



2019

Global Multi-stakeholder Small Island Developing States Partnership Dialogue

Presentation of the SIDS Partnership Toolbox and the
in-depth analysis of SIDS Partnerships

SIDS PARTNERSHIP DIALOGUES IN 2018

HELD IN SUPPORT OF THE SAMOA PATHWAY MID-TERM REVIEW



104 PARTNERSHIP
FOCAL POINTS
PARTICIPATED

CARIBBEAN
AUGUST, BELIZE

AIMS
MAY, MAURITIUS

INTER-REGIONAL
OCTOBER, SAMOA

PACIFIC
JUNE, TONGA

PARTNERSHIPS FOR SMALL — ISLAND — DEVELOPING — STATES. —



UNITED NATIONS

DIVISION FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES PARTNERSHIP TOOLBOX

SIDS Partnership Analysis



What is the status and trends of SIDS partnerships globally, regionally and nationally?

How have these partnerships addressed the SAMOA Pathway priority areas?

Are there under-represented areas of the SAMOA Pathway that may need to be addressed further through partnerships?

Have the partnerships had an impact on their beneficiaries and on the sustainable development of SIDS?

What challenges have the partnerships faced?

What lessons can be learned that could help stakeholders develop the next generation of genuine and durable multi-stakeholder partnerships for SIDS?

PARTNERSHIPS FOR SMALL— ISLAND — DEVELOPING— STATES. —



UNITED NATIONS

DIVISION FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Key findings

- Analysis is based on 555 partnerships for SIDS that have been registered with the UN.
- Governments, regional organizations and UN entities lead most of the partnerships that were reviewed. At the global level, a majority (52%) are led by the UN
- Regional organizations and governments lead the majority of partnerships that have a regional focus.
- Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and civil society participate broadly in partnerships throughout all regions but lead very few of them.
- Participation by the private sector and academia is generally lower than other entity types.
- All SAMOA Pathway priority areas are addressed by partnerships, with an overall stronger focus on oceans and seas, climate change, sustainable economic growth, renewable energy and disaster risk reduction.

Impact in SIDS by partnerships

**PARTNERSHIPS
FOR SUSTAINABLE
ISLAND
DEVELOPMENT
STATES.**



Direct impacts on beneficiaries (e.g. increased resilience of communities, customers enrolled in financial services, improved access to safe water and sanitation for communities)



Direct impacts on the environment (e.g. protection of marine and terrestrial environments)



Enhanced sharing of knowledge, information, data and indicators (e.g. platforms for disaster management, nutrient management and water and sanitation; knowledge sharing between drought-affected SIDS)



Improved coordination between agencies and organizations, leading to a more effective and comprehensive delivery of programs and outcomes



Improved capacity building (e.g. training programs on topics ranging from disaster resilience to wastewater management, cultural heritage and comprehensive sexual education; delivery of university programs and virtual education)



An improved policy environment (e.g. training parliamentarians on gender issues and empowerment of women, strengthening youth engagement in policy, and developing an agreed-upon comprehensive sustainability vision).

PARTNERSHIPS FOR SUSTAINABLE ISLAND DEVELOPMENT STATES.

Gaps in partnerships

- Aspects of social and economic development
- Multiple dimensions of poverty
- Sustainable transportation, particularly in terms of low-carbon, low cost options for communities on remote islands.
- Water, wastewater and sanitation
- Health and NCDs
- Gender considerations
- Integrated ecosystem management focusing on whole islands
- Sustainable consumption and production
- Sourcing development finance for SIDS



SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES PARTNERSHIP TOOLBOX

PARTICIPATE AND CONTRIBUTE

DESIGNING A PARTNERSHIP

EVALUATE A PARTNERSHIP FOR
SIDS

ANALYZE AND EXPLORE

LEARN

CRITERIA AND NORM CHECKLIST	NO / UNSURE / YES
SIDS-SPECIFIC	
Advance the implementation of Priority areas of the Samoa pathway	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
Advance the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs) in SIDS	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
Brings positive impact and benefits sids	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
MEASURABLE AND MONITORABLE	
Have a clearly built in and defined monitoring and evaluation framework	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
Have clear baseline targets and indicators of achievement linked to Samoa Pathway Priority Areas and the SDGs	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
Generate appropriate data for monitoring and evaluation	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
ACHIEVABLE AND ACCOUNTABLE	
Are realistic and are designed to fulfill its objectives;	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
Includes a robust and inclusive governance structure;	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
Are accountable to all partners and beneficiaries;	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
Provides regular communication and opportunities to share experiences between partners, beneficiaries and other stakeholders.	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>

- 1

SCOPING THE PARTNERSHIP
 Explore the idea of working together, examine how interests might align, explore and identify risks and benefits of partnering, agree on overall vision, goals and principles, determine roles for each partner, and draft up a partnering agreement.
- 2

BUILDING THE PARTNERSHIP
 Decide on how the partnership will be governed; how partners will communicate, both internally and to the public; identify options for financing; scope out the need for human resources; develop a monitoring and evaluation programme; and identify stakeholders and beneficiaries.
- 3

IMPLEMENTING AND MAINTAINING THE PARTNERSHIP
 Partners start delivering on their commitments, while jointly communicating and monitoring the process. External communication will also commence.
- 4

REVIEWING THE PROGRESS
 Based on the established monitoring and review process, partners will take stock of their progress towards their agreed-upon goals. They will also assess the impact of the partnership on its beneficiaries. Regular monitoring and review throughout the partnership will allow the partners to learn from their experiences and adapt as needed.
- 5

PARTNERSHIP END
 If the timeline for the partnership has come to an end, the partners will need to evaluate whether to close the partnership, continue in its current format, change the format to something different, or expand or scale up the partnership. This is a time of reflection for the partnership, where lessons learned should be recorded, and a final evaluation undertaken.

GOAL	OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	EXPECTED IMPACT FOR SIDS	KEY PARTNERS INVOLVED
GOAL 1	OBJECTIVE 1	ACTIVITY 1	BEGINNING/END	EXPECTED OUTCOME 1	PARTNERS 1 AND 2
		ACTIVITY 2	BEGINNING/END		PARTNER 3
		ACTIVITY 3	BEGINNING/END		PARTNERS 1 AND 3
	OBJECTIVE 2	ACTIVITY 1	BEGINNING/END	EXPECTED OUTCOME 2	PARTNER 2
		ACTIVITY 2	BEGINNING/END		PARTNERS 1 AND 2
		ACTIVITY 3	BEGINNING/END		PARTNER 3
	OBJECTIVE 3	ACTIVITY 1	BEGINNING/END	EXPECTED OUTCOME 3	PARTNERS 1 AND 3
GOAL 2	OBJECTIVE 1	ACTIVITY 1	BEGINNING/END	EXPECTED OUTCOME 1	PARTNER 2
		ACTIVITY 2	BEGINNING/END		PARTNERS 1 AND 2
	OBJECTIVE 2	ACTIVITY 1	BEGINNING/END	EXPECTED OUTCOME 2	PARTNER 3
GOAL 3	OBJECTIVE 1	ACTIVITY 1	BEGINNING/END	EXPECTED OUTCOME 1	PARTNERS 1 AND 3
	OBJECTIVE 2	ACTIVITY 2	BEGINNING/END	EXPECTED OUTCOME 2	PARTNER 2

THE PARTNERING CHECKLIST

- ☐ Who the partners are
- ☐ What the partnership aims to achieve (the vision of the partnership, its goals and expected outcomes)
- ☐ How the partnership will respond to the stated needs of SIDS (including relationship to Samoa Pathway and SDGs)
- ☐ How the partnership will operate to achieve its stated outcomes
- ☐ What the roles and responsibilities of each partner are, including the following:
 - ☐ Who will represent each partner in the partnership
 - ☐ What resources, including staff and financial resources, will each partner bring to the partnership
 - ☐ How can the partnership maintain a degree of flexibility so that each partner can participate in the partnership without having to unnecessarily change what it is already doing or wants to do in the future
- ☐ How will decisions relating to the partnership be made
- ☐ How will the partnership be administered
- ☐ How will partnership communication be carried out
- ☐ Will there be regular partnership meetings
- ☐ How will capacity building be undertaken within the partnership
- ☐ What is the duration of the partnership
- ☐ How will the partnership monitor whether it is reaching its desired outcomes and what its impacts are on the ground
- ☐ How and to whom will the partnership report (e.g. what kind of reporting mechanism will it have)
- ☐ How will new partners be added
- ☐ If a partner wants to leave the partnership, how will this be handled
- ☐ Does the partnership governing document need to regularly be reviewed and updated

SIDS Partnership Quiz



What are characteristics of partnerships that are SIDS-specific?

- ☐ Partnerships that advance the implementation of priority areas related to SIDS
- ☐ Partnerships that are aligned with national development priorities
- ☐ Partnerships that have particularly focused on environmental issues in SIDS
- ☐ Partnerships that bring positive impacts and benefits to SIDS
- ☐ Partnerships that recognize the vulnerabilities and opportunities unique to SIDS

METHODS AND MEANS FOR COMMUNICATION

Some of the ways in which partnerships communicate include the following:

The SIDS Action Platform, which provides a way to share experiences and lessons learned globally and to communicate with partnerships across all SIDS



Through a designated web-based working space, where partner members can share ideas and materials

Electronically through regular emails and webinars between partners



Through a website, which also allows sharing with the public

Through newsletters, which allow for sharing of case studies and stories



Through social media, which also provides for broader communication with the general public and specialists

In person, through regular face-to-face meetings and workshops



Through print and digital media, which may allow for more focused articles and video material to be broadly shared



sidspartnerships.un.org