

• **Natural Resources Management**

Partnership proposals are at the regional Level.

1. **Energy**

Name of the Partnership/Initiative: Improving the provision of sustainable energy services for Small Island Developing States

Expected date of initiation: Dec 2002

Expected date of completion: Dec 2012

Partners Involved:

- Regional development banks, IFI's;
- Private sector (tourism / manufacturing);
- SIDS governments;
- Technology producers (private, academic, government);
- Multilaterals, SU/TCDC, UNEP, UNDESA, GEF Secretariat;
- Donors: France, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands;
- NGO's;
- AOSIS.

Leading Partner:

- UNDP

Name of the contact person/focal point:

Address:

Phone:

Fax:

E-mail:

Main objectives of the Partnership/Initiative

The overall goal of this initiative is to increase provision of sustainable energy services for SIDS over a ten-year period, in order to reduce the outflows of foreign exchange and to protect the environment, in keeping with the Millennium Development Goals.

Secondary Objectives:

The secondary objectives are as follows:

- Transfer of appropriate technology.
- Develop new technology based upon indigenous know-how.
- Promote sustainable energy use through improved sustainable development policies.

SIDS are committed to achieving goals set out in the Barbados POA and Agenda 21, and this initiative will assist these states in reducing their vulnerability and building their resilience to potentially negative social and economic influences. The high levels of GDP currently devoted to energy consumption in many SIDS will be reduced significantly, freeing scarce national resources for more appropriate use in social development programmes.

In keeping with Chapter 34 of Agenda 21 and with paragraphs 9 (a) through (g), of the Chairmen's Text for Negotiation dated 9 May 2002, this initiative will assist in the transfer of environmentally sound technologies, promote co-operation and build capacity within SIDS for more efficient use of energy resources.

Expected results:

- Reduced dependence by SIDS on imported energy sources, in particular fossil fuels.
- Increased availability of reliable cost effective and sustainable energy supplies.
- Increased development of adequate human and institutional capacity to plan and manage the energy sector in SIDS.
- Realization of cost savings in the medium- to long-term (5-10 years), from investments made in environmentally safe technologies resulting in more efficient use of national resources for social and economic development.
- Inter-regional cooperation and collaboration among SIDS, building on experiences, expertise and indigenous know-how.
- Increased focus on the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions as established in National Communications on Climate Change, submitted by the majority of SIDS, as obligations under the UNFCCC.

Specific targets of the Partnership/Initiative and timeframe for their achievement:

- Barbados +10 (by 2004) UNDP will have completed full assessment of SIDS energy policies.
- Barbados + 10 (by 2004) regional projects for each of the SIDS regions' developed under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).
- December 2007: National/Regional energy policies developed. Simultaneously, pilot projects completed which are reflective of different developmental scenarios in a selected range of SIDS. Technical and sectoral policy capacities built to address energy management issues in SIDS.
- December 2012: the significant reduction in consumption of non-renewable energy sources.

Coordination and Implementation mechanism

UNDP will convene the partnership drawing upon the technical expertise of UNEP and GEF to assist states in the assessment of SIDS energy policies and in the development of national and regional energy policies.

Implementation mechanisms will be developed within the first six months of the initiative, based upon needs identified on a geographical basis. Fine-tuning of timelines will depend upon an assessment of where countries have reached in their energy management strategies and planning.

For example, the Pacific region has already developed a Pacific Energy Policy and Plan (PEPP), which is expected to be endorsed by member countries in a regional Energy Meeting in mid-2002.

A range of practical initiatives also exists. For example, the Caribbean has received GEF Block B Funding towards the development of a full GEF project on Renewable Energy, and the Pacific has also recently received approval for a medium-sized renewable energy project. An example of national level initiatives in SIDS has been the support provided to Cuba, for a GEF UNIDO PDF B project on one of its offshore islands, the results of which could serve to inform actions under this initiative. Thus, UNDP will need to assess the status of all SIDS efforts within the context of energy management and develop a needs/gaps template for action by the partners involved in the initiative.

SIDS governments will have full responsibility for coordination and implementation at the national level.

Arrangements for funding

GEF: Various GEF energy projects have been initiated and /or completed in SIDS regions. Opportunities for up-scaling to full GEF projects will be explored in collaboration with the following GEF Implementing Agencies, UNEP, UNDP and the World Bank.

CDM: Exploring the development of regional projects for all SIDS regions utilizing the Clean Development Mechanism will be given priority attention under this initiative.

Academic institutions such as regional universities and international research centres will be drawn upon to address technology transfer, human and institutional capacity development. SIDS governments are expected to cost-share this initiative mainly through the provision of adequate human resources and institutional support.

Arrangements for capacity building and technology transfer

- Identify best practices and evaluate potential for application on a wider scale within SIDS with similar needs.
- Promote the use of internships, study tours and assignments of SIDS personnel to academic, technical and energy institutions with relevant expertise and experience to maximize the transfer of appropriate technologies.
- Provide adequate incentives for attracting experts from SIDS living within the global diaspora to return home to provide expertise. Existing modalities such as UNDP's SU/TCDC TOKTEN¹ programme will be explored.
- Convene a series of SIDS workshops (sub-regional, regional and global) to share knowledge, demonstrate technology and to build capacity of SIDS experts in sustainable energy initiatives.

Links of Partnership/Initiative with on-going sustainable development activities at the international and/or regional level

¹ TOKTEN: Transfer of knowledge through expatriate nationals

The initiative is not expected to initiate anything from 'ground zero'. Instead it is expected to build upon initiatives taken by SIDS at the national and regional levels and to harmonise with existing sustainable development activities of relevance to sustainable energy management in SIDS, for example, the Pacific Energy Policy and Plan, the GEF Caribbean and Pacific Renewable Energy Projects and National Communications under the UNFCCC provide a range of existing platforms for integration of this initiative with on-going SIDS projects and programmes.

Monitoring Arrangements

A panel of Global Advisors such as the one financed by Capacity 21 over the years, provides an excellent opportunity for independent monitoring and evaluation of progress under this initiative. UNDP has systems in place to ensure that a panel of global experts is independent of UNDP influences. Over the ten-year period of the initiative, at least five monitoring and evaluation missions are expected.

Other relevant information:

Web-site: www.undp.org

Name and contact information of the person filling in this table:

Name:

Position:

Phone:

E-mail:

2.

Name of the Partnership/Initiative: Productive Use of Clean Energy for Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

Expected date of initiation: May 2002

Expected date of completion:

Partners Involved:

Ongoing consultations with AOSIS and with DESA.

Leading Partner: UNIDO

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Main objectives of the Partnership/Initiative

Achieve energy self-sufficiency and to increase the use of available energy for productive activities in Small Island Developing States (SIDS). To achieve these targets, a three-phase programme is considered:

1. Analyze demand and supply side energy data, consider development targets and identify needs, formulate policies and strategies.
2. Develop projects to submit to donors.
3. Implement demonstration projects.

Reference is made to the Chairman's paper of the Prepcom 3, reference A/CONF.199/PC/L.1, Part VII (Sustainable development of small island developing states), paragraphs 20.a-j.

Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are heavily dependent on fossil (petroleum) fuels and conventional biomass. The negative impacts on the environment and the heavy financial burden placed on SIDS through the present use of these fuels is the problem. The problem aggravates because of the low efficiency of energy use. Therefore, identification of the problem, formulation of national strategies, application of appropriate technologies and policies are required.

Expected results:

To implement programs in Small Island Developing States and help them achieve energy self-sufficiency, as well as increase the use of available energy for productive activities.

Specific targets of the Partnership/Initiative and timeframe for their achievement:

Implement demonstration pilot projects to improve energy efficiency in SIDS and perform sectoral analysis to indicate needs identification to formulate projects.

Coordination and Implementation mechanism

Phase I will include activities such as

- Collection, compiling and analysis of demand and supply side energy data;
- Analysis of projections of economic development in general and energy development in particular;
- Preparation of an energy plan, including policies, strategies, deployment of clean energy technologies, use of energy to promote income generation.

Phase II will include activities such as

- Sectoral analysis and indicative needs identification: Selection of 2-3 sectors for each country such as: tourism, food (fish) processing, transport, electricity generation, electric motors, etc.
- Formulation of projects aiming at, among others:
 - Mini-grid replacement (re-powering fossil fuel based remote grids by renewable energies);
 - More efficient use of biomass
 - Providing information and communication technologies (ICT) to remote areas with

- renewable-powered telecenters
- Local assembly/production of solar water heaters, particularly for urban areas and the growing tourism industry
- Demand side management and more efficient end-use consumption of electricity
- Improving the efficiency of present electricity generation, transmission and distribution networks
- Implementing clean transport models (biofuels, electric vehicles, etc.)

Phase III: Implementation of demonstration pilot projects.

Arrangements for funding

To be identified.

Arrangements for capacity building and technology transfer

The initiative fosters capacity building and technology transfer in all its methodological phases.

Links of Partnership/Initiative with on-going sustainable development activities at the international and/or regional level (if any)

Monitoring Arrangements

To be defined with the partners

Other relevant information:

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Health, sanitation and waste management

These partnership proposals are also at the region level.

Natural Disasters

1.

Name of the Partnership/Initiative: “SIDS 2015 - Developing capacities to reduce vulnerability”

Expected date of initiation: January 2003
Expected date of completion: January 2015

Partners Involved:

SIDS governments, academic institutions, private sector, NGO’s, multilateral organizations, IFI’s, regional development banks, regional organizations, foundations, international NGO’s. The leading partners will be SIDS governments supported by UNDP.

Main objectives of the Partnership / Initiative:

To develop the capacities of SIDS to reduce and overcome their economic, social and environmental vulnerabilities and enhance their resilience to resist and recover from externally imposed economic, social and environmental shocks.

The partnership will address the special requirements of SIDS, recognized in Agenda 21 and subsequently defined in the Barbados Programme of Action, particularly through capacity development, in line with Agenda 21’s Chapter 37.

The partnership will directly contribute to achieving several of the Millennium Development Goals, including eradication of extreme hunger and poverty, ensuring environmental sustainability, and developing a Global Partnership for Development.

Expected results:

Sustainable development strategies - integrating poverty alleviation, trade and investment strategies, measures to reduce vulnerability such as integrated resource management including sustainable marine resource management, emergency preparedness and implementation of MEA’s - defined through inclusive participatory processes in all SIDS and in their communities.

Community-level project funds financing priority local sustainable development projects developed and implemented through broad stakeholder participation and contributing to the implementation of national and community sustainable development strategies.

Capacity development focused on key SIDS issues, including: capacity building for public and private sector leaders of SIDS; enhancing knowledge, especially regarding the science and technologies available to overcome the special constraints and capitalise on the opportunities arising from insularity and small size and especially building capacities for transport planning and management; enhancing knowledge on issues associated with economic, social and environmental vulnerability and greater interregional collaboration in education and research in areas of direct shared interest among SIDS.

Enhanced existing SIDS capacities to negotiate favourable trade arrangements that are effectively integrated within national and local sustainable development strategies and to develop and implement a common SIDS approach to WTO negotiations.

Specific targets of the Partnership/Initiative and timeframe for their achievement:

- Sustainable development strategies – integrating poverty alleviation, trade and investment strategies, integrated resource management, sustainable marine resource management, emergency preparedness and implementation of all relevant MEA's - defined in all SIDS by 2005, being implemented in 50% of SIDS and their communities by 2007 and in all SIDS and their communities by 2012.
- Participatory community-level sustainable development project funds to finance projects implementing national and local sustainable development strategies functioning in 50% of SIDS by 2005 and in all SIDS by 2007.
- Integrated, sustainable resource management systems developed and functioning within national and local sustainable development strategies in 50% of SIDS by 2007 and all SIDS by 2012.
- SIDS universities integrated through ICT and sharing new curricula jointly developed with support from this programme by 2006.
- A common SIDS approach to WTO negotiations being followed by 50% of SIDS by 2005 and by all SIDS by 2007.
- Common SIDS trade training curriculum being taught in 50% of SIDS by 2007 and in all SIDS by 2010.

Co-ordination and Implementation mechanism

On a global scale the partnership will be co-ordinated by the UNDP and implemented regionally and nationally by governments and regional organizations of SIDS in collaboration with private sector, academic, civil society and other international partners.

Functional partnerships and networks will be developed, linking SIDS and their communities with national, regional and international partners that can support local capacity development for sustainable development. The approach will ensure strong synergies are achieved among capacity development initiatives, particularly those related to multilateral environmental treaties, poverty reduction strategies and sustainable development strategies.

Arrangements for funding

The budget will come from bilateral and multilateral organizations and foundations at the global level and member governments and private sector partners for specific initiatives at regional, national and community levels.

Arrangements for capacity building and technology transfer

The programme will focus on developing a wide range of individual, institutional and societal capacities within individual SIDS, as well as the capacities of regional and SIDS-wide institutions such as the SIDSNet. Principles shared with the overall Capacity 2015 platform will include:

- Capacity development is an ongoing process of transformation owned by local and national actors who define their own needs and implement their own solutions.
- Careful integration of urgent short-term poverty concerns and longer-term sustainability issues.
- Sound participatory processes in the design, implementation and monitoring of social, economic, and environmental policies and practices.
- A universal but flexible approach, with different emphases in response to varying sustainable development priorities among different communities, countries and regions.
- Work through partnerships and alliances, emphasizing networking for knowledge acquisition.
- Capacity development includes developing necessary enabling environments at all levels.
- Develop existing capacities instead of replacing them, respecting cultural identities and values.

Links of Partnership/Initiative with on-going sustainable development activities at the international and/or regional level

The partnership will build on successes and lessons learned in implementation of the Barbados Plan of Action by SIDS since 1994, the Capacity 21 global programme of capacity development for sustainable development since 1993, the Small Grants Programme of the GEF, UNDESA, the Special Unit on TCDC and others.

Monitoring Arrangements:

The overall global partnership and participating states and communities will be expected to take part in designing and implementing a rigorous programme of participatory monitoring and evaluation, following methodologies jointly defined by Capacity 21 and UNDP-GEF, including regular scheduled case studies, surveys / interviews and monitoring of indicators. This will generate information on results and lessons learned that will be shared regularly with the global SIDS community via SIDSnet and other forums.

Other relevant information:

SIDSNet electronic network developed with the support of UNDP and UNDESA already in place.

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2.

Name of Partnership/Initiative: Capacity Building in SIDS to Manage Vulnerability and Develop Resilience Particularly To Disasters

Expected date of initiation: January 2003

Expected date of completion: January 2015

Partners Involved:

SIDS governments, academic institutions, private sector, multilateral organisations, IFI's, regional development banks, regional organisations, professional associations, foundations, insurance sector, civil society organisations, national and international NGO's.

The leading partners will be SIDS governments supported by regional organisations, the UNDP, and other relevant parts of the UN such as International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR), Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), UN Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS), UN Environment Programme (UNEP).

Main objectives of the Partnership/Initiative:

To provide technical assistance and build the capacities of SIDS to manage vulnerability and build their resilience through integration of a comprehensive hazard and risk management approach into sustainable development planning. This will include development and operationalisation of measures of vulnerability, hazard identification and assessment, disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness as well as strengthen disaster response and recovery actions.

The partnership will address the special requirements of SIDS, recognised in Agenda 21, particularly through capacity development, in line with Agenda 21's Chapter 37, BpoA and the Johannesburg Plan of Action (Chapter 4 & 7).

The partnership will contribute to achieving several of the Millennium Development Goals, including eradication of extreme hunger and poverty, ensuring environmental sustainability, and developing a Global Partnership for Development as well as completing vulnerability indices in accordance with the Millennium Declaration on SIDS (paragraph 17).

Expected results:

- Sustainable Development Plans prepared and implemented to reduce vulnerability and build resilience to disasters generally and in key sectors such as agriculture, tourism and fisheries.
- Greater use of financial instruments and incentives for risk reduction.
- Necessary legislation, planning, building and development standards and codes established and systematically enforced.
- Public education and awareness improved, including the development of participatory approaches to disaster management planning and activities.
- Regional networks strengthened including robust risk management tools, sharing data, best practice examples, early warning, coordinated emergency response systems and other co-operation mechanisms.
- Enhanced inter-regional co-operation and information and technical expertise exchange.
- SIDS vulnerability to natural disasters fully incorporated into environmental, social and economic vulnerability indices and indicators.
- A special SIDS fund established to support incorporating disaster management into sustainable development planning and to ensure better emergency response and co-ordination of donor support to activities.

Targets:

- Vulnerability indices and measurement frameworks fully developed and tested (within 5 years).
- Necessary planning process developed including participatory approaches and risk management frameworks (within 2 years).
- Risk management integrated into sustainable development planning and in development strategies of key sectors including agriculture, tourism and fisheries (within 10 years).
- Greater use of financial instruments and incentives for disaster management agreed in conjunction with the insurance sector and governments and necessary legislative and enabling environments established (within 5 years).
- Essential risk maps, legislation, planning, building and development standards and codes revised or established, and systematically enforced (within 10 years).

- Public education and awareness improved at all levels particularly within local communities including the institutionalisation of participatory approaches to vulnerability reduction activities, particularly to disasters (within 2 years).
- Regional, national and local networks strengthened including sharing data, best practice examples, early warning, co-coordinated emergency response systems and other co-operation mechanisms (within 5 years).

Co-ordination and Implementation mechanism:

The partnership will be coordinated and implemented regionally and nationally by national governments and regional organisations of SIDS including SOPAC and CDERA, in collaboration with other relevant parts of the UN such as ISDR, UNCHS, OCHA, UNEP, private sector, academic and professional organisations, civil society and international partners.

Functional partnerships and networks will be developed, linking SIDS and their communities with sub-national, national, regional and international partners that can provide technical assistance and support in local capacity development to reduce vulnerability to disasters. The approach will be proactive and innovative to ensure strong synergies are achieved among capacity development initiatives, particularly those related to poverty reduction strategies and sustainable development strategies.

Arrangements for funding:

The budget will come from bilateral and multilateral organisations and foundations at the global level and member governments and private sector partners for specific initiatives at regional, national and community levels.

Arrangements for capacity development and technology transfer:

The programme will develop a wide range of individual, institutional, sectoral and societal capacities within individual SIDS, as well as the capacities of regional and SIDS-wide institutions such as the SIDSNet. Guiding principles include:

- Capacity development as an ongoing process of transformation owned by local and national actors who define their own needs and implement their own solutions.
- Careful integration of urgent short-term poverty concerns as well as longer-term sustainability issues.
- Genuine participatory processes in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of social, economic, and environmental policies, plans, programmes and practices.
- A universal but flexible approach, with different emphases in response to varying sustainable development priorities among different communities, countries and regions.
- Work through partnerships and alliances, emphasising networking for technology transfer, knowledge acquisition and sharing of experiences.
- Capacity development includes developing necessary enabling environments at all levels.
- Building on existing capacities instead of replacing them, and respecting cultural identities and values.

Links of Partnership/Initiative with on-going sustainable development activities at the international and/or regional level:

The partnership will build on successes and lessons learned in implementation of the Barbados Plan of Action since 1994 and the Barbados + 10 review process to be completed by 2004.

Monitoring Arrangements:

Participating states and communities will be expected to take part in designing and implementing a rigorous programme of participatory monitoring and evaluation, following methodologies jointly defined, including regular scheduled case studies, surveys / interviews and monitoring of indicators. This will generate information on results and lessons learned that would be shared regularly via SIDSNet and other relevant mechanisms.

Other relevant information:

Rapid technological advances in information communication technologies will for the first enable a global initiative such as this to be highly cost effective. SIDSNet could provide the hub for this communication network.

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3.

Name of the Partnership/Initiative: "SIDS 2015 - Developing capacities to reduce vulnerability to natural disasters"

Expected date of initiation: January 2003

Expected date of completion: January 2015

Partners Involved:

SIDS governments, academic institutions, private sector, multilateral organizations, IFI's, regional development banks, regional organizations, professional associations, foundations, insurance sector, civil society organizations, national and international NGO's.

The leading partners will be SIDS governments supported by the UNDP, and other relevant parts of the UN such as International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR), Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), UN Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS), UN Environment Program (UNEP).

Main objectives of the Partnership/Initiative:

To provide technical assistance and build the capacities of SIDS for the integration of comprehensive risk management including disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness into sustainable development planning and help relieve the consequences of disasters, extreme weather events and other emergencies.

The partnership will address the special requirements of SIDS, recognized in Agenda 21, particularly through capacity development, in line with Agenda 21's Chapter 37.

The partnership will contribute to achieving several of the Millennium Development Goals, including eradication of extreme hunger and poverty, ensuring environmental sustainability, and developing a Global Partnership for Development.

Expected results:

Sustainable Development Plans prepared and implemented to reduce vulnerability to natural disasters generally and in key sectors such as agriculture, tourism and fisheries.

Greater use of financial instruments and incentives for risk reduction.

Necessary legislation, planning, building and development standards and codes established and systematically enforced.

Public education and awareness improved, including the development of participatory approaches to disaster reduction planning and activities.

Regional networks strengthened including sharing data, best practice examples, early warning, coordinated emergency response systems and other co-operation mechanisms.

Enhanced inter-regional co-operation and information and technical expertise exchange.

SIDS vulnerability to hazards fully incorporated into environmental, social and economic vulnerability indexes and indicators.

A special SIDS fund established to support incorporating disaster mitigation, preparedness into sustainable development planning and to ensure better emergency response and co-ordination of donor support to activities.

Targets:

Necessary planning process developed including participatory approaches and frameworks, developed (within 6 months)

Disaster risk reduction incorporated in sustainable development plans generally, and in strategies of key sectors including agriculture, tourism and fisheries. (within 10 years)

Greater use of financial instruments and incentives for disaster risk reduction agreed in conjunction with insurance sector and governments and necessary legislative and enabling environments established (within 5 years)

Necessary risk maps, legislation, planning, building and development standards and codes revised or established, and systematically enforced. (within 5 years)

Public education and awareness improved, including the institutionalization of participatory approaches to disaster reduction planning and activities. (within 2 years)

Regional networks strengthened including sharing data, best practice examples, early warning, co-ordinated emergency response systems and other co-operation mechanisms. (within 5 years)

Co-ordination and Implementation mechanism

The partnership will be coordinated globally by the UNDP and implemented regionally and nationally by national governments and regional organizations of SIDS in collaboration with other relevant parts of the UN such as ISDR, UNCHS, OCHA, UNEP, private sector, academic and professional organizations, civil society and international partners.

Functional partnerships and networks will be developed, linking SIDS and their communities with national, regional and international partners that can provide technical assistance and support in local capacity development to reduce vulnerability to natural disasters. The approach will be proactive and innovative to ensure strong synergies are achieved among capacity development initiatives, particularly those related to poverty reduction strategies and sustainable development strategies.

Arrangements for funding

The budget will come from bilateral and multilateral organizations and foundations at the global level and member governments and private sector partners for specific initiatives at regional, national and community levels.

Arrangements for capacity development and technology transfer

The program will develop a wide range of individual, institutional, sectoral and societal capacities within individual SIDS, as well as the capacities of regional and SIDS-wide institutions such as the SIDSnet. Guiding principles include:

- Capacity development as an ongoing process of transformation owned by local and national actors who define their own needs and implement their own solutions.
- Careful integration of urgent short-term poverty concerns as well as longer-term sustainability issues.
- Genuine participatory processes in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of social, economic, and environmental policies, plans programmes and practices.
- A universal but flexible approach, with different emphases in response to varying sustainable development priorities among different communities, countries and regions.
- Work through partnerships and alliances, emphasizing networking for knowledge acquisition and sharing of experiences.
- Capacity development includes developing necessary enabling environments at all levels.
- Building on existing capacities instead of replacing them, and respecting cultural identities and values.

Links of Partnership/Initiative with on-going sustainable development activities at the international and/or regional level (if any)

The partnership will build on successes and lessons learned in implementation of the Barbados Plan of Action by SIDS since 1994.

Monitoring Arrangements:

The overall global partnership and participating states and communities will be expected to take

part in designing and implementing a rigorous programme of participatory monitoring and evaluation, following methodologies jointly defined by UNDP, including regular scheduled case studies, surveys / interviews and monitoring of indicators. This will generate information on results and lessons learned that will be shared regularly with the global SIDS community via SIDSnet and other forums.

Other relevant information:

Utilize SIDSnet electronic network developed with the support of UNDP and UNDESA as well as electronic network of other relevant UN agencies, regional bodies and NGOs that are already in place .

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Cross-cutting

Name of the Partnership/Initiative: Collaboration between Universities to offer Post-Graduate Courses on SIDS' affairs

Expected date of initiation: January 2003

Expected date of completion: January 2007

Partners Involved:

Governments:

Universities in SIDS, or focussing on SIDS affairs, including USP, UWI, University of Malta, University of Mauritius, University of Cyprus, University of PNG, and University of Prince Edward Island.

Intergovernmental organizations:

Commonwealth Secretariat, Commonwealth of Learning, UNDP (Capacity 21)

Major groups:

Leading Partner:

TBA , but University of Malta would be interested

Main objectives of the Partnership / Initiative:

The main objective is to offer University postgraduate courses, through on campus tuition and distance tuition, on matters of direct relevance to SIDS, including environment, public policy, international trade, education, marine studies, international diplomacy and energy.

Expected results:

- Improvement higher educational opportunities for SIDS students
- Development of curricula based on issues associated with small size, lack of critical mass, economic vulnerability, poor natural resources endowments, insularity, remoteness and fragile ecosystems, and the interplay of such conditions.
- Creation of inter and intra regional collaboration in higher education, possibly leading to exchange of lecturers and students.
- Development of research output in areas of direct interest to SIDS
- Better-trained leaders in the public and private sectors of SIDS, with knowledge of the constraints and opportunities arising from the special characteristics of SIDS.
- Better-trained diplomats, more knowledgeable on the special characteristics of SIDS, and therefore more able to negotiate on behalf of SIDS in the international arena.

Co-ordination and Implementation mechanism**Programme and Target dates:**

PHASE 1: Preparations

- January 2003: Commence discussion with possible donors, including Commonwealth Secretariat and UNDP (Capacity 21).
- February 2003: Consultation process with top officials of partner Universities (e.g. Vice-chancellors or their representatives)
- March 2003: First meeting of Vice-chancellors or their representatives to obtain commitment of collaboration.
- April 2003: Meeting of a wider number of scholars to discuss curricula and division of labour, and to develop the distance-learning mode.
- April 2003: Each partner University is to put in place arrangements with internet service provider to explore distance learning possibilities, and prepare document on same. Explore possibility of centralising the distance-learning mode through SIDSNet.
- April 2003: Formal meeting with donors to obtain an indication as to whether the necessary funding will be procured.
- May 2003: Each partner University is to put in place arrangements for their relevant bodies (e.g. Senate and Council) to approve the necessary amendments of the statutes or regulations to permit inter-University collaboration for the purpose of this project (see Model of MA degree below)
- June 2003: Each partner University is to complete a catalogue of study units on the area of specialisation assigned to that University.
- June 2002: Each partner University is to complete logistical arrangements for offering a

course on campus and by distance tuition on the area of specialisation assigned to that University.

- July 2003: The partner Universities, will issue an international call for application and publish scholarship awards.
- July 2003: A catalogue of study units, together with course descriptions and information on the role of each partner University will be published on the internet.

PHASE 2: Start Three Year Cycle of Courses

- October 2003: Start first wave of courses, offering scholarships provided by donors.
- February 2004: Meeting of representatives of partner Universities to review progress, and update curricula.
- October 2004: Start second wave of courses, offering scholarships provided by donors and accepting privately funded students.
- February 2005: Meeting of representatives of partner Universities to review progress, and update curricula.
- October 2005: Start third wave of courses, offering scholarships provided by donors, and accepting privately funded students.
- February 2006: Meeting of representatives of partner Universities to review progress, and propose way forward.
- July 2006: End of third wave of courses.

Arrangements for funding:

Donors will be asked to provide two types of funding, namely

(a) Funding for Phase 1 (Preparations): Requirements: US\$100,000

(b) Funding for offering scholarships for 3 years: Requirements: US\$150,000

Funding for supporting courses for 3 years: Requirements: US\$50,000

Arrangements for capacity building and technology transfer

This initiative will:

- Strengthen existing capacity of the partner Universities
- Produce leaders and diplomats capable of furthering the interests of SIDS in the international arena, and enable SIDS to develop capacity to fulfil their international commitments
- Foster solidarity among SIDS, enabling them to reduce fragmentation of higher educational effort and to pool resources;

Add to the body of research on SIDS affairs, with capacity building being one of major themes.

Links of Partnership/Initiative with on-going sustainable development activities at the international and/or regional level

The partnership will build on successes and lessons learned in implementation of the Barbados Plan of Action by SIDS since 1994, the Capacity 21 global programme of capacity development for sustainable development since 1993, the Small Grants Programme of the GEF, UNDESA, the Special Unit on TCDC and others.

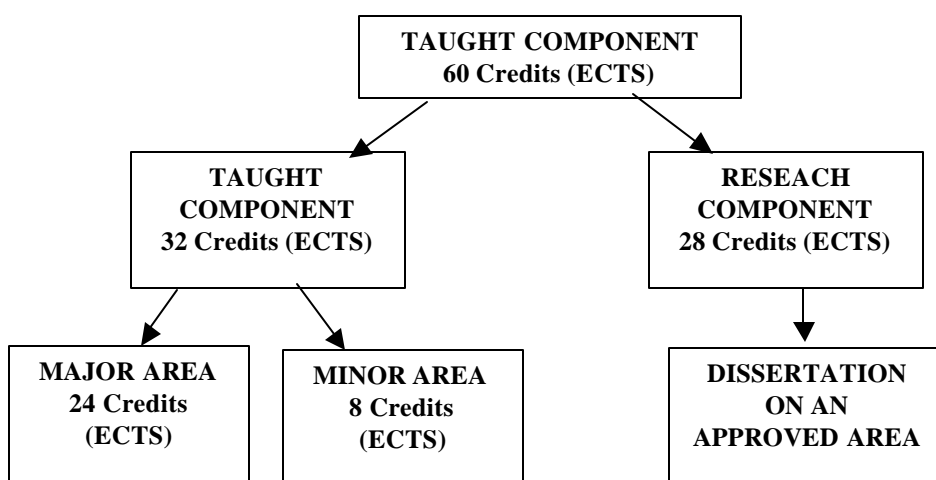
Monitoring Arrangements:

- An annual report will be produced to report on progress.
- A website will be developed with ongoing progress and information about the project.
- Quality control methods will be developed to assess standards, basing amongst other things, on feedback on students.

Other relevant information:

Model of the Master of Arts (in SIDS Studies)

One-year full time:



Notes:

Note 1:

1 credit (ECTS) = 7 hours of direct contact by tutor/lecturer

Note 2:

Each Univerity would specialise in a spefic area of study e.g. (this is only for illustrative purposes):

- USP in Marine Studies;
- UWI in Energy and Environment;
- University of Malta in Economics,
- University of Mauritius = International Trade;
- UPEI = Public Policy

The other Universities will however not be precluded from offering other areas of study, but students following courses under this scheme will be allowed to follow study units approved

purposely for the project.

Note 3:

Examinations held at end of year in any of the partner universities.

Note 4:

The conferment of the degree will be the responsibility of the University offering the major area of study.

Question what about the UNDP vulnerability reduction it is also cross cutting?

Name and contact information of the person filling in this table: