

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

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)**

UNICEF supports SIDS in the Pacific and Caribbean through our Regional and Country offices through Multi-Country Programmes (MCPs) aimed at contributing to the Pacific and three Caribbean United Nations Multi country Sustainable Development Frameworks. UNICEF develops specific country programmes which contribute to the realization of SIDS priorities,

In addition, UNICEF works closely with other UN agencies, Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Commission, development partners and civil society, and Regional bodies including CARICOM, CDEMA, UWI, WICB, CUT, CDB, to engage on specific issues.

UNICEF **Pacific** aligns with the United Nations Pacific Strategy 2018-2022, which supports 14 SIDS to advance localized responses to the 2030 Agenda and respond to the Pacific Leaders' call to the UN to align its work, programmes, and operations to support internationally agreed outcomes, in the Pacific, including the SAMOA Pathway, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the 2030 Agenda (2015/GAres.69/318). The office has addressed basic services and climate resilience for Pacific SIDS.

UNICEF **Cuba** Under the Cooperation Framework of UN 2020-2024, did not develop a specific SIDS strategy but contributes to the country government priorities through the framework and the UNICEF Country Programme Document 2020-2024. There is no plan for a SIDS strategy, but rather to continue contributing through existing programming frameworks. The UNCT is finalizing the Cooperation Framework's new planning phase in 2021.

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.

UNICEF **Guyana and Suriname** works under the Caribbean MSDF which is informed by the CARICOM SIDS and sustainable development strategy. The office, in cooperation with the Governments of Guyana and Suriname, developed national programme for addressing the sustainable development concerns of SIDS. The UNICEF results matrix is aligned to the UN MSDF, the SDGs and the SAMOA Pathway.

UNICEF **Belize** is aligned to the UN MSDF 2017 – 2021, informed by the national development priorities of Belize that are detailed in Belize's Horizon 2030 Vision² which establishes a set of long-term development goals with a priorities that align with the Agenda 2030 and the SDGs.

UNICEF **Jamaica** aligns with the SAMOA Pathway under the Caribbean UN MSDF 2017-2021. Currently, UN Caribbean is developing the new UN MSDF 2022-2026. UNICEF will start the CPD development process accordingly and the SAMOA Pathway will continue to inform both. The [National Development Plan, VISION 2030](#), aligns with the 2030 Agenda (91% with SDGs) and the SAMOA Pathway. One of the mandates of the Government's National SDG Core Group is to follow up on development frameworks including the SAMOA Pathway.

UNICEF **Sao Tome and Principe** operates through the UNDAF 2017-2021. The office did not develop a specific SIDS strategy but rather contributes to the country government priorities through the implementation of the UNDAF and its Country Programme Document 2017-2021. There is no current plan to have a specific SIDS strategy, rather to continue the contribution through the existing programming frameworks. As the UNCT enters a new planning phase in 2021, following a one-year UNDAF extension request, it will discuss specific alignment of the new partnership framework with the SAMOA Pathway.

UNICEF **Maldives** is committed to turn the Samoa Pathway's vision into action by promoting shared prosperity in a sustainable, healthy environment, building human wellbeing and resilience, ensuring the realization of human rights for all across the nation and achieve the 2030 Agenda.

UNICEF **Papua New Guinea (PNG)** is closely aligned with the Government's priorities in the context of the Medium-Term Development Plan III as well as regional and global commitments, such as the 2030 Agenda. Under the PNG UNDAF 2018-2022, UNICEF works towards the SIDS priorities as defined through PNG's active membership in the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat and leading the United Nations Coordination on inclusive human development and equitable services.

There is no national SIDS strategy in **Bahrain**, and the UNCT did not develop specific action areas for SAMOA Pathway implementation in the Cooperation Framework.

² Barnett, C., Catzim, A. & Humes, D. (June, 2011). Horizon 2030 Belize: Planning our Future Together 2010-2030. Inter-American Development Bank and the Government of Belize.

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	FY/ Cycle/ Period
Sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth			
Pacific		1,304,782	2020
Climate Change			
ECA		400,000	
Pacific		2,038,213	2020
Guyana and Suriname	68,036	68,036	2021
Sustainable Energy			
Disaster Risk Reduction			
ECA		400,000	
Pacific		2,494,633	2020
Guyana and Suriname	40,883	40,883	2021
Belize		100,000	
Papua New Guinea (includes COVID-19 response)	37,675,653	37,675,653	2018-2022
Oceans and Seas			
Food Security and Nutrition			
Pacific		5,020,378	
Cuba	36,023		
Guyana and Suriname	84,255	84,255	2021
Belize		250,000	
Papua New Guinea	6,653,298	6,653,298	2018-2022
Water and Sanitation			
ECA		50,000	
Pacific		3,888,975	2020

Priorities	Investment (USD)	Budget Allocation	FY/ Cycle/ Period
Cuba		69,678	Jan Dec 2020
Guyana and Suriname	164,078	164,078	2021
Belize		100,000	
Jamaica	26,295		Jan. - Dec. 2021
Sao Tome e Principe	200,000	410,000	Jan 2020-Jan 2021
Papua New Guinea	28,588,534	28,588,534	2018-2022
Sustainable Transportation			
Sustainable Consumption and Production			
Chemical and Waste management			
Health and NCDs			
Pacific		9,244,516	2020
Cuba	159,510	175,000	Jan Dec
Belize		250,000	
Jamaica	91,000	713,000	Jan. - Dec. 2021
Sao Tome e Principe	200,000	450,000	Jan2019-Jan 2020
Maldives	\$1,032,719	\$1,032,719	Mar 2021 - Mar 2022
Papua New Guinea	31,687,559	31,687,559	2018-2022
Gender Equality			
Maldives	143,000		2020
ECA	100,000		
Pacific		2,428,579	2020
Belize		300,000	
Social Development			
Maldives	5, 263,445		2021
ECA	2,500,000		
Pacific		7,600,661	2020

Priorities	Investment (USD)	Budget Allocation	FY/ Cycle/ Period
Cuba (Education, Adolescent Development and Child Protection)	367,393	451,180	Jan - Dec 2020
Belize		2,700,000	
Jamaica	735,056	2,747,765	Jan. - Dec. 2021
Sao Tome e Principe (for UNICEF, this includes Education, Adolescent Development and Child Protection)	560,000	1,000,000	Jan 2020-Jan 2021
Papua New Guinea (Education)	20,889,366	20,889,366	2018-2022
Biodiversity			
Means of Implementation			
ECA	1,300,000		
Jamaica	82,000	602,000	Jan. - Dec. 2021
Other			
Guyana and Suriname ((Education, Child Protection, Social Protection and Data Generation)	3,169,304	3,169,304	2021
Jamaica		704,075	Jan. - Dec. 2021
Papua New Guinea (Social Policy outcome))	384,184	384,184	2018-2022
Papua New Guinea (Child Protection outcome – capacity building)	8,769,538	8,769,538	2018-2022

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)

Across SIDS, UNICEF's interventions are defined within the context of the 2030 Agenda, the SAMOA pathway as well as the national and regional frameworks. MCPs have four inter-linked components: (a) lifelong learning, (b) safety and justice for children, (c) social protection and child rights monitoring, and (d) programme effectiveness.

Evidence generation through Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) programmes allow UNICEF to obtain an in-depth understanding of vulnerabilities and where the most disadvantaged are using household surveys. All these areas are closely linked with social protection and child protection. UNICEF has finalized MICS in Samoa, Tonga and Kiribati. In the Pacific and Caribbean, MICS for the Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Nauru, Vanuatu, Tuvalu and Saint, Lucia, Trinidad & Tobago, and Turks & Caicos are ongoing.

UNICEF developed frameworks to support rapid data collection analysis and impact assessments of COVID-19 on women and children. Methodological innovations were leveraged as well including: (a) use of "MICS Plus" where a subsample of survey respondents who will be called on a monthly or fortnightly basis on their mobile phones after the completion of the MICS surveys to generate longitudinal, representative results; (b) "MICS Tabulator," an open-access online tool that enables visitors without coding skills to extract survey results, conduct cross-tabulations and create visual representation of all MICS microdata; and (c) "MICS Link," a suite of methods to help the integration of data collected with other data sources.

Priorities and interventions for UNICEF programmes in SIDS:

Maldives

- building resilience, reinforcing systems and implementing enhanced, equitable policies that benefit every child, adolescent and youth
- strategic advocacy to address barriers affecting the most disadvantaged and strengthening social services and institutional capacity in health, education and child protection sectors.

ECA

- leveraging social protection systems in response to COVID-19, identifying how to provide more effective coverage, making systems more shock-responsive and including vulnerable children
- Designing child-sensitive climate policy frameworks, creating platforms for children and young people to be heard. UNICEF is a multi-sector partner in Nationally Determined Contributions revision processes for Grenada and Saint Lucia, and supports Dominica in accessing the GCF

Pacific

- Strengthening health systems in 14 countries with WHO, sustaining essential services
- COVID-19 vaccine preparedness, procurement through COVAX and rollout
- WASH response with WHO and global partnerships focused on hand hygiene
- Integrating pandemic preparedness within existing EiE and DRR systems
- strengthening child protection systems

Cuba

- Supporting the government's EPI and MMR vaccine. Special focus in 2021 on cold chain and vaccine security/COVID-19 vaccination
- Finalized MICS6 in 2020, and UNCT will support the first Cuban VNR during 2021
- gender, social inclusion, and adolescent empowerment policies in a restrictive economic context
- promoting climate change--engaging children and adolescents during 2021 through confirmed financial support

Guyana and Suriname

SAMOA Pathway

- Linking humanitarian and development programming
- partnerships: young people, private sector, and UN
- Revitalizing community-based primary health care to vulnerable populations
- Programming around mental health and climate change
- scaling-up innovations, investing in child-focused early-stage technologies

Paris Agreement

- Minimizing environmental pollution/degradation
- Accelerating child-focused climate solutions
- Investments in climate-resilient systems to address future pandemics and the climate crisis

Belize

- Social Protection Performance and Expenditure Review 2020/2021.
- people pillar in UN Socio Economic Response Plan (SERP), UNDP led SEIA
- MICS Plus innovation on real-time data, instrumental in Covid-19 cash transfer and parenting study
- E-Governance addressing birth registration
- universal access to basic social services (health/education)
- 5-year multi sector plan addressing child justice and services for violence victims including child marriage and GBV
- understanding, preventing, protecting and report all forms of violence and abuse
- ECD, learning and care environments (ages 0-8) by 2021
- National Adolescents Health strategy

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Jamaica

- Addressing children who are at risk of dropping out
- supporting system wide digitalization, including through the digital platforms for COVID-19 vaccination programme, digital learning, digitalization of the shock responsive cash transfer programmes, and Digital Health Management Information System.

Sao Tome e Principe

- sustainable recovery in health system strengthening, social protection and resilient social sectors and accelerated support to economic sectors through the UN SERP
- STP needs to invest in agriculture and other self-sustained sectors, address the digital divide, accelerate initiatives for creating a vaccine storage regional hub, and address a human resource shortage.
- It would be advisable if SAMOA pathways could include cooperation modalities to support capacity building to strengthen national human resources profiles.

PNG

- health and social development, nutrition, water and sanitation, gender equality and women's empowerment.
- There has been a considerable focus on disaster risk resilience as discussions within the context of the UNDAF on climate change are ongoing.
- strengthening partnerships to address data and evidence, as well as sustained and sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth, particularly related to income inequality, multi-dimensional poverty, and social protection.

- sustainable, accessible technology as a driver of sustainable development and striving to support youth engagement.

Bahrain

- UNCT will review SERP with a view toward integrating relevant parts into the CF, starting in 2022 and this will fall under the UNCT's strategy for resilient post-COVID recovery.

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)

UNICEF is supporting system strengthening and transformation in areas such as planning and monitoring to be able to build resilience in cases of emergency, working closely with governments to fill in data gaps. Capacity building and support to use of tools and for effective and efficient budgeting, such as simulation models for projections, is provided to improve overall budgeting processes. Furthermore, strengthening of coordination mechanisms for planning and information sharing is supported.

Programme areas are linked with social protection systems including social safety nets. These linkages relate to fiscal space reviews aimed at examining funding allocations as well as the effectiveness and efficiencies in terms of use of resources. In addition, based on recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, strengthening data systems and monitoring of child rights is prioritized. Disaster risk reduction, including addressing the impacts of climate change on children, is mainstreamed in programme intervention areas.

Maldives

- Integrating health emergencies into education emergency preparedness and response plan.
- Developing a Social Service Sector Plan to improve planning, budgeting, and implementation of a more holistic rights-based system.
- A planned training on Government Budget Analysis for partners/parliamentarians introducing PFM principles and conduct a joint landscape analysis.

ECA

- making social protection programmes more shock-responsive. operational reports used to prioritize, expand quickly and obtain funding to respond to COVID-19
- evidence generation on investments in children through producing budget information and costing in three countries.

- Buy-in from stakeholders of Saint Kitts and Nevis, Grenada, Antigua and Barbuda, and the British Virgin Islands on the importance of budget allocation for results for children was obtained. A process within OECS was put in place to develop national and sectoral budget briefs in 2021.

Pacific

- partnerships with UNDP + UNESCAP on innovative financing for the SDGs.
- Joint SDG Fund for SDG Financing secured innovative financing for national development priorities in Fiji, RMI, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu
- integrated approaches to financing national development plans, LDC graduation processes, and support in gender-sensitive and child-centered PFM, ECD budgeting, and oversight
- technical support for approved Vanuatu GCF proposal to integrate risk resilience in community-based Drinking Water Safety and Security Plan

Guyana and Suriname

A. Public Sector

- **Traditional Partners:** RR, thematic funds – and child-focused post-COVID-19 agendas
- **Emerging Partners:** South-South Cooperation and bilateral aid for results for children, PPPs.
- **IFIs:** predictable financing, especially from WB, IDA, IADB and ECLAC.
- **UN JPs**

B. Private Sector

- Optimization for pledge, cash and legacy giving increases
- integrated campaigns, movements and events (national, regional and CARICOM)
- innovative, driven by Child Right Business Principles, and data-driven

Belize

- Explore possibilities to work in collaboration with the private sector to reduce risks and build resilience especially amongst vulnerable populations.
- With growing frequency and scale in natural disasters, UNICEF Belize will continue to invest in emergency preparedness for timely and quality response, and in climate action, especially amongst adolescents and young people as a growing priority.

Jamaica

- leading the SDG Joint Programme for Financing for Development
- strengthening public finance management and result-based budgeting in Jamaica to accelerate recovery and reconstruction efforts
- final submission of another JP with UNDP to develop Jamaica's first impact investment fund to attract public and private sector capital.
- an impact venture studio accelerator platform to generate deal flow of high impact ventures.

Sao Tome and Principe

- FMI and WB are supporting with addressing COVID19 economic and financial consequences
- Beyond urgent financial needs, it would be important for STP to relaunch tourism while diversifying income and to rely on green and climate sensitive economy, given vulnerability to climate change and environmental sustainability.

PNG

- Advocacy and technical support to improve investments for children, including developing budget briefs towards understanding the allocation of public spending in key sectors that benefit children in households living in the poorest regions/quintile.
- New partnerships to support access concessional finance for COVID-19 response. Currently implementing response activities under the World Bank Financing Facility for infection prevention control and risk communications and community engagement.
- emerging financial instruments that have not been implemented in PNG (i.e. The World Bank Child Bonds

Bahrain

- Did not participate in registered global partnerships.
- Overall AIMS region partnerships
 - Leading: Oceans/seas (28%), social development and sustainable economic growth
 - Lacking: Health, NCDs and gender and maybe WASH. Also climate change and DRR compared with other regions.
 - Food security: focused on fisheries, agriculture less prominently, and some sustainable transportation partnerships focused on shipping.