In-depth analysis of Partnerships for SIDS

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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
SIDS Action Platform

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partnerships at the 2014 SIDS Conference</th>
<th>Current partnerships</th>
<th>Current active partnerships</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Global</strong></td>
<td>113</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AIMS/AIS</strong></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Caribbean</strong></td>
<td>42</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pacific</strong></td>
<td>134</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>309</td>
<td>682</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 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