



Unpacking the Full Range of Means of Implementation for Just Transitions in SIDS

Climate Finance, Innovation and
Equity-Centered Cooperation
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Context & Urgency

SIDS face existential threats: sea-level rise, extreme weather, unsustainable debt

Only 2% of global climate finance goes to SIDS mostly as loans

1.5°C is a **limit**, not a target; even warming of 1.5°C poses risks for SIDS

Adaptation finance gap: Estimated US 5.1 billion per year; Receive US 1.4 billion per year (UN Adaptation Gap Report 2024)

SIDS spend 4x more on debt servicing than on climate finance (Debt Justice 2024)



Pillar 1: Climate Finance & International Cooperation

Challenges:

- Inaccessible finance (complex processes, loan-conditionality)
- Adaptation underfunded in SIDS.

Solutions:

- Grant-based finance and debt-for-resilience swaps
- Operationalize the Multidimensional Vulnerability Index
- Scale up regional models (e.g., CCRIF \$12.8M post-Dorian)

Pillar 2: Innovation & Technology Transfer

Challenges:

- Obsolete tech, high emissions
- IP restrictions and skills gaps

Solutions:

- Regional innovation hubs (e.g., CCIC)
- AI + Indigenous knowledge for early-warning systems
- IP reform, open-source climate tools.

Case Study: Fiji's 100% renewable energy by 2030.

Pillar 3: Capacity- Building & Knowledge Sharing

Challenges:

- Weak institutions, fragmented data
- Marginalized voices excluded

Best Practices:

- Vanuatu's climate-smart villages funded by GCF
- Gender-responsive SME support (Kenya, Senegal)
- Pacific Resilience Partnership

JTWP Role:

- Strengthen equity in NAPs
- Avoid duplicating frameworks

Cross-Cutting Priorities



Calls to Action

Finance: Triple grants; improved fair and equitable access to finance for SIDS

Technology: SIDS-led IP-free regional hubs

Knowledge: Peer-learning platforms/mechanisms under JTWP

Global: Align JTWP with GGA

“Without pressure, planning and solidarity, SIDS will be left behind.”