



Building Resilient Futures: The SIDS Debt Sustainability Support Service

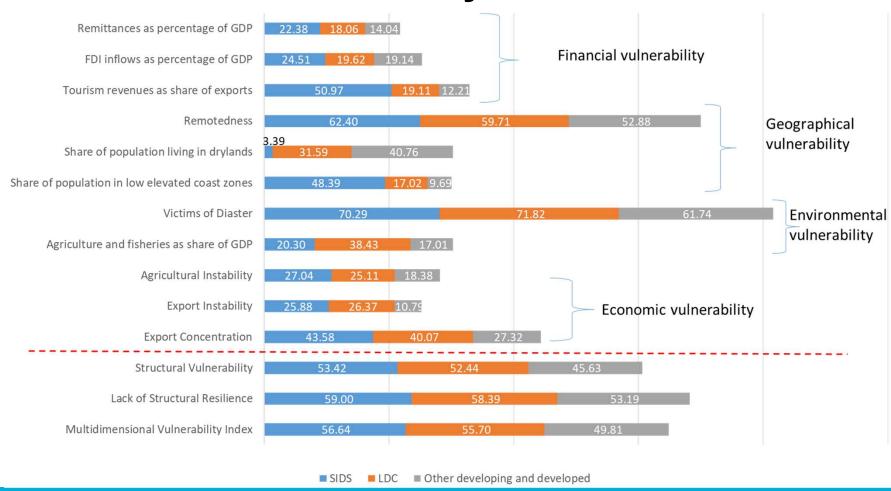
Ritu Bharadwaj, Director, Climate Resilience, Finance and Loss and Damage •

Email: Ritu.Bharadwaj@iied.org

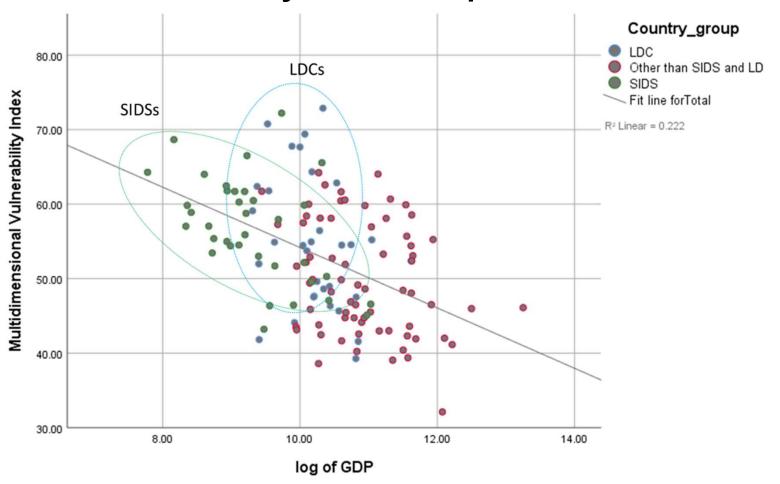
9 December 2024

Unique vulnerability and challenges of SIDS: a multidimensional perspective

Multidimensional vulnerability of SIDS

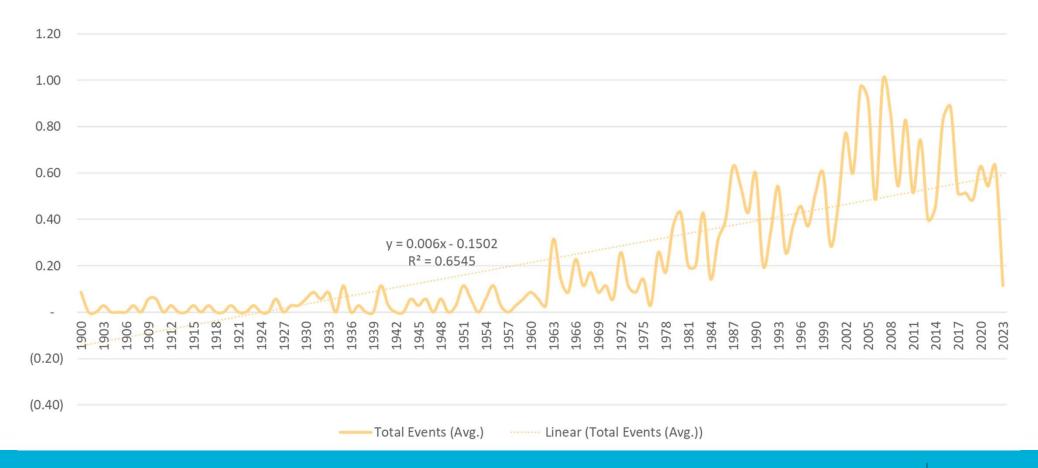


Multidimensional vulnerability of SIDS compared to other countries



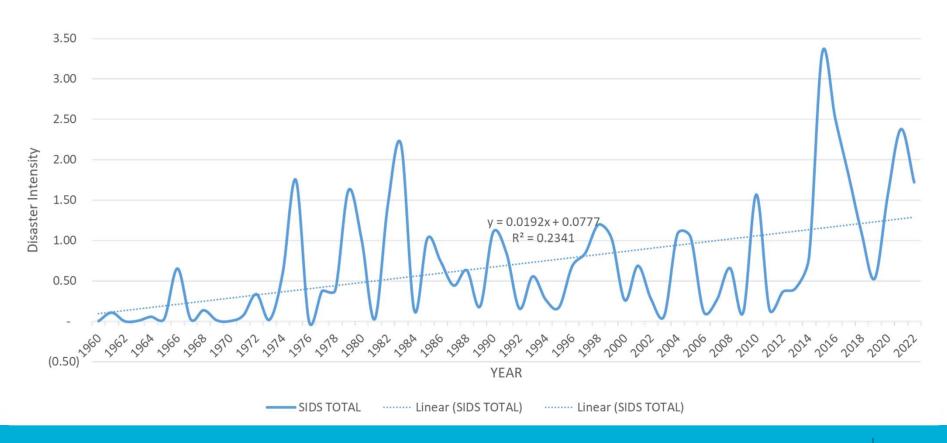
SIDS are becoming increasingly vulnerable to climate impacts

Disaster frequency in SIDS (1900-2023)

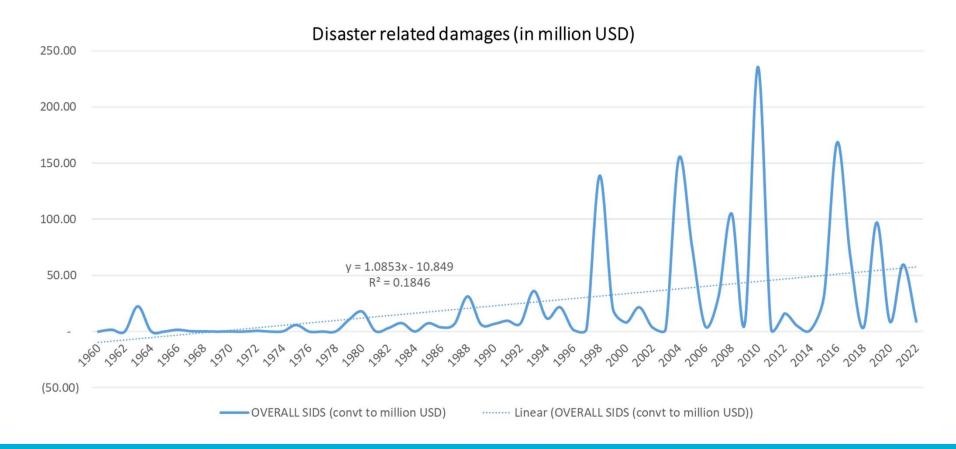


Increase in disaster intensity in SIDS (1900-2023)

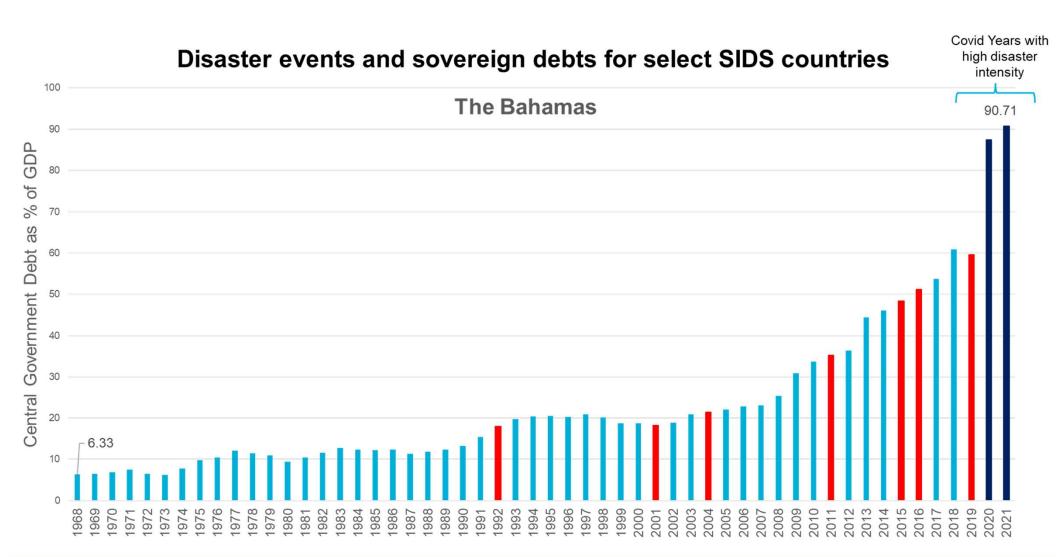
Disaster Intensity in SIDS



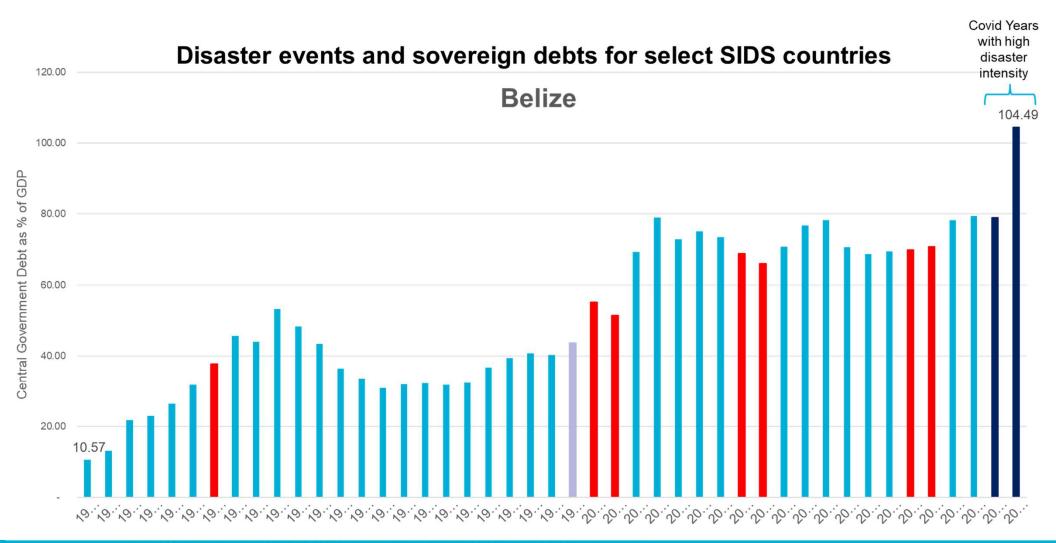
Disaster-related damages in SIDS in Million US\$ (1960-2022)



Climate disasters have devastating consequences for SIDS economy

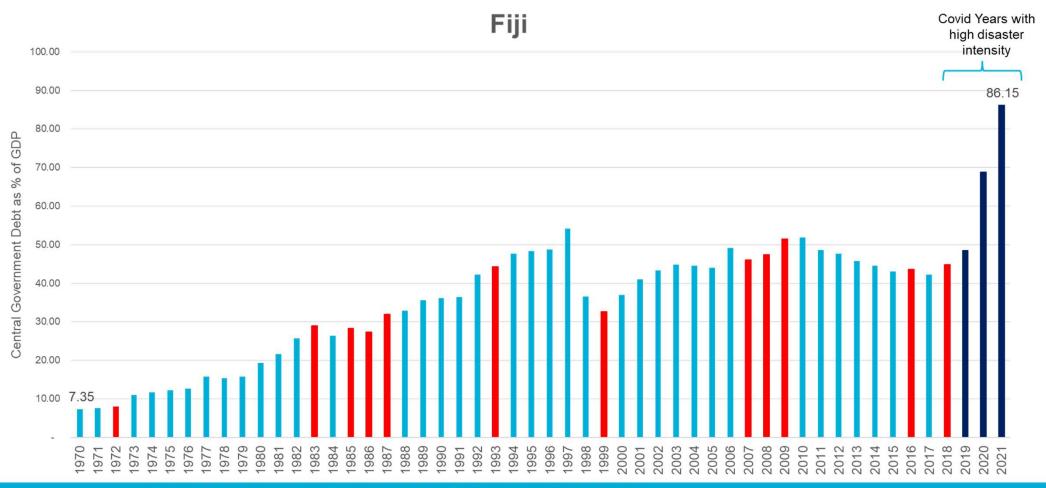


Note: Red coloured bars indicate the occurrence of major disaster events in the year



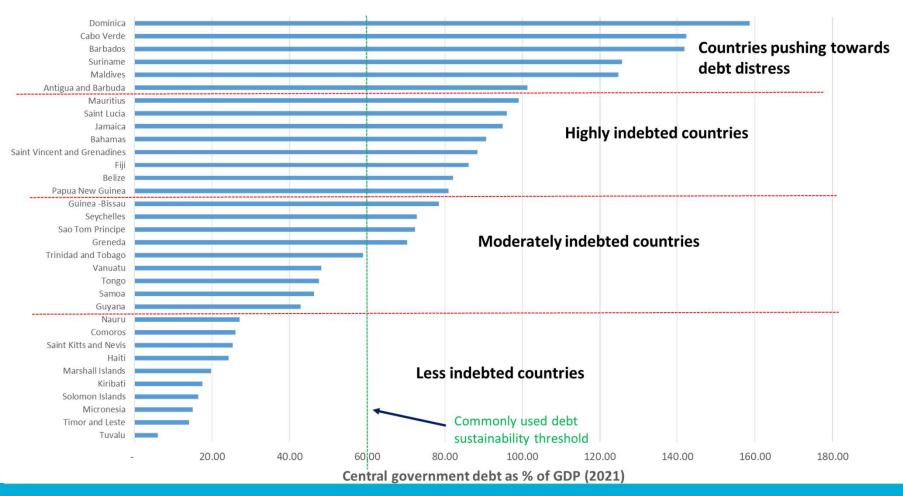
Note: Red coloured bars indicate the occurrence of major disaster events in the year

Disaster events and sovereign debts for select SIDS countries

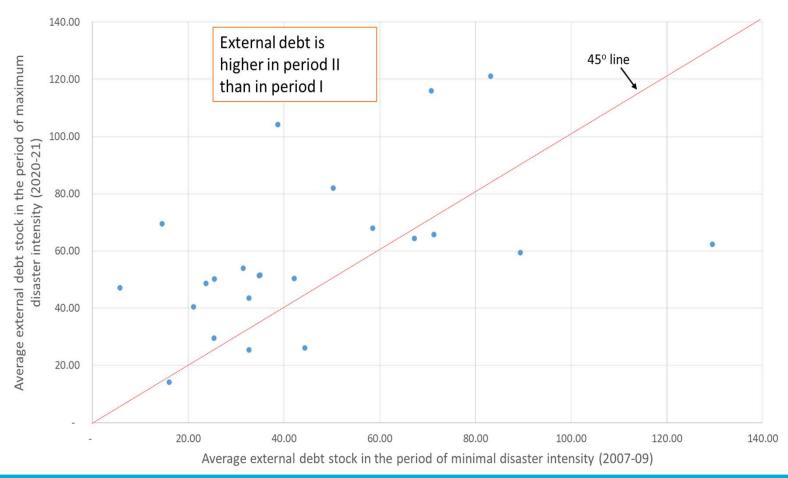


Note: Red coloured bars indicate the occurrence of major disaster events in the year

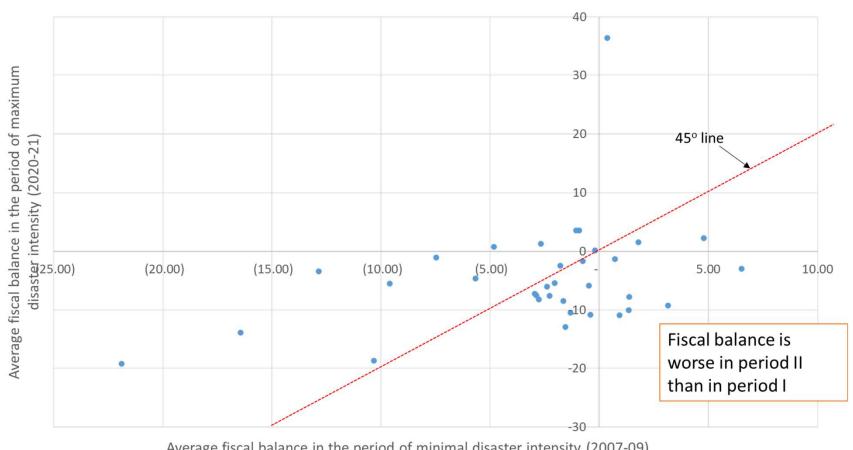
Classification of SIDS based central government debt as % of GDP



Comparing external debt as % of GDP in SIDS: Period of minimal disaster intensity (2007-09) vs. period of high disaster intensity (2020-21)

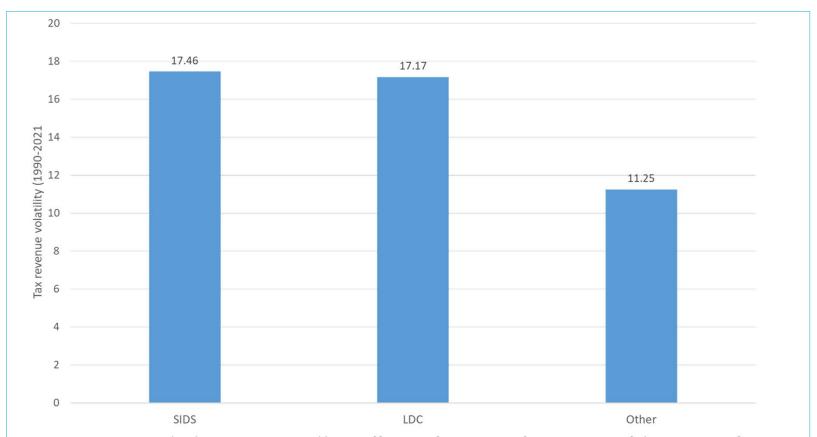


Comparing fiscal balance as % of GDP in SIDS: Period of minimal disaster intensity (2007-09) vs. period of high disaster intensity (2020-21)



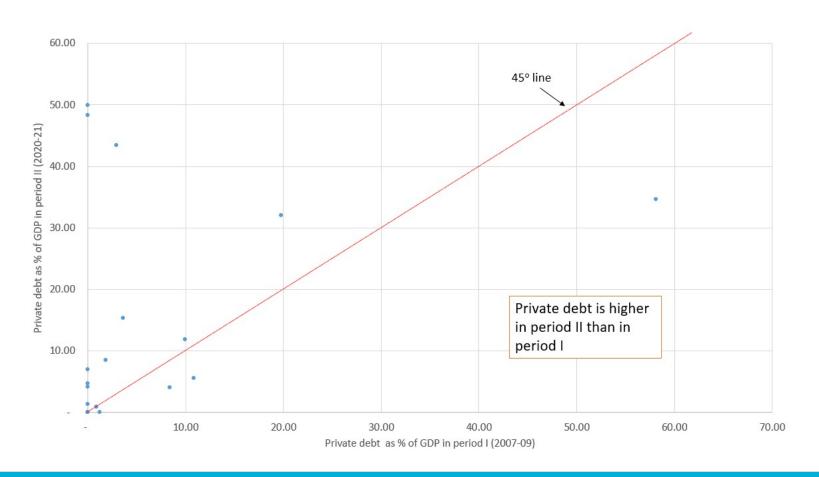
Average fiscal balance in the period of minimal disaster intensity (2007-09)

Tax revenue volatility (1990-2021)



Note: Tax revenue volatility is represented by coefficient of variation of tax revenue of the countries for 1990-2

Comparing external private debt as a percentage of GDP in SIDS: period of minimal disaster intensity (2007-09) vs. period of high disaster intensity (2020-21)



Poor fiscal space have far reaching environmental and social consequences – impacting resilience

- Limited resources for climate adaptation and mitigation -Diverting resources related to environmental protection for debt service
- Reduced investment in community resilience (particularly in times of climate crisis)
- Slower achievement of SDGs
- Increased vulnerability of marginalised communities to current and future climate crisis

Need for Global SIDS Debt Sustainability and Investment Support Service for resilient prosperity of SIDS

Creation of Strategic Advisory Group

To steer and guide the design and operatonal process, a Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) under the co-chairmanship of H.E. Prime Minister Gaston Browne of Antigua and Barbuda and H.E. President Mohamed Muizzu of the Maldives has been created.

The role of 'Strategic Advisory Group' in the design process is:

- To provide expert guidance and insights to shape the design of the Global SIDS Debt Sustainability and Investment Support Service.
- To contribute valuable perspectives and expertise in the areas of resilience investment
- To facilitate support and commitment from key stakeholders for the operationalisation of the SIDS platform.

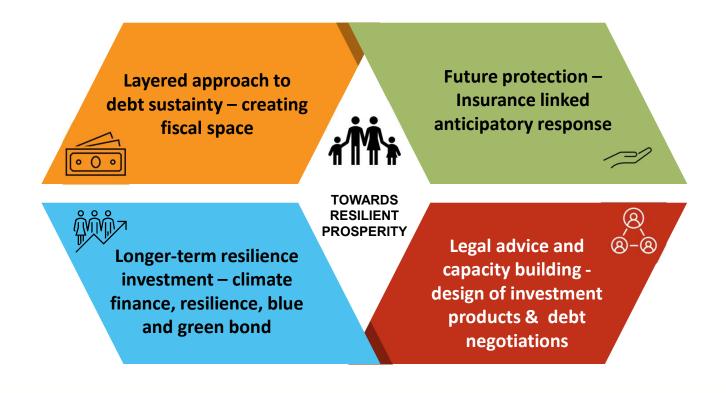
Strategic Advisory Group Members

- H.E. Fatumanava-o-Upolu III Dr Pa'olelei Luteru. Chair of Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) and Permanent Representative of Samoa to the United Nations
- H. E. Walton Webson, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Antigua and Barbuda to the United Nations
- Santiago Lorenzo, Chief, Unit of Economics of Climate Change, United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
- Hyginus Gene Leon, President of Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)
- Baran Han, Senior Economist, Operations Policy and Country Services and Zehra Aslam, Economist, Development Finance at the World Bank, World Bank
- Noelle O'Brien, Director, Climate Change, Asian Development Bank (ADB) (or her Nominee)
- Rodrigo Olivares-Caminal, Professor of Banking and Finance Law, Queen Mary University of London, Commonwealth Lawyer Association
- Amit Prothi, Director General, Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI)
- Ben Webster, Head of Secretariat, The Risk-informed Early Action Partnership (REAP) Secretariat
- Dr. Ruth Kattumuri, Senior Director, Economic, Youth & Sustainable Development Directorate affairs, Commonwealth Secretariat
- Pepukaye Bardouille, Bridgetown Initiative & Special Advisor on Climate Resilience, Prime Minister's Office Government of Barbados
- Dr. Jeff Sachs, Director of the Center for Sustainable Development at Columbia University
- Simon Young, Senior Director, Disaster Risk Finance, Parametrics, Willis Towers Watson
- Emily Wilkinson, ODI Senior Research Fellow and Director Resilient and Sustainable Islands Initiative (RESI)
- Frances Fuller, Director, North America / Senior Implementation Specialist, Climate Analytics
- Dr. Simona Anamaria Marinescu, Senior Advisor, Small Island Developing States, UN
- Wendy Miles, Net Zero Lawyers Alliance
- Eric LeCompte, Executive Director, Jubilee USA Network
- Georges Rebelo Pinto Chikoti, Secretary-General of the Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States/ ACP
- Kishan Kumar, Head, Multilateral Environmental Agreements · Ministry of Planning and Development, Trinidad and Tobago
- H.E. Tiofilusi Tiueti, Minister of Finance, Tonga
- H.E. Seve Paeniu, Minister of Finance Government of Tuvalu
- Jamie Dimon, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, JPMorgan Chase & Co.

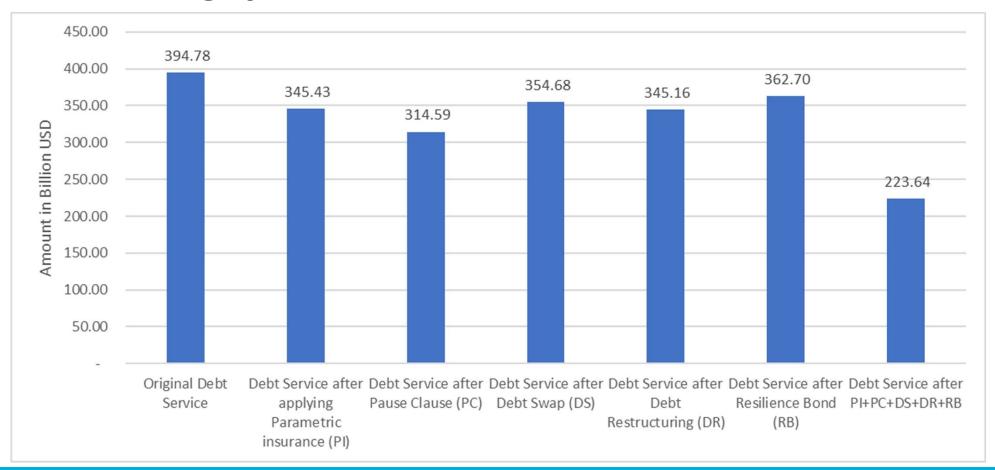
Design process



Beyond 'reactive fixes': a more comprehensive support would be needed for building longer term resilience prosperity



1. Debt Alleviation - Impact of layering debt relief measures on debt servicing by SIDS



1. Creating fiscal space through a layered approach to debt sustainability



Debt sustainability assessment







Assessment of financial implications

Support Service



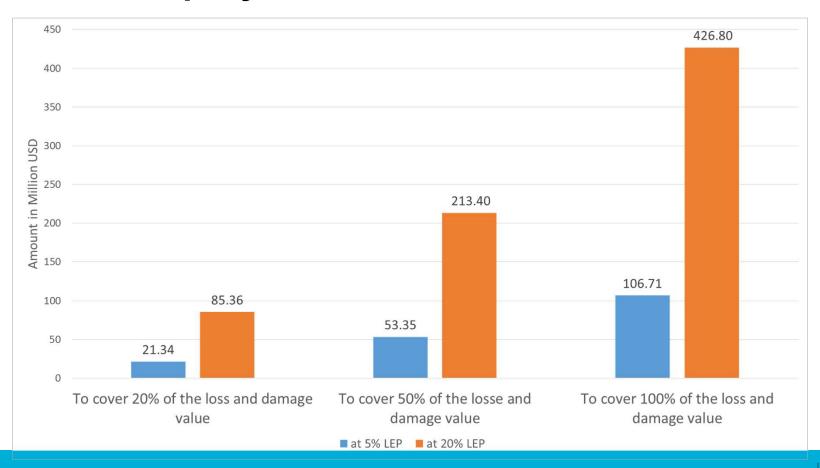


Assessing policy coherence

Developing case for investment in climate resilience



2. Future Protection - Cost of parametric insurance to cover the disaster losses per year in SIDS





2. Future protection measures

Facilitate risk pooling and premium structure assessment



Define payout triggers



Defining coverage scope

Advocacy for facilitating premium payment



Support Service

Supporting comprehensive risk modelling and data analytics

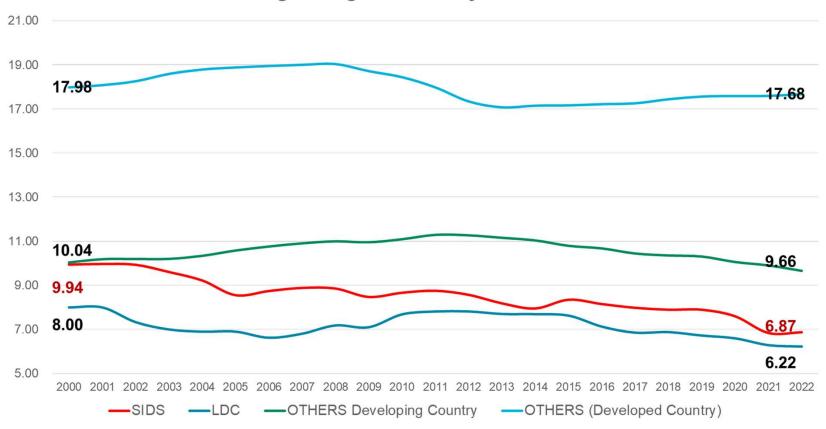


Establish collaboration between multiple stakeholders



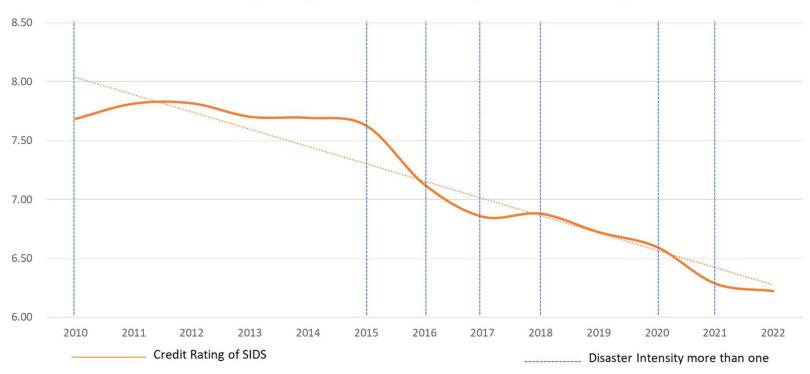
3. Resilience investment

Crediting Rating Trend Analysis

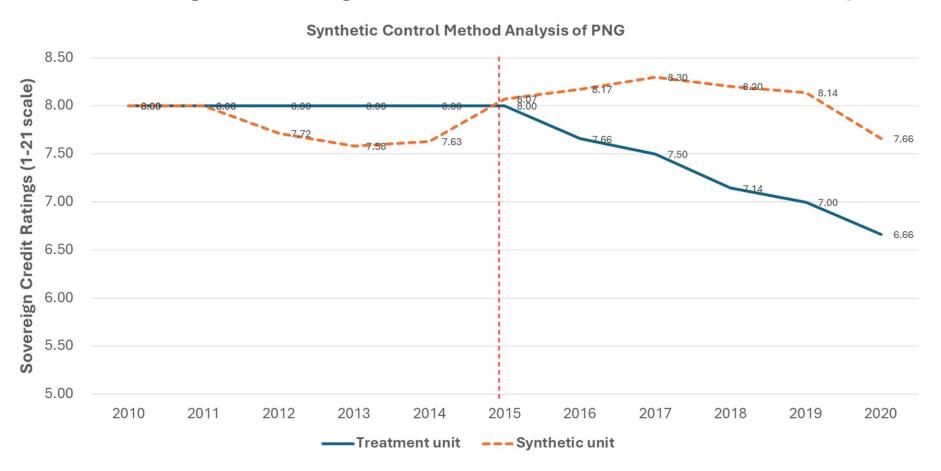


Credit rating trend in SIDS during disaster intensity period

Crediting Rating Trend for SIDS during disaster Intensity period

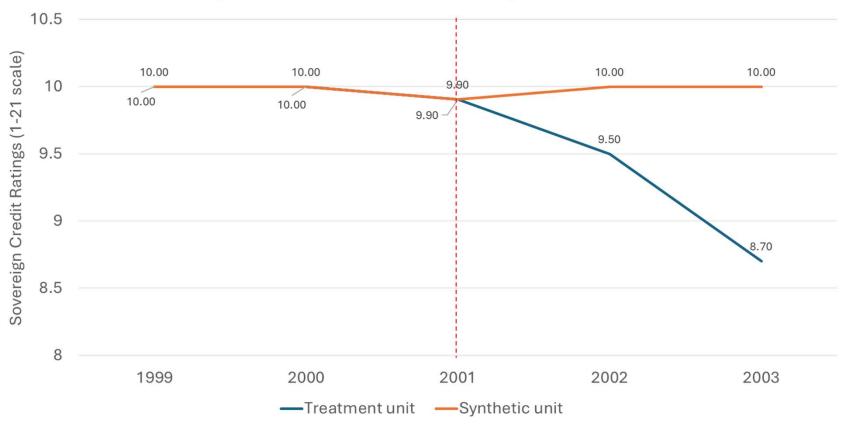


What sovereign credit rating of PNG would have been without disaster impact



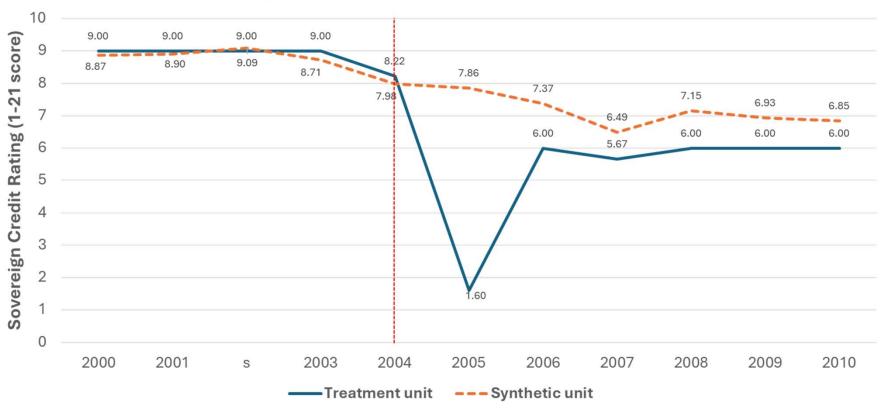
What sovereign credit rating of Belize would have been without disaster impact

Synthetic Control Method Analysis of Belize

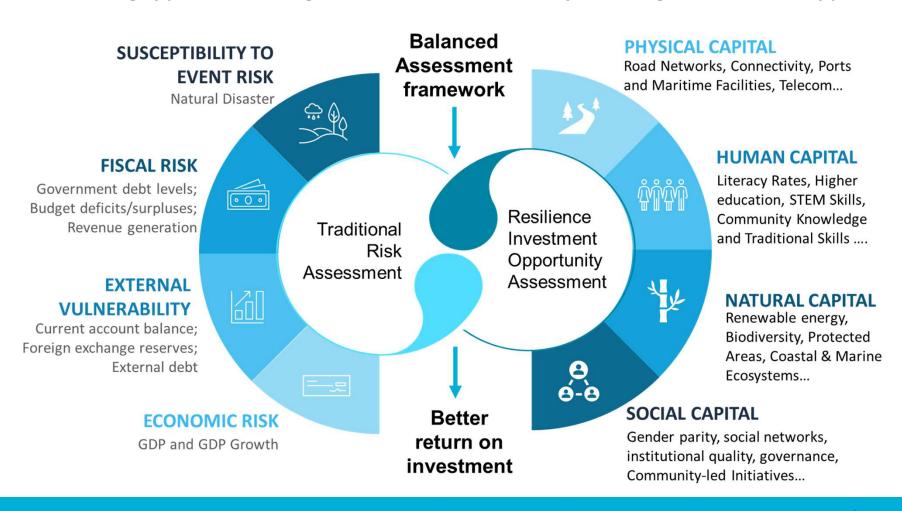


What sovereign credit rating of Grenada would have been without disaster impact





A new credit rating approach focusing on return on investment by assessing both risks and opportunities

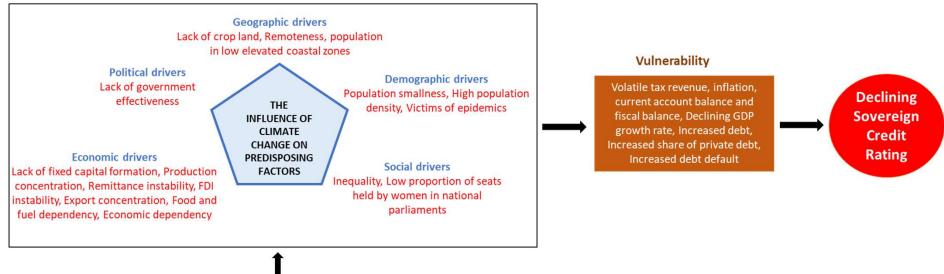


Adopting MVI for assessing risks for credit ratings

Precipitating factors

Climate drivers Recent shocks, Physical exposure to tropical cyclones, Physical exposure to tsunami, Temperature shocks, Victims of natural hazards, Damages due to natural hazards

Predisposing factors



Protective factors

Lack of connectivity, Structural vulnerability, Lack of structural resilience, Lack to DRR Source: Adapted from Bharadwaj et al. (2024)

Incorporating disaster-linked debt relief mechanisms into credit rating methodologies

- Credit rating agencies often perceive participation in debt relief as a sign of financial distress, leading to negative assessments.
- Credit rating agencies should view disaster-linked debt relief as proactive measures that enhance resilience rather than signs of distress.
- Incorporating these factors into credit rating methodologies would provide a more accurate assessment of creditworthiness, reflecting resilience and capacity to recover from disasters.
- Recognising disaster-linked debt relief mechanisms would support sustainable development, enabling countries to invest in resilience-building without the fear of punitive downgrades.





	Cost of obtaining and maintaining a sovereign credit rating	 Tiered pricing models based on income levels for LDCs and SIDS. IFIs and MDBs to provide subsidies to offset the cost of ratings.
	Administrative burden in obtaining credit rating	Simplifying data submission process, implementing less frequent reviews, and standardising reporting requirements
	Complex methodologies and requirements	 Leveraging technology to automate parts of the data submission and review process. CRAs increase transparency of methodologies by providing clear guidelines on how various factors are assessed
	Limited capacity to maintain ratings by effectively engaging with CRAs	 Targeted capacity building and advisory support to SIDS and LDCs to improve their ability to navigate this process

Enhancing accessibility and fairness of credit ratings

3. Resilience Investment

Support



Supporting strategic planning and assessing project viability



Design of transparency, accountability measures



Legal advice for design of investment products

Supporting capacity building and market engagement



Service Advice on postmanagement and



Advocacy for climate finance

Issuance

utilisation





Support Service



Assessment to unpack debt and climate impact intersectionality



Examining credit rating nuances



Harnessing resilience bonds and insurance markets





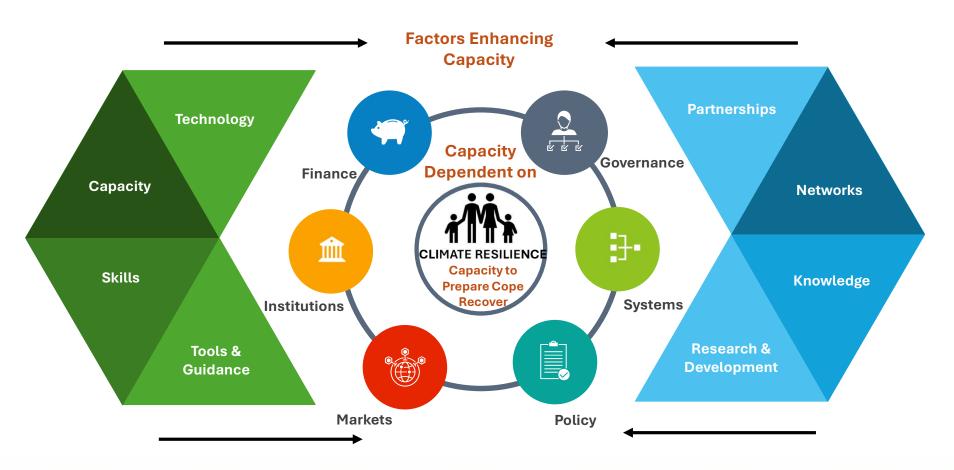
Leveraging collective political strength



Integrating capacity building & knowledge sharing across SIDS



How can we take SIDS towards Resilient Prosperity







Global Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Debt Sustainability Support Service:



To know more about the support service download the design document from:

www.iied.org/22426iied



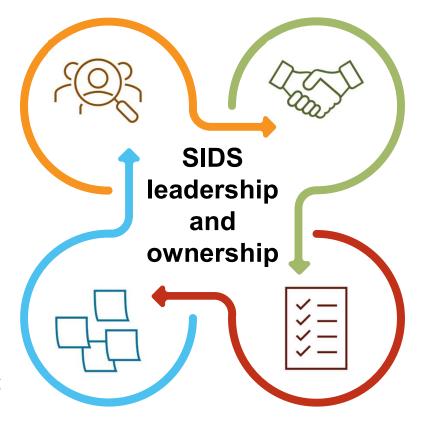
Governance Approach

INCLUSIVITY AND PARTICIPATION

Multistakeholder engagement and ensuring all SIDS have equal voice in governance and decision-making

ADAPTABILITY AND FLEXIBILITY

Respond swiftly to emerging challenges, adjust strategies based on changing conditions, and embrace innovative approaches



COLLABORATION AND PARTNERSHIP

IFIs, MDBs, private sector, insurance providers, legal institutions, local and regional institutions

TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Clear reporting mechanisms, open communication channels, regular updates on progress, challenges, and financial management