

UN Implementation Matrix for the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for SIDS (ABAS) – a Renewed Declaration for Resilient Prosperity

as of 24 April 2025

ABAS paragraphs	UN System/Others (alphabetical order)	Deliverables	Possible Targets and indicators
III. How Do SIDS Get There?			
32 A. Build economic resilience			
(a) Reform the international financial architecture and address gaps and shortfalls, and facilitate easier access to affordable and concessional finance by:			
(i) Considering how best multidimensional vulnerability could be incorporated into existing practices and policies for debt sustainability and development support, including access to concessional finance, looking forward to the intergovernmental process to consider the recommendations presented in the final report of the High-level Panel on the Development of a Multidimensional Vulnerability Index for Small Island Developing States, which can also provide a basis for moving forward in this direction;	DESA, IMF, OHRLLS, World Bank Group, UNDP		
(ii) Expanding multilateral lending to small island developing States, while maintaining financial sustainability of multilateral development institutions, and taking note of the identification by the Heads of Multilateral Development Banks Group of capital adequacy measures which could potentially yield additional lending headroom in the order of up to 400 billion United States dollars over the next decade, with a view to strengthening support for small island developing States in achieving resilient prosperity;	IMF, World Bank Group		
(iii) Ensuring representation and participation of small island developing States, as well as other developing	IMF, World Bank Group		

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countries, in decision-making in global economic and international financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions, giving due consideration to priorities, needs and perspectives of small island developing States in the process;			
(b) Increase effectiveness of development finance by:			
(i) Improving donors' aid effectiveness, development cooperation and donor coordination in line with national and regional priorities and needs of small island developing States, including through the small island developing States principles for development effectiveness, as appropriate;	UNCTs, UNDP		
(ii) Promoting a risk-informed approach to investment and financing in small island developing States so that all development finance strengthens resilience and accelerates the development aspirations of small island developing States;	DESA, IMF, OHRLLS, UNCDF, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNDRR , UNOSSC World Bank Group	Supporting the development of the Central American and Dominican Republic Regional DRR Financing Strategy in Partnership with the World Bank. Strengthening of the public finance	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk

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		management system of Timor-Leste in partnership with Asian Development Bank with a dedicated workshop organized in November 2025 Completed DRR and Climate Adaptation budget tagging processes in Seychelles and Mauritius	Reduction 2015-2030.
(c) Support the sustainable management of debt by:			
(i) Considering the establishment of a dedicated small island developing States debt sustainability support service to enable sound debt management and devise effective solutions for small island developing States in relation to debt vulnerability in the immediate term and debt	IMF, World Bank Group		

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sustainability in the long term, building on and avoiding duplication with relevant dedicated initiatives;			
(ii) Considering the use of state-contingent instruments to strengthen borrower resilience and increase the ability of small island developing States to withstand economic shocks;	IMF, UNDRR , World Bank Group	Launching a climate-resilience parametric insurance product in Samoa and Fiji to expand access to affordable financial protection for households exposed to cyclones, floods, droughts and earthquakes in partnership with UNCDF and UNDP	Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of the Sendai framework by 2030.
(d) Increase investments in small island developing States by strengthening capacity for resource mobilization, investment flows monitoring, firm-level data collection and analysis, as well as trade-related support to strengthen investment promotion agencies in small island developing	DESA, IMF, ITC, OHRLLS, UNCDF, UNCTAD, UNDP, UN Tourism, World Bank Group, WTO		

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States to attract stable and development-conducive foreign direct investment and other private capital flows, in accordance with national circumstances, priorities and legislation;			
(e) Enable youth economic participation by:			
(i) Harnessing the demographic dividend by equipping youth with education and skills, including through capacity-building and training initiatives to pursue opportunities in traditional, emerging and innovative economies;	DESA, ILO, ITC, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UN Tourism		
(ii) Supporting youth-driven startups, providing financial backing, mentorship and resources to cultivate a new generation of entrepreneurs and steer small island developing States towards economic resilience and diversification through innovation;	ILO, ITC, OHRLLS, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UN Tourism		
B. Scale up climate action and support, including climate finance, in line with existing commitments and obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement			
(a) Accelerated actions towards full and effective implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement by:			
(i) Taking urgent actions to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to accelerate action in this critical decade on the basis of the best available science, reflecting equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities in the light of	DESA, GEF, OHRLLS, UNDP, UNEP, UNFCCC, UN Tourism, WMO, World Bank Group,		

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different national circumstances and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty;			
(ii) Implementing the decisions adopted at sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;	GEF, UNEP, UNDP, UNFCCC		
(iii) Timely support for action on adaptation through, inter alia, the operationalization and implementation of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience to guide the achievement of the global goal on adaptation and the review of overall progress in achieving it with a view to reducing the increasing adverse impacts, risks and vulnerabilities associated with climate change, as well as to enhance adaptation action and support;	GEF, OHRLLS, UNDP, UNDRR , UNEP, UNFCCC, UN Tourism	UNDRR supported the indicator development process for the GGA , contributing technical inputs under the Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh work programme and the subsequent United Arab Emirates-Belém work programme, and finally as a	Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared with 2005-2015.

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		member of the technical expert group that informed the final set of indicators. Drawing on experience from Sendai Framework monitoring, UNDRR helped ensure that the GGA indicators build on existing national data systems, strengthen policy coherence, and remain practical for implementation. UNDRR is supporting the technical work to	

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		improve metadata and methodologies for the indicators	
(iv) Phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that do not address energy poverty or just transitions, as soon as possible in a nationally determined manner, taking into account the Paris Agreement different national circumstances, pathways and approaches;	DESA, GEF, IAEA, UNEP, UNFCCC, World Bank Group, WTO		
(v) Accelerating and substantially reducing non-carbon dioxide emissions globally, including in particular methane emissions by 2030, in a nationally determined manner, taking into account the Paris Agreement, different national circumstances, pathways and approaches, while providing targeted support to enable small island developing States to address non-carbon dioxide emissions;	GEF, UNCTAD, UNEP, UNFCCC, WMO		
(vi) Providing climate finance by developed countries to small island developing States in line with existing obligations and commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement;	GEF, IMF, UNEP, UNFCCC, World Bank Group, UNDP		
(vii) Strengthening, and mobilizing and providing financial resources to, existing multilateral climate funds, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Facility	GEF, IMF, OHRLLS, UNDP, UNEP,		

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and its Special Climate Change Fund, and the Adaptation Fund;	UNFCCC, World Bank Group		
(viii) Harmonizing, as appropriate, and simplifying the application requirements, as well as access and approval procedures for climate financing instruments, and continuing to advocate for dedicated financing and programmes for small island developing States, including advocating for minimum allocation funding criteria for small island developing States, as appropriate to address, inter alia, the current high barriers and transaction costs, especially for financing small-sized projects for small island developing States;	GEF, IMF, OHRLLS, UNDP, UNEP, UNFCCC, UNOPS, World Bank Group		
(ix) Providing technical support for small island developing States for the development of carbon markets in accordance with article 6 of the Paris Agreement, as well as the further development of private financial products such as green and blue bonds;	GEF, IMF, ITC, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNEP, UNFCCC, UN Tourism, World Bank Group		
(x) Providing resources, recognizing the urgent and immediate need for new, additional, predictable and adequate financial resources to assist developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change in responding to economic and non-economic loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change with special consideration for small island developing States;	GEF, IMF, UNDP, UNEP, UNFCCC, World Bank Group		

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(xi) Urgently operationalizing and further capitalizing the new fund for responding to loss and damage, ensuring that priorities and needs of small island developing States are also considered in the context of access and resource allocation and the development of programmatic, nationally led approaches, with due regard for the governing instrument of the fund and special consideration for small island developing States;	GEF, IMF, OHRLLS, UNDP, UNDRR, UNEP, UNFCCC, UNOPS, UN Tourism, World Bank Group,	Providing technical assistance to Vanuatu through the Santiago Network Secretariat Convened a Regional workshop in Senegal for SIDS and LDCs with Santiago Network Secretariat to raise awareness on the process for utilising technical assistance through the Santiago Network.	Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030.

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(xii) Addressing the significant challenges small island developing States face in accessing climate finance for implementing their national adaptation plans;	GEF, OHRLLS, UNDP, UNDRR , UNEP, UNFCCC, World Bank Group,	Enhanced institutional coordination between DRR and climate adaptation mechanisms in Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Palau and Samoa. Supported Fiji integrate disaster risk reduction into national adaptation processes and NDC.	Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for disaster risk reduction capacity-building.
(xiii) Activating private sector finance for climate mitigation and adaptation, with a view to strengthening financial support for small island developing States in achieving resilient prosperity;	GEF, IFM, ITC, OHRLLS, UNCDF, UNDP, UNEP, UNFCCC, UN		

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	Tourism, World Bank Group,		
C. Scale up biodiversity action			
(a) Accelerated and urgent actions to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by:			
(i) Advancing, by parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the full and effective implementation of the decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, including the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;	CBD, GEF, UNDP, UNEP, UNCTAD, UN Tourism		
(ii) Ensuring adequate financial and technical support for small island developing States and timely operationalization and capitalization of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund;	CBD, GEF, UNDP, UNEP, UNCTAD, World Bank Group		
D. Conserve and sustainably use the ocean and its resources			
(a) Support ocean-based action by:			
(i) Building the capacity of small island developing States in understanding their rights, obligations and responsibilities under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, including to enable their effective participation in activities under the Convention;	DESA, IMO, UNEP, UN OLA,		
(ii) Building the capacity of small island developing States to ratify and implement the provisions of the Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction;	CBD, DESA, IMO, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNEP UNOLA		

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(iii) Exploring, developing and promoting innovative financing solutions to drive the transformation to sustainable ocean-based economies, and the scaling up of nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based approaches to support the resilience, restoration and conservation of coastal ecosystems, including through public-private sector partnerships and capital market instruments, provide technical assistance to enhance the bankability and feasibility of projects, as well as mainstream the values of marine natural capital into decision-making and address barriers to accessing financing, recognizing that further support is needed from developed countries, especially regarding capacity-building, financing and technology transfer;	CBD, FAO, GEF, IMO, ITC, OHRLLS, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, UNOPS, World Bank Group	The Coastal Resilience Scorecard was developed by ARISE (Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies), which can evaluate readiness for the prevention, response and recovery periods of coastal disasters and chronic coastal stress conditions	Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030.
(iv) Pursuing opportunities for research and innovation in ocean-related industries that explore new technologies, sustainable practices and innovative solutions;	DESA IMO, UNDP, UNEP, UNCTAD, UNIDO		
(v) Assisting small island developing States in planning and implementing area-based management tools, including effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected marine protected areas,	CBD, IMO, UNDP, UNEP, UN Tourism		

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and other effective area-based conservation measures, integrated coastal zone management and marine spatial planning, in small island developing States, in accordance with national legislation and international law;			
(vi) Encouraging the increase of funding to the trust funds ¹⁶ for the efficient and effective operation of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf;	IMO, OHRLLS, World Bank Group		
E. Mainstream disaster risk reduction			
(a). Build resilience to disasters by:			
(i) Providing financial and technical assistance, and capacity-building for disaster risk reduction and more robust multi-hazard risk governance;	OCHA, OHRLLS, UNDP, UNDRR, World Bank Group, WMO	Organized National DRR platforms/fora in Seychelles, Mauritius and Sao Tome. Supported Fiji, the Republic of the Marshall Islands and Tonga in aligning financial protection strategies with comprehensive risk management	Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for the transfer and exchange of disaster risk reduction-related technology.

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		frameworks, helping avoid duplication and ensuring coherence across financing streams. Supported Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Samoa, Kiribati in developing multi- hazard early warning systems action plans and policy frameworks.	
(ii) Assisting small island developing States to respond to disasters by supporting them, through the international financial institutions, to build and design risk-resilient infrastructure and improving the speed of post-disaster support;	IMF, ICAO, OCHA, UNDP, UNDRR, UNIDO, UNOPS, UN Tourism, World Bank Group	Enhanced the Pacific Region's understanding of available financing instruments and their strategic	Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for the transfer and exchange

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		application, in partnership with the World Bank and the Pacific Catastrophe Risk Insurance Company (PCRIC)	of disaster risk reduction-related technology.
(iii) Allocating ex-ante financing to enable the systemic reduction of disaster risk and resilience-building, including the disclosure of disaster risk;	IMF, UNDRR, World Bank Group		
(iv) Continuing to support the development of vehicles and instruments aimed at providing support to small island developing States, including through emergency liquidity as required, and funding reconstruction after disasters;	IMF, OCHA, UNDP, UNDRR, World Bank Group	Developed the Recovery Readiness Framework and Assessment tool , to strengthen the use of risk information, and support post-	Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and

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		disaster impact analysis.	educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030
(v) Increasing support, including financing, to improve small island developing States' data collection, governance, management, analysis and assessment of hazards, disaster events and their impacts, including losses and damages in small island developing States;	IMF, OCHA, OHRLLS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNEP, UNDRR, World Bank Group, ECLAC	Launched the DELTA Disaster loss and damages tracking system Supported Jamaica to apply new risk evidence and resilient recovery recommendations following Hurricane Melissa, including a post-hurricane workshop in November 2025 on recovery	Number of countries that have accessible, understandable, usable and relevant disaster risk information and assessment available to the people at the national and local levels.

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		frameworks and risk-resilient infrastructure. Supported the governments of Kiribati and Timor Leste to assess and improve the maturity of its disaster loss data systems, including though enhanced methodologies for calculations, digitalization and data disaggregated by sex, age and disability. Provided technical support to the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional	

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		Environment Programme (SPREP) and the Pacific Community (SPC) to strengthen harmonized methodologies for disaster losses and damages data, improve validation processes, and align reporting with Sendai Framework monitoring requirements including for early warning systems.	
F. Safe and healthy societies			
(a). Strengthen health systems by:			

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(i) Increasing access to assistance for health systems, including financing, aligned with national and regional priorities;	FAO, Regional Commissions, UNAIDS, UNFPA, WHO		
(ii) Providing financial and technical assistance and capacity-building support to prevent and address the impact of non-communicable diseases and mental health conditions, including in support of the Bridgetown Declaration on Non-communicable Diseases and Mental Health, as appropriate;	UNDP, WHO		
G. Data collection, analysis and use			
(a). Strengthen data collection, storage and analysis by:			
(i) Investing in building human and institutional capacity in small island developing States to collect quality, accessible, timely and reliable, disaggregated data, according to their national contexts, to measure progress and to ensure that no one is left behind;	DESA, OHRLLS, UNDP, UNFPA, Regional Commissions		
(ii) Strengthening and modernizing national data infrastructure and systems in small island developing States to better integrate data into development planning, and enhancing the capacity of statistical offices in small island developing States;	DESA, UNDP, UNDRR , UNFPA, UNOPS	Supported the development of the Global Disaster-Related Statistics Framework (G-DRSF) with the Inter-Agency and	Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk

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		Expert Group on Disaster-Related Statistics (to be adopted by the Statistical Commission on 6 March 2026)	information and assessments to the people by 2030
(iii) Enhancing science-based and innovative approaches, including sustainable development-oriented, inclusive and responsible use of artificial intelligence, in the non-military domain, in full respect, promotion and protection of human rights and international law, for the collection, storage, analysis, disaggregation, dissemination and use of demographic data in small island developing States, including use of geospatial technologies;	DESA, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNFPA, UNIDO, UNITAR, UNOOSA		
(iv) Enhancing partnerships and the sharing of best practice, expertise, digital public goods and data in order to facilitate small island developing States peer-to-peer learning, including through the Small Island Developing States Centre of Excellence and existing statistical initiatives, including through regional organizations;	DESA, ECA, ECLAC, ESCAP, ITU, OHRLLS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNITAR, UNOPS, UN Tourism		
(v) Providing high-quality spatial data for small island developing States and working to downscale global datasets to provide accurate information for small island developing States;	DESA, UNDP, UNFPA, UNITAR, UNOOSA		

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H. Science, technology, innovation and digitalization			
(a) Harness the potential of science, technology and innovation and advance the benefits of digitalization in SIDS by:			
(i) Providing small island developing States with the necessary means of implementation to strengthen their scientific and technological capacities;	DESA, ITU, UNCTAD		
(ii) Taking action to harness digital technologies to achieve sustainable development in small island developing States by strengthening digital cooperation, developing digital infrastructure, bridging digital divides and ensuring an open and inclusive digital future for all;	DESA, ITU, OHRLLS, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNOPS		
(iii) Assisting small island developing States in developing national road maps for digitalization, science, technology and innovation and to support small island developing States to build up national capacities for developing and utilizing state-of-the-art technologies, including renewable energy technologies, marine technologies for the ocean-based economy and other areas significant to sustainable development, including digital technologies;	DESA, ICAO, IMO, ITU, OHRLLS, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, UNOPS		
(iv) Assisting the development of policies and legislation to create an enabling environment to boost digital transformation, innovation, enhance digital infrastructure and connectivity, bridge digital divides, enhance digital skills, support government digital services and digital public infrastructure, and leverage science and technology,	DESA, ICAO, ITU, UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNDP, UNOPS		

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including new and emerging technology and artificial intelligence, taking into account the unique needs of small island developing States;			
(v) Supporting the Small Island Developing States Centre of Excellence through its innovation and technology mechanism to provide learning opportunities, exchange experiences and support innovation, so as to enhance capacity-building and narrow the digital divides;	ITU, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNIDO, UNITAR, UNOPS		
(vi) Creating and supporting inclusive digital societies, and implementing initiatives at all levels to develop human resources in science and technology, engineering, the arts and mathematics, especially to promote the interest of children, including girls, youth, women, persons with disabilities and other people in vulnerable situations, and to strengthen the quality of education and reskilling in these fields by modernizing school curricula;	DESA, ITU, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNRISD, UNU, UNWOMEN		
(vii) Developing digital solutions to expand commerce to support efforts to overcome the adverse impacts of remoteness and other structural constraints in small island developing States;	ITU, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNIDO		
(viii) Supporting the building of capacity among populations of small island developing States to access new and emerging technological innovations, improving digital and financial literacy and skills, to ensure that everyone,	ITU, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNESCO, UNIDO,		

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especially the most vulnerable, has access to services, both offline and online, and benefits from economic opportunities;			
I. Productive populations			
(a). Increase prosperity and productive capacities, employment, equality and inclusivity in SIDS by:			
(i) Empowering small island developing States to capture the benefits of digital technologies and resources for inclusive, equitable and quality education and lifelong learning opportunities, including through distance learning;	ITU, UNESCO, UNU		
(ii) Promoting, protecting and improving the health and nutrition of populations through multisectoral action and strengthening health systems to support educational attainment, a growing and productive workforce, poverty reduction and resilience to shocks;	FAO, IFAD, ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNU, UNV, WFP, WHO, World Bank Group		
(iii) Providing quality education opportunities for children and youth at risk and developing strategies to address underperformance, especially of boys in school, to ensure they are educated with skill sets to enable them to successfully enter the labour market, taking into account national circumstances;	ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNU		
(iv) Developing policies, strategies and norms to promote employment and reduce unemployment and underemployment, by promoting skills development and productivity, technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and experience-sharing that respond to evolving job	DESA, ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNWOMEN		

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markets and reducing barriers to employment, especially for youth and women;			
(v) Increasing investment in the quality of education, reskilling and lifelong learning opportunities, especially for children, youth, women, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, persons with disabilities, migrants and displaced persons and other people in vulnerable situations;	IOM, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRISD, UNU, UNWOMEN		
J. Partnerships			
(a) New, innovative and bold approaches to partnership based on mutual collaboration and ownership, trust, alignment, harmonization, respect, results orientation, accountability, transparency, including with relevant stakeholders, and cooperation that leverages a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach, by:			
(i) Expanding and diversifying partnerships with local authorities, civil society and non-governmental organizations, foundations, the private sector, academia and international financial institutions to implement the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States;	All UN entities	Expanding the Making Cities Resilient 2030 to advance local resilience (currently engaging 25 cities across eight SIDS) In Bridgetown, Barbados, UNDRR	Number of countries that have accessible, understandable, usable and relevant disaster risk information and assessment available to the people at the

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		introduced tools to assess SME resilience and business continuity planning frameworks through city-chamber partnerships. UNDP Maldives launched the Maldives REEF Small Grants call for concepts and conducted a GFCR Small Grants Proposal Writing Workshop, supporting community-based coral-positive and resilience	national and local levels.

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		initiatives, which contributed to advancing structured SIDS partnership engagement and expanding access to resilience financing mechanisms at community level.	
(ii) Supporting SIDS-SIDS cooperation, capacity-building and knowledge exchange, particularly among institutions of small island developing States, including the SIDS-SIDS Green-Blue Economy Knowledge Transfer Hub at the University of the West Indies Cave Hill campus in Barbados;	GEF, DESA, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNOSSC		
(iii) Leveraging North-South, triangular and South-South cooperation, including SIDS-to-SIDS, to mobilize human, financial, technical and technological resources, while recalling that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation.	DESA, Regional Commissions, OHRLLS, UNDP, UNCTAD, UNOSSC		
IV. A more effective United Nations in support of small island developing States			
33. We value the role of the United Nations system in supporting small island developing States to achieve their	All UN entities	The UNDRR Strategic	Projects and proposals that

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ABAS paragraphs	UN System/Others (alphabetical order)	Deliverables	Possible Targets and indicators
sustainable development objectives and request all United Nations development system entities to contribute to the implementation of, and to integrate, the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States into their strategic and work plans, in accordance with their mandates.		Framework (2026-2030) explicitly integrates ABAS priorities into programme design, to ensure programmes respond to the unique realities of SIDS	incorporate ABAS priorities
34. We underline the need to give due consideration to the issues and concerns of small island developing States in all relevant major United Nations conferences and processes and the relevant work of the United Nations development system.	All UN entities	A dedicated session on DRR in SIDS was organized at the 8 th Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction	
35. We call upon the United Nations system to ensure country and multi-country offices of all United Nations entities operating in small island developing States are well resourced, with staff with the appropriate skills, experience, country context and capacities to operate effectively, and to avoid vacancies at the country level,	All UN entities, DCO	A dedicated UNDRR representative is based in Barbados, providing in-	

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particularly in resident coordinator offices.		country support to the Multi-Country Office.	
36. We request the Secretary-General, in his annual report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session on the implementation of the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States, to present proposals to ensure a coordinated, coherent and effective United Nations system-wide capacity-development approach to small island developing States and to enhance the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Agenda, including a potential single SIDS-dedicated entity at the Secretariat.	DESA, OHRLLS	Contribution to the SG's report during the 80 th session of the GA reflecting the DRR and resilience related elements for SIDS.	
37. We also request the Secretary-General, in consultation with States, including through the Steering Committee on Partnerships for Small Island Developing States, to present recommendations for the strengthening of the Small Island Developing States Partnership Framework and the Small Island Developing States Global Business Network and its Forum.	DESA, OHRLLS		
V. Monitoring and evaluation			
38. We commit to engaging in systematic monitoring and evaluation of the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States over the next 10 years. We request the Secretary-General to convene an inter-agency task force	All UN entities	Contributed to the development of the monitoring and evaluation	

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to develop a monitoring and evaluation framework, with clear targets and indicators, to be completed by no later than the second quarter of 2025. The framework should build on the monitoring and evaluation framework for the Samoa Pathway, in line with the targets and indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals, and use data from existing reporting mechanisms where possible and should not be overly burdensome or create new processes or requirements for small island developing State		framework and incorporated relevant Sendai Framework Indicators.	
39. We call upon the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States to conduct workshops to familiarize small island developing States with the application of the framework and build capacity to collect and submit their data.	DESA, OHRLLS		
40. We call for the annual small island developing States segment of the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council to be repurposed to review annually progress against commitments in the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States that are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals under review. To support this, we request the Secretary-General to prepare an	DESA, OHRLLS		

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annual report on progress in implementing the Agenda, drawing on data from the monitoring and evaluation framework.			
41. Beginning in 2026, we call upon the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and the Economic Commission for Africa to conduct a comprehensive biennial review of progress in each small island developing State in their respective regions, which should inform the report of the Secretary-General on follow-up to the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States. In this regard, we note the call for the establishment of a regional coordination mechanism for the Atlantic, Indian Ocean and South China Sea small island developing States to support implementation of the Agenda and contribute to its monitoring and review. We request the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and the Economic Commission for Africa to establish small island developing States divisions, within existing resources, to coordinate monitoring, evaluation and reporting for the Atlantic, Indian Ocean and South China Sea small island developing States.	ECA, ECLAC, ESCAP, OSAA		
42. We call for the General Assembly to undertake a comprehensive midterm review of the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States, informed by	DESA, OHRLLS, Regional Commissions	Completion of mid-term review by 2029	

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regional preparatory meetings, to highlight solutions to address the gaps and challenges in the implementation of the Agenda and identify priorities for the final five years of its implementation.			