

## 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).*

From a wider perspective, UNIDO has been focusing on building SIDS resilience tackling it from the energy side. The energy transition towards sustainable energy systems is a key basis and a cross-cutting element for the sustainable development on SIDS. A number of partners and donors, as well as the great majority of SIDS Governments, have placed sustainable energy and energy access at the core of their development priorities. This will help stimulating SIDS economies and simultaneously accelerate their decarbonization. UNIDO has a strong position here and is recognized as strong technical assistant partner on promoting innovative renewable energy and energy efficiency business model and approaches, in particular through the [GN-SEC network](#), active in the Caribbean (Barbados); in the Pacific (Tonga); in the ECOWAS region (Cabo Verde).<sup>1</sup>

Going forward, UNIDO's Country Programmes, as integrated programmatic frameworks, have adapted to incorporate COVID-19 responses and strategies for socio-economic recovery in Member States. As such, the CP in Cabo Verde aims to contribute to COVID-19 recovery across all its components, with COVID-19 as a cross-cutting issue.

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<sup>1</sup> UNIDO reported about the GN-SEC Network in 2020 and 2021.

As concrete initiatives to improve resilience in SIDS, in Cabo Verde, UNIDO is supporting the Government to mitigate the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 pandemic for the most vulnerable economic actors (informal and REMPE workers) and to support the recovery of the tourism sector. Through a partnership with UNDP as a national component under the framework of the EU-funded West Africa Competitiveness Programme (WACOMP), a simplified certification scheme for quality assurance has been implemented to remove access barriers to trade and market entry for MSMEs within tourism sector value chains, one of the sectors most affected by COVID-19. Moreover, the training of small entrepreneurs contributed to improving the quality of their products and services, better welcoming tourists, as well as increasing the competitiveness of the Cabo Verdean tourism sector. Under the EU-funded WACOMP, Cabo Verde benefits from a EUR 5 million envelope to implement a national project. UNIDO has been entrusted a specific component of the project, for a total budget of EUR 150,000. The Country Programme in Cuba for 2021-2025 also focuses on inclusive and sustainable industrialization, considering the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the need for supporting the subsequent pandemic recovery.

## **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)*

Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, manufacturing value added in SIDS continued to grow by 1.7 per cent in 2020 and 5.0 per cent in 2021, driven by a strong growth in Singapore. SIDS without Singapore showed a downturn in manufacturing by 2.9 per cent in 2020 followed by a recovery, growing by 1.8 per cent in 2021. However, the manufacturing sector has not reached its pre-pandemic level yet. The impact of the pandemic has been particularly serious in middle-income countries (MICs) that have long leveraged participation in production chains as a source of employment and growth. Many small businesses experienced declines in employment and working hours, some collapsed during 2021 as economic activity waned due to containment measures. Small enterprises in low and lower-middle-income countries are particularly vulnerable, as they benefit less from government assistance programmes.

Devising interventions tailored to SIDS in the wake of the COVID-19 crisis is at the core of the UNIDO SIDS Strategy, keeping in mind the importance of a regional outlook. Considering that 26 out of 38 SIDS are classified as MICs<sup>2</sup>, the UNIDO strategic framework for partnering with MICs and its related work-plan represent an additional instrument developed by UNIDO to address industrial development gaps and challenges. These strategic frameworks are designed in a harmonized coherent manner to make them complementary and mutually reinforcing.

Along these lines, UNIDO, SIDS DOCK, the Global Network of Regional Sustainable Energy Centers (GN-SEC) Network and the Stimson Alliance for a Climate Resilient Earth (ACRE) are partnering on the establishment of the **Global Ocean Energy Alliance** (GOEA) in close cooperation with the private industry, SIDS governments and coastal developing countries.

The GOEA will address the needs of SIDS and coastal developing countries to access ocean energy technology, finance and expertise. These countries have great potentials and the technology offers opportunities to spur their economic diversification efforts and aspirations towards a blue and green economy. Ocean energy is a promising tool to promote inclusive and sustainable industrial development in SIDS and coastal developing countries in the long-run, by creating new jobs and mainstreaming cleantech innovation and ocean energy technologies.

The GOEA intends to build a bridge between the industry, which needs to test ocean energy systems in tropical climates and Governments of coastal developing nations, which have the interest to timely benefit from these solutions. Currently, interaction, partnerships and exchange among these actors is limited, as many operate in silos. The GOEA is an initiative focused on accelerating the development of ocean energy projects through partnerships that mobilize technical, human and financial resources and aims to establish a global community of interest with the capacity to develop a pipeline of bankable ocean energy projects to serve islands, cities and coastal nations.

The GOEA will be rolled out through a regional approach. Through the involvement of the UNIDO GN-SEC, a network of focal points in SIDS and Africa will be established. A pipeline of bundled investment projects will also be built up. The mobilization of risk capital for technology demonstrations will be an important role of the Alliance. Currently, the area of ocean energy does not get sufficient attention by international concessional climate finance. Among technologies of particular interest is Ocean Thermal

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<sup>2</sup> [Sao Tomé and Príncipe](#); Cabo Verde; Maldives; Comoros; Mauritius; Belize; Dom. Republic; Haiti; S. Lucia; Cuba; Grenada; Jamaica; [Saint Vincent and the Grenadines](#); Dominica; Guyana; Suriname; Fiji; [Micronesia \(Federated States of\)](#); [Papua New Guinea](#); Timor-Leste; Vanuatu; Kiribati; Samoa; Marshall Islands; Solomon Islands; and Tuvalu

Energy Conversion (OTEC), for which regional OTEC portfolios will be developed in the Caribbean, Pacific, West and Central Africa.

Under the **Bloom Regional Clean Tech Cluster Program**, UNIDO assists regional economic communities (RECs) in the establishment of regional hubs, which support developing countries in the creation of national sustainable energy and climate technology (cleantech) clusters.

The focus lies on countries with weakly developed cleantech eco-systems, particularly low income and lower middle-income countries and SIDS. Cleantech includes a broad range of energy and environmental technologies (e.g. renewable energy, energy efficiency, waste disposal, treatment and recycling, circular economy), services and related business models.

For example, the Caribbean's first cleantech cluster, hosted by the Barbados Investment and Development Corporation (BIDC), was created as a public-private partnership, and provides shared resources and services, as well as a market space for companies and academia to work on joint projects, solutions and marketing. As part of its investment promotion programmes, UNIDO supports new forms of investments as drivers for a sustained post-COVID-19 recovery in Cuba and Dominican Republic.

## **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).*

UNIDO is the designated custodian agency tracking progress of six industry-related targets and indicators of SDG 9<sup>3</sup>.

Stemming from the manufacturing-related data (SDG indicator 9.2.1), manufacturing production in SIDS grew by 2.3 per cent average annual growth rate in 2000-2021, reaching its all-time high of \$161 billion<sup>4</sup> in 2021. As such, in 2021, the majority (49.9 per cent) of manufacturing production was predominantly located in the AIMS region, followed by the Caribbean with 48.6 per cent. The Pacific accounted for only 1.5 per cent in 2021.

However, delving into data, Puerto Rico and Singapore alone produced 76.9 per cent of manufacturing in SIDS in 2021 (Puerto Rico 28.2 per cent; Singapore 48.8 per cent), while only accounting for 12.5 per cent of total SIDS population (Puerto Rico 4.1 per cent; Singapore 8.5 per cent). Taking into consideration the above data, if Puerto Rico is excluded from the Caribbean and Singapore from AIMS, the distribution of manufacturing production in SIDS would be the following: the Caribbean 88.4 per cent, Pacific 6.5 per cent, AIMS 5.1 per cent in 2021.

The share of manufacturing value added (MVA) in GDP decreased from 22.9 per cent in 2000 to 18.8 per cent in 2019, increasing again to 20.5 per cent in 2020 and 20.3 per cent in 2021. The manufacturing share also differs by region: AIMS had a share of 21.2 per cent in 2021, the Caribbean 21.6 per cent in 2021 and the Pacific 4.9 per cent in 2021. However, similarly to the data observed for manufacturing *tout court*, if Puerto Rico is excluded from the Caribbean and Singapore is excluded from AIMS count, the MVA share changes respectively with the Caribbean accounting for 12.2 per cent, AIMS for 8.2 per cent, and the Pacific for 4.9 per cent in 2021.

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<sup>3</sup> 9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita;

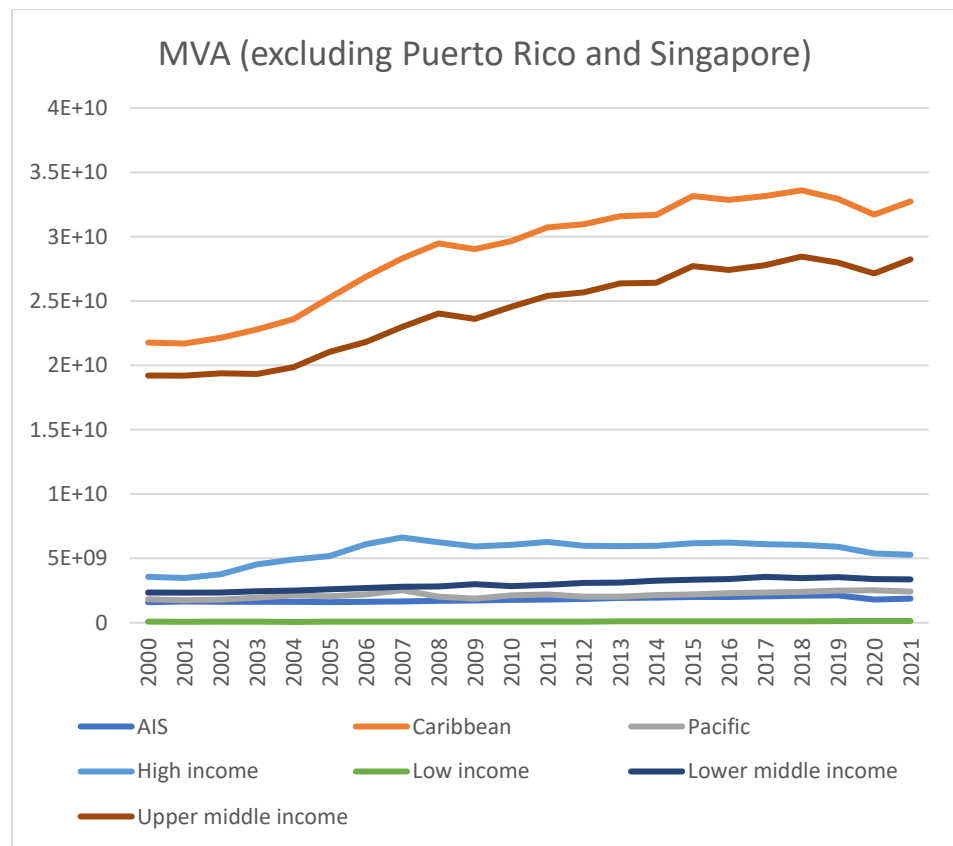
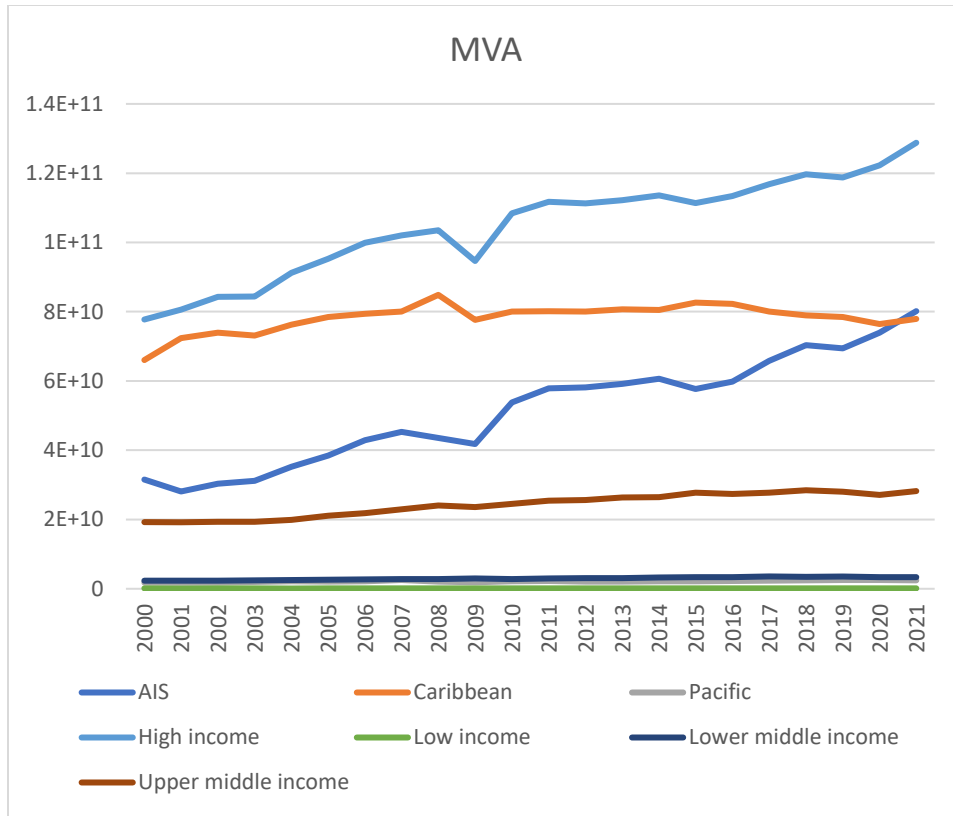
9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment;

9.3.2 Percentage of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit;

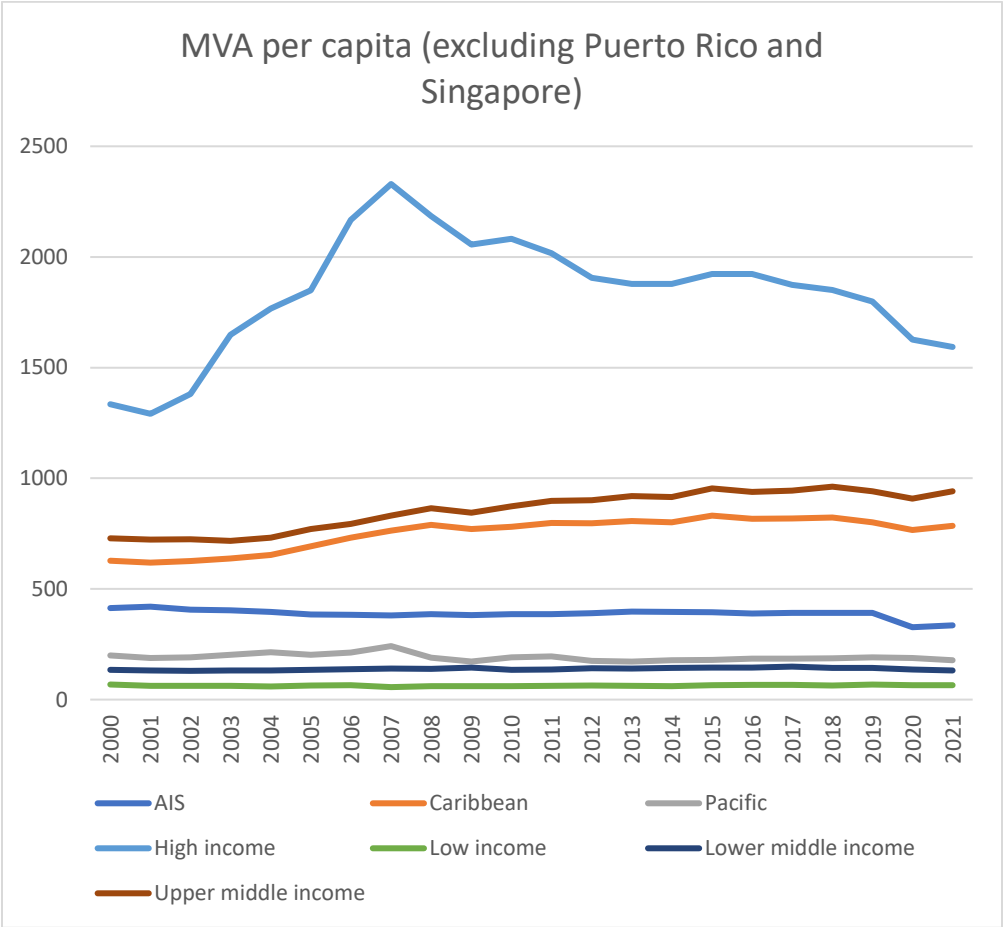
9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added

9.b.1 Percentage of medium and high-tech manufacturing value added in total value added

<sup>4</sup> 2015 constant US dollars are always used



In general, a continuous decline of the relative importance of manufacturing production in GDP can be observed in all groups. MVA per capita in SIDS increased from \$1,793 in 2000 to \$2,306 in 2021, mostly driven by its two largest manufacturing economies of Puerto Rico and Singapore. However, MVA per capita without these two economies increased only slightly from \$528 in 2000 to \$608 in 2021, largely lagging behind the global MVA per capita with \$1,853 in 2021. The number of manufacturing jobs (SDG indicator 9.2.2) decreased from 2.13 million in 2000 to 1.97 million in 2021. The share of manufacturing employment in total employment shrank from 10.2 per cent in 2000 to 6.7 in 2020.



According to the most recent data available, almost one in four small manufacturing enterprises has a loan or line of credit in SIDS (SDG indicator 9.3.2). However, access to credit remains uneven across countries and regions. Economies in AIMS and low-income countries suffer the most from a lack of credit. Only 17.0 per cent and 2.5 per cent, respectively, have access to financial services, which is well below the global average. On contrary, the Caribbean and Pacific have the largest proportions of small manufacturing firms with a loan or line of credit: 41.9 per cent and 41.8 per cent respectively. The

distribution by country is the following: countries in the Caribbean and Pacific show higher percentage of firms having a loan or line of credit, namely Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (65.9 per cent), Grenada (64.4 per cent) and Solomon Islands (63.6 per cent), compared to African economies such as Guinea-Bissau (2.5 per cent) or Cabo Verde (12.7 per cent).

The carbon dioxide manufacturing intensity (SDG indicator 9.4.1) in SIDS decreased from 0.398 kg/USD in 2000 to 0.296 kg/USD in 2019. However, the total amount of carbon dioxide emissions from manufacturing industries increased over the same period accounting for 30.6 million tons in 2019.

The share of medium-high and high-technology manufacturing production (SDG indicator 9.B.1) remained very high in SIDS, reaching 73.6 per cent in 2019. This is highly attributed to Puerto Rico and Singapore, where manufacturing production is dominated by high-technology products. In 2019, the share of medium-high and high-technology in manufacturing by region was:

- AIMS including Singapore: 83.2 per cent; AIMS excluding Singapore: 6.2 per cent
- Caribbean including Puerto Rico: 64.6 per cent; Caribbean excluding Puerto Rico: 19.9 per cent
- Pacific: 9.7 per cent

### **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.*

**N/A**