

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

ABAS paragraphs	UN System/Others (alphabetical order)	Deliverables (including available budget)	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;	UNEP, DESA, IMF, OHRLLS, World Bank Group, UNDP	UNEP coordinates with the Haitian government to integrate environmental, climate, and ecosystem dimensions into public policies and resilience strategies. This commitment to climate security is a concrete illustration of these efforts. Under the leadership of the Haitian government, a vast process of consultation and analysis supported by the Haiti Climate Security Group (GSCH) and UNEP aims to strengthen the country's security. This process allows for a deeper understanding of risks, anticipation of crises, and promotion of territorial resilience, thereby contributing to consolidated environmental governance, reinforced social cohesion, and the building of sustainable peace. Integrated Resilient Landscape Approach (APRI), Current Budget: \$5 million: UNEP is supporting the integration of multidimensional vulnerability considerations into territorial planning and resilience programming through an Integrated Resilient Landscape Approach (APRI). APRI applies core principles that link environmental degradation, climate risks and ecosystem services with social, economic, governance and human dimensions of resilience. In the two pilot landscapes in the Grand Sud of Haiti, UNEP continues to support the development of a multidimensional resilience index and associated baseline/ diagnostic tools to characterize vulnerability and resilience at landscape and community levels, inform prioritization of interventions and strengthen evidence-based decision-making	• Environmental and climate vulnerability considerations reflected in national and regional SIDS planning and policy processes supported by UNEP • Increased alignment of UNEP-supported programmes with multidimensional vulnerability approaches, consistent with the recommendations of the High-level Panel on the Multidimensional Vulnerability Index (MVI) • UNEP contributions referenced in intergovernmental and UN system discussions related to SIDS financing and resilience • Multidimensional resilience index developed and applied in APRI pilot landscapes to inform planning and prioritization • Resilience diagnostics and baseline assessments completed and used by local and national stakeholders
(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	UNEP, IMF, World Bank Group,	UNEP helps highlight the links between environmental degradation, climate risks, and the long-term development challenges faced by SIDS. These contributions enable a better understanding of resilience needs within the SIDS context	# Communication/advocacy products improving the visibility of SIDS' environmental and climate

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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;		UNEP helps ensure that SIDS-specific environmental and climate considerations are integrated into international economic and financial policy discussions, thereby contributing to more inclusive decision-making frameworks Integrated Resilient Landscape Approach (APRI) UNEP, current budget \$5 million: Haiti is implementing a risk-informed and coordinated approach to resilience-building at territorial and community levels through the Integrated Resilient Landscape Approach (APRI). UNEP has established and operationalized an APRI Steering Committee bringing together national institutions, UN agencies, development partners and implementing actors to improve coordination, coherence and complementarity of interventions in highly vulnerable landscapes. As part of this process, UNEP is leading the development and application of a common methodology for community resilience planning, which integrates environmental, climate, disaster risk, social, economic and governance dimensions. This shared methodological framework supports alignment of partner interventions, reduces fragmentation and strengthens the effectiveness of investments contributing to multidimensional community resilience	priorities in international policy and financing discussions.
(iii) Ensuring representation and participation of small island developing States, as well as other developing 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;	UNEP, IMF, World Bank Group		- Common community resilience planning methodology developed and applied in APRI pilot landscapes 32 Community integrated resilient plans - Improved alignment and coherence of partner interventions supporting community resilience
(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	UNCTs, UNEP, UNDP	Across Saint Lucia, Vanuatu and Comoros, the SIDS Restoration Flagship has actively strengthened donor coordination and development cooperation by aligning its programming with national priorities and existing financing portfolios, particularly	

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island developing States, including through the small island developing States principles for development effectiveness, as appropriate;		through close collaboration with GEF-supported initiatives, including the GEF Blue-Green Islands programme. Through joint planning processes, portfolio mapping and regular coordination with national counterparts and implementing partners, the Flagship has identified concrete areas of synergy across restoration, sustainable blue economy transitions, ecosystem valuation, community livelihoods and monitoring systems. This has enabled activities to reinforce one another, reduce duplication, and strategically leverage donor investments for greater impact. This coordinated, country-driven approach is enhancing aid effectiveness by embedding restoration as economic and resilience infrastructure within national development frameworks, strengthening coherence across sectoral interventions, and ensuring that donor support responds directly to locally defined priorities and integrated ridge-to-reef outcomes. Integrated Resilient Landscape Approach (APRI), Budget: \$5 million: UNEP is implementing a risk-informed and coordinated approach to resilience-building at territorial and community levels through the Integrated Resilient Landscape Approach (APRI). UNEP has established and operationalized an APRI Steering Committee bringing together national institutions, UN agencies, development partners and implementing actors to improve coordination, coherence and complementarity of interventions in highly vulnerable landscapes. As part of this process, UNEP is leading the development and application of a common methodology for community resilience planning, which integrates environmental, climate, disaster risk, social, economic and governance dimensions. This shared methodological framework supports alignment of partner interventions, reduces fragmentation and strengthens the effectiveness of investments contributing to multidimensional community resilience.	- Common community resilience planning methodology developed and applied in APRI pilot landscapes 32 Community integrated resilient plans - Improved alignment and coherence of partner interventions supporting community resilience

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

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(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, UNOSSC World Bank Group		
(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 sustainability in the long term, building on and avoiding duplication with relevant dedicated initiatives;	IMF, World Bank Group		
(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, World Bank Group		
(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 States to attract stable and development-conducive foreign direct investment and other private capital flows, in accordance with national circumstances, priorities and legislation;	DESA, IMF, ITC, OHRLLS, UNCDF, UNCTAD, UNEP, UNDP, UN Tourism, World Bank Group, WTO	National Accelerator Roadmaps under the SIDS Restoration Flagship - Three national acceleration roadmaps will be developed in Saint Lucia, Comoros and Vanuatu- each including a portfolio of up to 10 actionable restoration-oriented and investable project concept notes for replicating and scaling identified best practices and approaches. These will be co-designed with government, communities, and partners- from policy reforms to nature-based enterprises - providing donors and investors with a pipeline of concrete opportunities for catalytic funding in a potential Phase 2 of the Flagship, building off the SBE Rapid Readiness Assessments and aligning national priorities with restoration and SBE opportunities. By aligning national priorities with global goals, the Roadmaps will help unlock finance, accelerate implementation,	# Investable project concept notes/proposals (up to 10 per each of the 3 SIDS)

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(e) Enable youth economic participation by:		and ensure continuity of restoration and blue economy transitions and will also inform UNSDCF and CCA processes to ensure UN joint programming at country level considers tools, methods, approaches that already work and should be further expanded at country level. (\$445, 000 – within an overarching USD 5 million budget)	
		CCAC supporting national experts embedded in Vanuatu and Fiji governments to increase institutional capacity for the monitoring and implementation of super pollutant action and related resource mobilization.	
(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, UNEP , UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UN Tourism, UNEP	Through the SIDS World Restoration Flagship (under the UN Decade), UNEP is focusing on capacity building of youth and women in Saint Lucia, Vanuatu and Comoros: Community engagement and training on human impacts on marine and coastal environments, and the economic benefits of ridge to reef and seascape conservation and restoration. (SIDS Flagships overarching USD 5 million budget) The CCAC (UNEP) is supporting indigenous, youth and women capacity building in composting and monitoring training in Fiji through RecycleOrganics.	# of young people trained on the economic benefits of ridge to reef and seascape conservation and restoration 65% participants female 79% programme beneficiaries 100% participants identify as members of an Indigenous community Est. 237 tonnes of organic waste diverted annually
(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, UNEP , UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF,	Through the SIDS World Restoration Flagship (under the UN Decade), UNEP is working to incubate and empower 40 young eco-preneurs in Saint Lucia. This incubation program is tailored to support the growth of restoration-based enterprises through capacity building, mentorship, and investment readiness. Selected ecopreneurs will receive structured support to refine and grow	# Ecopreneurs incubated (40) The program will be rigorously monitored, with indicators focused on both business development and restoration outcomes,

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	UNIDO, UN Tourism	their eco-enterprises, culminating in a pitch event for potential investors and access to grant support for top ventures. This initiative aims to enhance the survival rate and commercial viability of Small and Growing Businesses (SGBs) engaged in restoration, while also strengthening local incubation ecosystems. (\$210 000 allocated to date within the SIDS Flagship's overarching USD 5 million budget)	including market access, scalability, and ecosystem impact.
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 different national circumstances and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty;	DESA, GEF, OHRLLS, UNDP, UNEP, UNFCCC, UN Tourism, UNEP, WMO, World Bank Group,	UNEP is supporting 10 Caribbean SIDS (BAH, BZE, CUB, DOM, DR, GND, SLU, SKN, SUR, TTO) through CBIT projects totaling USD 13.2 million to strengthen national capacity to use climate data for UNFCCC reporting and evidence-based policymaking. Of the 10 countries, only Belize, (USD 1.5M) has started execution while Bahamas has recently closed its USD 1.3 million project In Antigua & Barbuda, Grenada and Saint Lucia, UNEP is implementing Electric Mobility projects for a total of USD 5 million to reduce GHG emissions and local pollution, and to decrease dependence on imported fossil fuels and exposure to oil price volatility. Additionally, in St Kitts and Nevis, UNEP is supporting energy efficiency in buildings and renewable energy deployment with USD 3.3 million, with similar mitigation and energy The CCAC is supporting SIDS to reduce super pollutant emissions through national planning, cooling, transport and waste sectors. This includes national capacity support, wastewater, and waste management to enhance and implement NDC in Fiji, energy efficiency programmes for cooling, reducing open burning of waste, and reducing transport emissions in the Maldives, national capacity support and air quality management, transport, and	• Number of countries with Enhanced National Transparency Systems (#10) • Total number of expected beneficiaries (Total: 10,071; 4,903 women; 5,168 men) • # NDCs with rigorous inclusion of super pollutants including methane. • Avoided super pollutant emissions. • Improvements in air quality. • # national and/or sectoral strategies endorsed by government with clear pathways for super pollutant reductions.

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

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		maritime emissions standards and reductions in Vanuatu, and enhancing Comoros' NDC.	
(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	UNEP is supporting 15 countries through Enabling Activity projects with a total budget of USD 15,642,000. These projects aim to develop key reports, including Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) and National Communications (NC) to comply with Paris Agreement's Enhanced Transparency Framework. Of the 15 projects, 4 are currently under design with a combined budget of USD 4,932,000, while 11 are under implementation, totaling USD 10,710,000	Number of reports submitted to UNFCCC = 34
(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	UNEP, through its implementing partner Conservation for Corals (C4C), implemented the US\$155,000 project "South Pacific strategy to save corals from an unprecedented multi-year marine heat wave, using the Reefs of Hope method in Kiribati, Tuvalu, Fiji, Vanuatu and Samoa." C4C promoted the Reefs of Hope methodology in all five SIDS, with an aim at preventing the extinction of coral species on reefs exposed to severe marine heat waves by propagating corals that have demonstrated resilience to bleaching at temperatures of at least 33°C and 35°C. The Reefs of Hope methodology has received international recognition as a useful methodology to ecosystem adaptation. Through the project, C4C carried out field delivery in partnership with Locally Managed Marine Areas and tourist resorts. Capacity building reinforced the approach through training of government officers, NGOs, youth leaders and communities, in coral identification, nursery construction, monitoring and climate-resilient propagation. Key technical achievements include multi-genetic coral gene-bank nurseries, securing over 2,500 heat-adapted genotypes in Fiji and early breeding populations in Samoa. Extremely high coral mortality due to recent global bleaching has	

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		left too few live corals, hindering the creation of coral nurseries in Kiribati and Tuvalu. Integrated Resilient Landscape Approach (APRI); current budget: \$50,000: UNEP continues to support timely and risk-informed adaptation action by strengthening the integration of climate risks into peacebuilding, governance and resilience planning. UNEP has led a national climate security analysis in Haiti, examining the interactions between climate change, environmental degradation, disaster risk, social fragility and insecurity, with a focus on anticipatory risk reduction and territorial resilience. Building on this analysis, UNEP supports a Haiti Climate Security Group, a multi-actor coordination platform that brings together national institutions, UN entities and partners to promote coherent responses to climate-related risks	• 6 webinars on climate security • 1 climate security policy developed, adopted and under implementation by the Haitian government
(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	The CCAC is supporting SIDS to reduce super pollutant emissions through national planning, cooling, transport and waste sectors. This includes national capacity support, wastewater, and waste management to enhance and implement NDC in Fiji, energy efficiency programmes for cooling, reducing open burning of waste, and reducing transport emissions in the Maldives, national capacity support and air quality management, transport, and maritime emissions standards and reductions in Vanuatu, and enhancing Comoros' NDC.	• # NDCs with rigorous inclusion of super pollutants including methane. • Avoided super pollutant emissions. • Improvements in air quality. • # national and/or sectoral strategies endorsed by government with clear pathways for super pollutant reductions.
(vi) Providing climate finance by developed countries to small island developing States in line with existing obligations and commitments under the United Nations	GEF, IMF, UNEP, UNFCCC, World Bank Group		

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Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement;	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 and its Special Climate Change Fund, and the Adaptation Fund;	GEF, IMF, OHRLLS, UNDP, UNEP, UNFCCC, World Bank Group	UNEP-GEF supports 13 Caribbean SIDS with a total portfolio of USD 42.1 million. Through this role, UNEP supports Caribbean SIDS in accessing GEF resources by designing and implementing projects focused on Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) and UNFCCC reporting, electric mobility, energy efficiency, renewable energy, and long term net-zero planning. UNEP also engages closely with national governments and regional stakeholders to strengthen institutional capacity and build regional teams for effective project development and implementation	
(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-	GEF, IMF, UNDP, UNEP, UNFCCC, World Bank Group		

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economic loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change with special consideration for small island developing States;			
(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,		
(xii) Addressing the significant challenges small island developing States face in accessing climate finance for implementing their national adaptation plans;	GEF, OHRLLS, UNDP, UNEP, UNFCCC, World Bank Group,		
(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 Tourism, World Bank Group,	The Global Fund for Coral Reefs is supporting programmes that use public funds to derisk and unlock private sector investments in coral reef positive solutions that support climate change adaptation in several SIDS around the world, including Bahamas, Belize, Fiji, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Palau, Seychelles, and Solomon Islands.	
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	The SIDS World Restoration Flagship: (USD 5 million) - funded by the Government of Germany and Denmark The SIDS Restoration Flagship aims to strengthen SIDS' capacity in integrating marine and coastal ecosystem restoration and conservation into economic recovery and sustainable growth through a connected "ridge to reef" approach. The Flagship will therefore address the economy-environment nexus by focusing on the innovative approaches to policy making, financing, and	Coastal sites to be supported by the SIDS Restoration Flagship and the size of marine areas targeted for restoration to deliver long-term biodiversity conservation: Comoros: 82.000 ha St. Lucia: 21.000 ha Vanuatu: 11.900 ha

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		management of ocean and coastal ecosystems which are needed to transition towards a sustainable blue economy. Countries: Vanuatu, Saint Lucia, Comoros Through this approach, the Flagship has already delivered the following integrated outcomes: National enabling frameworks for SBE transitions. Progressive delivery of Sustainable Blue Economy Rapid Readiness Assessments has provided governments with a shared evidence base, agreed priorities and sequenced pathways for reform. This has enabled alignment across environment, fisheries, finance, planning and tourism ministries, creating the conditions for coordinated policy implementation and investment uptake. Policy reform translated into implementation pathways: In Comoros, this process has resulted in a fully revised National Sustainable Blue Economy Policy, accompanied by a Policy Implementation Strategy that clearly defines institutional roles, governance mechanisms and financing entry points. Restoration embedded in livelihoods and local economies: Community-led restoration is underway across mangrove, coral reef and seagrass ecosystems, directly linked to sustainable fisheries management, coastal protection and income generation. These efforts are reinforced through eco-entrepreneur incubation and small-grants mechanisms that support nature-positive livelihoods, with a strong focus on youth and women. Robust monitoring, evaluation and digital reporting systems have been mobilised and aligned with the UN Decade Framework for Ecosystem Restoration: These systems directly feed into national and global reporting, including contributions to	

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		the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, particularly Target 2 on ecosystem restoration. <u>Dedicated GEF financing</u> – UNEP initiatives under GEF biodiversity and land degradation focal areas by KM-GBF Target Areas <u>1. Reducing threats to biodiversity</u> Regional Invasive Alien Species (IAS) project (GEFID: 9408) USD 3.75 million at completion (2025). - Invasive species plans, legislative recommendations; IAS eradication and biosecurity investments – Antigua & Barbuda, Barbados, Saint Kitts & Nevis - Regional cooperation strategies, capacity building, knowledge contributions – Antigua & Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Saint Kitts & Nevis, Grenada, Saint Lucia Advancing Conservation in the Eastern Caribbean (GEFID: 9979) USD 1.86 million (ongoing) Antigua & Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia - Establishment of national conservation caucuses (parliamentary-based) in progress - Management plans for protected areas in ATG (Barbuda) and DMA (Cabrils) formulated Path to 2020 (GEFID: 9402) USD 2.73 million (ongoing) Antigua & Barbuda - Spatial planning tools for proposed terrestrial protected area - Management plans for protected areas formulated	90,700 hectares of landscape benefitted from IAS management 4,922 hectares of marine protected areas under improved mgmt 4,228 hectares landscapes under improved mgmt 1,700 hectares landscapes under improved mgmt

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		- Support to sustainable livelihoods around biodiversity-based services Bahamas Pine Islands project (GEFID: 4847), USD 2.85 million (completed 2025) - Spatial planning tools for proposed terrestrial protected areas – Forestry Estates - Habitat restoration in degraded areas - Policy mainstreaming for protected areas; sustainable landscape management – land use plans for New Providence and Andros - Support to sustainable livelihoods around biodiversity-based services using non-timber forest produce – Andros and Acklins Island Meeting the Challenge of 2020 (GEFID: 9791), Bahamas USD 6.24 million (ongoing) - Spatial planning tools for 5 marine protected areas; visitor infrastructure upgrades under planning - Halting extinction of endangered species; fish, corals assessments - Habitat restoration, IAS removals in degraded areas Regional Invasive Alien Species (IAS) project (GEFID: 9410) with 4 countries engaged (Tonga, Marshall Islands, Niue and Tuvalu) with USD 6.25 million at completion (2026). - Improved biosecurity systems and processes against existing Invasive species plans, updated legislative recommendations; IAS eradication and improved restoration of native habitats and species - Established a Pacific Islands regional support framework for IAS management; strengthened institutional frameworks and capacities for IAS management; capacity building, knowledge contributions	80 hectares land under restoration 165,921 hectares landscapes under improved mgmt 583,150 hectares of marine protected areas under improved mgmt 45 hectares land under restoration 34 hectares landscapes under improved mgmt 7,441 hectares land under improved practices 19,681 hectares terrestrial protected areas created and under improved management

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

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		Endangered reptile conservation (GEFID 10942), Barbados - USD 0.86 million (ongoing) • Policies on landscape management to safeguard ecosystems to halt extinction under review • Enhancing biosecurity measures against IAS • Field research on endangered species Iyanola – Natural Resource Management of NE Coast (GEFID: 5057); Ecosystem Management and Restoration on South East Coast (GEFID: 9406), Nature and Nature-based Solutions for Sustainable Blue and Green Pathways (GEFID: 11264), Saint Lucia - USD 9.90 million combined) (ongoing) • Spatial planning tools for proposed terrestrial & marine protected areas – land use plan formulation • Habitat restoration in degraded areas • Halting extinction for endangered species; birds, reptiles • Policy mainstreaming for protected areas; sustainable landscape management • Support to sustainable livelihoods around biodiversity-based services 2. Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing Strengthening Access and Benefit Sharing - Bahamas (GEFID 5744), Bahamas- USD 1.90 million (closed 2024) • Policy strengthening and legislative upgrade • Establishment of framework of mutually agreed terms and prior informed consent • ABS clearinghouse mechanism functional • Demonstrative model to guide sustainable harvesting of genetic resource	<i>To be reported next cycle</i> • 844 hectares land under restoration • 2,772 hectares landscapes under improved mgmt • National ABS legislation passed • ABS CHM in operation

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		Strengthening Access and Benefit Sharing in Saint Lucia (GEFID 10840) - USD 1.59 million (ongoing) • Policy strengthening and legislative review • ABS clearinghouse mechanism under review • Stakeholder capacity building on technical themes 3. Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming Projects listed above all have components for mainstreaming BD The Global Fund for Coral Reefs (GFCR) contributes directly to the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework through its portfolio-level indicator F2, which tracks coral reefs and associated coastal ecosystems conserved and effectively managed through Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs), and Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs). By supporting reef-positive enterprises alongside strengthened community-based and formal protection mechanisms, GFCR advances area-based conservation targets under the Framework by facilitating the management and improve effectiveness of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs). GFCR's portfolio targets 7.5 million hectares of conserved and sustainably managed seascapes, including at least 3 million hectares of coral reef ecosystems, and coral reefs support approximately 25 per cent of global marine biodiversity. This integrated finance-and-conservation approach strengthens ecological integrity, improves management effectiveness, and embeds biodiversity outcomes within ocean-based economic development in SIDS. Through the ACP-MEAs 3 project, the UNEP Cartagena Convention Secretariat supported Contracting Parties in the Wider Caribbean	To be reported next cycle

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ABAS paragraphs	UN System/Others (alphabetical order)	Deliverables (including available budget)	Possible Targets and indicators
		by providing technical and coordination assistance for marine mammal conservation under the SPAW Protocol. The initiative strengthened species protection, promoted research and monitoring, and enhanced regional cooperation to advance biodiversity conservation and ocean management, with particular emphasis on Cuba, Belize, and the Dominican Republic while generating benefits at the regional level. Outcomes included strengthened national capacities, progress in conservation actions, improved reporting on marine mammal status, and greater integration of protection measures into national plans and marine protected area management.	
(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	The UNEP Cartagena Convention Secretariat is supporting Caribbean SIDS in strengthening their capacity to ratify and implement the BBNJ Agreement through sustained regional engagement, technical exchanges, and science-policy collaboration, including participation in regional workshops and conferences organized with partners such as DOALOS, High Seas Alliance, and AIDA to raise awareness, clarify implications for the WCR, and promote coordinated approaches to implementation.	

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

ABAS paragraphs	UN System/Others (alphabetical order)	Deliverables (including available budget)	Possible Targets and indicators
(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, UNCDF	SIDS Restoration Flagship (USD 5 million): Natural capital valuation (NCV) on the SE Coast of Saint Lucia (in synergy with NCV of GEF-BGI's work on the SW Coast) The UNEP Cartagena Convention Secretariat through the GEF CReW+ project is supporting eight Caribbean SIDS (Cuba, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago and Guyana) in testing the adoption of nature-based solutions and innovative solutions for wastewater treatment and is providing support on issues related to wastewater reuse. It also enhances national coastal water-quality monitoring through a US EPA-supported programme and builds capacity in five SIDS under the PROMAR Project to analyze marine-litter flows and establish monitoring systems. These efforts directly reinforce environmental resilience and data-driven risk reduction across Caribbean SIDS. The Global Fund for Coral Reefs (GFCR), founded by UNCDF, UNDP and UNEP, applies a blended finance model to mobilize public, private and philanthropic capital in support of coral reef conservation and restoration. By strategically using concessional and grant funding to de-risk private investment, GFCR channels capital into “reef-positive” (reef+) solutions/enterprises across sectors such as sustainable fisheries, eco-tourism, waste management and climate-resilient coastal infrastructure. These investments reduce direct pressures on coral reef ecosystems while generating livelihoods and strengthening local ocean-based economies in SIDS (for GFCR these include Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Micronesia, Seychelles, Maldives, Solomon Islands, Belize, Palau, Marshall Islands, and The Bahamas). In parallel, GFCR provides technical assistance to improve project bankability, strengthen local capacity and integrate natural capital values into business and policy decision-making. GFCR's approach demonstrates how	

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

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		public-private partnerships and capital market instruments can be leveraged to scale nature-based solutions, enhance ecosystem resilience and close the financing gap for coastal conservation, particularly in developing and small island states. GFCR has so far capitalized USD 248 million, and targets to capitalize USD740 million by 2030. UNEP/UNDP/UNCDF Project title: Investing in Coral Reefs and Blue Economy (ICRBE) in Fiji Funded by the Global Fund for Coral Reefs and the Joint SDG Fund (total Funding: US \$10.2m), is catalysing positive change in Fijian coral reefs and the communities dependent on them. ICRBE aims to strategically mobilise private and public investment capital, developing a pipeline of bankable projects that blend technical assistance, performance grants, and concessional capital to de-risk initiatives. The program is actively leveraging parallel initiatives, including Fiji's first-ever Sovereign Blue Bond, to ensure the sustainable development of these crucial ecosystems. The program has 1) successfully established the Blue Lending Facility with the Fiji Development Bank (FDB). 2) 10 Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs) have been shortlisted for engagement, 3) A Value Chain Assessment Report and Investment Readiness Report has been prepared for 10 Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs), and 4) A pipeline of five reef-positive businesses has been identified to be the first to access the Blue Lending facility along with 10 LMMAs.	Targets to capitalize USD740 million by 2030. ICRBE: - 4 businesses to be supported by the Blue Lending Facility. - Business plan and high-level financial model to be developed for 10 LMMAs businesses to be financed by the Blue Lending Facility
(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		

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

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(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, 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;	CBD, IMO, UNDP, UNEP, UN Tourism	SIDS Restoration Flagship: Marine Spatial Planning operationalised as a governance tool: finance and operationalisation of the first Marine Spatial Plan for Coelacanth National Park in Comoros providing a concrete mechanism to balance conservation, sustainable use and economic activity within nationally owned marine governance frameworks. Through the GEF GoM LME Project, the UNEP Cartagena Convention Secretariat is advancing regional ocean governance, ecosystem-based management, and science-based decision-making, with a strong emphasis on coral reefs and marine protected areas, while supporting habitat protection and long-term monitoring. The project has strengthened regional collaboration through meetings of MPA networks and enhanced coral reef assessment and reporting, including the development of coral reef report cards and the regional coral reef report under the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN), featuring chapters covering nearly all SIDS in the Wider Caribbean Region. Although geographically focused on the Gulf of Mexico, the project directly benefits Cuba and promotes broader regional cooperation, with high replicability potential for SIDS across the Wider Caribbean, as its tools, knowledge products, and capacity-building approaches can be adapted to reinforce technical capacity, monitoring systems, and sustainable marine management. The UNEP Cartagena Convention Secretariat supports Caribbean SIDS through the GEF-funded PROCARIBE+ Project and the CaMPAM Training of Trainers (ToT) programme. The CaMPAM ToT 14 was delivered in English for English-speaking Caribbean SIDS, followed by targeted follow-up activities the participants countries, including Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Kitts and Nevis,	

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

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		Jamaica, and Guyana, to strengthen technical capacities of SIDS. Complementing these efforts, support to the Dominican Republic is facilitating the identification of OECMs and reinforcing MPA management. The UNEP Cartagena Convention Secretariat conducted a region-wide assessment of NBSAPs among SPAW Protocol Contracting Parties, with a focus on small island developing States, to identify gaps and challenges in integrating marine and coastal biodiversity priorities aligned with the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including MPAs, OECMs, and broader spatial and coastal management considerations; developed and implemented a targeted survey in collaboration with the CBD Secretariat and COBSEA with co-financing from the ACP-MEA III project; provided an analytical framework to assess the integration of SPAW priorities into national planning and reporting; and generated an evidence base to inform targeted regional capacity-building and technical support to strengthen the planning and implementation of area-based management tools in accordance with national legislation and international law. Within the ICRBE program in Fiji (see D.iii), UNEP is leading on strengthening management, enforcement and monitoring systems of Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs) through implementation of the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework of the Global Fund for Coral Reefs (GFCR) (ongoing). Baseline ecological and socio-economic assessments are underway in the 10 LMMAs. The Conservation, Sustainable Use and Governance of Coastal and Marine Biodiversity in the Caribbean Biological Corridor (CBC) has the following deliverables:	ICRBE: Develop baseline indicators for the 10 LMMAs.

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

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		1.1 Enhanced implementation of strategies and resources for effective and resilient conservation of 30% of the marine areas in the CBC is boosted and the main threats to marine biodiversity are addressed at key sites/sectors through gender-responsive participatory 1.2: Enhanced national plans and conditions for the protection of marine priority species and ecosystems.	1.1.a. Increase in coverage of new MPAs or marine OECMs included by 2024 in the CBC demarcation. Baseline: 0 target: 10 1.1.b. % of the priority core marine areas in the CBC marine demarcation under more effective and resilient conservation measures. Baseline: 0 Target: 30% 1.2.a. Number of threat mitigation plans for priority marine species formulated and being implemented in the CBC. Baseline 0. Target 3
(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		
(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		

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

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(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		
(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,		
F. Safe and healthy societies			
(a). Strengthen health systems by:			
(i) Increasing access to assistance for health systems, including financing, aligned with national and regional priorities;	FAO, Regional Commissions, UNAIundS, 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	DESA, OHRLLS, UNDP, UNFPA,	37 SIDS lifecycle plastics data visualized on country dashboards in the GPML Global Plastics Hub , using global datasets on plastic trade, waste management and beach litter, to inform investments and evidence-based action.	

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

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national contexts, to measure progress and to ensure that no one is left behind;	Regional Commissions	Further improvements to validate and integrate SIDS-specific data are ongoing. SIDS will be invited to a plastics data workshop planned in April 2026 to strengthen capacity for data management and use of the Hub. US EPA-funded Water Quality Capacity Development Project in the Wider Caribbean Region (3.5M USD, 2024 to 2027): The UNEP-administered Cartagena Convention Secretariat and the UNEP Source-to-Sea Pollution Unit are supporting Caribbean SIDS through a capacity development project to strengthen national capacities on coastal water quality monitoring as well as pollution prevention and reduction. Through scalable projects (Antigua & Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Jamaica and Saint Lucia) and regional capacity development activities, supported by the use of an online Learning Management System (LMS), the project aims to enhance capacities to scale up water quality management and reporting for relevant global and regional frameworks, including the Protocol Concerning Pollution from Land-Based Sources and Activities (LBS Protocol) of the Cartagena Convention. BRS Secretariat: -Supporting Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in data collection in view of resolving Saint Vincent and the Grenadines' implementation and compliance difficulties with its national reporting obligation, under paragraph 3 of Article 13 of the Basel Convention. Implemented by The Sustainable Development Unit of the Ministry of Tourism, Civil Aviation, Sustainable Development and Culture from the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Budget: USD 60,000; starts in 2022 for 2 years.	Possible targets and indicators for the Water Quality Capacity Development Project in the Wider Caribbean Region: 1. # of country implementing scalable projects to strengthen coastal water quality monitoring and management 2. # of workshops and # of participants 3. # of water quality monitoring roadmaps and # of fundable project proposals / concept notes developed to scale up coastal water quality monitoring and management

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

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		- Support to Cabo Verde and Senegal in developing inventories of plastic wastes and policies and measures for their environmentally safe management. Implemented by National authorities in Cabo Verde and Senegal and Basel and Stockholm Convention Regional Centre for Francophone Africa (BCRC/SCRC Senegal). Budget: EUR2 million; starts in 2025 for 3 years. -Support to Suriname, Antigua and Barbuda and Saint Lucia in developing national inventories of plastic waste and assessing implementation of policies for the environmentally sound management of plastic waste in accordance with guidelines under the Basel Convention. Implemented by national authorities and Basel Convention Regional Centre for Training and Technology Transfer for the Caribbean. Budget: USD110,000. Started in 2023 for 2 years UNEP Special Programme: - Project in Kiribati supported a national chemicals inventory - Project in Federated States of Micronesia supported development of a data collection and analysis plan to populate a national database for chemicals and waste. - Project in Vanuatu has supported data collection to inform the preparation of the national chemical profile. UNEP (10YFP Secretariat and ROA): Within the framework of the Joint Programme “Building Public-Private Partnerships to Boost the Circular Economy on the Tourist Island of Boa Vista, Cabo Verde,” implemented by the One Planet Sustainable Tourism Programme together with United Nations Environment Programme’s Regional Office for Africa, and in collaboration with United Nations Industrial Development Organization and UN-Habitat, targeted support is being provided to strengthen institutional and technical capacity in a small island developing	

ABAS paragraphs	UN System/Others (alphabetical order)	Deliverables (including available budget)	Possible Targets and indicators
		State to generate reliable, comparable data at the tourism business level. This includes the development and application of circularity assessment tools to measure resource use, waste generation and reduction, and uptake of circular practices by tourism operators. These assessments support the collection of consistent, context-specific data to track progress, inform decision-making, and strengthen evidence-based policies for a more inclusive and circular tourism economy in Boa Vista (Cape Verde). Habitat, targeted support is being provided to strengthen institutional and technical capacity in a small island developing State to generate reliable, comparable data at the tourism business level. This includes the development and application of circularity assessment tools to measure resource use, waste generation and reduction, and uptake of circular practices by tourism operators. These assessments support the collection of consistent, context-specific data to track progress, inform decision-making, and strengthen evidence-based policies for a more inclusive and circular tourism economy in Boa VistaHabitat, targeted support is being provided to strengthen institutional and technical capacity in a small island developing State to generate reliable, comparable data at the tourism business level. This includes the development and application of circularity assessment tools to measure resource use, waste	

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

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		generation and reduction, and uptake of circular practices by tourism operators. These assessments support the collection of consistent, context-specific data to track progress, inform decision-making, and strengthen evidence-based policies for a more inclusive and circular tourism economy in Boa Vista-Habitat, targeted support is being provided to strengthen institutional and technical capacity in a small island developing State to generate reliable, comparable data at the tourism business level. This includes the development and application of circularity assessment tools to measure resource use, waste generation and reduction, and uptake of circular practices by tourism operators. These assessments support the collection of consistent, context-specific data to track progress, inform decision-making, and strengthen evidence-based policies for a more inclusive and circular tourism economy in Boa Vista The Global Fund for Coral Reefs (GFCR) is strengthening data collection, management and analysis capacities in Small Island Developing States through its Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework led by UNEP. As part of this effort, a dedicated GFCR reporting platform has been integrated into the MERMAID online toolkit, enabling all GFCR-supported programmes, including those in SIDS, to systematically collect and report high-quality ecological data on coral reef health alongside standardized reporting on the Fund's 10 core indicators. These indicators encompass financial mobilization, social outcomes and environment impacts, supporting evidence-based decision-making, improved project accountability, and enhanced national capacity to track progress toward ocean and biodiversity commitments using accessible, harmonized digital tools.	

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

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(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, UNFPA, UNOPS, UNEP	Through support of the German Government and Adelphi, the UNEP Cartagena Convention Secretariat is working in 5 Caribbean SIDS (British Virgin Islands, St Kitts and Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana and Suriname) strengthen national capacities for analyzing material flows and establishing monitoring mechanisms on marine litter and plastic pollution entering the marine environment. -Training workshop on Strengthening Implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, in Pacific Small Island Developing to enhance understanding of data needs, data monitoring, data collection and analysis and support risk evaluations of and regulatory actions on chemicals. Countries supported: Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. Implementing partners: Pacific Regional Centre for Training and Technology Transfer for the Joint Implementation of the Basel and Waigani Conventions in the South Pacific region / Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP). Budget: ca. USD 88,000. A similar workshop targeting Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago is planned for May 2026. Budget USD166,000. UNEP Special Programme: - Project in Kiribati supported development of a national database for chemicals and waste - Project in Federated States of Micronesia supported development of a database for chemicals and waste.	

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

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		- Project in Palau has contributed to developing a centralized data management system for chemicals and waste; partially achieved during the project. - Project in Vanuatu has worked towards developing a database on hazardous chemicals. The GFCR is contributing to the strengthening and modernization of national data infrastructure in Small Island Developing States by building institutional capacity to generate, manage and apply marine ecosystem data for planning and reporting. Through its UNEP-led Monitoring and Evaluation framework, GFCR delivers targeted trainings and technical capacity building workshops for programme teams on the use of the MERMAID digital platform for standardized coral reef and coastal ecosystem monitoring, data management and indicator reporting. This capacity-building effort is implemented in collaboration with technical partners such as the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), which supports programme focal points in ecological data analysis and results-based reporting. Together, these initiatives enhance the ability of national institutions and project implementers to integrate robust marine data into development planning, conservation policy and international reporting processes. Integrated Resilient Landscape Approach (APRI); current budget \$200,000: UNEP is supporting the Government of Haiti in the development of Phase 3.2 of the National Environmental Information System, building on previous phases to consolidate environmental, climate and disaster-related data, improve interoperability and strengthen institutional capacities for data management and use. In parallel, UNEP is developing territorial information systems for the APRI pilot landscapes, combining environmental, climate, socio-economic and governance data at landscape and	- One update of the National Environmental system through the deployment of a phase 3 - One territorial information system (SI-APRI) developed

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

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		community levels. These systems support integrated analysis, monitoring and evidence-based planning for resilience-building interventions and are designed to inform decision-making by national institutions, local authorities and partners.	
(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		
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	DESA, ITU, OHRLLS, UNCTAD,	Capacity was strengthened in 10 SIDS including in the Pacific, Mauritius, and Trinidad and Tobago to use digital tools such as the Action Planning Tool and country dashboards in the Global	

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

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cooperation, developing digital infrastructure, bridging digital divides and ensuring an open and inclusive digital future for all;	UNDP, UNOPS, UNEP	Plastics Hub for effective and inclusive action. Support was provided through the US Department of State to 10 SIDS in 3 regions to develop national source inventories and participatory national action plans on plastics by applying the stepwise Action Planning Tool on the Hub. Solomon Islands, Mauritius, and Trinidad and Tobago completed the process and developed robust national plans.	
(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, including new and emerging technology and artificial intelligence, taking into account the unique needs of small island developing States;	DESA, ICAO, ITU, UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNDP, UNOPS		
(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		

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

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(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, especially the most vulnerable, has access to services, both offline and online, and benefits from economic opportunities;	ITU, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNESCO, UNIDO,		
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,		

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

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	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, by promoting skills development and productivity, technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and experience-sharing that respond to evolving job markets and reducing barriers to employment, especially for youth and women;	DESA, ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNWOMEN		
(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	BRS Secretariat: Several projects were implemented in SIDs through the Basel Convention Plastic Waste Partnership, a multistakeholder platform to advance the environmentally sound management of plastic waste: Strengthening National Policy to Reduce Single-Use Plastics in Maldives (2022-2025); Promoting the environmentally sound management of plastic wastes through the strengthening of legal	

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

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		and non-legal measures in Kiribati (2022-2025), Enhancing opportunities to create a Circular Economy through improved management of plastics and plastic wastes in Barbados (2023-2027). UNEP (10YFP Secretariat and ROA): the Joint Programme “Building Public-Private Partnerships to Boost the Circular Economy on the Tourist Island of Boa Vista, Cabo Verde,” implemented by UNEP, UNIDO and UN-Habitat, strengthens capacity for firm-level data collection and analysis in a small island developing State. With a total budget of USD 2.5 million financed by the Joint SDG Fund, the programme is implemented in close collaboration with national authorities, the Municipality of Boa Vista, the UN Resident Coordinator Office, tourism businesses and local value-chain stakeholders. The initiative supports policy and governance alignment at national and local levels, the uptake of circular solutions by tourism businesses and local value-chain actors, implementation of resource and waste management systems, and the development of green skills and jobs, with particular attention to youth and women. EU-funded, Zero Waste in the Caribbean Project, budget \$2.6 million: promoting waste minimization and reduction. Technical assistance supports 16 CARIFORUM member states/SIDS (Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Cuba): • Development of Waste Management Strategies for Belize and Dominica • Updating of Waste Management Legislation for Saint Lucia, Grenada and Guyana • Updating of Waste Management Policy for Grenada	• Number of countries that adopt circular economy principles in legal frameworks or national strategic plans.

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

ABAS paragraphs	UN System/Others (alphabetical order)	Deliverables (including available budget)	Possible Targets and indicators
		• Development of a Waste-to-Energy Assessment tool to support regional governments in decision making - all countries • Development of Guidance Tool for legislation and financial frameworks • In collaboration with the UWI: Development of Supplementary Teaching Modules in Waste Management and Circular Economy for Primary Secondary and Tertiary Levels • Facilitated study tour to the Dominican Republic for Officials from the Ministry of Environment in Cuba to share experiences on waste management and circular economy and to facilitate ongoing future collaboration The One Planet Sustainable Tourism Programme, jointly with UNEP's Regional Office for Africa and in collaboration with UNIDO and UN-Habitat, has developed and is implementing the Joint Programme "Building Public-Private Partnerships to Boost the Circular Economy on the Tourist Island of Boa Vista, Cabo Verde," financed by the Joint SDG Fund with a total budget of USD 2.5 million. The programme aims to accelerate the transition towards a circular tourism economy in Boa Vista, a highly tourism-dependent island. The initiative supports policy and governance alignment at national and local levels, the uptake of circular solutions by tourism businesses and local value-chain actors, implementation of resource and waste management systems, and the development of green skills and jobs, with particular attention to youth and women. Implemented in close collaboration with national authorities, the Municipality of Boa Vista, and the UN Resident Coordinator Office, the programme pilots scalable solutions with replication potential across Cabo Verde and other SIDS.	• Number of innovative approaches/initiatives used to support waste treatment and diversion in the region

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(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, UNEP, DESA, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNOSSC the GEF-7 (#10279) “Caribbean Child Project”	SIDS Restoration Flagship (USD 5 million): UNEP and UNDESA: Comoros, Saint Lucia, Vanuatu- National Mappings - National-level mapping in each of the three target SIDS will identify best practices, tools, approaches, and challenges related to capturing the economic potential of restoration and enabling an SBE transition. National Workshops - Three national peer-learning and knowledge-sharing workshops (one per target SIDS) will raise awareness of the economic potential of restoration, share good practices, and facilitate the identification of replicable tools and approaches. Inter-SIDS Workshop - A consolidated workshop involving the three target SIDS Flagship project teams and relevant stakeholders will (a) share results and lessons learned from the project at national level and (b) identify inter-SIDS cooperation schemes on ecosystem restoration and the sustainable blue economy. The workshop will also prepare the ground for a dedicated SIDS-SIDS cooperation matchmaking platform to be hosted on the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration’s website in Phase 2. Dedicated ongoing GEF-funded (USD 1.77 million) project; BRB, GRD. Demonstration of a Caribbean Mechanism Toward Establishment of a SIDS-SIDS Green-Blue Economy Knowledge Transfer Hub (GEFID 10992); project executed by UWI Cave Hill Campus (Office of Deputy Principal); UNEP is the project Implementing Agency. Key deliverables to date: • ICT Node being established • Learning elements from GEF initiatives for transformation to curricula underway; methodology being defined • Knowledge exchange marketplace event convened in Barbados The GEF-7 (#10297) Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-Chemical Development in Small Island Developing States	<i>To be reported next cycle (ongoing in 2026)</i> # of national level mapping reports (compendiums) -developed through desk-review and virtual expert consultations at national level # of workshops and # of people participating in the workshops # National Acceleration Roadmaps
			<i>To be reported next cycle</i>

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		(ISLANDS) Programme “Caribbean Child Project” provides dedicated funding, Budget: \$ 675,000 USD. Under Component 4 of the project (Knowledge Management & Communication) ensures sharing of lessons learned, knowledge products, and regional experience across SIDS. Several consultants have contributed reports and materials throughout their engagements, which were subsequently shared with National Working Groups for use. This component also includes coordination with the ISLANDS Coordination, Communication and Knowledge Management (CCKM) child project (GEF ID 10266)	• Publication of 2 End-of-Life Vehicle (ELV) videos • Plastic Tide Turners videos developed and published • Brochures on Plastic Waste Management developed
(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. Amore 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 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.	All UN entities		
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		

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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, particularly in resident coordinator offices.	All UN entities, DCO		
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	Production of the SG's report during the 80 th session of the GA.	
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 to	All UN entities	The 37 SIDS country dashboards on the Global Plastics Hub will support the monitoring and evaluation and progress tracking, related to SDG indicators 11.6.1, 12.5.1, and 14.1.1.b.	

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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			
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 annual report on progress in implementing the Agenda, drawing on data from the monitoring and evaluation framework.	DESA, OHRLLS		

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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. 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 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.	ECA, ECLAC, ESCAP, OSAA		
	DESA, OHRLLS, Regional Commissions	Completion of mid-term review by 2029	