

In-depth analysis of Partnerships for SIDS

Marjo Vierros

Consultant, UN DESA



Photo credits: NPS, UNEP

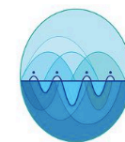
Global in-depth review of partnerships: process thus far

- Preliminary review undertaken in May 2018
- Based on partnerships established at the 2014 SIDS conference
- Enhanced “in depth” review now available
- Based on additional information
- Currently advance version
- To be finalized after this meeting

Review of Partnerships for Small Island Developing States

May 2018

Division for Sustainable Development Goals
Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA)
United Nations



ISLAND
VOICES
GLOBAL
CHOICES

PARTNERSHIPS
for Small Island
Developing States

In-depth analysis of Partnerships for Small Island Developing States

October 2018

Advance version

SIDS Action Platform

SIDS PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK

MONITORING AND ENSURING THE FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF PLEDGES AND COMMITMENTS THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS FOR SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES

REGISTER PARTNERSHIP SHARE UPDATE

ACTIVITY FEED

Paul Nguyen commented on the initiative *Mare Nullius? Sea-level Rise and Maritime Sovereignities in the Pacific - An Expanded Anthropology of Climate Change*

SEARCH RESULTS 5 4 3

CONFERENCE

☐ Progress reports available **NEW**

☐ One year overdue

☐ Two years overdue

☐ Tweets available

☐ SIDS Conference

☐ Ocean Conference (SIDS related)

KEYWORDS

Keyword search

FILTER BY SAMOA PATHWAY

☐ Sustained and Sustainable, Inclusive and Equitable Economic Growth with Decent Work for All

☐ Climate Change

☐ Sustainable Energy

☐ Disaster Risk Reduction

☐ Oceans and Seas

☐ Food Security and Nutrition

☐ Water and Sanitation

SORT BY Date Registered (Most rec)

***SIDSAction27662**

SIDS Conference in 2014
Regional Actions for Sport, Physical Activity and Physical Education in the Pacific

***SIDSAction27622**

SIDS Conference in 2014
Beyond the Stars

***SIDSAction27608**

SIDS Conference in 2014
Workshops to increase SIDS ability to advance their positions in the UN negotiations on a new agreement on biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction

***SIDSAction27600**

SIDS Conference in 2014
Frontline Cities & Islands

***SIDSAction27486**

SIDS Conference in 2014
Island Resilience Partnership

***SIDSAction27259**

SIDS Conference in 2014
Islands Diesel Replacement program ("the Islands program")

***SIDSAction27256**

SIDS Conference in 2014
Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (PCREEE)

***SIDSAction27011**

SIDS Conference in 2014
Blue Halo Curaçao: Sustainably manage ocean resources through marine spatial planning, marine reserves, and improved fisheries management

***SIDSAction27008**

SIDS Conference in 2014
Blue Halo Barbuda: Sustainably manage ocean resources through marine spatial planning, marine reserves, and improved fisheries management

<http://www.sids2014.org/partnerships/>

Information sources for the analysis

- **SIDS Action Platform**
 - Samoa Pathway partnerships
 - 2017 UN Ocean Conference partnerships for SIDS
- **Information received from partnership dialogues and regional organizations:**
 - Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS)
 - Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
- **Information from an analysis of SIDS Human Development index** undertaken by UNDP
- **Other relevant information:** reports, websites, etc.

Status and trends

	Partnerships at the 2014 SIDS Conference	Current partnerships	Current active partnerships
Global	113	147	117
AIMS/AIS	20	72	49
Caribbean	42	178	141
Pacific	134	285	223
TOTAL	309	682	530

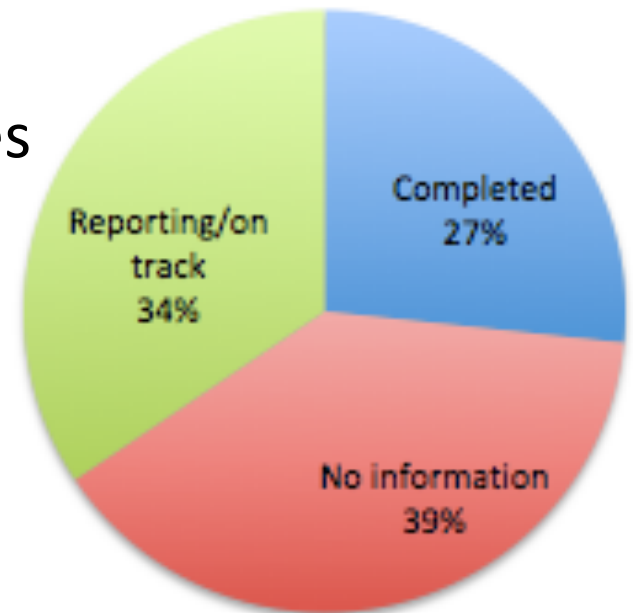
- Increase in total number of active partnerships in all regions
- A large number of completed partnerships (between 120 – 140)
- **Caveats to numbers seen here:**
 - Partnership numbers likely underestimated
 - Numbers should be taken as indications of trends rather than absolute values

Participation

- **Main entities leading partnerships:** Governments, regional organizations and UN organizations
 - **Global:** UN agencies
 - **Caribbean and Pacific:** Regional agencies, governments
 - **AIMS/AIS:** governments
- **IGOs, NGOs and civil society participate,** lead minority of partnerships. Highest in Pacific
- **Participation by the private sector and by academia was generally lower** than that of NGOs and civil society

Reporting

- Reporting rate still generally low
 - An average of 34% overall (ranging from 16% to 38% in the regions)
 - Global partnerships have highest reporting rate (48%)
- Reporting does not generally cover impacts of partnership on beneficiaries
- Need to strengthen review and monitoring
- Collaboration with regional organizations



Addressing Samoa Pathway priority areas

- Numbers cannot tell the full story, but are an indication of interest
- A smaller number of partnerships may not necessarily imply a gap
- All Samoa Pathway priority areas addressed, but in an uneven way
- **In most regions, oceans and seas, climate change well addressed**
- **Also many partnerships on sustainable economic growth, sustainable and renewable energy and disaster risk reduction**

Samoa Pathway priority areas across the regions

- **Global partnerships**
 - **Provide for dialogue and learning between regions**
 - **Climate change biggest area of focus**
 - Also biodiversity and oceans, access to higher education, access to technologies, data and information, renewable energy
- **AIMS/AIS partnerships**
 - **Oceans and seas** is the largest priority area. Blue economies an emerging topic
 - Less prominent: Climate change and disaster risk reduction, food security (beyond fisheries, aquaculture), transportation, gender, health and NCDs
 - Completed waste water, sanitation and watershed management partnerships might require follow-up

Samoa Pathway priority areas across the region

- **Pacific partnerships**

- **Existing partnerships broadly aligned with regional priorities on oceans and climate change**
- Also addressed: Sustainable economic growth, renewable energy and energy efficiency, gender, wastewater and sanitation, health and NCDs, and sustainable transportation
- Less focus on poverty, inequality

- **Caribbean partnerships**

- All Samoa Pathway priority areas addressed, **particularly oceans and seas, sustainable economic growth, climate change and sustainable energy**
- Also addressed: Social development, disaster risk reduction
- Less focus on poverty, trade, sustainable transportation, recycling, hazardous wastes and wastewater, terrestrial biodiversity

Additional data – the Human Development Index for SIDS

- Ideally need information both on inputs (actions) and outcomes (results on the ground)
- The partnership data provides information about inputs
- The Human Development Index (HDI) for SIDS, calculated by UNDP, provides information about outcomes/status of certain key dimensions of human development
- Key areas needing further focus from the HDI:
 - Inequality,
 - Gender inequality (women's participation in the workforce)
 - Multiple aspects of poverty in some countries
 - Water, wastewater and sanitation

Under-represented areas

- **Aspects of social and economic development, in particular addressing inequality** - income inequality, marginalized groups, youth employment
- **Multiple dimensions of poverty**: Sustained investments in human capital, such as education and health, and food and nutrition security
- **Sustainable transportation**: low-carbon, low cost options for communities on remote islands.
- **Water, wastewater and sanitation**
- **Health and NCDs** - assisting countries with their NCD-related activities
- **Gender considerations** - income equality, women's participation in the workforce, and women's leadership
- **Integrated ecosystem management focusing on whole islands** - terrestrial connections to watershed and the sea; livelihoods
- **Sourcing development finance for SIDS** – Innovative financing.

Integration

- **Most partnerships addressed multiple Samoa Pathway priority areas – integration/clusters**
- **Examples:**
 - **Improved fisheries governance** - gender equality - economic and social development - sustainable consumption and production - food security and nutrition
 - **Improved access to water and sanitation** – human and environmental health – quality of life (poverty) - economic development
 - **Climate change resilience** – environmental sustainability – livelihoods - disaster risk reduction - renewable energy - marine transportation – scientific information and traditional knowledge
- **Often best integrated: Green and blue economy partnerships**

Impacts

- **Some information available from:** individual partnerships, partnership reporting templates, reports to donors, and reports to international or regional conventions
- **Demonstrable impacts include:**
 - Increasing protection of marine and terrestrial environments
 - Improving the management and funding of protected areas
 - improving access of communities to water
 - Improving sanitation facilities in specific villages
 - providing opportunities for marginalized women to access finance and incorporating their economic potential into the wider economy
 - New and innovative financing mechanisms
 - Capacity building and technology transfer – part of most partnerships
 - Scaling up of successful approaches (Fiji LMMA Network; Micronesia Challenge – Caribbean Challenge - Western Indian Ocean Coastal Challenge)

Challenges

- Information from regional workshops, regional organizations, individual partnerships
- **Common challenges include**
 - Sustainable financing
 - Capacity (human and institutional)
 - Enabling environment dictated by the national social and political context
 - Ensuring that the right people with the right expertise are involved in each partnership
 - Participation of all stakeholders in partnerships – including travel from remote islands
 - Creating trust between partners
- **Internal partnership review and monitoring**
 - Lack of baseline data
 - Limited monitoring and evaluation frameworks to assess progress
 - Access to information and statistics
 - Data management

Lessons learned

- **Successful partnerships depend on ownership, mutual trust, respect, transparency and accountability**
- **The following are also important:**
 - Clear, mandate agreed upon by all partners, with focused science-based goals and objectives
 - Robust governance structure
 - Strong leadership
 - Inclusivity and ownership - high stakeholder participation shared commitments and benefits
 - Good communication structure between partners
 - Review and monitoring process
 - Sustainable funding
 - Partnership champions
 - Ability to withstand shock
 - Support from the highest political levels

Moving towards the next generation of sustainable and genuine partnerships

- **Large number of completed partnerships**
 - opportunity for new generation of partnerships to address under-represented areas
 - Learning from completed partnerships
- **Strengthening existing partnerships**
 - Improving internal monitoring and review
 - Better understanding what makes a genuine and durable partnership - capacity
- **Improving information flow between partnerships and the global level**
 - Close collaboration with regional organizations
 - Mining other data sources and existing reporting processes

