

# **UNIDO Response**

## **QUESTIONNAIRE**

(UN System and Other Relevant Entities)

### **Implementation of the SAMOA Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States survey for the Secretary-General report in 2019.**

This report is being prepared in accordance with paras 5 and 6 of A/RES/72/307. The report will (i) serve to support the intergovernmental consultations on the Outcome Document of the Mid Term Review of the SAMOA Pathway and (ii) be considered by the UNGA 74. The report will review progress on SAMOA Pathway implementation for the period January 2015 to present.

*In all responses, and as far as is possible/practical, UN system and other relevant entities should refer to the [UN System Implementation Matrix](#)<sup>1</sup> prepared following the 3<sup>rd</sup> International Conference on Small Island Developing States.*

*The Attached Annex provides examples of the preferred level of detail for responses.*

#### **1. Financial Support:**

Please provide information on annual financial allocation(s)/investment(s) (i) in absolute values and (ii) as a percentage of the total annual budgets for SIDS programme areas, for the period January 2015 to December 2018 or the most relevant period following the onset of the SAMOA Pathway. Please provide your responses in the Table in **Annex 1, no. 1.**

UNIDO Member States include 31 SIDS and the organisation assists its SIDS Member States through various technical cooperation, advisory, and global forum activities. Currently 32 country-level Technical Cooperation (TC) projects are being implemented in 14 SIDS across four regions, mainly in three priority areas noted in the SAMOA Pathway document vis-à-vis UNIDO's mandate to promote inclusive and sustainable industrial development: sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth; climate change; sustainable energy, chemical and waste management. Many of these national projects also have positive spill-overs on other priorities identified in the SAMOA Pathway. In addition, there are 4 regional TC projects in the priority areas of sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth, and sustainable energy implemented for SIDS in the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific regions. The total project expenditure under ongoing projects during the period between 2016 and 2018 is USD 11.5 Million and the total budget of the ongoing programme for the SIDS is USD 27 Million. Apart from this targeted project assistance, SIDS are also receiving assistance under global and inter-regional TC projects.

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<sup>1</sup> [http://www.sids2014.org/content/documents/612SAMOA%20Pathway%20implementation%20matrix\\_UN%20system.pdf](http://www.sids2014.org/content/documents/612SAMOA%20Pathway%20implementation%20matrix_UN%20system.pdf)

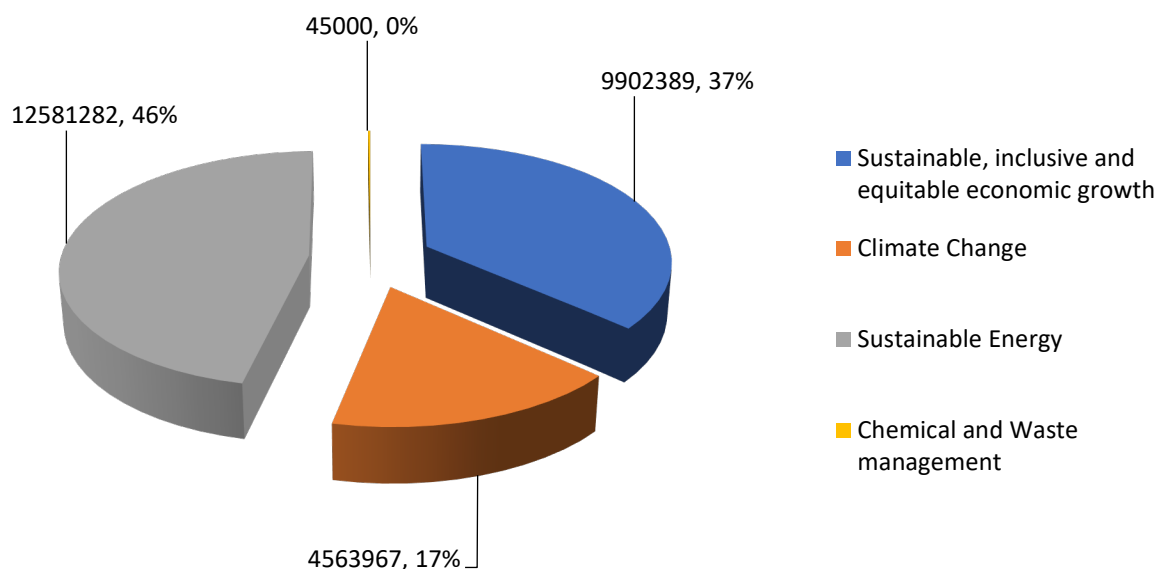
| Priorities identified in the Samoa Pathway           | Investments (USD)   | Budget Allocation   | FY/ Cycle/ Period | UN system specify SAMOA Pathway Paragraph                       |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---|
| Sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth | \$4,367,889         | \$9,902,389         | 2016-2018         | Paragraph 25, 27 (a, c, d, e, f and h) 30 (b, e) 61 (d) 107 (e) |
| Climate Change                                       | \$1,869,198         | \$4,563,967         | 2016-2018         | Paragraph 39,44 (a) 50 (e) 71 (d)                               |
| Sustainable Energy                                   | \$5,159,593         | \$12,581,282        | 2016-2018         | Paragraph 50 (c)  |
| Disaster Risk Reduction                              |                     |                     |                   |   |
| Oceans and seas                                      |                     |                     |                   |   |
| Food Security and Nutrition                          |                     |                     |                   |   |
| Water and Sanitation                                 |                     |                     |                   |   |
| Sustainable Transportation                           |                     |                     |                   |   |
| Sustainable Consumption and Production               |                     |                     |                   |   |
| Chemical and Waste management                        | \$44,660            | \$45,000            | 2017-2018         | Paragraph 71 (d)  |
| Health and NCDs                                      |                     |                     |                   |   |
| Gender equality                                      |                     |                     |                   |   |
| Social development                                   |                     |                     |                   |   |
| Biodiversity   |                     |                     |                   |   |
| Means of implementation                              |                     |                     |                   |   |
| Etc.   |                     |                     |                   |   |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>\$11,441,340</b> | <b>\$27,092,638</b> |                   |   |

## 2. Measuring the Progress/Implementation Status of SAMOA Pathway thematic areas:

- a. With reference to the assigned areas contained within the UN Implementation Matrix, where relevant or possible, please indicate the percentage achievement of the thematic areas contained within the SAMOA Pathway. Please support your answers with quantitative evidence (progress indicators, delivery rate of programme/project funds, etc.) as appropriate.

UNIDO's activities for SIDS cover three main priorities of the Samoa Pathway's UN System Implementation Matrix. The following figure shows the breakdown of ongoing programmes for SIDS. 46% of the total budget of ongoing programmes relates to sustainable energy, 37% to sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth and 17% to climate change.

## UNIDO Programme for SIDS since 2016



During the reporting period, UNIDO implemented 42.23% of the budgeted programme. Many ongoing projects have operational budgets for 3-5 years and will continue implementation up to 2021. The following figure shows the percentage of implementation against the allocated budget of the respective priority areas.

| Implementation of Ongoing UNIDO Programme for SIDS   |                                     |                             |                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| SAMOA Pathway Priority                               | Total Budget of the programme (USD) | Expenditure 2016-2018 (USD) | % of implementation |
| Sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth | 9,902,389                           | 4,367,889                   | 44.11%              |
| Climate Change                                       | 4,563,967                           | 1,869,198                   | 41%                 |
| Sustainable Energy                                   | 12,581,282                          | 5,159,593                   | 41%                 |
| Chemical and Waste management                        | 45,000                              | 44,660                      | 99%                 |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>\$27,092,638</b>                 | <b>\$11,441,340</b>         | <b>42.23%</b>       |

As shown in the figure, 42.23% of the current programme has been implemented already, and the remainder will be implemented in the coming years according to the respective projects' duration. Moreover, new projects and programmes will be added in the future as the proposed projects receive approval and reach the implementation stage.

Ongoing programmes on **sustainable energy** comprise 6 country-level and 3 regional TC projects with a total budget of USD 12.6 million. During the reporting period (2016-2018) the total expenditure under this priority has been USD 5,159,593. Regional projects for sustainable energy covering the SIDS mainly aim for the establishment and operationalization of a network of regional sustainable energy centres (for SIDS) in Africa, Caribbean, Pacific and Indian Ocean.

Country-level projects are being implemented in Barbados, Cabo Verde, Cuba, Guinea Bissau, and Sao Tome and Principe. These projects assist countries in building capacities for sustainable energy development, increasing access and affordability. For example, the national project, “Promoting investments in small to medium scale renewable energy technologies in the electricity sector” is being implemented in Guinea Bissau. The project is assisting Guinea-Bissau in realizing transformational change in the electricity sector to a sustainable low-carbon development path. It combines activities in the areas of technology demonstration, policy support as well as capacity building. The project also facilitates “South-South knowledge transfer” between ECOWAS member states (particularly Cape Verde) and Guinea Bissau. The project supports the Government in its efforts to promote investments into small to medium scale renewable energy technologies in the electricity sector and the creation of an enabling environment for replication and up-scaling.

Corresponding to the SAMOA Pathway priority of **sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth**, UNIDO is implementing 15 national TC projects in 7 SIDS including Bahrain, Cabo Verde, Guinea Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe, Cuba, Haiti and Vanuatu with a total budget of USD 9.9 million which represents 37% of the UNIDO programme for SIDS. During the reporting period (2016-2018) the total expenditure under this priority was USD 4.36 million. These projects are aimed at strengthening productive capacity and industrial upgrading and support industrial policy reviews and updates. For example, the national “Technological and Enterprise Upgrading Programme” focused on agro-chemical and agriculture machinery production sector” is assisting Cuba in industrial upgrading and modernization. In Cape Verde, through the project “Strengthening sustainable supplier development in the goat cheese value chain and fostering business linkages with the tourism industry” UNIDO applied the cluster development approach to develop goat cheese clusters in Boa Vista and Fogo and fostered business linkages for both of them with the national tourism industry. Another UNIDO project is assisting Bahrain to support the Arab Accreditation Cooperation to be sustained, effective and internationally recognized as key driving force for regional trade integration.

Under the priority of **climate change**, UNIDO is implementing 8 projects in 7 SIDS such as Bahrain, Maldives, Guinea Bissau, Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Granada, and Suriname representing 17% of the programme with a total budget of USD 4.56 million. During the reporting period (2016-2018), the total project expenditure was USD 1.86 million. Under this priority, UNIDO is assisting its SIDS member states to implement the Montreal Protocol on ozone layer depleting substances and to adopt a staged approach in order to achieve complete phase-out of HCFCs.

In terms of indicators to measure progress, UNIDO is currently developing an Integrated Results and Performance Framework (IRPF) with four levels of indicators in line with the adoption of the

organization’s Medium Term Programme Framework 2018-2021. Level 1 of the IRPF reflects global progress towards Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (ISID)-related targets of the SDGs. Here, the contribution of UNIDO can be read in terms of global agenda setting, policy influence and convening power. This level captures areas well outside the Organization’s sphere of control or direct influence. However, they are important measures of the relevance of UNIDO for global SDG discussion and implementation. Level 2 shows the results in supported countries, the coverage of UNIDO operations and the areas of specialization in each geographical region. UNIDO’s annual report provides a comprehensive picture of its programme implementation as captured by the IRPF indicators. The report is available on the following link: <https://www.unido.org/api/opentext/documents/download/10021153/unido-file-10021153>

Moreover, UNIDO Statistics maintains data for six indicators related to Sustainable Development Goal 9 on “Resilient Infrastructure, Inclusive and Sustainable Industrialization and Innovation”. UNIDO is identified as custodian agency for these six indicators of SDG 9 by the international community. UNIDO provides data and analysis as a contribution to the SG report on Sustainable Development which also covers SIDS. UNIDO’s membership in the interagency working group on SDG indicators contributes to the work of the group in developing, improving and implementing the indicator framework. The following link provides access to the global database for SDG 9 monitoring for all countries including SIDS: <http://stat.unido.org/SDG>

**3. Successful Examples** – This section examines best practices and successful interventions that have made significant impact on the ground. **(Word Limit for responses: 2500).**

| Name of Project/ Programme/ Activity   | Main Themes/ Goals addressed |                                   | Target Countries, Regions, Sectors  | Goals  | Intervention Type<br><br>(Tech transfer, Capacity development etc.) | Total Budget (US\$)                            | Implementation Period |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|--|-----------------------|
|  | Samoa Pathway                | SDGs                              |   |  |   |  |                       |
| First operational phase of the Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (PCREE) | 50 (c)                       | SDG7: Affordable and clean energy | 22 SIDS in the Pacific Island States and Territories of the Pacific Community (SPC) | The project aims to establish and implement the first operational phase of the Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (PCREEE). It aims to act as a “hub” for knowledge and technical expertise on matters related to sustainable energy projects implementation. It will also serve as a | <b>Tech transfer, Capacity development</b>                          | UNIDO \$2,702,242 (excl. mobilized co-funding) | 2016-2019             |

|   |        |                                   |  |   |  |  |           |
|---|--------|-----------------------------------|--|---|--|--|-----------|
|   |        |                                   |  | facilitator for innovative partnerships with the private sector.  |  |  |           |
| Establishment and First Operational Phase of the Caribbean Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (CCREEE) | 50 (c) | SDG7: Affordable and clean energy | 15 SIDS in the Caribbean Community (CARICOM)                   | The project aims to establish and implement the first operational phase of the Caribbean Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (CCREEE). It aims to act as a “hub” for knowledge and technical expertise on matters related to sustainable energy projects implementation. It will also serve as a facilitator for innovative partnerships with the private sector. | <b>Tech transfer, Capacity development</b> | UNIDO<br>\$2,245,862<br><br>(excl. mobilized co-funding) | 2015-2019 |
| Establishment of the SIDS DOCK hub at the ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE)           | 50 (c) | SDG7: Affordable and clean energy | African SIDS: Cabo Verde, Guinea Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe | The project aims to establish the energy hub for African SIDS at ECREEE. ECREEE will act as a “hub” for knowledge and technical expertise on matters related to sustainable energy projects implementation. It will also serve as a facilitator for innovative partnerships with the private sector.  | <b>Tech transfer, Capacity development</b> | UNIDO<br>\$1,000,000<br><br>(excl. mobilized co-funding) | 2013-2019 |

a. From among the programmes/projects that have been implemented by your organization over the reporting period, please elaborate on a few of the most successful. Please provide your responses in the Table in **Annex 1, no. 3.**

**UNIDO SAMOA Pathway SDG-7 Partnership: Network of Regional Sustainable Energy Centers for Small Island Developing States (SIDS)**

At the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in September 2014 in Samoa, UNIDO, SIDS DOCK and Government of Austria launched a historic south-south and triangular partnership which aims at the creation of regional sustainable energy centres for SIDS in the Pacific, Caribbean, Africa and the Indian Ocean. The partnership is part of UNIDO's Global Network of Regional Sustainable Energy Sustainable Energy Centres (GN-SEC) Programme. Under a common framework, UNIDO assists regional organisations and their Member States in the creation and operation of sustainable energy centres. Since 2014, laudable progress has been achieved and the network of regional centres for SIDS has become fully operational.

i. Why considered a success?

For the first time, SIDS Governments in Africa, the Caribbean and Pacific have a dedicated agency which provides advice and technical services on renewable energy and energy efficiency from the region for the region. In partnership with Member States and other regional players (e.g. utility organisations, regulatory authorities, regional banks), the centres work towards integrated and inclusive regional markets for sustainable energy and climate technology products and services. Some of the market barriers can be addressed more effectively and at lower cost at regional level. The centres play an important role in setting domestic priorities, contribute to donor harmonisation, as well as ensuring the sustainability and availability of results after project closure. The centres create economies of scales, equal progress and spill-over effects between countries. They have an important role to coordinate and monitor the implementation of regional policies, standards and regulations on national level. Under the common GN-SEC platform the centres increasingly develop and implement joint activities on SIDS energy issues and solutions. The centres are also important advocates for SDG-7, SDG-9 and SDG-13 in national, regional and international energy and climate policy processes.

ii. What were the results? Please support with qualitative/quantitative evidence if possible/relevant

The complex political and technical preparatory processes are finalized and the regional centres received approval by more than 39 SIDS Ministers of Energy and Heads of State. The Caribbean Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency ([www.ccreee.org](http://www.ccreee.org), CCREEE) operates in Bridgetown, Barbados, the Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency ([www.pcreee.org](http://www.pcreee.org), PCREEE) in Nuku'alofa, Tonga. The hub for African SIDS is hosted by the ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency ([www.ecreeee.org](http://www.ecreeee.org), ECREEE) in Praia, Cabo Verde. The centres have launched various regional programs and projects in areas of policy and regulation, knowledge management, capacity development, as well as the promotion of investment, entrepreneurship and innovation. The centres are demonstrating a strong fund-leverage for their activities (e.g. from Austria, Spain, Norway, New Zealand, South Korea, European Union). The centres serve as a hub for all kind of domestic and international partnerships.

iii. Please elaborate on the critical factors that contributed to the intervention's success and any key lessons learned?

National and regional ownership: In line with the SAMOA Pathway principles, the process is highly demand- and ownership-driven and focuses on the strengthening of long-term capacities. The official mandate given by SIDS Ministers and Head of States, the intergovernmental character (based on int.

agreements) and the close link to the regional organisations and national Ministries (through national focal points) give the centres high-level legitimacy. From the very beginning, the centres are in the ownership and under the leadership of the respective regional organization and its Member States (e.g. CARICOM, SPC, ECOWAS). The centres are well embedded in the regional decision-making structure and report usually to the regional organisations and their Member States. Building on country leadership within existing regional cooperation entities, the network puts the key principles of aid and development effectiveness (as defined in the Accra, Paris and Busan Declarations) into practice: It respects country ownership of development priorities coupled with results-oriented partnerships, transparency and shared responsibility.

Further information is available at:

[www.gn-sec.net](http://www.gn-sec.net).

[www.ecreee.org](http://www.ecreee.org)

[www.pcreee.org](http://www.pcreee.org)

[www.ccreee.org](http://www.ccreee.org)

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/?p=7639>

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/?p=7498>

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/?p=7504>

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/?p=7510>

#### 4. Addressing Gaps and Challenges:

- a. From among the programmes/projects that have been implemented by your organization over the reporting period, please elaborate on any implementation challenges that have been encountered (**Word Limit for responses: 2500**).

Remoteness, vulnerability and being small remain the major **challenges** in developing and implementing programmes and projects. In addition, some of the specific challenges are the high transaction costs, infrastructure and institutional bottlenecks. For UNIDO, mobilizing resources for country programmes and projects still remain a challenge. Also, the organization's limited physical presence in SIDS has been a challenge at times.

- b. What have been the lessons learned and how will these be taken into account for the remaining implementation period of the SAMOA Pathway? (2019-2024)?

Important **lessons learned** by UNIDO are that in view of the special geographical features and size of the SIDS, regional and sub regional approaches have been found to be preferable to country-by-country interventions in developing programmes and project for SIDS. Despite this, some donors still prefer to fund country-level projects.

Another lesson has been that partnerships are essential, especially since a number of regional partnerships are already in place. It has proven to be strategically effective for UNIDO to



strengthen its engagement with them (with SIDS DOCK, etc.). As an example, the regional RE centres received approval from more than 39 SIDS Ministers of Energy and Heads of States followed by greater involvement in the operational phase of the centres. In addition, cooperating with other specialized agencies and multilateral funding mechanisms has been important to mobilize needed resources and knowledge.

South-South cooperation has been found to be particularly effective, because technology absorption has been found to work better because of adaptability to local needs. Also, South-South solutions have proven to be cost-effective ways of transferring knowledge and technology.

Also, measures to ensure more effective private sector participation and involvement of youth need to be pursued during the remaining period of the programmes.

Since the challenges SIDS faces are multi-faceted, they also require multi-dimensional interventions which increase the demand for coordination within and among agencies. UNIDO's participation in the Inter-Agency Consultative Group (IACG) on SIDS will be used to advance such coordination.

## 5. Outreach/Publications

- a. Please include a link to the annual progress report(s) of your organization, or any other relevant progress report(s). If present, please identify the sections relevant to SIDS/SAMOA Pathway implementation. Please also add any other publication issued by your organization the covers SIDS.

**UNIDO Annual report:** The Annual Report 2017 showcases UNIDO's diverse portfolio of services to its Member States in line with the thematic priorities, as well as with a focus on regional perspectives, cross-cutting priorities and service functions. The annex reports quantitatively on SDG indicators and indicators of the integrated results and performance framework (IRPF). The next Annual Report, covering 2018, will soon report on the newly approved medium-term programme framework 2018-2021.

<https://www.unido.org/api/opentext/documents/download/10021153/unido-file-10021153>

### **Write-up on SIDS-PCREEE**

PCREEE was established in 2017 under the umbrella of the Global Network of Regional Sustainable Energy Centres with support from UNIDO, SPC, SIDS DOCK and the Government of Austria. The Centre promotes regional activities in the areas of policy, qualification, knowledge, investment and entrepreneurship.

<https://www.unido.org/news/norway-announces-two-million-dollars-support-pacific-centre-renewable-energy-and-energy-efficiency>

**Write-up on the Network of Regional Sustainable Energy Centers for SIDS** on the partnership website of the Global registry of voluntary commitments & multi-stakeholder partnerships.

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/?p=7639>

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/?p=7498>

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/?p=7504>

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/?p=7510>

**SIDS-SIDS Partnership: Sustainable Energy for Blue Island Economies**

<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=20608>

**6. Preparations for the Mid-Term Review** – A High-Level review of the Samoa Pathway will take place on 27<sup>th</sup> of Sept. 2019 in UNHQ, as mandated by [A/RES/72/307](#).

a. Is your organization conducting or planning to conduct any internal review of SIDS programmes in preparation for the Mid-term review of the Samoa Pathway? If so, please provide.

As a response to the sustainable development challenges of its SIDS member states, UNIDO launched an in-depth background study in 2018 with the aim to assist the organization to meet its commitments on the SAMOA pathway, and the 2030 Agenda SDGs. It also followed the related Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) recommendations to the UN development System for improving technical cooperation in SIDS. The study identifies specific needs of SIDS and evolving opportunities. It also provided insights on the capabilities, goals and current activities of other relevant stakeholders.

The study is expected to improve the organizational thinking and approach to SIDS, taking into account the challenges faced by SIDS, which requires targeted and enduring efforts. The study provides insights and knowledge to develop a strategic approach in support of improved design and development of programmes and projects for SIDS to achieve ISID and to reduce vulnerabilities.

b. Please elaborate on any other activities being undertaken in preparation for the High-Level Review in 2019.

Based on the background study undertaken and in view of the upcoming high-level review, UNIDO is currently designing a refined SIDS strategy, which it will discuss with its Member States ahead of the review to solicit feedback and secure buy in.

The SIDS strategy will aim to promote and accelerate inclusive and sustainable industrial development (ISID) in SIDS. It will seek to reduce the vulnerabilities of SIDS by advancing economic competitiveness, creating shared prosperity and safeguarding the environment. The strategic approach will recommend actions under three components (i) Upscaling and integration of TC; (ii) Strengthening coordination and establishing partnerships; (iii) Promoting knowledge sharing and resource mobilization. It also indicates the need for an internal coordination mechanism. While the first strategic component identifies the substantive areas of intervention, the second component focuses on modality of implementation and third serves as an enabling component. The

implementation of the strategic framework is planned for the period from 2019-2021, corresponding to the UNIDO Medium-term Programming Framework MTPF 2018-2021.

The strategy will enable the organization to fine tune its programmatic activities, mobilize adequate resources; secure greater collaboration from national counterpart institutions, development financial institutions, bilateral and multilateral donors.

Considering the limited physical presence of UNIDO and high transaction costs of interventions in these countries, greater involvement of relevant nearby field offices will be a key element of the SIDS strategy, as well as the development of multi-country and sub regional programmes.