

The CBD Secretariat submitted *inter alia* that the loss and degradation of biodiversity undermines the web of life and increases the risk of disease spillover from wildlife to people. The risk of future pandemics could be reduced through a more integrated, cross-sectoral and inclusive “One Health” approach that builds the health and resilience of people and the planet.

In addition to its ongoing programmes, DOALOS implemented two additional capacity-building programmes, namely: the “Oceans Economy and Trade Strategies” (OETS) and the Programmes of Assistance to Meet the Strategic Capacity Needs of Developing States in the Field of Ocean Governance and the Law of the Sea (POMOGLOS). In 2020, 6 SIDS individuals were engaged in in-person training, while 96 participated in DOALOS online training activities.

ECLAC maintained support *inter alia* through: promotion of sound fiscal management and market diversification; wider application of information communication and technology (ICTs); human and institutional capacity building for the monitoring and reporting, enhancing the role of social development including gender and vulnerable groups requirements; integration of disaster risk reduction and management measures into national planning; and strengthening statistical capacity to support effective evidence-based policymaking. ECLAC also pursued the establishment of a Caribbean Resilience Fund (CRF) to address liquidity, solvency, debt, economic restructuring, and resilience-building issues which are central to jump-starting growth in the Caribbean region.

ESCAP supported *inter alia* the preparation and in-person participation of Pacific SIDS at the annual Commission and the Asia-Pacific Forum for Sustainable Development, co-lead and/or participate in the Priority Theme Groups for Pacific SIDS under the UN Multi Country Office Review. ESCAP is proposing the creation of a professional position to support the new MCO in the North Pacific and is recruiting new talents into the Pacific Office to leverage existing resources.

The FAO’s COVID 19 Response and Recovery Programme aims to mitigate the socio-economic impacts of the pandemic, while strengthening the long-term resilience of agri-food systems and livelihoods, moving towards a green recovery and building to transform agri-food systems. The Programme consists of seven key priority areas: Global humanitarian response plan;¹ Data for decision-making; Economic inclusion and social protection to reduce poverty; Trade and food safety standards; Boosting smallholder resilience for recovery; Preventing the next zoonotic pandemic; and Food systems transformation.

The GEF, *inter alia*, is currently replenishing for 2022-2026 (GEF-8) and is seeking to ensure continued solid support for green, clean and resilient programming in SIDS. Concurrently, GEF is also developing its Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for the period 2022-2026, which will continue to emphasize the need to build resilience.

Several work are relevant to SIDS under the ILO’s Strategic Framework 2020-2021, including employment promotion, social protection, international labour standards, supply chains, informal sector, child labour, skills development, rural economy, occupational safety and health, sustainable enterprises, and technical and vocational education and training.

The IMF lending policy provides breathing room for orderly policy adjustments. Concessional support provided through the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust is available to 17 SIDS out of the 34 in the IMF’s list of small developing States. The IMF also provides regional technical and capacity assistance in a range of fiscal, monetary, financial and statistical issues.

In the Pacific, IOM allocated resources to enhance policy and technical support to *inter alia* eradicate risks for human trafficking and forced labour in fishery sector; as well as gender equality and

women's empowerment. In the Caribbean, IOM continued to implement counter-trafficking initiatives, diaspora mapping and engagement, and emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction.

The SIDS Lighthouses Initiative (LHI), coordinated by IRENA, has a SIDS strategy which includes a systematic approach to support energy transition through technical assistance and advisory services in response to the countries' formal requests and regional capacity building initiatives.

The ITC launched its SIDS taskforce in 2021 to develop a strategic and dedicated corporate programme for SIDS. ITC is also developing a tourism strategy, which is critical for SIDS resilience and economic transformation. The ITC/the UK Trade Partnership Programme (2019-2022) supports Fiji and Papua New Guinea keep their trade and supply chains open, boosting resilience, diversification and deepening trade relationships, during the COVID-19 pandemic.

OHRLLS organized a series of webinars and events to facilitate SIDS partnerships with the private sector. The biannual SIDS Global Business Network Forum, scheduled to take place in the context of the Our Ocean Conference in Palau, was postponed. The Most Vulnerable 91 campaign launched in September 2020 tracked the amount of COVID-19 related funding spent by international partners, drew special attention to the overwhelming difference in funding being mobilized to support the 91 LDC, LLDC and SIDS.

UNDP's SIDS offer, *Rising Up for SIDS*, presents an integrated approach to accelerate green recovery and transformation based on three interconnected pillars: Climate Action, Blue Economy and Digital Transformation. On Climate Action, the SIDS offer focuses on three entry points: energy transition; climate adaptation and resilience; and nature-based solutions. In 2020, UNDP supported 38 SIDS through its energy portfolio. UNDP's Blue Economy investments have been scaled up to USD 210 million. On Digital Transformation, the Global SIDS Team and UNDP Chief Digital Office are rolling out a new a rapid digital readiness assessment to serve as an entry point for building national digital strategies.

UNDRR conducted online webinars, courses, and knowledge exchanges on disaster risks reduction and saw the number of SIDS reporting in its online Sendai Framework Monitor increased from 12 in 2020 to 22 in 2021. It rolled out four resilience partnerships strategies in Pacific SIDS and is supporting similar initiatives in the Caribbean under its Making Cities Resilient 2030 campaign. UNDRR is also working with the Caribbean Chambers of Commerce (CARICHAM) to promote business resilience and continuity through the implementation of UNDRR's ARISE Network strategy.

UNEP supports SIDS through its Medium-Term Strategy 2022-2025, facilitating access to: finance, technology, and innovative solutions to build resilient and inclusive economies and societies in a post-COVID-19 world. Through its regional and sub-regional Offices, UNEP engages in the development of the Multi-Country Sustainable Development Frameworks and supports the UN Country Teams by providing environmental data and analysis through the World Environment Situation Room (WESR). High-quality, credible, open and shared, sex-disaggregated environmental data, assessments and expertise are critical to support integration efforts across the UN system.

UNFPA's sub-regional and regional office's support in SIDS focuses on population data, health, including sexual and reproductive health, empowerment of youth, women and girls, gender equality and humanitarian response. The Caribbean 2017-2021 sub-programme covers 22 English and Dutch speaking countries. The Pacific 2018-2022 sub-programme covers 14 Pacific countries while the SIDS in the AIS SIDS are supported through country programme documents.

UNICEF's Pacific programme is aligned to the UN Pacific Strategy 2018-2022, supporting 14 countries and Papua New Guinea. UNICEF's support in its offices in Belize, Cuba, Guyana and Jamaica, are delivered through the UN Cooperation Framework 2020-2024 and the UN Multi Country Sustainable Development Framework. Maldives and Sao Tome and Principe were also supported by UNICEF during the reporting period.

UNIDO's SIDS Strategy 2019-2025 is built on these principles, namely: integrated multi-disciplinary interventions, multi-country regional interventions, and multi-stakeholder partnerships. UNIDO responded to a number of requests from SIDS and provided support in the area of waste management; development and utilization of renewable energy; export promotion through diversification and compliance with international standards and quality infrastructure; building resilience to environmental shocks; mobilizing development finance; agribusiness and fisheries; institution building and industrial policy development.

Corruption and crime, especially organized crime, have detrimental impacts on resilience of States, institutions and communities. UNODC's Global Judicial Integrity Network creates a space for judges and judiciaries to address emerging integrity challenges and share experiences and knowledge. The Network monitors judicial responses to the pandemic and disseminates good practices and experiences of judiciaries and relevant partner organizations, including through its online library, a global survey, opinion pieces, podcasts and webinars. Numerous SIDS jurisdictions are official training sites for the implementation of the Network's Judicial Ethics Training Tools, and UNODC supported the rolling out effective judicial ethics training in Belize; Cabo Verde; Cuba; Dominican Republic; Guinea Bissau; Haiti; Jamaica; Maldives; Mauritius; Micronesia (Federated States of); Papua New Guinea; Seychelles; Solomon Islands; Timor Leste.

With resources from bilateral donors and multilateral financial institutions such as the Government of Japan, the India-UN Development Partnership Fund, the Islamic Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank, UNOP supported the implementation of several projects to build resilience of SIDS, mainly in the healthcare sector, as they recover from the COVID 19 pandemic. Support was rendered to Antigua and Barbuda, Maldives, Palau, Haiti, Belize, Guyana, Suriname, and Trinidad & Tobago.

WFP's support to SIDS focuses *inter alia* on resilience and building back better including through improving emergency logistics coordination and supply chain management; improving emergency communications infrastructure and coordination mechanisms; providing food security data analysis and food security programme response design, coordination and implementation; development of innovative tools and procedures that address climate-related disasters and their impact on people.

WHO's programme of work spans 2019-2023 has *inter alia* a platform for addressing the health effects of climate change in SIDS aiming to triple health-related climate finance by 2023 and ensuring health systems in SIDS are resilient to the impacts of extreme weather events and climate-sensitive diseases, by 2030.

WIPO implemented technical assistance projects including in the areas of technological capacity building, innovation eco-system, branding, copyright in creative industries, traditional knowledge, institutional and national IP policy and strategies (NIPS). Currently, out of 38 SIDS, 17 of them have adopted and are in the process of implementing NIPS.

