

QUESTIONNAIRE

Implementation of the SIDS accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the MSI, BPOA for the Sustainable Development of SIDS

Please note that strict word limits have been established for each question. The Secretariat is unable to consider any information beyond these established word limits. In this regard, you are requested to report only on new, updated or on the *most critical/noteworthy* information. Information conveyed in previous surveys will also not be considered. Previous surveys can be accessed at <https://sidsnetwork.org/> under reports.

1. Legal/Policy/Institutional Arrangements for SIDS and/or the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway¹

Does your entity/organization/government have a SIDS Strategy? If not, are there any plans to establish one, including with the appropriate resources for implementation. (1000 words)/

Through the **Global Action Programme on Food Security and Nutrition in Small Island Developing States** (GAP), FAO contributes to the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action Conference (SAMOA pathway). As a direct response to paragraph 61 of the Samoa Pathway, the GAP aims to facilitate a comprehensive, multi-sectoral approach to identifying and implementing priority actions to achieve food security and improved nutrition in SIDS. It recommends actions at local, regional and global levels to attain three mutually reinforcing objectives, namely:

1. Enabling environments for food security and nutrition;
2. Establishing sustainable, resilient and nutrition-sensitive food systems; and
3. Empowering people and communities for improved food security and nutrition.

The Interregional Initiative (IRI) is FAO's delivery mechanism for the implementation of the GAP and focuses on the thematic areas of the GAP in which FAO has a leading role to play. IRI builds on FAO's existing projects and programmes by promoting and supporting coordinated action and knowledge sharing, facilitating exchange of good practices, and serving as a mechanism for the extension of a common set of tools and approaches across the Pacific, the Caribbean, the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, and the Mediterranean and South China Seas

¹ This question seeks to examine the extent to which each respondent mainstreamed SIDS and the Samoa Pathway into co-operation frameworks, programmes and activities, national development plans etc, to ensure effective follow-up and implementation at regional and national levels in SIDS.

(AIMS) regions. Reflecting the spirit of the GAP, the IRI places particular emphasis on promotion of South-South Cooperation and developing partnerships within and outside the UN system, joining forces with other agencies, regional organizations, governments, development partners, civil society and the private sector.

In order to accelerate action on food security and nutrition in the Pacific, the FAO Sub-regional Office in the Pacific developed in 2019 a **Regional Joint Strategic Action Framework on Food Security and Nutrition in Pacific SIDS** (Pacific Food and Nutrition Framework- PFNF), which focuses on four priority actions:

1. Strengthened evidence base for effective multi-sectoral policy action;
2. Enhanced multi-sectoral coordination of national responses;
3. Improved sustainability, resilience and nutrition-sensitivity of Pacific SIDS food systems; and
4. Scaled up actions to improve food security and nutrition among key target groups.

Furthermore, the PFNF recommends a set of actions tailored to the specific and unique characteristics of Pacific countries. The Framework is monitored by a Technical Working Group, which includes member countries, regional organizations and international development partners dealing with Food Security and Nutrition. FAO's inputs to the PFNF are guided by the Inter-Regional Initiative for SIDS programme, essentially garnering resources from the Multi-Country Programming Framework for Pacific islands 2018-2020.

Similarly, in response to a request from the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) and following a resolution of the 2015 Conference of Ministers of the IOC held in Antananarivo, FAO provided technical support to the **Regional Programme for Food Security and Nutrition (PRESAN)** for the development and improvement of food and nutrition security in the **Indian Ocean States**. PRESAN aims to promote agricultural products of common interest in the region by increasing productivity, output, competitiveness, boosting trade between the islands as well as improving food and nutrition security.

Furthermore, specific institutional arrangements to support SIDS are also defined at country level through FAO's **Country Programme Frameworks (CPFs)**, which reflect priorities identified through a consultative process with national governments. For instance, for the African SIDS in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans (AIO) areas (Cabo Verde, Comoros, Guinea Bissau, Maldives, Mauritius, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Zanzibar in Republic of Tanzania), the GAP is integrated in each CPF. With specific reference to FAO Mesoamerica areas of intervention, whilst most of the resources and emergency response efforts are focused on securing food and nutrition security in Haiti, climate change adaptation remains a priority for Cuba and rural territorial development for the Dominican Republic.

Lastly, in order to consolidate and coordinate FAO's ongoing and future work in SIDS as well as in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Landlocked Least Developed Countries (LLDCs), as well as to ensure that special needs of these vulnerable populations and countries are met, FAO established a dedicated office in January 2020, the **Office for SIDS, LDCs and LLDCs (OSL)**.

2. Financial Arrangements

Please give an indication of the budget allocated to SIDS SAMOA Pathway programme areas in your government/organization/entity, if applicable, for the period Jan. 2019 to Jan. 2020 or the fiscal cycle that best fits this period. If the priority areas cannot squarely fit this chart, please report as closely as you can.

Priorities	Investment (USD)	Budget Allocation	FY/ Cycle/ Period
Sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth	1,073,600	Preparation of Blue Economy investment plan and program in Cabo Verde	Nov 2018- Jul 2020
	800 000	Sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth in the Caribbean	Jan 2019 - Jan 2020
	300 000	Sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth (specific to Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti)	2019-2020
Climate Change	276 000	Strengthening the resilience of vulnerable agro-pastoralists on the island of Santiago through the Caisse de Résilience approach in Cabo Verde	Jun 2018-Jul 2020
	298 000	Support strengthening the	Oct 2018-Oct 2020

		adaptive capacity and resilience of the forest sector in Cabo Verde	
	1,257,736	Climate Change/ Sustainable Land Management in the Pacific	Jan 2019 - Jan 2020
	1,300,000	Climate Change in the Caribbean	Jan 2019 - Jan 2020
Sustainable energy	30 000	Sustainable energy in the Caribbean	Jan 2019 - Jan 2020
Disaster Risk Reduction	51 000	Appropriation of the results of the integrated control of the fall armyworm and mastering of the instruments and tools for monitoring and evaluation.	Dec 2019- Nov 2021
	450 000	Disaster Risk Reduction in the Caribbean	
	200 000	Disaster Risk Reduction (specific to Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti)	2019-2020
Oceans and seas	99 000	Support for the preparation of updated socio-economic knowledge databases on small-scale fisheries value chain protocols in Cabo Verde	Dec 2019 – Dec 2020
	383 000	Support for the strengthening of the technical capacities of the National Laboratory of Quality Control of Fishery Products and its by-products in Guinea Bissau	May 2019 – Apr 2021
	3,200,000	Oceans and seas in the Caribbean	Jan 2019 - Jan 2020
Food Security and Nutrition	93 000	Boosting livestock production in Cabo Verde	Mar 2019-Feb 2020
	3,605,636	Food Security and Nutrition	Jan 2019 - Jan 2020

		in the Pacific	
	250 000	Food Security and Nutrition in the Caribbean	Jan 2019 - Jan 2020
Water and Sanitation	390 000	Development of the safe use of used water in the agriculture and forestry sectors, using innovative methods adapted to the needs of these sectors in Cabo Verde	Jun 2017- Dec 2020
Sustainable Transportation			
Sustainable Consumption and Production	436 000	Support for the preparation of the General Census of Agriculture and Livestock (RGAE) in Guinea-Bissau	Oct 2019-Sep 2021
	180 000	Sustainable Consumption and Production in the Caribbean	Jan 2019 - Jan 2020
Chemical and Waste management	710 000	Chemical and Waste management in the Caribbean	Jan 2019 - Jan 2020
Health and NCDs	270 000	Health and NCDs in the Caribbean	Jan 2019 - Jan 2020
Gender equality	20 000	Gender equality in the Caribbean	Jan 2019 - Jan 2020
Biodiversity	3 000 000	N'Tene Terra - Towards Responsible Governance: Support for the Implementation of the land tenure law in Guinea-Bissau	Oct 2017- Dec 2021
	90 000	Biodiversity in the Caribbean	Jan 2019 - Jan 2020
Total	18,762,972		

3. Implementation of the SAMOA Pathway and Support to SIDS over the remaining life of the SAMOA Pathway

Based on the call for action and other priority areas contained in on A/Res/73/4, please provide an indication of your entity's/organization's/government's proposed focus in the remaining life of the SAMOA Pathway. What outcomes are you seeking to achieve? (1500 words)

FAO's priority interventions for the remaining implementation of the SAMOA Pathway are defined at regional and /or sub-regional level, according to SIDS specific needs.

Priority actions in the **Pacific region** will focus on **Nutrition Sensitive Sustainable Food Systems**. More specifically, this will be carried out through:

- (i) Strengthening of evidence base for effective multi-sectoral policy action;
- (ii) Advocating and pushing for multi-sectoral coordination of national responses;
- (iii) Improving sustainability, resilience and nutrition-sensitivity of Pacific SIDS food systems; and
- (iv) Scaling up of actions to improve food security and nutrition among key target groups.

In addition, key areas of work such as biodiversity, climate change resilience and sustainable land management will be included in the food systems discussions.

Priority interventions in the **Caribbean** will include:

- (i) **Healthy diets for all in the Caribbean:** Obesity and obesity-related diseases became a regional issue in the Caribbean. FAO will collaborate with UN Agencies, sub-regional and national organization to improve food consumption and food composition related data to support the implementation of evidence-based policy frameworks aiming at promoting sustainable and healthy food choices and behaviours;
- (ii) **A prosperous and inclusive rural reality in the Caribbean.** The Caribbean region is working on value chain development as well as promotion of investments in micro, small and medium size enterprises. Therefore, FAO's support in the region will support inclusive and "climate smart" value chains, which create employment opportunities. Particular attention will be given to youth and women. The expected outcome would be reduced food import bills, reduced unemployment, improved social cohesion, and enhanced livelihoods for thousands of farmers and their families in each country. Improved collection and use of agricultural and rural data, as well as enabling better agricultural sector planning, would represent additional key outcomes of FAO's support; and
- (iii) **Productive, sustainable, resilient agriculture adapted to climate change in**

Caribbean SIDS. The third priority area will focus on the creation of a resilient and productive agriculture sector (including forestry and fisheries) adapted to the vulnerabilities of climate change. There are a number of projects under implementation, which will contribute to this priority. Specific expected outcomes include:

- Institutions are strengthened and enabled to work collaboratively across sectors;
- Expanded data that enables better understanding of the status of natural resources and consequently better management of these resources;
- Countries empowered, through better data and understanding, to participate effectively in bodies taking decisions on global and regional governance;
- Innovative technologies employed appropriately to enhance sustainable productivity of food and agriculture systems, considering the specific needs of vulnerable groups;
- Good climate smart practice is documented and shared and implemented;
- Capacities developed of farmer and fisher groups to enable their engagement in decision-making processes affecting them; and
- Extension services, research institutions have increased knowledge to support development and dissemination of suitable tools.

Key areas of work for the **Sub-regional Office for West Africa** will comprise:

- (i) Establishing a **regional mechanism to enhance collaboration in food and nutrition security and promote dialogue with other regions;**
- (ii) Proposing a **sub-regional strategy for food and nutrition security** that responds to national requirements, fosters capacity building and promotes know-how exchanges; and
- (iii) Supporting **resource mobilization.**

Lastly, with particular reference to **African SIDS in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans (AIO)**, a programming framework for food security and nutrition contributing to GAP's main intervention axis was developed. The framework highlights the willingness of SIDS to formulate a common Programme based on the Regional Programme for Food Security and Nutrition (PRESAN) of the Indian Ocean states.

The **Action Programme** for the member countries of the Atlantic Ocean and the Indian Ocean (Cabo Verde, Comoros, Guinea Bissau, Maldives, Mauritius, Sao Tome e Principe, Seychelles) was drafted, analysing the specificities and characteristics of each country with reference to food and nutrition situation. The Programme (2018-2028) will contribute to the sustained elimination of hunger, food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition and

ensure access to a healthy, sufficient and nutritious diet by 2030.

A plan of action will be drafted at country level, focusing on the following specific objectives:

- Setting up an enabling environment for food security and good nutrition;
- Setting up sustainable and resilient food systems for health and better nutrition; and
- Providing people and communities the means to attain higher levels of food security and better nutrition.

What specific actions, if any will your entity/organization/government take to address any of the gaps and challenges identified in the political outcome (paras 15 ~29), section on “Call for Action” in the document A/RES/74/3²? (1500 words)

Regarding the **Pacific**, FAO is aiming to address paragraphs 26 and 27 by initiating key work under the ‘**Nutrition Sensitive Sustainable Food Systems**’, focusing more specifically on climate and food prices shocks.

With reference to **Mesoamerica** (Cuba, Dominican Republic and Haiti), specific actions would include assisting countries in **strengthening climate change adaptation in food production sectors** as well as in **preparedness and disaster risk management**. Additional support to further advance sustainable development priorities would focus also on **promoting resilient food systems** and their reinforcement post-CoVid19 crisis.

With respect to **West Africa**, key areas for FAO support include mainstreaming gender considerations in policies, financial services and programmes and investing in productivity enhancing technologies and infrastructure in order to allow women to engage in more productive and less drudgery activities. FAO provided assistance to the governments to develop a **Strategic Plan for Youth Development/Involvement in Agriculture**.

Lastly, for **SIDS in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans (AIO) areas**, a mix of political, legislative, and technical measures should be adopted, depending on specific context of SIDS. This range of measures would guide the mobilization of both partners and financial resources and allow governments to take greater ownership of all the interventions to be implemented. This would also facilitate monitoring and evaluation of key achievements and thus performance measurements at country level. Political commitment, technical planning and decision-making as well as multisectoral approaches are key elements to end hunger, food insecurity and chronic malnutrition in the region.

Additional specific elements include:

- Developing comprehensive and relevant policies and strategies to ensure continuity

² The document can be accessed at <https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/74/3>

- of work geared towards improving food and nutrition security;
- Inserting food security and nutrition components within policies and strategies across all sectors related to sustainable development;
 - Establishing a robust and effective monitoring and evaluation system with SMART indicators for the adopted strategies, so that each related sector is assessed for impact and could be tracked; and
 - Adopting a long-term National Plan on Food and Nutrition Security.

Data and statistics remain a significant challenge for SIDS. It hinders the ability of SIDS to report on key international commitments. Most SIDS are currently able to report on less than 50% of the SDG indicators. Please give an indication of any proposed targeted action at national or sub regional levels, to address this area in SIDS (**1000 words**)

FAO is **custodian agency for 21 SDG indicators** and, as such, the Organization leads the methodological development of these indicators and supports the statistical capacity of countries to generate and disseminate national data. FAO provides advocacy and catalytic action for strengthening national and regional efforts. Technical assistance is provided through regional workshops or multi-stakeholder fora, e-learning courses, and hands-on training administered locally. FAO's established capacity to disseminate and share expertise as a global knowledge organization is also a major advantage in developing institutional and individual capacities at national, regional and global levels.

At global and regional levels, FAO is calculating the **Prevalence of Undernourishment (PoU) and Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)** in countries where data is available. It also carries out analysis of nutrition indicators derived from the food data collected in the FIES and develops country profiles from the State of Food Security and Nutrition (SOFI).

In addition, FAO is also responding to specific needs in terms of data and statistics. For instance, in the **Pacific region** FAO promotes the development of a harmonized approach to the **collection and use of agricultural and rural statistics**, with specific reference to SDG 2.1 monitoring. Technical assistance provided is aimed at **improving Agriculture and Rural Statistics of the Pacific Strategic Plan for Agriculture and Fisheries Statistics (P-SPAFS)**, supporting **coordination and development of agricultural and fisheries statistics** and **enhancing statistical capacity** in the region. One such example is promoting the establishment of administrative reporting systems and use of earth observation for area and yield estimates in Samoa.

In the **Caribbean**, FAO has been working closely with countries to **improve their data collection systems** in order to monitor the SDGs related to food and agriculture. More specifically, FAO has been focusing on the indicators SGD 2.1.2, *severity of food insecurity*,

and SDG 2.a.1, *public investment in agriculture*.

With reference to **African SIDS in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans (AIO)**, country level support aims to strengthen technical capacities with reference to design and survey implementation (including agricultural census), computer processing and agricultural statistics and analysis.

4. Financing for Sustainable Development in SIDS

Access to low cost development financing is a longstanding concern and priority for SIDS. Please indicate any plans or approaches which your entity/organization/government may have to support or enhance SIDS access to concessional finance, including the broadening partnerships, to address capacity constraints and enhance SIDS ability to mobilise, manage and spend financial resources from a wider array of sources (**1500 words**).

FAO's approaches to promote financing to Sustainable Development in SIDS varies according to regions.

For instance, in the **Pacific**, countries, development and resource partners are initiating discussions on how to address Food Security and Nutrition challenges through the multi-sectoral partnerships established under the **Pacific Food and Nutrition Framework (PFNF)**.

With reference to the **Caribbean**, FAO's sub regional office is partnering with the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) and the CARICOM Development Fund, to assist countries in developing project proposals to **access grant/loan opportunities related to agricultural development**. FAO is also collaborating with the One-UN teams to access SDG funding to **create financial models to facilitate investment in agriculture**. Moreover, the office is working through **public-private partnerships** that facilitate investments in environmentally and socially sustainable value chain development to access funds from the UN Joint Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Fund. Lastly, through the implementation of the United Nations Human Security Trust Fund, FAO is collaborating with the International Labour Organisation (ILO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UN Women to establish financing possibilities and programmes to **support micro, small and medium enterprises** for youth and women in selected SIDS of the Caribbean.

In **Mesoamerica** (Cuba, Dominican Republic and Haiti), FAO will continue its efforts to mobilize resources, mainly from international donors, to address key issues such as **sustainable use of natural resources, environmental protection, climate change adaptation and disaster risk management**. Particular attention will be given to further promoting **South-South and Triangular Cooperation** in the region, not only among SIDS,

but also between SIDS and other countries.

With reference to **SIDS in the Indian Ocean**, a **resource mobilization strategy and action plan** that meets the strategic vision, objectives and orientations of the Regional Program for Food Security and Nutrition (PRESAN) is under development. The resource mobilization strategy will take into account existing constraints and lessons learned from previous efforts in mobilizing resources from different sources (multilateral/bilateral donor, CSOs, private sector, etc.) and explores new modalities/actors of international aid. The strategy will define a systematic approach to maximize existing and new partnerships, as well as recommendations on the diversification of financial resources.

Lastly, with specific reference to **Cabo Verde**, FAO is supporting the following activities:

- Preparation of Agro-Value Chain Development Plan in Rural Cabo Verde;
- Boosting livestock production plan in Cabo Verde; and
- Technical assistance for the development of updated socio-economic knowledge and protocols for artisanal fisheries value chains.

Please elaborate on any specific plans or programmes at national and or sub regional levels to support SIDS to explore approaches and financial instruments that can help SIDS maximise resources for sustainable development from a broader array of resources, in particular through innovative financial instruments such as green bonds, blue bonds, and blending arrangements (**1500 words**).

Countries in the **Caribbean** have understood and recognised that a change is needed in the way of doing business to effect the expected transformations. Therefore, these countries are calling on their partners for support in accessing and applying innovative and sustainable technologies and financing mechanisms to enhance their development. They are exploring **agricultural insurance approaches** and **sharing lessons learnt** and experiences with their neighbour countries. **Innovative financial instruments** such as blue and green bonds as well as **blending arrangements** will be explored, evaluated and introduced at country level.

With reference to **Mesoamerica** (Cuba, Dominican Republic and Haiti), a number of project proposals have been prepared, approved, and others submitted, mainly on **strengthening the resilience of coastal communities to climate change**. In some cases, a series of innovative market incentives were suggested, which are expected to yield economic contributions to the blue growth projects.

With regard to the **Indian ocean SIDS** and the implementation of the Regional Program for Food Security and Nutrition (PRESAN) of the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC), several

financial, technical and regulatory instruments will be promoted, including a Regional Facility for Food Security and Nutrition (F.RE.SAN), to encourage the engagement of public and private actors of the targeted islands.

Lastly, with specific reference to **Cabo Verde**, FAO is supporting the development of the following national/sub-national plans and laws:

- Preparation of Blue Economy investment plan and program in Cabo Verde;
- Revision of national fisheries law;
- Preparation of forestry management plans for 3 selected sites; and
- Revision of national forestry law.

5. Climate Change and Disaster Risk Resilience

Please elaborate on any specific or planned programmes which your entity/organization/government intends to engage to support SIDS to build climate resilience, including building back better in the aftermath of disasters? **(1000 words)**

FAO has a robust disaster response system at both global and regional levels, which is in continuous communication with SIDS governments and implements a significant number of emergency projects in islands and other countries.

With reference to the **Pacific SIDS, climate change, sustainable land management and biodiversity** continue to be key areas of work for the Organization. FAO's current Green Climate Fund (GCF) and Global Environment Facility (GEF) pipeline portfolio addresses resilient nutrition sensitive food systems by focusing on integrated agro-ecosystems.

The **Caribbean** region is considered one of the most disaster-prone areas, especially with respect to hurricanes and storms. Over the last five years a number of Caribbean countries were severely impacted by hurricanes. In an effort to build back better, FAO is assisting Dominica to update its Agriculture Disaster Risk Management plan. This includes the development and implementation of a **national resilience strategy** with targets and milestones to transform the agricultural sector and strengthen resilience through, inter alia, conducting training for decision-makers within key Ministries, the business community and national civil society organisations related to resilient and mitigating measures in the agriculture and food security sectors. The participation of men and women at executive level will be encouraged to promote gender equality and ensure that fully inclusive agendas are included in the context of sustainable development.

The following programmes/projects under development will benefit countries of the Caribbean to build back better:

- Caribbean Soil Management for Restored Watersheds and Sustainable food systems

Project: SOILCARE-SCCF;

- BIO-Stream Grenada: Mainstreaming biodiversity and disseminate agro-ecological practices;
- Enhancing Blue Economy through Sustainable Fisheries Development in the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystems;
- Mainstreaming High value products in the Caribbean-A looped value chain cluster approach;
- Scaling up climate-resilient agriculture and ecosystem-based adaptation in both inland and coastal communities; and
- FAO Blue Growth Initiative for Small Island Developing States: Improving opportunities for high-value exports from Fisheries and Aquaculture”.

With reference to **Mesoamerica** (Cuba, Dominican Republic and Haiti), a number of climate-change projects are already in execution. These include **productive landscape and food production systems restoration** as well as **adaptation** through diversification of livelihoods, **climate-smart agriculture** and **aquaculture-resilient production systems**. The adoption of legal frameworks and policies are also promoted to sustain such actions at country level.

With specific reference to **African SIDS in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans**, the resilience capacities of the region, including Madagascar, is characterized by:

- Lack of enabling and appropriate conditions at national level (legislation, policies, standards and institutional frameworks) for disaster risk reduction in agriculture and related sectors, as well as weak institutional capacity; and
- Low availability of a proactive investment to mitigate risks.

In order to strengthen the resilience capacity of the islands and cope with these constraints, a programming framework was developed. Key actions to be undertaken include:

- Put in place favourable conditions for food and nutritional security;
- Establish a sustainable and resilient food system for a healthy diet and better nutrition;
- Allow people and communities access to food security and better nutrition by promoting social and economic empowerment as well as the implementation of social protection programs;
- Strengthen early warning systems with emphasis on the importance of mitigation and prevention; and
- Improve information systems at national and regional levels to monitor emerging threats to food and nutrition security.

The magnitude, immediacy and broad scope of the effects of climate change on SIDS agricultural systems create a compelling need to ensure comprehensive integration of these effects into national agricultural planning, investments and programs. For instance, Climate

smart agriculture (CSA) is an approach that could help African SIDS to guide actions needed to transform and reorient agricultural systems to effectively support development and ensure food security in a changing climate. In November 2017, an awareness-raising workshop was held in Mauritius on CSA for strengthening resilience of livelihoods of agricultural producers' facing climate change. CSA contributes to the achievement of sustainable development goals and integrates the three dimensions of sustainable development (economic, social and environmental) by jointly addressing food security and climate challenges.

The CSA approach is based on three main pillars, namely:

1. Sustainably increasing agricultural productivity and incomes;
2. Adapting and building resilience to climate change; and
3. Reducing and/or removing greenhouse gases emissions, where possible.

Lastly, with particular reference to **Cabo Verde**, FAO is focusing on the implementation of the following initiatives:

- Strengthening the resilience of vulnerable agro-pastoralists on the island of Santiago through the *Caisse de Résilience* approach in Cabo Verde;
- Climate-resilient and sustainable farming in Cabo Verde; and
- Support strengthening the adaptive capacity and resilience of the forest sector in Cabo Verde.