

Outcome of the SAMOA Pathway Mid-Term High Level Review

Iosefa Maiava

Head – ESCAP Pacific Office

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INTRODUCTION

“We cannot think of the political declaration as the ultimate outcome of our work, the SAMOA Pathway has five remaining years to deliver tangible results for small island developing States” FIJI PR (Press Release UN)

“We call on: all entities of the UN system to address and integrate small island developing States related priorities into their respective strategic and work plans, in accordance with their mandates” (para 31 a)

REGIONAL CONTEXT

“We reaffirm that small island developing States remain a special case for sustainable development and we renew our solidarity with them, as they continue to face the combined challenges arising, in particular from their geographical remoteness, the small scale of their economies, high costs and the adverse effects of climate change and natural disasters. We are particularly concerned that many small island developing States have not achieved sustained high levels of economic growth, owing in part to their vulnerabilities to the ongoing negative impacts of environmental challenges and external economic and financial shocks” (para 4)

PRIORITIES FOR THE REMAINING 5 YEARS:

(1) Climate Emergency and DRR

“We highlight the synergies between the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement and note with concern the scientific findings contained in the special report entitled Global Warming of 1.5° of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change” (para 8)

“The climate emergency represents the single biggest threat to their survival...But climate crisis is piling injustice upon injustice” (UNSG)

(2) Sustainable Management and Use of the Oceans:

“We note the importance of oceans, seas and marine resources to small island developing States and acknowledge their efforts to develop and implement strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of the ocean and its resources” (para 12)

“Small Island Developing States are at the frontlines of protecting and conserving the oceans that are the lifeblood of our planet” (UNSG)

(3) Regional Integration:

Pacific SIDSs challenges arising from their geographical remoteness, the small scale of their economies, high costs and the adverse effects of climate change and natural disasters (para 4)

“Small island countries also face high costs for transport, energy and infrastructure. They depend heavily on a few external markets, putting them at the mercy of price rises. Some are struggling with the security impact of illicit trafficking in people, weapons and drugs” (UNSG)

(4) Social Inclusion, Poverty Alleviation and Gender Equality:

“We note the advances in social inclusion by many small island developing States, but are concerned that poverty, unemployment, inequality and exclusion continue to disproportionately affect people in vulnerable situations”
(para 16)

(5) Data, Policy Coherence and Partnerships:

“To ensure the realization of a transformational strategy for the sustainable development of small island developing States, we call upon the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and their subsidiary bodies to monitor the full implementation of the Barbados Program of Action, the Mauritius Strategy and the Samoa Pathway, including through the monitoring frameworks of the regional commissions” (SAMOA Pathway para 122)



QUESTIONS?



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