

QUESTIONNAIRE

Implementation of the SAMOA Pathway and the MSI of the 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 <https://sidsnetwork.org/> and <https://sdgs.un.org/topics/small-island-developing-states> under reports.

PART A VULNERABILITY REDUCTION IN SIDS

1. Enhanced Support for a Resilient Post-COVID-19 Recovery in SIDS

Vulnerability is one of the most crucial challenges faced by SIDS. Briefly elaborate on any ex-ante interventions or proactive/preventive strategies that have been or are being implemented at national and/or sub-regional levels that aim specifically at reducing exposure to external shocks and improving resilience in SIDS. Please include information on any financial resources expended in this regard, if available **(750 words)**.

COVID-19 and the climate crisis demonstrate the consequences of a failure to better understand and manage risk, and have underscored the importance of (i) enhancing disaster risk reduction (DRR) governance, including through developing clear legal and institutional frameworks for DRR and (ii) refinement and implementation of National and Local DRR strategies, and (iii) clearly outlining roles and functions between government entities. The integration of biological hazards with other DRR systems and structures is essential, as evidenced by the resulting public health emergency from the COVID-19 pandemic. UNDRR has been supporting the development of DRR plans that integrate biological hazards in Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, the Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sint Maarten, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. In the Pacific, support has also been provided to Pacific Island countries through the Pacific Resilience Partnership to better integrate biological hazards into relevant DRR law and strategies, including support to Fiji and Tuvalu. Situational analyses at the heart of these plans integrate lessons learned from the response to the COVID-19 pandemic and recommendations for enhancing preparedness for biological hazards and pandemics in the plans and strategies of national emergency response offices and other relevant agencies of different

sectors. UNDRR provided support to research on the socioeconomic impacts of the pandemic on SIDS including (i) dedicated sections on the impacts of the pandemic in 2021 Regional Assessment Reports (RAR) on Disaster Risk Reduction in the Americas (a section on the impacts of the pandemic in the Caribbean which establishes a clear path for developing initiatives that bridge the science and policy decision-making gap) and Africa (a chapter on Impacts, Responses and Recommendations) and (ii) International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) led research on *Law, Disasters and Public Health Emergencies in the Pacific* which analyses laws, policies, and to the extent possible, practice between the level of integration and cohesion between disaster risk management and public health emergency frameworks across eight Pacific countries.¹

Better alignment between recovery priorities, long-term resilience, climate objectives, and development plans is critical for a post COVID-19 recovery in SIDS. This alignment can promote the integration of risk considerations towards reducing vulnerability and exposure to hazards of all kinds across development policies and plans. At the global level, the International Recovery Platform launched the Recovery Help Desk in 2021, an online mechanism which receives requests for disaster recovery guidance and advice. UNDRR supported the Pacific Multi-country Offices (MCO) to inject disaster risk considerations into 30 Common Country Assessments, as well as two regional level assessments which informed the development of the MCO's new UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023-26 for the Pacific and the Caribbean regions. Support was also provided to the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat to develop the Pacific Resilience Standards to operationalize the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific's ten guiding "Resilience Principles," including the launch of pilots in Tonga and the Marshall Islands. At the local level, UNDRR is engaging with cities, including in the Maldives and Trinidad and Tobago, through MCR2030 to build and strengthen local resilience planning. All of Jamaica's 14 Municipal Corporations joined MCR2030, and UNDRR partnered with the Ministry of Local Governments and Rural Development to support local authorities to complete the "Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities."

UNDRR contributed to promoting coherence between DRR strategies, SDGs and NAPs, including the 2021 NAP for Timor Leste, in the Maldives through the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI) partnership, and through Comprehensive Climate and Disaster Risk Management (CRM) trainings in Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, Suriname, the Bahamas, and Trinidad and Tobago. In line with the CRM, UNDRR in partnership with the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), have conducted a study on the degree of coherence between national policies and plans focusing on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), DRR and CCA in the Caribbean Region. There has been substantial progress in some countries (Antigua and Barbuda, Guyana, Kiribati, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu) to integrate policy and action for DRR/climate change adaptation (CCA), which is backed by a strong legal mandate. In Fiji, UNDRR has also been working with the Ministry of Economy and the Planned Relocation Taskforce to ensure comprehensive approaches to risk and vulnerability

¹ ; Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Marshall Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu

assessments from part of the Climate Change Planned Relocation Standard Operating Procedure. UNDRR is promoting CRM in Comoros, including updating their national strategy and platform to be in line with the Sendai Framework and with climate change adaptation strategies.

2. Enhanced and Tailored Development Cooperation for SIDS

The COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated the urgent need to ensure that responses to vulnerability must be at the heart of international policy aimed at supporting SIDS, and that better tailored development co-operation approaches, calibrated to the specific needs, capacity constraints, and economic challenges facing SIDS, are necessary. Briefly elaborate on any planned or ongoing strategies/approaches to improve and deliver on more tailored development support to SIDS. Please include indications of resource allocations, if available **(750 words)**

UNDRR provides tailored support to SIDS including strengthening disaster data, advocacy to strengthen the disaster risk reduction funding environment, and support to national level policy processes.

UNDRR increased efforts to strengthen disaster data in SIDS. In the Pacific, historical disaster loss data was updated for 12 SIDS and 10 territories, covering events between 2016 and 2021. Tailored support was provided to the Maldives on inter-institutional coordination for data collection and application, and to Fiji on risk assessment and analysis, including custom Sendai Framework Monitor (SFM) indicators on inclusivity and accessibility. In collaboration with UNDP and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), significant updates to records of recent disasters in the Pacific Damage and Loss (PDaLo) system, the regional DesInventar disaster loss database were completed. In the Americas, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago compiled available disaster loss and damage up to 2020 for upload into the DesInventar system. In the Caribbean, through collaboration with the University of the West Indies, support to research on multi-hazard early warning systems, CRM, and systemic risk, as well as capacity building activities for policy makers and academic students was provided. As part of efforts to increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems (MHEWS) as part of the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) Caribbean initiative, a regional MHEWS Roadmap was developed in addition to support for the transition from traditional early warning systems to impact-based forecasting. The MHEWS custom indicators were piloted in Mauritius to test the training materials and indicators before their release

UNDRR's report on the implementation of Sendai Framework Target F outlines that international financial commitments remain far from the intended target, and that for every USD \$100 spent on disaster-related ODA only 50 cents are invested in protecting development from the impact of disasters.² The report calls for a shifting of the balance of funding to investment in prevention and risk reduction targeted to address the multi-dimensional vulnerability of populations highly exposed to hazards, and recognizes gaps in weather observation systems in SIDS. SIDS face multifaceted and complex challenges and barriers to financing for DRR and de-risking investments. To address these, there is a need to 1) develop targeted DRR financing strategies and integrate DRR into national and local financing strategies; 2) promote a "Think Resilience" approach to all

² UNDRR (2021) "International Cooperation in Disaster Risk Reduction", United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

financial investments; 3) invest in resilient infrastructure; and 4) urge international financial institutions and development banks, as well as national financial institutions, to align their strategies, operations, and activities with the Sendai Framework. In the Caribbean region, UNDRR organized a course on “Understanding Risk Management and Risk Financing for Disaster Resilience”, which reached 74 representatives across institutions and ministries from 22 Caribbean countries and overseas territories to enhance cooperation and increase investments and finances for disaster risk-informed development planning, preparedness and recovery.

The Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework is a retrospective and prospective stocktaking and review exercise, identifying challenges and assessing progress towards the implementation of the Sendai Framework, which is an enabler of the 2030 Agenda and SAMOA Pathway. UNDRR is working with partner donor governments and the UN system to support SIDS to conduct National Voluntary Reports to the Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework, including in Trinidad and Tobago, Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Tuvalu. The Pacific Island Forum Secretariat (PIFS) and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), are also working on the Midterm Review process which will contribute to the 2023 review of the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific. This will be complimented by thematic studies on Resilient Infrastructure in the Pacific, Local and Indigenous Knowledge on disaster and climate resilience. On 12 May 2022, in Port of Spain, Trinidad, Trinidad & Tobago, UNDRR organized a Regional Consultation for the Caribbean thematic case of the Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems. Some 22 countries and territories participated including: Barbados, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Anguilla, Saint Lucia, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Curacao, Suriname, Guyana, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Maarten, Cayman Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands. The Global Platform for DRR in Bali, Indonesia provided SIDS Member States with a forum to meet in-person and hold peer exchanges to support peer learning and build capacity. The outcome of the Global Platform, the Bali Agenda for Resilience (BAR), recognizes the need for better availability and quality of data, financial resources, effective governance and coordination arrangements among stakeholders to strengthen MHEWS in SIDS, and that risk reduction should be embedded across key intergovernmental agreements that focus on SIDS moving forward.

PART B

QUANTIFYING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SAMOA PATHWAY: TRENDS ANALYSIS OF ISSUE AREAS

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 74/217, a monitoring and evaluation framework has been developed for the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway. The framework is fully aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Sendai Framework, the Paris Agreement, and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. The Framework is available at **Attachment A** to this questionnaire.

The objective of the Framework is to quantify the progress made in each of the SIDS regions on implementation of the SAMOA Pathway, in the lead up to the preparations for the 4th international conference on SIDS, scheduled for 2024.

Using the data available in the Global SDG Data Portal (<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal>) and, where appropriate, from the UN regional commissions, Member States, custodian agencies and other relevant stakeholders are kindly requested to provide a Thematic Area by Thematic Area status update on the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway, following the monitoring and evaluation Framework referenced.

Total number of SIDS that have started using the Sendai Framework Monitor: 29 (76% of all SIDS)

PRIORITY ACTIONS	SDG TARGETS	SDG INDICATORS	
CLUSTER 51 -52: Disaster Risk Reduction			
(a) Access technical assistance and financing for early warning systems, disaster risk reduction and post-disaster response and recovery, risk assessment and data, land use and planning, observation equipment, disaster preparedness and recovery education programmes, including under the Global Framework for Climate Services, and disaster risk management;		Total official international support (ODA) plus other official flows) for the transfer and exchange of disaster risk reduction-related technology (SENDAI F-4) Number of international, regional and bilateral programmes and initiatives for the transfer and exchange of science, technology and innovation in disaster risk reduction for developing countries	SENDAI F-4 SENDAI F-5
(b) Promote cooperation and investment in disaster risk management in the public and private sectors;		Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows for disaster risk-reduction-related capacity-building in developing countries	SENDAI F-6
(c) Strengthen and support contingency planning and provisions for disaster preparedness and response, emergency relief and population evacuation, in particular for people in vulnerable situations, women and girls, displaced persons, children, older persons and persons with disabilities Target G: Number of SIDS having Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems: 12 (32% of all SIDS)	13.1	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population ¹ Number of people per 100,000 that are covered by early warning information through local governments or through national dissemination mechanisms	SENDAI G-3

		Percentage of local governments having a plan to act on early warnings	SENDAI G-4
(d) Harmonize national and regional reporting systems, where applicable, to increase synergies and coherence; Target E: Number of SIDS having National DRR strategies: 24 (53% of all SIDS)		Percentage of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies ³	SENDAI E-2
CLUSTER 59 - 63: Food Security and Nutrition			
(f) Enhance the resilience of agriculture and fisheries to the adverse impacts of climate change, ocean acidification and natural disasters		Direct agricultural loss attributed to disasters	SENDAI C-2
CLUSTER 112 - 114 Data and Statistics			

³³ Information should be provided on the appropriate levels of government below the national level with responsibility for disaster risk reduction.

(a) Strengthen the availability and accessibility of data and statistical systems, in accordance with national priorities and circumstances, and enhance their management of complex data systems, including geospatial data platforms, by launching new partnership initiatives or scaling up existing initiatives		17.18.1 Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring ¹	
	17.19	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries ¹	
		17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration ¹	

PART C

ASSESSING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SAMOA PATHWAY: ASSESSMENT OF POLICY PROGRESS

The SAMOA Pathway contains a number of action areas that require policy formulation, programmes or projects to be implemented at national, subregional and/or regional levels. These have been identified as part of the monitoring Framework and are available at **Attachment B** to this questionnaire. By highlighting the changes in the national policies,

their results and impact, the proposed analysis could further spotlight any progress in key priority areas of the SAMOA Pathway.

Using the framework referenced at Attachment B (UNDRR Internal - relevant indicators copied and pasted below), Member States, relevant custodian agencies together with the Resident Coordinators/Offices in SIDS, are kindly requested to provide a brief status update for your country/region, under the overall coordination of the UN regional commissions, where appropriate.

PRIORITY ACTIONS	SDG TARGET	SDG INDICATOR	OTHER FRAMEWORK INDICATOR
CLUSTER 51 -52: Disaster Risk Reduction			
(a) Implement the Hyogo Framework for Action ⁴ and work for an ambitious renewed international framework for post-2015 disaster risk reduction that builds on previous achievements, prioritizes prevention and mitigation and incorporates implementation frameworks to address implementation gaps if and when they exist;	11.b (Global/Regional)	11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	
(b) Mainstream policies and programmes related to disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and development, as appropriate; <i>From UNDRR - see narrative above. (COLLEAGUES - PLEASE ADD ANY INFO MISSING)</i>	11.a QUALITATIVE with INDICATOR	11.a.1 Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space	
(c) Establish and strengthen risk insurance facilities at the national and regional levels and place disaster risk management and building resilience at the centre of policies and strategies	QUALITATIVE (Programmatic action)	<i>: Disaster risk transfer and insurance is a critical component of financing risk reduction and de-risking investments. In 2021, guidance was developed for the insurance industry as a means to drive stronger engagement and leadership of this sector at large in DRR and resilience building in collaboration with the International Cooperative and Mutual Insurance Federation (ICMIF). In 2021, ICMIF, an ARISE member, collaborated with UNDRR</i>	

⁴ Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters (A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 2).

PRIORITY ACTIONS	SDG TARGET	SDG INDICATOR	OTHER FRAMEWORK INDICATOR
		<p>on the study “From Protection to Prevention: the role of cooperative and mutual insurance in disaster risk reduction.” The study identifies seven practical mechanisms based on an analysis of 20 case studies from ICMIF members, which provide a practical way for the cooperative and mutual insurance sector to implement the Sendai Framework. The initiative and next steps were presented at a webinar during ICMIF COP26 - Sustainability Leaders event series and supported by ICMIF members across the globe, as reflected in three CEO Roundtables held with the Co-chair Mami Mizutori in January, October 2021, and February 2022. At the last Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Risk Reduction (ARISE), Robert Wessling, President and CEO of The Co-operators Group, a major insurance group in Canada, emphasized that although the insurance market plays a critical role in climate change mitigation and adaptation, the focus tends to be on decarbonization as an example of a risk mitigation strategy. However, there are other avenues that could be explored. One of them is integrating resilience in the sustainable bond market as well as directing capital to resilience building at the local level. At the GLOBE Forum in March 2022, Robert and the SRSG underlined the importance of key actors acting locally but with a global mindset to spearhead change and inspire others to join.</p> <p>UNDRR supports the Global Risk Modeling Alliance in partnership with the Insurance Development Forum. The GRMA’s work is largely divided into two themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving the risk modelling infrastructure through improved efficiency and reducing costs across open platforms. By providing an open platform, the group aims at 	

PRIORITY ACTIONS	SDG TARGET	SDG INDICATOR	OTHER FRAMEWORK INDICATOR
		<p>global improvements in interoperability of datasets and standards.</p> <p>Capacity building for data and model content. The aim is to increase the availability and use of open risk models and complementary data sets, particularly in countries covered by InsuResilience Vision 2025 objectives.</p>	