

## QUESTIONNAIRE

### Implementation of the SAMOA Pathway and the MSI, 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://sdgs.un.org/topics/small-island-developing-states#sg\\_reports\\_2023](https://sdgs.un.org/topics/small-island-developing-states#sg_reports_2023) under reports.

## PART A

### VULNERABILITY REDUCTION AND RESILIENCE BUILDING IN SIDS

#### 1. Enhanced Support for achieving Resilient Prosperity in SIDS

The theme for the SIDS4 Conference is “*Charting a Course toward Resilient Prosperity*” as such resilience building will be at the core of the new Programme of Action for SIDS. Briefly elaborate on any resilience building interventions or strategies (proactive or preventative) that will be implemented at national or regional levels aimed specifically at improving resilience in SIDS. Please include indications of resource allocations, if available **(750 words)**.

- UN4NAPs is a rapid technical backstopping initiative launched by the UNFCCC to facilitate technical assistance from across the UN system to countries that request support in formulating or implementing their NAPs. The initiative has been focusing on LDCs and SIDS. More than 30 requests for technical assistance from SIDS countries have been received and responded to through the initiative, including from Belize, Saint Lucia, Vanuatu, Comoros, Kiribati, Sao Tomé and Príncipe, Palau, Guyana and Cuba. The initiative counts 53 UN and intergovernmental partner organizations and will be scaled up in the course of the year, notably to support countries in submitting their NAPs until 2025 as per the Global Stocktake decision of COP 28 and to advance the access to funding and implementation by 2030 as per the same decision.<sup>1</sup>
- Efforts will be complemented by a wider NAP 3.0 strategy led by the Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC, that will leverage support also from bilateral partners, philanthropies, and additional actors that can help accelerate adaptation and resilience building on the ground especially in LDCs and SIDS.
- The Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM ExCom) is currently developing a set of user-friendly technical guides and knowledge products to flesh out good practices on approaches for responding to loss and damage associated with climate change impacts, with a view to scaling them out where appropriate. A range of approaches that these guides will showcase are applicable to the local, national, or regional context, from the perspectives of different climate hazards and different types of losses. These knowledge products are designed to serve and inform countries seeking technical assistance through the Santiago network and those seeking finance for activities to respond to loss and damage.
- Some of these products are particularly relevant for SIDS context:
  - o Technical guide on sea level rise, which will present approaches that can be taken to respond to rising sea level over different temporal planning horizons, considering regional particularities, traditional knowledge and local practices. Similar technical guides are being developed on desertification and glacial retreat.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://unfccc.int/UN4NAPs>

- [Update of the 2013 technical paper on non-economic losses](#), which will present a spectrum of actions implemented by countries and communities to anticipate, prevent, and respond to these key types of non-economic losses: loss of territory and related impacts, loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services, and loss of cultural heritage (tangible and intangible). Diverse aspects will be presented such as integrating these non-economic losses considerations in policies and planning, immediate, early response or long-term resilience efforts, and engaging those that are at the forefront of climate change.
- [Second volume of the Compendium on Comprehensive Risk Management Approaches](#), which will showcase recent developments in applying comprehensive risk management for anticipating and responding to loss and damage at various levels of governance in developing countries. It will cover the spectrum of actions required for addressing and building long-term resilience to loss and damage from the impacts of climate change, including rapid onset events and slow-onset events covering (i) anticipatory action integrated into adaptation and disaster risk reduction, (ii) contingency measures, and (iii) short-, medium- and long-term response, rehabilitation and sustainable reconstruction.

## 2. Enhanced and Tailored Development Cooperation for SIDS

The New SIDS Programme of Action will require improved, tailored development co-operation approaches, calibrated to the specific needs, capacity constraints, and economic challenges facing SIDS. Briefly elaborate on any planned or ongoing strategies/approaches to improve and deliver on more tailored development support to SIDS. What are the expected results from these interventions in the targeted countries. Please include indications of resource allocations if available (**750 words**)

- The above-mentioned UN4NAPs initiative works in a country-driven manner, aiming to identify tailored support as per the requests of the countries, and encouraging UN and intergovernmental organizations to work together to deliver the necessary technical support in a timely manner. A typical result is that a country receives the inputs and technical assistance needed to advance quickly in their NAP formulation and implementation

## PART B

### MULTIDIMENSIONAL VULNERABILITY IN THE WORK OF THE UN SYSTEM

Paragraph 13 of Resolution 78/232 Requests the Secretary-General to assess how multidimensional vulnerability is currently considered by the United Nations system. Please indicate how your entity considers multidimensional vulnerability in your policies, practices and Programmes (**1000 words**)

- Overall, the UNFCCC bases its work on best available science as per the IPCC, and for matters related to multidimensional vulnerability notably the work of IPCC Working Group II.
- The UNFCCC, through the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, has formulated Technical Guidelines for the formulation of National Adaptation Plans<sup>2</sup>. As part of the

<sup>2</sup> <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/resources/guidelines-for-national-adaptation-plans-naps>

groundwork in the formulation of NAPs, the guidelines recommend countries to comprehensively and iteratively assess development needs and climate vulnerabilities.

- Technical Guidelines for the implementation of NAPs are underway.
- The modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support, referred to in Art. 13 of the Paris Agreement (MPGs) include provisions for adaptation reporting. Parties have the flexibility to report information that they see as relevant to Adaptation and this could include multidimensional vulnerability assessments. Parties can report this in their BTRs or National Communications (NCs).<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Each Party may provide, as appropriate, any other information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 (para 117 of the MPGs). Furthermore, Para 104 to 117 outlines reporting provisions for climate change impacts and adaptation.