Expert Group Meeting on the 10-year Pacific SAMOA Pathway Review

Session 5b: Regional Partnership and Initiatives in Pacific SIDS

Presenter: Ms. Lise Kalavi, Regional Consultant

UNESCAP Conference Room
19-20 July 2023 (Zoom/in-person meeting)
Suva, Fiji
Key issues and messages

• Lack of technical capacity in Pacific Island countries in implementing, monitoring and evaluating, and reporting of priority programming is an issue identified by Voluntary National Reports (VNRs) in the region.

• Lack of financial capital to implement relevant infrastructure development and ongoing programmes is another issue identified by Voluntary National Reports (VNRs) in the region.

• Partnerships are very important to PICTS to ensure that they are able to continue the implementation of priorities under their national development frameworks, to meet regional and global requirements such as the SAMOA Pathways and SDG goals.
Progressing

Stagnant

Regressing

Insufficient Date

No Data

(115) Role of UN System and relevant Inter-
(112-114) Data and Statistics
(110-111) Technology
(108-109) Capacity Building
(107) Trade
(102-106) Financing
(97-101) Partnerships
(96) Means of Implementation
### Means of Implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster Name</th>
<th>Indicater Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Means of Implementation</td>
<td>17.1.2 Domestic budget funded by domestic taxes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17.4.1 Debt service</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Percentage of countries and territories chart]

- **No data**
- **Regressing**
- **Stagnant**
- **Progressing**
Financing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster Name</th>
<th>Indicator Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Financing</td>
<td>10.c.1 Remittance costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13.a.1 Developed countries commitment of $100 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17.1.1 Government revenue by source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17.3.2 Personal remittances</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Bar chart showing percentage of countries and territories](chart.png)

- No data
- Regressing
- Stagnant
- Progressing
Trade

Cluster Name: Trade

Indicator Name:
- 10.a.1 Tariff line on imports
- 17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, LDCs and.

Percentage of countries and territories:
- No data
- Regressing
- Stagnant
- Progressing
Capacity Building

Cluster Name

Indicator Name

- 17.18.1 Statistical capacity for SDG monitoring
- 17.19.1 Financial resources to strengthen statistical capacity

Percentage of countries and territories

- No data
- Regressing
- Progressing
# Technology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster Name</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Technology</td>
<td>9.c.1 Population covered by a mobile network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17.6.1 Fixed Internet broadband subscription by speed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17.7.1 Funding for of environmentally-sound technologies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Percentage of countries and territories chart](chart.png)
# Data and Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster Name</th>
<th>Indicator Name</th>
<th>Percentage of countries and territories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data &amp; Statistics</td>
<td>17.18.1 Statistical capacity for SDG monitoring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17.19.1 Financial resources to strengthening statistical capacity i...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17.19.2 Population and housing census in the last 10 years; b...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- No data
- Insufficient data
- Regressing
- Stagnant
- Progressing
Role of UN System and relevant Inter-Government Organizations

Cluster Name: Role of UN System and relevant Inter-Gov...
Indicator Name: 17.15.1 Use of country-owned results frameworks and planning...

- No data
- Insufficient data
- Regressing
- Stagnant
- Progressing

Percentage of countries and territories
Gaps and challenges

- Fragmentation & Duplication of Efforts
- Power Imbalances
- Sustainability & Long-Term Commitment
Fragmentation & Duplication of efforts

- Multiple partners may implement similar projects without proper coordination, leading to overlapping activities and resource wastage.
- It is important to strengthen coordination mechanisms and ensure high-impact ad contextualized initiatives.
Tuvalu has such a mechanism in place, where the Aid Coordination Unit and the Department of Foreign Affairs maintain a comprehensive record of all development assistance in the country. The entities are also responsible for coordinating all proposals to development partners.
Gaps and challenges

- Fragmentation & Duplication of Efforts
- Power Imbalances
- Sustainability & Long-Term Commitment
Power Imbalance

• Can hinder effective partnerships.
• PICTS may face challenges in advocating for their priorities and ensuring their voices are heard in decision-making processes.
• Equitable partnerships are essential, where the needs and perspectives of PITCS are given due consideration.
• Capacity constraints also pose challenges, as PICTS may have limited resources, technical expertise and institutional frameworks.
Power Imbalance

• The Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA) facilitates regional cooperation among its member countries. By working together, these nations have a strong collective voice in international fisheries management discussions and negotiations.

• The PNA advocates for the interest of its member countries in global forums and promotes the recognition of Pacific Island countries’ rights and responsibilities in the sustainable management of their tuna resources.
Gaps and challenges

- Fragmentation & Duplication of Efforts
- Power Imbalances
- Sustainability & Long-Term Commitment
Sustainability & Long-Term commitment

• Important for achieving sustainable development goals.
• Partnerships can be sometimes short-term, and project focussed, lacking continuity and follow-through.
• It is crucial to foster enduring partnerships that focus on building long-term relationships, sharing knowledge, and jointly working towards common goals.
Sustainability & Long-Term commitment

• CROP agencies ensure continuous assistance to member countries by coordinating efforts, strategic planning, resource mobilization, capacity building, monitoring and evaluation, policy advice and advocacy, and facilitating information and knowledge sharing.

• These approaches enable them to provide sustained support to member countries in addressing their development challenges.
Pacific Priorities

Collaboration & Partnerships

Knowledge Sharing & Capacity Building

Strengthening Implementation & Monitoring

Addressing emerging issues
Collaboration & Partnerships

• CROP and UN agencies in the region, should review individual country priorities and offer advice and recommendations to their counterparts in-country.

• Countries in the region require a lot of technical and financial support in order to implement priorities in their national development frameworks.

• UN and CROP agencies should also link countries to existing and potential development partners who may be interested in funding or co-funding national priorities.
Pacific Priorities

Knowledge Sharing & Capacity Building

Collaboration & Partnerships

Addressing emerging issues

Strengthening Implementation & Monitoring
Strengthening Implementation & Monitoring

UN organisations like UNESCAP should continue their collaboration with governments in the region to strengthen the capacities of National Statistics Organisations and National Monitoring and Evaluation Committees responsible for reporting indicators of regional and global frameworks such as the SAMOA pathway and SDGs. Also, UNESCAP should connect national governments with other organisations that may be able to increase the capacity for monitoring, evaluation and implementation of the SAMOA pathway and SDG targets.
Pacific Priorities

- Collaboration & Partnerships
- Strengthening Implementation & Monitoring
- Knowledge Sharing & Capacity Building
- Addressing emerging issues
PICTS have very ambitious strategic frameworks in place at the national level. However, there is a lack of technical capacity in place at the National level to effectively implement priorities outlined in the national strategic frameworks.

CROP and UN agencies are in a good position to facilitate knowledge sharing and capacity building within the region.

Should work with member countries in capacity building, especially in areas identified as priorities by member countries.
Pacific Priorities

Knowledge Sharing & Capacity Building

Collaboration & Partnerships

Addressing emerging issues

Strengthening Implementation & Monitoring

Addressing emerging issues
Addressing Emerging Issues

- CROP and UN agencies should act as the focal point for any matters pertaining to addressing emerging issues within Pacific SIDS for the implementation of the SAMOA pathway and SDG priorities. To minimize duplication, it is recommended that UNESCAP coordinate with Pacific governments in addressing emerging issues mentioned and also additional opportunities such as the Blue Economy.
THANK YOU

Follow us:

facebook: unescap
instagram: unitednationsescap
website: www.unescap.org

twitter: unescap
youtube: unescap
linkedin: united-nations-escap