhance animal production in the Republic of Mauritius	March 2021– February 2023
<b>Total</b>	<b>161,123,350</b>		