

QUESTIONNAIRE

Implementation of the SAMOA Pathway and the MSI of the BPOA for the Sustainable Development of SIDS

Guinea-Bissau, Comoros, Cabo Verde

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)**.

Guinea Bissau	<p>The UN-Habitat has partner with the Government of Guinea-Bissau in the fight of COVID-19 from the beginning by ensuring the contingency plan outlined by the Country's Official was followed and aligned with the agency strategic plan. In 2020, according to WHO, Guinea- Bissau was among the countries of the WHO African Region with a high risk of importing cases of the disease due to the movement of people, the country's geographic situation (islands and several entry points), and due to the occurrence of cases worldwide and in the African continent.</p> <p>In Guinea-Bissau, prevention and reduction of the risks of dissemination allowed the country to manage COVID-19 pandemic. In accordance with the national government recommendation, the COVID-19 prevention and control message were disseminated, ensuring community participation and response in the preparation of activities. A single health platform in the country was created allowing for all relevant announcements to be found in one place. Surveillance at the Points of</p>
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	<p>Entry (PoE) for early detections were created to guarantee the detections and the spread of the virus.</p> <p>In line with the recommendation on the coordination of the international response to focus on major urban areas, tailoring the response to the urban context and working closely with local governments, during early pandemic (2020) and as part of the fight against COVID-19 in the country, UN-Habitat held the first Neighbourhood Cleaning Championship which started on the 5 October, within the scope of Urban October celebrations, and lasted until the 22 December. The Championship, held in partnership with Urban Ambassadors and the NGO Guinea-Bissau Verde Homem Novo, counted with a broad participation of other civil society members - CNJ, RENAJ, Academia Ubuntu - and the Municipality of Bissau, focused on improving basic sanitation and waste treatment in Bissau through competition for neighborhood cleaning in the city.</p>
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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)

<p>Guinea Bissau</p>	<p>The UN-Habitat Guinea Bissau have set to start the implementation (project approved early 2022) of a project aiming to support national and international institutions with an evidence-based strategy for action in the most vulnerable communities Guinea-Bissau to minimize the socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as underlying issues, such as poor sanitation, with impacts in malaria and tuberculosis levels. As stated on UN-Habitat key message on COVID-19, the world’s most vulnerable people are hit the hardest, in densely populated areas, with overcrowded public transport systems, little or no waste management, an absence of basic services and poor housing. This is the case not only in Bissau but in several urban areas of the country, who already suffer from a variety of issues, ranging from lack of access to basic infrastructure to limited job opportunities. Additionally, there is a lack of a better understanding of the socio-economic impact of such diseases on informal settlements, and how they can exacerbate existing challenges. In addition, there is limited acknowledgement of the level of</p>
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information that communities receive about the pandemic, its impacts, and potential long-term effects.

Therefore, actions taken by the Government of Guinea-Bissau, development partners and other entities in combating the crisis of COVID-19, as well as other issues faced by these communities, have limited effectiveness.

The overall objective of the project is to support national and international institutions with an evidence-based strategy for action in the most vulnerable communities Guinea-Bissau to minimize the socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as underlying issues, such as poor sanitation, with impacts in malaria and tuberculosis levels. Evidence will be provided by a community-based collaborative approach to data collection and analysis of the situation in COVID-19 hot-spots, spatializing the impacts in most vulnerable areas at the local level.

In accordance with the UN-Habitat key recommendations, the project will also work with community associations to improve hygiene and sanitation which contemplates quick win small-scale actions in selected communities in areas such as environmental sanitation (reducing malaria burden by reducing mosquito breeding grounds), improved access to water and sanitation (focused on reducing under 5 mortality), and housing adaptation (e.g. aeration, ventilation) to minimize risk of COVID and TB transmission. Interventions will be community-driven and will also serve to inform the response strategy based on the evaluation of their impact in the ground.

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 above (Attachment A).

Guinea Bissau	<p>The following projects are ongoing:</p> <p><u>Tourism</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project in prospect in partnership with UNDP “Building Resilience Through Powering Tourism in Guinea-Bissau <p><u>Sustainable Energy</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Building Resilience Through Powering Tourism in Guinea-Bissau” (project in prospect) <p><u>DRR</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CityRAP (tool implemented in 6 cities in the country) • SENDAI F-4, F-5, F-6, G-3, G-4, E-2, C-2 <p><u>Water</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project SEIA-COVID-19 (project in course) <p><u>Transportation</u></p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building Resilience Through Powering Tourism in Guinea-Bissau” (project in prospect) <p><u>Capacity building</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Development Framework, Bijagós 2030, Plano Básico de Bolama e Plano Básico de Bubaque
Cabo Verde	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) to infrastructure 43.3 million of constant 2018 dollars in 2018. • The Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex is: Urban: 44,6%, Rural: 63,7%. Man: 47,5%, Women: 49,6%. • The Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added: Micro-enterprise: 77,8% and Small enterprise: 8,8%. • The Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider: 57%. • Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill: According to the results of the Continuous Multi-Objective Survey carried out in the 4th quarter of 2019, 88% of the resident population reported having copied or moved files or folders, and 83.5% used the commands to copy and paste, to duplicate or move information, thus representing the skills in which the population has greater competence in the use of ICT. At the other extreme are the skills to install or replace an operating system and create a computer program using a programming language, respectively, reported by 14.4% and 12.9% of the population. • Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP (and in growth rate): 25,6%. • Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology: 78.0 %. • Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption: 38.5 %. • Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita): 507 GW. • International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems: reached 0.1 million of constant 2017 dollars in 2017. • Disaster risk reduction concerns covered within SENDAI F-4, F-5, F-6, G-3, G-4, and E-2. • Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas: in 2018, 0.0 % of the marine environment under national jurisdiction (up to 200 nautical miles from shore) was under protection. • The average proportion of Marine Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas: 0.0 % in 2000 to 14.1% in 2019 • Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture: 82,5% • Developing countries’ and least developed countries’ share of global

exports: 473584613,58

- Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States¹ Focus: global market access
- Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age: Among Children under 5 years age 11%
- Direct agricultural loss attributed to disasters: Food production was strongly affected by 3 consecutive years of drought (2018, 2019, 2020).
- Degree of integrated water resources management: 64%
- Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services: 85.5%
- Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water: 85.1
- Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated: 2 535 040 - m³ (2019)
- Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations: 0.2
- Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population: 0
- Malaria incidence per 1,000 population: 0.0
- Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population: 1,7
- Maternal mortality ratio: 37,9
- Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel: 92,9 %
- Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex: Urban: 44,6%, Rural: 63,7%, Man: 47,5%, Women: 49,6%
- Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities:

Men	10,7
15-24	22,4
25-44	9,4
45-64	7,1
65+	1,1
Women	12,1
15-24	29,2
25-44	12,4
45-64	4,1
65+	0.6
- Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age¹

Age	Propor
15-19	365
15-17	230

18-19 135
 20-24 428
 25-29 446
 30-39 624
 40-49 492
 Total 2,355

- Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence: 19,8% (in 2018)
- Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments: 23,6%
- Proportion of women in managerial positions: 34,2%
- Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex:

YEAR	WOMEN	
2014/15	87,7	84,7
2015/16	90,7	89,4
2016/17	86,2	88,9
2017/18	82,8	84,6
2018/19	82,4	84,2

- Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure:

5.A.1
 MEN 20,6
 WOMEN 16,7
 Total 18,6

5.B

Masculino	MEN	
Owner	53,4	46,6
Partnership	62,5	37,5
Rent	48,7	51,3
usufruct	54,5	45,5
Lending	53,1	46,9
tenure	61,0	39,0

- Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable

Efetivo	%	Efetivo	%
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Total	21 445	100,0	22 464	100,0
children	(a)	423		
Basic	17 178	80,1	18 198	81,0
Disabilities	4 088	19,1	3 651	16,3
Vulnerable/Poor	179	0,8	192	0,9

- Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age: 10,6%
- Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions: 23.7% of the population in Cape Verde lives in extreme poverty, with less than \$1.90 a day. 30.4% of children under 15 live in extreme poverty
- Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP: 25,6%
- Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles: Cape Verdean Ombudsman (act at the national level) was created since 2016
- Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age: Victims of voluntary homicide, per 100,000 inhabitants by sex and age group

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
CABO VERDE	5,1	1,1	6,2
Menor 12			0,2
[12-16]			0,0
[17-21]			1,1
[22-30]			1,3
[31-45]			2,2
Maior 45			1,5

- Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months: Physical Violence: 52.3%
- Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments: Total amount received in assistance for biodiversity was 0.6 million dollars in 2018.
- Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area: 17.0 % in 2015
- Forest area as a proportion of total land area: 22,29%
- Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes: 68,5%
- Foreign direct investment, official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of gross national income: Official development assistance, measured as a function of GDP, was 8.9%
- Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services: 6,1%
- Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through

	<p>North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries: 177 million dollars, in 2019</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source: 21,5% • Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics: In 2019, of the 92 indicators of the SDGs, the National Statistical System (SEN) produced 68, of which 36 (52.9%) by the INE, 32 (47.1%) by the other SEN bodies and 24 (26.1 %) by other national bodies producing statistics. • Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed: 3,2% • Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology: 99.3% of the population was covered with GSM services, while 93.7% with 3G services • 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: In Cape Verde, the general census takes place regularly every 10 years. The last records are from 2021 (which was supposed to happen in 2020, but was delayed due to the CoVID-19 pandemic). Funeral ceremonies take place upon mandatory presentation of the death certificate, which presupposes that 100% of the dead are registered. As for births, birth registration is done immediately at the Maternity Hospital. However, some people do not seek hospital maternity services.
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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, 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.

Guinea	Tourism, Climate Change, Sustainable Energy continue within the Sustainable
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Bissau	Development Framework contained in Bijagós 2030, the Paris Agreement and the Quadro de Ação para Resiliência Urbana Bafatá e Bolama.
Cabo Verde	<p><u>Tourism</u></p> <p>Tourism Accounts for 25,6% of direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP (and in growth rate). In 2019, the Government of Cabo Verde adopted the Major Priorities of the Strategic Tourism Development Plan (GOPEDTS - Turismo), which focuses on sustainable development, and most of the resources from the Tourism Fund were invested in urban requalification in order to increase the country’s attractiveness as a tourist destination, as well as in solving housing problems on the islands of Sal and Boa Vista and in tourist safety. Local Tourism Value Chains was identified as one of the 5 accelerators of Sustainable Development 2030. the Government, through the Rural Tourism strategy, has promoted strategies to improve ecological and historic trails to attract tourists to more rural communities and diversify the offer based on sun and beach tourism. CV has additionally marked:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in the World Tourism Fair; • Creation of the Barlavento (Northern Islands) and Sotavento (Southern Islands) Tourist Boards. • Creation of the Tourism Fund that finances municipal/local tourism projects/initiatives. • Creation of the Barlavento (Northern Islands) and Sotavento (Southern Islands) Tourist Boards, with representatives groups in different islands. <p><u>Climate Change</u></p> <p>Climate change report of progress made in completing the National Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory, and in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions. NDCs National Determined Contributions Report prepared in 2020/2021 by the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment in relation to the Paris agreement. Environmental education on climate change was institutionalized, human and institutional capacities on mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning measures on climate change were strengthened, and the 2013-2022 National Plan for Environmental Education (PNEA) was approved.</p> <p><u>Sustainable Energy</u></p> <p>In 2018, Cabo Verde adopted the 2018-2040 Electrical Sector Master Plan, calling for a 53.5% renewable energy penetration rate in 2030, and the Electrical Mobility Charter and plan of action for the operationalization and introduction of electrical mobility foresees the substitution of virtually all thermal motors in vehicles with electrical motors by 2050. The country hosts the ECOWAS Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) and have improved energy efficiency overall</p>

DRR

In 2017, Cabo Verde adopted the 2017/2030 National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy, made operational by the Strategic Sustainable Development Plan (SSDP) through the “Environmental, Geological and Climate Risk Management” program and, alongside it, the “Biodiversity and Environmental Quality Conservation” program. The enhancement of the legal framework and its integration in local development planning instruments has also been given priority.

Oceans/Seas

- OCEAN SCIENCE CENTRE MINDELO in São Vicente Island - <https://www.oscm.cv/>
- IMAR - INSTITUTO DO MAR I.P. -
- <https://pt-br.facebook.com/IMAR.gov.cv>
- Cape Verde is a state part of the convention. In 2008, the National Parliament approved the text of Ratification of the convention.

Sustainable Transportation

This is a sector that continues to operate at a very high deficit despite some established reforms. A process of privatization of the management of airports and airfields and of the national flag company is under way. Despite these reforms, air and sea connections are deficient and strongly impact the development of the economy between the islands, mainly the flow of agricultural products.

Waste Management

The country has a National Solid Waste Management Strategic Plan (PENGER). The fulfilment of this plan presupposes: Reduce the fraction of fine plastics admitted to the management systems by 80% by 2030; the recovery of solid waste and, in particular, with the selective collection in at least 60% of municipalities by 2030, an increase by 2025 in 50% of waste sent for recovery and the creation of 8 units for the recovery of organic waste by 2030; and recycling/recovering 60% of waste in paper, glass, plastic and metal by 2030. The recovery and recycling of construction and demolition waste and, to achieve that, sending 50% of inert waste to be reused in new constructions or the recovery of extraction areas and 20% of construction and demolition waste to be recycled by 2030; The Plan calls for: a 50% reduction, 107 by 2030 in the amount of hazardous waste deposited; reducing the danger of solid hazardous waste, structuring specific hazardous waste flows, namely hospital waste, used oil, batteries and accumulators, through entities managing these flows; identifying disposal sites containing asbestos waste and ensuring the eradication of waste containing asbestos; promoting the balanced evolution of the amount of waste produced per inhabitant – in other words, reducing the value of capitation per GDP by 10% by 2030

Health

After making great progress – in particular meeting the Millennium Development Goals related to mortality among children under 5 and maternal mortality in 2015 – significant progress has been made in the last five years in the field of health, with the strengthening of the leadership, governance and regulation of the sector, the creation of a regulatory entity and a more favorable environment for private initiative and public-private partnerships, as well as the consolidation of health regions and regional hospitals. Through an ambitious infrastructure program, the network of health facilities has been strengthened and medical and hospital equipment in regional health centers and hospitals has been modernized, as has medical diagnosis capacity in the areas of laboratory and imaging, as well as in the provision of oral health care and physiotherapy. Important investments have been made in central hospitals and in equipment for clinical laboratory services, neonatology, pediatrics, gastroenterology and digestive endoscopy, imaging, and the National Institute of Public Health was consolidated with the expansion of the network of public health laboratories, 64 creating skills in the areas of virology and entomology.

Gender equality

Legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex: the Cape Verdean Institute for Gender Equality and Equity.

Culture and sport

Culture and creative industries were also identified as accelerators of development. The implementation of a Cultural Enhancement Plan has resulted in some gains, recently (2019) the “warm” musical genre was assigned the status of intangible cultural heritage by UNESCO.

The protection of biodiversity and geodiversity resulted in the islands of Maio and Fogo being classified as UNESCO World Biosphere Reserves.