



Preliminary list of commitments made at the SIDS4 Conference

As of 10 June 2024

- **Antigua and Barbuda** launched a Center of Excellence for SIDS and a Debt Sustainability Support Service.
- **CAF – Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean** increased local currency lending, including the issuance of a \$26 million bond in Jamaican dollars on the international market. Within the framework of the Bridgetown Initiative, CAF has already committed \$15 million in support of the Blue-Green Bank initiative led by Barbados.
- **The United States** announced its commitment to scale-up international public climate finance to over \$11 billion annually by 2024, quadrupling the previous level.
- **Belize** announced that it is the first Caribbean country to ratify the BBNJ Agreement for the protection of biodiversity.
- **Jamaica** announced that it will be signing the BBNJ Agreement this year.
- **The EU** pledged to mobilize EUR 300 billion in public and private investments by 2027 to involve the private sector in sustainable development through its Global Gateway investment strategy, with several initiatives underway in SIDS.
- **Mauritius** announced a ban on single-use plastics and the creation of an “Observatoire de L’Environnement”, a web-based platform that will serve for collecting and centralizing environmental data.
- **The Kingdom of the Netherlands** announced its allocation of EUR 2.1 billion in Special Drawing Rights to provide additional concessional financing to SIDS.
- **Barbados** announced the launch of a UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)-Barbados Global SIDS Hub for Sustainable Development.
- **Japan** is steadily implementing its commitment to provide up to a total of \$70 billion for addressing climate change both in public and private funds over five years to 2025. It also pledged up to 165 billion Japanese yen for the second replenishment of the Green Climate Fund. In addition, it has already disbursed the pledged amount of \$10 million to initiate the operation of the loss and damage fund.
- **Qatar** has pledged \$100 million to help SIDS and least developed countries address climate change.
- **Australia** announced a \$100 million anchor investment in the Pacific Resilience Facility, encouraging other nations to contribute as well.
- **Malaysia** has committed to closer cooperation with small island developing States through the Malaysian Technical Cooperation Program, providing \$2 million in capacity-building and technical assistance over the next decade.
- **IOM** has invested nearly \$300 million in 244 new initiatives on migration in 37 small island developing States, which are members or observer States of the organization.

- **Guinea-Bissau** announced the candidacy of its Bijagos Archipelago for the UNESCO World Natural Heritage List, which would protect globally threatened biodiversity, and contribute to the 30x30 objective of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.
- **Georgia** announced plans to develop a new emissions reduction target by 2025, with the current 35 per cent emission reduction to be increased up to 47 per cent.
- **Germany** announced EUR 5 million for a technical cooperation programme called Creations of the Pacific Blue Economies—Strengthening Integrated Ocean Governance for Increased Resilience; the creation of the first online repository for cultural heritage and pledged to contribute to the SIDS Centre of Excellence.
- **Norway** has launched the Green Shipping Challenge, to cut greenhouse gas emissions from shipping and is investing \$1.92 billion in the Green Voyage 2050 Project, to support SIDS and developing countries in transitioning to a cleaner shipping sector.
- **Barbados** announced the launch of a UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)-Barbados Global SIDS Hub for Sustainable Development.
- **France** pledged to double their solidarity investments in the Pacific and announced that it is rejoining the Caribbean Development Bank.
- **Portugal** is launching an “Ocean Fellowship” with the UN, an annual capacity-building programme to support developing countries, especially SIDS, in ocean governance, marine conservation, sustainable blue economy, and the continental shelf regime.
- **Malta, the Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States, and the University of Malta’s Islands and Small States Institute** is working on a Climate Vulnerability and Resilience Index to become a valuable tool for developing countries, especially SIDS and their partners, alongside the Multidimensional Vulnerability Index.
- **Morocco** has created a “Center of Excellence for Climate Change” and launched the “Initiative for the Adaptation of African Agriculture” that will support some SIDS.
- **Armenia** co-initiated the Group of Friends of Small Island Developing States within UNESCO and contributed to the adoption of the “2023-2029 UNESCO Operational Strategy for SIDS”.
- **Luxembourg**, through its International Climate Finance (ICF) strategy, is committing EUR 340 million from 2014 to 2025 to support climate action in SIDS.
- **Monaco** stated that it will host the Blue Economy and Finance Forum on the margin of the 2025 UN Ocean Conference in Nice, France.
- **New Zealand** is supporting a loss and damage programme providing funds to partner SIDS Governments. It also established a \$160 million project to enable Pacific small island developing States to better anticipate high-impact weather.
- **Canada** supports the “Caribbean Organizations for a Resilient Environment” project and it recently launched ambitious actions and partnerships to advance the new SIDS DAC.
- **Poland** highlighted its support through the European Union’s framework and voluntary contributions to the trust fund for least developed countries and small island developing States, to support their participation in the work of the Human Rights Council.
- **Saudi Arabia** through the Saudi Fund for Development (SFD) is expanding its scope to include Caribbean SIDS with 63 projects – worth \$1.63 billion – in infrastructure, energy, and other major sectors in several small island developing States. It also contributed \$100,000 to support the preparations for SIDS4.
- **Bahrain** is launching a \$750 million climate technology fund, as well as creating a platform for carbon emissions offset.
- **Ireland** launched a national strategy for SIDS last year, in consultation with SIDS.

- **Belgium** offered to host the secretariat of the BBNJ Treaty. Belgium also contributes to initiatives supporting SIDS (\$4.2 million), such as the Systematic Observations Financing Facility, and actively engages in ocean protection efforts.
- **Australia** announced a \$100 million anchor investment in the Pacific Resilience Facility, encouraging other nations to contribute as well. It also rejoined the Green Climate Fund and advocated for prioritizing SIDS in accessing climate finance and loss and damage funding.
- **Malaysia** has fulfilled its pledge for capacity-building programmes for small island developing States. It also committed to closer cooperation with small island developing States through the Malaysian Technical Cooperation Program, providing \$2 million in capacity-building and technical assistance over the next decade.
- **Greece** organized the 9th "Our Ocean Conference" in 2024, which resulted in 469 new commitments worth at least \$11.35 billion.
- **Philippines** will host the Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (APMCDRR) in October 2024.
- **UNDP** announced a new \$135 million [Blue and Green Islands Integrated Program](#), launched jointly with UNEP.
- **The Green Climate Fund** presented its "50by30" vision to manage \$50 billion by 2030 and the Fund's efforts to strengthen the network of entities it collaborates with to better enable countries to put forward ambitious programs.
- **Cabo Verde** announced its intention to host SIDS5 in 2034.