

## PART C

### ASSESSING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SAMOA PATHWAY: ASSESSMENT OF POLICY PROGRESS

#### CARIBBEAN SIDS OVERVIEW

##### A. Introduction:

The General Assembly Resolution A/RES/74/217 asked for support to Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to monitor and evaluate progress on the SAMOA Pathway, noting that when the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA Pathway) was developed, a monitoring framework to track implementation was not included. As such, a monitoring framework which has been aligned to other global frameworks, particularly the SDGs was defined to reduce the reporting burden to SIDS, given the limited capacities within many government agencies. It consists of two matrices: (a) priorities/priority actions that require quantitative monitoring and reporting; and (b) policy and programmatic priorities/priority actions requiring qualitative monitoring and reporting.

This section provides an overview of how Caribbean Small Island Developing States<sup>1</sup> and Territories<sup>2</sup> have advanced with the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway priority actions through assessing the status of national and regional policies, programmes and projects. As this is the first time that such an assessment is being undertaken, the information provided will serve as a baseline against which future assessments will be assessed. Noting that sixty-three (63) policy, programme, and project development priorities have been identified in the qualitative management framework, for the purpose of this assessment clusters were placed within thematic areas. The following thematic areas were assessed:

- Sustainable Economic Growth
- Social protection
- Protect Biodiversity
- Climate Change, Sustainable Energy, Disaster Risk Reduction
- Fostering Partnerships

##### B. Methodology:

A desk review was utilized for this assessment. The information in the tables below is informed by publications from the regional commission and other UN agencies; websites of UN agencies, donor agencies, and other inter-governmental bodies working to support Caribbean SIDS; and websites of

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<sup>1</sup> For the purpose of this assessment, State refers to the independent SIDS of the Caribbean which include: Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago.

<sup>2</sup> Territories include : Anguilla, Aruba, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Curacao, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, Sint Marteen, Turks and Caicos Islands, US Virgin Islands.

Caribbean SIDS national government. There were gaps in information obtained and as such updates are only provided for clusters/priorities where information was readily available.

### C. Progress Summary Update

#### **Thematic Area: Sustainable Economic Growth**

##### **Status Overview:**

The following table provides a brief summary of the clusters which fall within the Sustained Economic Growth Thematic Area. The information below establishes a baseline, as this is the first time that this methodology is being used to report on the status of the SAMOA Pathway implementation. As much as possible, a regional overview on the status of priority actions is provided. Only clusters/priorities where information was available are included as part of this assessment.

<b>Priority Actions</b>	<b>SDG Indicator</b>	<b>Status</b>
<b>CLUSTER 23- 29: Sustained and Sustainable, Inclusive and Equitable Economic Growth with Decent Work for all</b>		
(a) Promoting and enhancing gender equality and women's equal participation, including in policies and programmes in the public and private sectors in small island developing States;	5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	<p>According to a classification system established by the ECLAC Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean in relation to the level of the National Machineries for the Advancement of Women within the governmental hierarchy, out of the 18 Caribbean countries and territories assessed, the institutional machinery was deemed low in 16 (<a href="#">F. Jones and others, 2019</a>). Despite this assessment, a number of countries have seen a growth in the number of women within government in senior positions (<a href="#">F. Jones and others, 2019</a>).</p> <p>The Implementation of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development in the Caribbean outlines actions taken by countries towards mainstreaming gender, through the establishment of Bureaus of Gender Affairs (Guyana and Suriname); and the development and implementation of Gender Policies (Jamaica). Some countries have also sought to update existing legislation related to violence against women, legal age for marriage, etc. (Jamaica, St Kitts and Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago and Suriname) (<a href="#">F. Jones and others, 2019</a>).</p>
<b>CLUSTER 30: Sustainable Tourism</b>		
(a) Developing and implementing policies that promote responsive, resilient and sustainable tourism	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP (and in growth rate) (NB. Assumption that a policy is in place)	Tourism is vital to many Caribbean SIDS economies. Prior to the COVID 19 pandemic, on average, the industry directly contributed 13.3 per cent to GDP, and an additional 20.2 per cent indirectly, with total GDP contributions reaching around 40 per cent in countries like Belize, Antigua and Barbuda, and the Bahamas, and as high as 73 per cent in the British Virgin Islands and Aruba ( <a href="#">ILO, 2020</a> ). The main exceptions to the regional trend are the commodity-producing countries of the southern Caribbean; namely, Suriname, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago, with tourism contributing an average of just 4.9 per cent in total to GDP ( <a href="#">ILO, 2020</a> ). The closure of ports, a result of the COVID 19 pandemic in 2020, resulted in the near halting of the industry within the Caribbean sub region. The sub region is slowly seeing a recovery of the industry in 2022 with the re-opening of borders and the lifting of travel restrictions.
(b) Diversifying sustainable tourism through products and services, including large-scale tourism		The OECS Commission on its website noted that it commenced a Heritage Tourism project on March 25, 2022. The project aims to assist National Trusts and similar/related institutions in OECS Member States, that have the responsibility for managing protected areas and safeguarding historic sites, to

<p>projects with positive economic, social and environmental impacts and the development of ecotourism, agri-tourism and cultural tourism</p>		<p>improve their ability to offer viable Heritage/Historic Tourism products while managing and preserving their authenticity and integrity (<a href="#">OECS 2022</a>).</p> <p>Another initiative being undertaken by the OECS Commission and funded by the European Union through the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> European Development Fund (EDF) is the Community Based Tourism Programme Initiative. This project aims to foster the involvement of local people in the tourism sector and to increase their direct benefits through: diversifying and enhancing of tourism products across OECS Member States; advancing competitiveness and building resilience; and developing a more sustainable and inclusive tourism industry (<a href="#">OECS 2022</a>).</p>
<p>(d) Designing and implementing participatory measures to enhance employment opportunities, in particular of women, youth and persons with disabilities</p>	<p>8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy</p>	<p>Twenty-three of the twenty-nine (79 per cent) Caribbean States and territories assessed have some iteration of a National Youth Policy (NYP). Many of the NYPs focused on entrepreneurship to support and advance youth employment (<a href="#">C. Camarinhas and D. D. Eversley, 2020</a>).</p> <p>The Caribbean Community's Youth Development Action Plan (CYDAP) provides a framework for intergovernmental cooperation in youth programming. It established Youth Development Goals (CYDGs) with six areas for action: i) Education and Economic Empowerment; ii) Protection, Safety and Security; iii) Health and Wellbeing; iv) Culture, Identity and Citizenship; v) Policy and Institutional Framework; and vi) Leadership, Participation and Governance. The goals propose minimum acceptable standards in wellbeing, empowerment and continuous engagement for young people between the ages of 10 to 29. The CYDAP, which was initially envisaged as an action plan for the period 2012–2017, has now been extended to cover the period up to 2022 (<a href="#">F. Jones and others, 2019</a>).</p> <p>Notwithstanding advancements with the development of policies and strategies focused on youth, unemployment within youth in the Subregion continues to be high, 25% in 2017 (<a href="#">C. Camarinhas and D. D. Eversley, 2020</a>) with numbers expected to have grown as a result of the COVID 19 pandemic which negatively impacted the economies of countries within the subregion with many youth losing access to jobs.</p>

**Thematic Area: Social Inclusion**

**Status Overview:**

The following table provides a brief summary of the clusters which fall within the Social Protection Thematic Area. As much as possible, a regional overview on the status of priority actions is provided. Updates are provided for clusters/priorities where information was available.

<b>Priority Actions</b>	<b>SDG Indicator</b>	<b>Status</b>
<b>CLUSTER 64-65 Water and Sanitation</b>		
<p>(a) Develop institutional and human capacities for the effective, inclusive and sustainable implementation of</p>	<p>6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management</p> <p>6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-</p>	<p>An assessment of 16 Caribbean States on the implementation of SDG indicator, 6.5.1 “Degree of integrated water resources management implementation” in 2020 noted that 38% of the States assessed had low implementation, 56% of States assessed had a medium to low implementation, and only 6% having high implementation (<a href="#">Dubrie and others 2022</a>).</p>

<p>the integrated management of water resources and related ecosystems, including supporting women’s engagement in water management systems;</p>	<p>related ecosystems over time</p>	<p>As part of the GEF IWeco Project, a Draft Action Framework for Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) for the CARICOM Region was published in March 2022. The draft Action Framework seeks to “strengthen the policy, legislative and institutional mechanisms and capacity building for Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and ecosystem services management, while increasing climate and disaster resilience” (<a href="#">GWP-C, 2022</a>).</p>
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**CLUSTER 72 – 75: Health And Non-communicable Diseases**

<p>(a) Develop and Implement comprehensive, whole-government multi-sectoral policies and strategies for the prevention and management of diseases, including through the strengthening of health systems, the promotion of effective universal health coverage implementation, the distribution of medical and drug supplies, education and public awareness and incentivizing people to lead healthier lives through a healthy diet, good nutrition, sports and education</p>		<p>In 2007 CARICOM Heads of Government adopted the Declaration of Port of Spain (POS) to tackle the problem of Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs). Since its proclamation, the Declaration has bolstered regional planning and action towards the elimination and reduction of NCDs and their concomitant risk factors. The Declaration of Port of Spain contained 26 commitments for NCD prevention and control; including the reduction of the associated risk factors and the improvement in access to preventative care (<a href="#">A Abdulkadri and others, 2021</a>).</p> <p>Notwithstanding the political commitment to the Declaration, CARICOM Member States have recorded varied levels of policy development and implementation related to a country’s size, resources and the overall burden of NCDs. It was further noted in 2018 that no CARICOM member State had implemented all the commitments outlined in the mandate of the Declaration. The study identified four countries (the Bahamas, Barbados, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago) as the most compliant having met at least 65 per cent of the indicators. The majority of the Member States (12 countries or 60 per cent) were rated to have medium compliance (<a href="#">A Abdulkadri and others, 2021</a>).</p> <p>Other regional plans established to address NCDs include Caribbean Cooperation in Health Phase IV (CCH IV) which seeks to build the capacity of countries to improve the conditions for health for all, especially among vulnerable groups, and to develop and maintain cost-effective and efficient health systems (<a href="#">CARPHA, 2016</a>).</p> <p>The Six Point Policy seeks to enable consumers to make informed food choices and to prevent misleading claims about nutrition and health benefits (<a href="#">CARPHA, 2017</a>).</p>
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<p>(b) Establish, for the period from 2015 to 2025, 10-year targets and strategies to reverse the spread and severity of non-communicable diseases</p>		<p>Endorsed in May 2013 by the 66th World Health Assembly (resolution WHA66.10), the Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of NCDs 2013–2020 offers a focused strategy of various policy options for different stakeholders that include Member States, WHO, other United Nations organizations and intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector which, when implemented collectively between 2013 and 2020, were expected to contribute to achieving the plan’s vision to rid the world of avoidable burden of NCDs (<a href="#">A Abdulkadri and others, 2021</a>).</p> <p>As of 2016, not all Caribbean countries which were assessed had set corresponding national targets for GAP 2013–2020. At least three quarters of countries (12 out of 16) had set national targets for targets 1, 3 and 6. At least half of the countries had set national targets on all but two of the global targets (<a href="#">A Abdulkadri and others, 2021</a>).</p>
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<p>(d) Enable cooperation among small island</p>	<p>Arrangements put in place to institutionalize</p>	<p>There are a number of intergovernmental agencies within the sub region that focus on issues of health and they have established mechanisms to support their Member States and encourage cooperation. They include:</p>
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<p>developing States on diseases by using existing international and regional forums to convene joint biennial meetings of ministers of health and other relevant sectors to respond in particular to non-communicable diseases</p>	<p>meeting of Ministers of Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">OECS Commission Health Unit</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Caribbean Public Health Agency</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">The Council for Human and Social Development</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Pan American Health Organisation</a></li> </ul> <p>Many of these organisations convene annual or biannual meetings of Ministers of Health, where a number of issues including NCDs are placed on the meeting agendas.</p>
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**CLUSTER 76 -77 Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment**

<p>(a) Eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and girls</p>	<p>5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex</p>	<p>A few advancements have been made in this regard, but more are needed. Most Caribbean countries do not have specific laws that define discrimination against women (<a href="#">F. Jones and others, 2019</a>). Some of the advancements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Guyana enshrining the principle of equality and non discrimination into the constitution.</li> <li>- A general campaign highlighting the importance of human rights called ‘Making St Kitts/Nevis Better: Equality for All’ was undertaken in Saint Kitts and Nevis (<a href="#">F. Jones and others, 2019</a>)</li> </ul>
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**CLUSTER Culture and Sport 80 -82**

<p>(a) Promote cultural diversity, intercultural dialogue and international cooperation in the cultural field in line with applicable international conventions, in particular those of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;</p>		<p>16 Caribbean States are party to the UNESCO World Heritage Convention (<a href="#">UNESCO, May 2022</a>)</p>
<p>(b) Develop and strengthen national and regional cultural activities and infrastructures, including through the network of World Heritage sites...</p>		<p>Eleven Caribbean States have a total of 20 Heritage Sites (cultural, natural or mixed sites) listed in the UNESCO World Heritage Sites database (<a href="#">UNESCO, May 2022</a>)</p>

**CLUSTER 83 -86 Promoting Peaceful Societies and Safe Communities**

<p>86. Support the development of action plans in small island developing States to eliminate violence against women and girls, who are often targets of gender-based</p>		<p>In 2016 and 2017, UNICEF completed Situation Analyses of Children in ten Eastern Caribbean countries and child protection was identified as a common priority for action. Notwithstanding, most Caribbean countries operate within a legislative agenda of Child Protection Acts and Sexual Offences Acts that contain explicit provisions to protect children, adolescents and youth from abduction, rape and incest. Child pornography, trafficking and acts of paedophilia and prostitution are, however, growing issues of concern for Caribbean governments and citizens (<a href="#">F. Jones and others, 2019</a>).</p>
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violence and are disproportionately affected by crime, violence and conflict, and to ensure that they are centrally involved in all relevant processes		
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**Thematic Theme: Protect Biodiversity**

**Status Overview:**

The following table provides a brief summary of the clusters which fall within the Protect Biodiversity Thematic Area. As much as possible, a regional overview on the status of priority actions is provided. Updates are provided for clusters/priorities where information was available.

<b>Priority Actions</b>	<b>SDG Indicator</b>	<b>Status</b>
<b>CLUSTER 53 -58 Oceans and Seas</b>		
(a) Implement fully and effectively the regional seas programmes in which small island developing States participate;	14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources	<p>15 Caribbean SIDS States are Party to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (<a href="#">DOALOS, May 2022</a>).</p> <p>7 Caribbean SIDS States are Party to the Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention of 10 December 1982 relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (<a href="#">DOALOS, May 2022</a>).</p> <p>14 Caribbean SIDS States are Party to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment in the Wider Caribbean Region (WCR) or Cartagena Convention (<a href="#">CEP, May 2022</a>)</p>
(b) Address marine pollution by developing effective partnerships, including through the development and implementation of relevant arrangements, such as the United Nations Environment Programme Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based	14.1.1 (a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density <sup>i</sup>	According to the State of the Convention Area Report (SOCAR) published by the UNEP Caribbean Environment Programme in 2019, sub region V, which consist of the Greater Antilles SIDS and Bahamas show moderate risk of eutrophication, which may also be associated with the discharge of nutrients into coastal areas from point and non-point sources ( <a href="#">UNEP/CEP, 2019</a> ). The SOCAR notes that this subregion is influenced by the transboundary Artibonito River shared by Haiti and the Dominican Republic, as well as by urban and agricultural run-off from the land masses in this sub-region. The report further goes on to note that if current trends continue, the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem risk level for eutrophication will increase from medium to high in years 2030 and 2050, due to an increase in nitrogen loads and excess nitrogen or phosphorus ( <a href="#">UNEP/CEP, 2019</a> ).

<p>Activities,<sup>3</sup> and, as appropriate, instruments on marine debris and on nutrient, wastewater and other marine pollution, and through the sharing and implementation of best practices;</p>		<p>The Wider Caribbean Sea has one of the highest plastic concentrations in the world ocean, and this is expected to increase. Over one million tonnes of plastic were introduced to the coastal waters of the WCR in 2015, mainly from land-based sources (<a href="#">UNEP/CEP, 2019</a>). A number of partnerships have been established to address this growing concern of marine litter and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Break free from Plastics</li> <li>• Regional Action Plan for Marine Litter (RAPMaLi) for the Wider Caribbean Region</li> <li>• Trash Free Water Partnership</li> <li>• Clean Seas Campaign (<a href="#">UNEP/CEP, 2019</a>).</li> </ul>
<p>(c) Undertake urgent action to protect coral reefs and other vulnerable marine ecosystems through the development and implementation of comprehensive and integrated approaches for the management and the enhancement of their resilience to withstand pressures, including from ocean acidification and invasive species, and by drawing on measures such as those identified in the Framework for Action 2013 of the International Coral Reef Initiative;</p>	<p>14.2.1 Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas</p>	<p>An analysis undertaken on the integration of ecosystem based management approaches into the national frameworks found, from the limited information available, that most of the 40 States and Territories assessed are making incremental progress towards the implementation of EBM/EAF at the national level. States and territories where clear advances were observed included Belize, Bonaire, Jamaica, and Saint Kitts and Nevis (<a href="#">Cox, S-A. and K. Alleyne. 2020</a>)</p>
<p>(f) To strengthen disciplines on subsidies in the fisheries sector, including through the prohibition of certain forms of subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, in accordance with the Doha Ministerial Declaration adopted by the World Trade Organization in 2001 and the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration adopted by the World Trade Organization in 2005;</p>	<p>14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing</p>	<p>A <a href="#">Regional Plan of Action to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing</a> was endorsed by the <a href="#">Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC)</a> in 2019. The WECAFC RPOA-IUU contains 28 measures and actions to combat IUU fishing through effective regional cooperation among its 34 Member States and other sub-regional organizations to ensure that countries collaborate to implement their port, flag, coastal and market State responsibilities (<a href="#">FAO, 2019</a>).</p> <p>Nine Caribbean SIDS States are Party to Agreement on Port State Measures (<a href="#">FAO, May 2022</a>)</p>
<p>(g) For States that have not done so, to consider becoming</p>		<p>Twelve Caribbean SIDS States are party to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (<a href="#">UNESCO, May 2022</a>).</p>

<sup>3</sup> A/51/116, annex II.

<p>parties to the 2001 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage<sup>4</sup></p>		
<p>(h) Promote the conservation, sustainable use and management of straddling and highly migratory fish stocks, including through measures that benefit small island developing States that are adopted by relevant regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements</p>	<p>14.2.1 Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas</p>	<p>An analysis undertaken on the integration of ecosystem based management approaches into the national frameworks found, from the limited information available, that most of the 40 States and Territories assessed are making incremental progress towards the implementation of EBM/EAF at the national level. Countries and territories where clear advances were observed included Belize, Bonaire Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis (<a href="#">Cox, S-A. and K. Alleyne. 2020</a>).</p> <p>Members of CARICOM are implementing the <a href="#">Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy</a> (CCCFP). The CCFP is a binding treaty focusing on cooperation and collaboration of Caribbean people, fishermen and their governments in conserving, managing and sustainably utilising fisheries and related ecosystems (CRFM 2020).</p>
<p>(i) Urge the cooperation of the international community in implementing shared responsibilities under regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to enable small island developing States to benefit from and sustainably manage straddling and highly migratory fish stocks covered by those organizations and arrangements</p>		<p>In the absence of a RFMO in the Caribbean region, three Regional Fisheries Bodies (FAO-WECAFC, CRFM and OSPESCA) through an <a href="#">MOU</a> in 2017, agreed to work together to enhance regional governance for sustainable fisheries within the Western Central Atlantic region (CLME+ 2022).</p>
<p><b>CLUSTER 89 – 91 Biodiversity</b></p>		
<p>91. Invite parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity <sup>5</sup> to consider ratifying and implementing the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization_ to the</p>		<p>Six Caribbean SIDS States have ratified the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources (<a href="#">CBD, May 2022</a>)</p>

<sup>4</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2562, No. 45694.

<sup>5</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

Convention on Biological Diversity, <sup>6</sup> ...		
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**Thematic Theme: Climate Change, Sustainable Energy, Disaster Risk Reduction**

**Status Overview:**

The following table provides a brief summary of the clusters which fall within the Climate Change, Sustainable Energy and Disaster Risk Reduction Thematic Area. As much as possible, a regional overview on the status of priority actions is provided. Updates are provided for clusters/priorities where information was available.

<b>Priority Actions</b>	<b>SDG Indicator</b>	<b>Status</b>
<b>CLUSTER 31 – 46: Climate Change</b>		
(a) Build resilience to the impacts of climate change and to improve their adaptive capacity through the design and implementation of climate change adaptation measures appropriate to their respective vulnerabilities and economic, environmental and social situations	Report of progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions (Paris Agreement Article 13.7 b)	Eight Caribbean States have submitted updates to their first Nationally Determined Contributions with revised commitments. As part of the revision, updates on progress to date to meet the commitments under the first NDC were outlined ( e.g. Antigua and Barbuda and Barbados). Countries noted the importance of international assistance in helping them meet the full targets. Two Caribbean SIDS, Grenada and Suriname have submitted the Second Nationally Determined Contribution ( <a href="#">UNFCCC, May 2022</a> ).
(c) Raise awareness and communicate climate change risks, including through public dialogue with local communities, to increase human and environmental resilience to the longer-term impacts of climate change		Two Caribbean States, <a href="#">Belize</a> and <a href="#">Saint Lucia</a> have uploaded Climate Change Communications Strategies to the internet.
(d) Address remaining gaps in capacity for gaining	13.a.1 Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per	The Green Climate Fund (GCF) has US 427.3 million in the public sector portfolio of projects for CARICOM SIDS during the period 2016 to 2022 ( <a href="#">GCF, May 2022</a> . During that same period the GCF has US 100 million in the private sector portfolio dedicated to CARICOM SIDS ( <a href="#">GCF, May 2022</a> ).

<sup>6</sup> See United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/10/27, annex, decision X/1.

access to and managing climate finance	year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025	The Adaptation Fund has approved projects for Caribbean SIDS amounting to the following <sup>7</sup> : 2012 – 16, 032,320 2014 – 6,000,000 2016 -25,000 2017 – 9,995,000 2018 – 22,700 2019 – 29,812,262 2020 – 499, 929 2022 -19,916,344  ( <a href="#">Adaptation Fund, 10 May 2022</a> , value is in USD)
<b>CLUSTER 47 -50: Sustainable Energy</b>		
(a) Develop a strategy and targeted measures to promote energy efficiency and foster sustainable energy systems based on all energy sources, in particular renewable energy sources, in small island developing States, such as wind, sustainable biomass, solar, hydroelectric, biofuel and geothermal energy	7.b.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)	Twenty-one Caribbean States and territories have per capita renewable energy information updated to the International Renewable Energy Agency website ( <a href="#">IRENA, May 2022</a> ).
(c) (Develop) an integrated approach to establishing and strengthening innovative energy road maps in small island developing States, with detailed resource planning, which takes into account social, environmental and economic considerations, as well as access to energy for the poor and people in remote areas		16 Caribbean States have prepared Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) as part of their commitments to the Paris Agreement ( <a href="#">UNFCCC, May 2022</a> ). Many of the NDCs developed outline consider how the transition towards sustainable energy takes into account, marginalized groups. Due to the peculiarities that SIDS face, socio economic aspects are considered in long-term planning efforts.  The <a href="#">Caribbean Energy Policy</a> which was approved by the 41 <sup>st</sup> meeting of the COTED on Energy in 2013, has sections on energy access and poverty alleviation and crosscutting issues which take into account youth and culture, gender and physical planning and development (CARICOM, 2013).
<b>CLUSTER 51 -52: Disaster Risk Reduction</b>		
(a) Implement the Hyogo Framework for Action <sup>8</sup> and work for an ambitious renewed international framework	11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies	Regionally CDEMA supported the development of a <a href="#">Comprehensive Disaster Management Strategy and Programming Framework, 2014-2024</a> (CDEMA, 2014)

<sup>7</sup> Note that some of the projects assessed were regional initiatives with multiple countries participating in a project. It was not possible to extrapolate the amount allocated to specific countries for these regional initiatives.

<sup>8</sup> 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).

<p>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;</p>	<p>in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030</p>	
<p>(b) Mainstream policies and programmes related to disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and development, as appropriate;</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>The <a href="#">Regional Action Plan for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean 2016-2036</a> seeks to be the regional expression of the New Urban Agenda (NUA) (ECLAC, 2018). It promotes evidence-based policy making, setting out potential actions and interventions as well as relevant and priority policy guidance for all Latin American and Caribbean countries towards the achievement of sustainable urban development. The RAP supports a shift towards a new urban paradigm that recognizes the city as a macro-level public good, where the economic, social, cultural and environmental rights of all are guaranteed (ECLAC 2018).</p> <p>Sixteen Caribbean States have addressed the issue of urban policies incorporated into national plans and strategies (<a href="#">ECLAC, 2022</a>)</p>
<p>(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</p>		<p>In 2007, the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF) was formed as the first multi-country risk pool in the world. It was the first insurance instrument to successfully develop parametric policies backed by both traditional and capital markets. In 2014, the Facility was restructured into a segregated portfolio company (SPC) to facilitate offering new products and expansion into new geographic areas and is now named CCRIF SPC. It is owned, operated and registered in the Caribbean and has 23 members (<a href="#">CCRIF, May 2022</a>).</p> <p>CCRIF SPC limits the financial impact of natural hazard events to Caribbean and Central American governments by providing short-term liquidity when a policy is triggered. CCRIF offers parametric insurance policies for tropical cyclones, earthquakes, excess rainfall and the fisheries sector (<a href="#">CCRIF, May 2022</a>).</p>

**Thematic Area: Fostering Partnerships**

**Status Overview:**

The following table provides a brief summary of the clusters which fall within the Partnerships Thematic Area. As much as possible, a regional overview on the status of priority actions is provided. Updates are provided for clusters/priorities where information was available.

<b>Priority Actions</b>	<b>SDG Indicator</b>	<b>Status</b>
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<b>CLUSTER 108 – 109 Capacity-Building</b>		
<p>(a) Improve existing mechanisms and resources to provide coordinated and coherent United Nations system-wide capacity-building programmes for small island developing States through United Nations country teams, in collaboration with national agencies, regional commissions and intergovernmental organizations, to enhance national capacities and institutions....</p>	<p>17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of/for sustainable development</p>	<p>In 2020, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean trained 6 Caribbean States and Territories in evidence-based policy planning for sustainable development in the Caribbean through increasing capacity in the design and implementation of monitoring and evaluation frameworks (<a href="#">ECLAC, 2020</a>).</p>
<b>CLUSTER 112 – 114 Data and Statistics</b>		
<p>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</p>	<p>17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics<sup>1</sup></p>	<p>In 2020, A. Bleeker and A. Abdulkadr undertook “A review of Caribbean national statistical legislation in relation to the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (UNFPOS)”. The study assessed statistical legislation in 24 Caribbean SIDS States and Territories. It noted that none of the statistics laws reviewed fully incorporated the UNFPOS. However, all 26 laws reviewed either fully incorporated or partially incorporated Principle 2 (on professional standards and ethics), Principle 5 (on source of official statistics), Principle 6 (on confidentiality), and Principle 7 (on legislation). On the other hand, all laws, except two, failed to incorporate Principle 4 (on prevention of misuse) (<a href="#">A. Bleeker and A. Abdulkadri, 2020</a>).</p>