

: Permanent Mission of Antigua and Barbuda, Permanent Mission of Portugal, UN-OHRLLS, UN-DESA

The international community has recognized vulnerability as a significant barrier to sustainable development, stemming, in part, from the impacts of external shocks and stressors that countries are increasingly facing. In this regard, the General Assembly, in August 2024, adopted Resolution 78/322, on the Multidimensional Vulnerability Index (MVI), a quantitative benchmark to measure structural vulnerability or (lack of) structural resilience across multiple dimensions of sustainable development at the national level. Recognising the potential for the MVI to improve access to development financing for vulnerable countries, the Resolution also invites the international financial institutions, international organizations and multilateral development banks to consider using the MVI, as appropriate, as a complement to their existing practices and policies and in line with their respective mandates (paragraph 7), as well as inviting the United Nations system to promote improved understanding of vulnerability and share data and lessons learned from the implementation of the MVI among stakeholders (paragraph 19). The Pact for the Future, adopted in September 2024M, further reinforces this request. Building on this basis, tx ugu



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