

SAMOA Pathway: UN System Implementation Matrix

As of 1 December 2014 - for latest version, please refer to online version, available at www.sids2014.org/unmatrix

Responsibilities of the UN system in implementing the SAMOA Pathway – outcome of the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States

The below matrix captures specific mandates and recommendations addressed to the United Nations system as well as areas where the UN system expressed interest in focusing its work.

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| Preamble | | | |
| 15. We recognize that the adverse impacts of climate change compound existing challenges in small island developing States and have placed additional burdens on their national budgets and their efforts to achieve the sustainable development goals. We note the views expressed by small island developing States that the financial resources available to date have not been adequate to facilitate the implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation projects, and we also recognize that, at times, complex application procedures have prevented some small island developing States from gaining access to funds that are available internationally. In this regard, we welcome the recent Green Climate Fund Board decision to aim for a floor of 50 per cent of the adaptation allocation for particularly vulnerable countries, including small island developing States, and we note the importance of continued support to address gaps in the capacity to gain access to and manage climate finance. | <u>UNCDF</u> <u>UNDP</u> | | |

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| 20. Mindful of the importance of ensuring that the graduation of a country from least developed country status does not disrupt the development progress which that country has achieved, we reaffirm the need for the smooth transition of small island developing States that have recently graduated, and emphasize that a successful transition needs to be based on the national smooth transition strategy elaborated as a priority by each graduating country, which can, inter alia, mitigate the possible loss of concessionary financing and reduce the risks of falling heavily into debt. | <u>OHRLLS</u> <u>UNDP</u> | | |
| Sustained and sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth with decent work for all | | | |
| <i>Development models in small island developing States for the implementation of sustainable development and poverty eradication</i> | | | |
| 23. We recognize that the ability of the small island developing States to sustain high levels of economic growth and job creation has been affected by the ongoing adverse impacts of the global economic crisis, declining foreign direct investment, trade imbalances, increased indebtedness, the lack of adequate transportation, energy and information and communications technology infrastructure networks, limited human and institutional capacity and the inability to integrate effectively into the global economy. The growth prospects of the small island developing States have also been hindered by other factors, including climate change, the impact of natural disasters, the high cost of imported energy and the degradation of coastal and marine ecosystems and sea-level rise. | <u>ILO</u> | | |
| 24. As it is vitally important to support the efforts of small island developing States to build resilient societies and economies, we recognize that beyond the rich ecosystems of those States, people are their greatest resource. In order to achieve sustained, inclusive and equitable growth with full and productive employment, social protection and the creation of decent work for all, small island developing States, in partnership with the international community, will seek to increase investment in the education and training of their people. Migrants and diaspora communities and organizations also play an important role in enhancing development in their communities of | <u>ILO</u> <u>UNESCO</u> | | |

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| <p>origin. Sound macroeconomic policies and sustainable economic management, fiscal predictability, investment and regulatory certainty, responsible borrowing and lending and debt sustainability are also critical, as is the need to address high rates of unemployment, particularly among youth, women and persons with disabilities.</p> | | | |
| <p>25. We affirm that there are different approaches, visions, models and tools available to each country, in accordance with its national circumstances and priorities, for achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions, which is our overarching goal. In this regard, we consider the green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication as one of the important tools available for achieving sustainable development. We call upon the United Nations system, in collaboration with other stakeholders, to strengthen its coordination and support of small island developing States that want to pursue green economy policies.</p> | <p><u>UNEP</u> <u>DESA</u> UNCTAD ITC UNITAR UNIDO UNESCO IOM UNDP</p> | <p>UNEP: Ref#2390 Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE)</p> | <p>UNITAR: Green Economy Training Programme (delivered 2014)</p> <p>UNCTAD: promotes trade-related activities based on the wealth of opportunities offered by the ocean economy (publication, global event in 2015).</p> <p>IOM: Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy (MECLEP) (Completion: December</p> |

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| | | | 2016) OESC/DESA: The 2015 ECOSOC Integration Segment - HLPF discussion on SIDS (Jun-Jul 2015) |
| 26. We acknowledge that the implementation of sustainable development depends primarily on national action and leadership. We recognize that the private sector plays an increasingly important role in achieving sustainable economic development, including through public-private partnerships. We recognize that sustainable development will also depend, inter alia, on intergovernmental and international cooperation and the active engagement of both the public and private sectors. | <u>UNESCO</u> | | |
| 27. Taking into full account their national development priorities and individual country circumstances and legislation, we call for support for the efforts of small island developing States to take the following actions: | | | |
| (a) Enhancing international cooperation, exchanges and investments in formal and non-formal education and training to create an environment that supports sustainable investments and growth. This includes the development of entrepreneurial and vocational skills, support for transitions from basic to secondary education and from school to work, the building and strengthening of education infrastructure, better health, active citizenship, respect for cultural diversity, non-discrimination and environmental consciousness for all people, including women, youth and persons with disabilities; | <u>ILO</u> UNIDO UNESCO | | |
| (b) Enhancing the enabling environment at the national and regional levels to attract more public and private investment in building and maintaining | ITU UNCDF | | UNCTAD provides |

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| appropriate infrastructure, including ports, roads, transportation, electricity and power generation and information and communications technology infrastructure, and also enhancing the development impact of the private sector and the financial services industry; | UN-Habitat UNCTAD | | advisory services to promote sustainable freight activities. |
| (c) Fostering entrepreneurship and innovation, building capacity and increasing the competitiveness and social entrepreneurship of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and State-owned enterprises in small island developing States, as well as encouraging inclusive and sustainable industrial development with the participation of all people, including the poor, women, youth and persons with disabilities; | ITC ILO UNIDO UN Women | | |
| (d) Supporting national, regional and international initiatives that develop and increase the capacity and development impact of the financial services industry in small island developing States; | UNCDF UNIDO UNDP UN Women | | UN Women: working with UNDP on financial literacy through the Market for Change program |
| (e) Creating local decent jobs through private and public projects and encouraging entrepreneurs to start up environmentally sound businesses through adequate and appropriate incentives; | ILO UNIDO | | |
| (f) Promoting and fostering an environment conducive to increased public and private sector investment and the creation of decent jobs and livelihoods that contribute to sustainable development, with full respect for international labour standards; | ILO UNIDO | | |
| (g) Promoting and enhancing the use of information and communications technologies for, inter alia, education, the creation of employment, in particular youth employment, and economic sustainability purposes in | ITU ILO UNESCO UN Women | | UN Women: The Knowledge gateway on Women's Economic |

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| small island developing States; | | | Empowerment is a large partnership initiative led by UN Women and will be launched in the Pacific towards the end of 2014. |
| (i) Setting national regulatory and policy frameworks, as appropriate, that enable business and industry to advance sustainable development initiatives, taking into account the importance of transparency, accountability and corporate social responsibility. | ILO | | |
| (h) Promoting and enhancing gender equality and women's equal participation, including in policies and programmes in the public and private sectors in small island developing States; | UNIDO | | |
| <i>Sustainable tourism</i> | | | |
| 30. Recognizing that sustainable tourism represents an important driver of sustainable economic growth and decent job creation, we strongly support small island developing States in taking the following actions: | | | |
| (a) Developing and implementing policies that promote responsive, responsible, resilient and sustainable tourism, inclusive of all peoples; | <u>UNESCO</u> | | |
| (b) Diversifying sustainable tourism through products and services, including large-scale tourism projects with positive economic, social and environmental impacts and the development of ecotourism, agritourism and cultural tourism; | <u>UNESCO</u> UNIDO | | |
| (c) Promoting policies that allow local communities to gain optimum benefits from tourism while allowing them to determine the extent and nature of their participation; | <u>UNESCO</u> | | |

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| (d) Designing and implementing participatory measures to enhance employment opportunities, in particular of women, youth and persons with disabilities, including through partnerships and capacity development, while conserving their natural, built and cultural heritage, especially ecosystems and biodiversity; | <u>UNESCO</u> ILO | | |
| (e) Leveraging the expertise of, inter alia, the Global Sustainable Tourism Council, the Global Observatories on Sustainable Tourism of the World Tourism Organization, the Global Partnership for Sustainable Tourism and other United Nations bodies, as well as the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, to provide platforms for the exchange of best practices and direct and focused support to their national efforts; | <u>UNWTO</u> , <u>UNEP</u> , in cooperation with UN Steering Committee on Tourism for Development (ILO, ITC, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNEP UNESCO, UNIDO, UNWTO, WTO) UNITAR UNDP | UNEP: Ref#2417 Sustainable Consumption and Production for SIDS initiative (within 10YFP); Ref# 2368 Global Partnership for Sustainable Tourism | UNEP: 10YFP to be further determined within the 10YFP sustainable tourism programme to be launched in November 2014. UNITAR: - World Heritage Sites Nomination Training programme (Delivered 2003 - 2014) |

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| (f) Establishing, upon request, an island, food and sustainable tourism support initiative based on community participation, which takes into consideration ethical values, livelihoods and human settlements, the landscape, the sea, local culture and local products, in collaboration with the World Tourism Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, regional development banks and regional and national agricultural, cultural, environmental and tourism authorities where they exist; | <u>UNWTO</u> , <u>UNEP</u> UNDP UN-Habitat FAO UNESCO, UNITAR UN Women ECLAC Regional development banks | | UNEP through 10YFP UNITAR: - World Heritage Sites Nomination Training programme Delivered 2003 - 2014) |
| Climate change | | | |
| 32. We also reaffirm that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time, and we express profound alarm that emissions of greenhouse gases continue to rise globally. We are deeply concerned that all countries, particularly developing countries, are vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change and are already experiencing an increase in such impacts, including persistent drought and extreme weather events, sea-level rise, coastal erosion and ocean acidification, further threatening food security and efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development. In this regard, we emphasize that adaptation to climate change represents an immediate and urgent global priority. | <u>UNESCO</u> | | |
| 33. We acknowledge the leadership role of small island developing States in advocating for ambitious global efforts to address climate change, raising awareness of the need for urgent and ambitious action to address climate change at the global level and making efforts to adapt to the intensifying impacts of climate change and to further develop and implement plans, policies, strategies and legislative frameworks with support where necessary. | <u>UNESCO</u> | | |
| 38. We look forward to the full operationalization and initial capitalization | <u>UNFCCC</u> | | UNITAR: - Developing |

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| of the Green Climate Fund, including the expeditious implementation of its initial resource mobilization process, taking into account that the Fund will play a key role in channelling, new, additional, adequate and predictable financial resources to developing countries and will catalyse climate finance, both public and private, at the international and national levels. | <u>UNITAR</u> | | GREEN/WIN Programme in collaboration with research institutions |
| 39. We urge developed country parties to increase technology, finance and capacity-building support to enable increased mitigation ambition and adaptation actions on the part of developing country parties. | <u>UNEP-UNIDO (CTCN and Finance Initiative)</u> | | UNEP-UNIDO: CTCN: training for SIDS focal institutions on CTCN (timing to be confirmed) |
| 40. We reaffirm the importance of engaging a broad range of stakeholders at the global, regional, subregional, national and local levels, including national, subnational and local governments and the scientific community, private businesses and civil society, and also including youth and persons with disabilities, and also reaffirm that gender equality and the effective participation of women and indigenous peoples are important for effective action on all aspects of climate change. | <u>UNCDF</u> <u>UN-Habitat</u> <u>UNESCO</u> <u>UNDP</u> UN Women WFP | WFP: Ref#2423 Global Framework for Climate Services for the SIDS (GFCS-SIDS) | |
| 41. We reaffirm the decision of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to adopt a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all parties at its twenty-first session, to be held in Paris in December 2015, and for it to enter into effect and be implemented as from 2020. | <u>UNESCO</u> | | |
| 43. We will work together to implement and operationalize the Warsaw international mechanism for loss and damage associated with climate change impacts through comprehensive, inclusive and strategic approaches to address loss and damage associated with the impacts of climate change in developing countries, including small island developing States, that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. | <u>UNESCO</u> | | |
| 44. We call for support for the efforts of small island developing States: | | | |

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| (a) To build resilience to the impacts of climate change and to improve their adaptive capacity through the design and implementation of climate change adaptation measures appropriate to their respective vulnerabilities and economic, environmental and social situations; | IFAD UNEP WMO UNIDO UNCTAD UNESCO UNISDR UNDP UN Women WFP | UNEP: Ref#2362 Global Adaptation Network (GAN) WMO: Ref#2423 Global Framework for Climate Services for the SIDS (GFCS-SIDS) WFP: Ref#2423 Global Framework for Climate Services for the SIDS (GFCS-SIDS) | UNCTAD technical assistance strengthens SIDS capacity to build resilience of maritime ports and airports to climate change effects. UNEP: Massive Open Online Course (MOOC): Pathways to climate change adaptation: the case of Small Island Developing States |
| (b) To improve the baseline monitoring of island systems and the downscaling of climate model projections to enable better projections of the future impacts on small islands; | IFAD WMO UNESCO UNISDR UN Women WFP | WMO: Ref#2423 Global Framework for Climate Services for the SIDS (GFCS-SIDS) WFP: Ref#2423 GFCS-SIDS | |

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| (c) To raise awareness and communicate climate change risks, including through public dialogue with local communities, to increase human and environmental resilience to the longer-term impacts of climate change; | IFAD WMO UNESCO UNISDR UN Women WFP | WFP: Ref#2423 GFCS-SIDS | |
| (d) To address remaining gaps in capacity for gaining access to and managing climate finance. | IFAD UNEP UNDP | | Climate financing initiative. |
| 45. We recognize that the phasing out of ozone-depleting substances is resulting in a rapid increase in the use and the release into the environment of hydrofluorocarbons with a high potential for global warming. We support the gradual phasing down of the consumption and production of hydrofluorocarbons. | <u>Ozone Secretariat and UNEP (OzoneAction)</u> | | UNEP: Further discussion on HFC phasedown through the Vienna Convention, COP, and Montreal Protocol (MOP). |
| 46. We recognize the importance of scaling up support for activities to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in the context of the REDD-plus mechanism in small island developing States, including the implementation of the Warsaw Framework for REDD-plus | <u>UNEP</u> <u>UNDP</u> <u>FAO</u> | UNEP:Ref#2366 UN-REDD | |
| Sustainable energy | | | |
| 48. We highlight the efforts of small island developing States concerning sustainable energy, including through the Barbados Declaration on Achieving Sustainable Energy for All in Small Island Developing States, aimed at promoting transformational and innovative activities in such areas as access to affordable modern energy services, renewable energy, energy-efficient technologies and low carbon development, in the context of sustainable development, including, on a voluntary basis, the commitments | | | |

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| by many small island developing States to undertake the actions contained in annex I to the Declaration. The “Sustainable energy for all” initiative of the Secretary-General, which focuses on access to energy, energy efficiency and renewable energy, complemented by international commitments, provides a useful framework. | | | |
| 49. We urge the international community, including regional and international development banks, bilateral donors, the United Nations system, the International Renewable Energy Agency and other relevant stakeholders to continue to provide adequate support, including in the areas of capacity-building and technology transfer, on mutually agreed terms, for the development and implementation of national, regional and interregional energy policies, plans and strategies to address the special vulnerabilities of small island developing States. We welcome the Global Renewable Energy Islands Network of the International Renewable Energy Agency, which helps small island developing States by pooling knowledge and sharing best practices. | UNDP UNEP UN-Habitat UNIDO ECLAC UNDP | UNEP: Ref#2438 The En.lighten, will cover SIDS. Initiative | |
| 50. We strongly support actions: | | | |
| (c) To support investment in initiatives by and for small island developing States, in particular the “SIDS DOCK” indicative project pipeline of renewable energy and energy efficiency and conservation projects, as well as in the areas of capacity-building and human resources development and public education and awareness; | UNIDO | | |
| (f) To enhance international cooperation and cooperation among small island developing States for research and technological development and for the implementation of appropriate renewable energy and energy-efficient and environmentally sound technologies for small island developing States, including cleaner fossil fuel technology and smart grid technology, through the provision of, inter alia, financing from a variety of sources, the exchange of best practices and access to efficient technologies on mutually agreed terms; | UNEP - DTIE (Energy Branch and CTCN) UN-Habitat | | |
| (g) To access existing mechanisms, or, in regions with no existing mechanism, to encourage the establishment of user-friendly, accurate and | UNEP | | UNEP: UNEP- Live SIDS |

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| comprehensive regional data repositories as online databases on energy, and to conduct technical studies and gather information on grid stability and management, including maximizing the integration of renewable energy and innovative storage mechanisms; | | | portal has been established already to include more data on energy. |
| Disaster risk reduction | | | |
| 51. We recognize that small island developing States continue to grapple with the effects of disasters, some of which have increased in intensity and some of which have been exacerbated by climate change, which impede their progress towards sustainable development. We also recognize that disasters can disproportionately affect small island developing States and that there is a critical need to build resilience, strengthen monitoring and prevention, reduce vulnerability, raise awareness and increase preparedness to respond to and recover from disasters. | UNESCO | | |
| 52. In consideration of the special case of small island developing States and their unique and particular vulnerabilities, we are committed to supporting their efforts: | | | |
| (a) To gain access to technical assistance and financing for early warning systems, disaster risk reduction and post-disaster response and recovery, risk assessment and data, land use and planning, observation equipment, disaster preparedness and recovery education programmes, including under the Global Framework for Climate Services, and disaster risk management; | UNEP UN-Habitat WMO UNESCO UNISDR UNDP | | UNEP: Technical assistance to SIDS on incorporating ecoDRR in the national disaster risk deduction framework. |
| (b) To promote cooperation and investment in disaster risk management in the public and private sectors; | UNISDR | | |
| (c) To strengthen and support contingency planning and provisions for disaster preparedness and response, emergency relief and population evacuation, in particular for people in vulnerable situations, women and girls, displaced persons, children, older persons and people with disabilities; | UNISDR UNHCR | | |

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| (d) To implement the Hyogo Framework for Action and work for an ambitious renewed international framework for post-2015 disaster risk reduction that builds on previous achievements, prioritizes prevention and mitigation and incorporates implementation frameworks to address implementation gaps if and when they exist; | UNESCO UNISDR | | |
| (e) To mainstream policies and programmes related to disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and development, as appropriate; | UNIDO UNESCO UNISDR | | UNIDO promoting inclusive and sustainable industrial development (ISID) |
| (f) To harmonize national and regional reporting systems, where applicable, to increase synergies and coherence; | UNESCO | | |
| (g) To establish and strengthen risk insurance facilities at the national and regional levels and place disaster risk management and building resilience at the centre of policies and strategies, where applicable; | UNESCO | | |
| Oceans and seas | | | |
| 53. We acknowledge that oceans and seas, along with coastal areas, form an essential component of the Earth's ecosystem and are intrinsically linked to sustainable development, including that of small island developing States. Healthy, productive and resilient oceans and coasts are critical for, inter alia, poverty eradication, access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food, livelihoods, economic development and essential ecosystem services, including carbon sequestration, and represent an important element of identity and culture for the people of small island developing States. Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, coastal tourism, the possible use of seabed resources and potential sources of renewable energy are among the main building blocks of a sustainable ocean-based economy in small island developing States. | UNESCO | | |
| 54. Recognizing that small island developing States have large maritime areas and have shown notable leadership in the conservation and sustainable use of those areas and their resources, we support their efforts | UNESCO | | |

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| to develop and implement strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of those areas and resources. We also support their efforts to conserve their valuable underwater cultural heritage. | | | |
| 55. We reaffirm that international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources. | <u>DOALOS-OLA</u> | | DOALOS-OLA: Technical assistance regarding the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) |
| 57. We recognize that an integrated ecosystem approach to ocean-related activities is needed to optimize opportunities. It should be based on the best available science, give due regard to conservation efforts and precautionary approaches and ensure coherence and balance among the three dimensions of sustainable development. | <u>UNEP</u> <u>UNESCO</u> <u>SCBD</u> <u>UNDP</u> | | SCBD: Achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Targets by 2015-2020 UNEP: Regional Seas Programme (by 2016) SCBD facilitates partnerships and action by States in implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and relevant Aichi Biodiversity |

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| | | | Targets. |
| 58. With this in mind, we strongly support action: | | | |
| (a) To promote and support national, subregional and regional efforts to assess, conserve, protect, manage and sustainably use the oceans, seas and their resources by supporting research and the implementation of strategies on coastal zone management and ecosystem-based management, including for fisheries management, and enhancing national legal and institutional frameworks for the exploration and sustainable use of living and non-living resources; | <u>UNESCO</u> <u>SCBD</u> DOALOS-OLA | SCBD: Ref#2671 Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) | SCBD: SOI Action Plan 2015 – 2020 including capacity building activities; Ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs) regional workshops; Additional regional workshops will be held in 2015 for (i) the North-west Indian Ocean and (ii) the Bay of Bengal; Marine spatial planning approaches. |
| (b) To engage in national and regional efforts to sustainably develop the ocean resources of small island developing States and generate increasing returns for their peoples; | <u>UNESCO</u> | | |
| (c) To implement fully and effectively the regional seas | <u>UNEP</u> | | UNEP: Regional |

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| programmes in which small island developing States participate; | <u>WMO</u> <u>UNESCO</u> | | Seas: Establishment of an information sharing platform among the four SIDS regional seas programmes with initial focus on blue economy and marine litter. WMO and UNESCO: Through JCOMM |
| (d) To address marine pollution by developing effective partnerships, including through the development and implementation of relevant arrangements, such as the United Nations Environment Programme Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, and, as appropriate, instruments on marine debris and on nutrient, wastewater and other marine pollution, and through the sharing and implementation of best practices; | <u>UNEP</u> <u>UNITAR</u> IAEA | UNEP: Ref#2377 Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA); Ref#2378 Global Partnership on Nutrient Management (GPNM); Global Partnership on | UNEP: Each of these partnerships and programme will develop specific SIDS activities and deliverables to be reviewed by the next Intergovernmental Review in 2016. |

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| | | Marine Litter (GPML), also functioning as one of the thematic areas under Ref#2384 Global Partnership on Waste Management (GPWM); Ref#2379 Global Wastewater Initiative (under GPA) (GWI) | |
| (e) To undertake urgent action to protect coral reefs and other vulnerable marine ecosystems through the development and implementation of comprehensive and integrated approaches for the management and the enhancement of their resilience to withstand pressures, including from ocean acidification and invasive species, and by drawing on measures such as those identified in the Framework for Action 2013 of the International Coral Reef Initiative; | <u>UNEP</u> <u>UNESCO</u> <u>SCBD</u> IAEA | UNEP: Ref#2380 Global Regional Seas Partnership on Coral Reef | SCBD: Capacity building workshops and information-sharing mechanism SCBD: Facilitate global and regional cooperation to support implementation of Priority Actions to Achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 10 for Coral Reefs and |

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| | | | Closely Associated Ecosystems |
| (f) To undertake marine scientific research and develop the associated technological capacity of small island developing States, including through the establishment of dedicated regional oceanographic centres and the provision of technical assistance, for the delimitation of their maritime areas and the preparation of submissions to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf; | <u>UNESCO</u> <u>DOALOS-OLA</u> | DOALOS-OLA: Ref#2632 Promote and Facilitate the Conduct of Marine Scientific Research (MSR) under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) | DOALOS-OLA: training course on article 76 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea; technical assistance regarding maritime delimitation. |
| (h) To support the sustainable development of small-scale fisheries, improved mechanisms for resource assessment and management and enhanced facilities for fisheries workers, as well as initiatives that add value to outputs from small-scale fisheries, and to enhance access to markets for the products of sustainable small-scale fisheries of small island developing States; | <u>ILO</u> <u>UNCTAD</u> | | UNCTAD: Promotes small scale fisheries through country-specific National Green Export Reviews; Helps countries explore options to address fisheries subsidies at multilateral level. (global event in 2015). |

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| (i) To strengthen disciplines on subsidies in the fisheries sector, including through the prohibition of certain forms of subsidies that contribute to over-capacity and overfishing, in accordance with the Doha Ministerial Declaration adopted by the World Trade Organization in 2001 and the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration adopted by the World Trade Organization in 2005; | <u>UNCTAD</u> | | UNCTAD: Promotes small scale fisheries through country-specific National Green Export Reviews; Helps countries explore options to address fisheries subsidies at multilateral level (global event in 2015). |
| (j) For States that have not done so, to consider becoming parties to the 2001 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage | <u>UNESCO</u> | | |
| (k) To promote the conservation, sustainable use and management of straddling and highly migratory fish stocks, including through measures that benefit small island developing States that are adopted by relevant regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements; | <u>UNESCO</u> <u>DOALOS-OLA</u> | | DOALOS-OLA technical assistance the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (UNCLOS) |
| (l) To enhance the capacity of small island developing States to sustainably | UNIDO | UNIDO: | UNIDO: |

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| use their fisheries resources and develop fisheries-related industries, enabling them to maximize benefits from their fisheries resources and ensure that the burden of conservation and management of ocean resources is not disproportionately transferred to small island developing States; | | Ref#2429 ACP-Pacific Sustainable Fisheries Value Chains | SIDS sub regional technical cooperation towards development of inclusive small scale enterprises (SMEs) and trade capacity building utilizing the vast SIDS fisheries resources. |
| (n) To enhance local, national, regional and global cooperation to address the causes of ocean acidification and to further study and minimize its impacts, including through information-sharing, regional workshops, the integration of scientists from small island developing States into international research teams, steps to make marine ecosystems more resilient to the impacts of ocean acidification and the possible development of a strategy for all small island developing States on ocean acidification; | <u>UNESCO</u> <u>SCBD</u> DOALOS-OLA | DOALOS-OLA: Ref#2632 Promote and Facilitate the Conduct of Marine Scientific Research (MSR) under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) | CBD Technical Series No. 75 launched at CBD COP 12. |
| (o) To conserve by 2020 at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas in small island developing States, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and for ecosystem services, through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures in | <u>UNESCO</u> <u>SCBD</u> DOALOS-OLA | SCBD: Ref#2671 Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) | SCBD: SOI Action Plan 2015 – 2020 including capacity |

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| order to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss in the marine environment; | | | building activities; Additional regional workshops to will be held in 2015 for (i) the North-west Indian Ocean and (ii) the Bay of Bengal. |
| (p) To address concerns about the long-term effects of munitions dumped at sea, including their potential impact on human health and safety and on the marine environment and resources. | <u>UNESCO</u> | | SCBD: Ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs) regional workshops; Marine spatial planning approaches. |
| Food security and nutrition | | | |
| 61. We recognize the call, in the outcome of the interregional preparatory meeting for the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, adopted in Bridgetown on 28 August 2013, to facilitate a meeting on food and nutrition security in small island developing States in order to develop an action programme to address food and nutrition challenges facing those States, and we invite the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to facilitate this biennial forum. | <u>FAO, UNEP</u> | | FAO: Biennial forum—no start date indicated UNEP: launching of relevant programmes, considering the |

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| | | | special case of SIDS at latest in the World Expo in Milan April-May 2015. |
| 63. In this regard, we are committed to working together to support the efforts of small island developing States: | | | |
| (a) To promote the further use of sustainable practices relating to agriculture, crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture to improve food and nutrition security while ensuring the sustainable management of the required water resources; | IFAD WFP IAEA | WFP: Ref#2398 Zero Hunger Challenge (ZHC) | |
| (b) To promote open and efficient international and domestic markets to support economic development and optimize food security and nutrition; | IFAD | | |
| (c) To enhance international cooperation to maintain access to global food markets, particularly during periods of higher volatility in commodity markets; | IFAD | | |
| (d) To increase rural income and jobs, with a focus on the empowerment of smallholders and small-scale food producers, especially women; | IFAD ILO UNIDO UN Women WFP | WFP: Ref#2398 Zero Hunger Challenge (ZHC) | |
| (e) To end malnutrition in all its forms, including by securing year-round access to sufficient, safe, affordable, diverse and nutritious food; | IFAD WFP | WFP: Ref#2398 Zero Hunger Challenge (ZHC) | |
| (f) To enhance the resilience of agriculture and fisheries to the adverse impacts of climate change, ocean acidification and natural disasters; | IFAD WMO UNIDO WFP IAEA | | UNIDO VCD Approach: Takes up to one year following country/SID state official identification of |

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| | | | required technical support for value chain development (subject to priority value chain, financing and partners identification) |
| (g) To maintain natural ecological processes that support sustainable food production systems through international technical cooperation. | IFAD WFP | | |
| Water and sanitation | | | |
| 65. In this regard, we are committed to supporting the efforts of small island developing States: | | | |
| (a) To develop institutional and human capacities for the effective, inclusive and sustainable implementation of the integrated management of water resources and related ecosystems, including supporting women's engagement in water management systems; | <u>UNESCO</u> | | |
| (d) To improve water-use efficiency and work towards eliminating over-extraction, especially of groundwater, and to mitigate the effects of saltwater intrusion. | <u>UNESCO</u> IAEA | | |
| Sustainable transportation | | | |
| 66. We recognize that transportation and mobility are central to the sustainable development of small island developing States. Sustainable transportation can enhance economic growth, promote trade opportunities and improve accessibility. Sustainable, reliable and safe transportation achieves better integration of the economy while respecting the environment. We also recognize the importance of the efficient movement of people and goods in fostering full engagement in local, regional and global markets and the potential for sustainable transportation to improve social equity, health, the resilience of cities, urban-rural linkages and the | UNCTAD | | |

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| productivity of rural areas of small island developing States. | | | |
| 67. In this regard, we are committed to continuing and enhancing support for the efforts of small island developing States: | | | UNCTAD's work to support the development of sustainable and resilient maritime transport services. |
| (a) To gain access to environmentally sound, safe, affordable and well-maintained transportation; | UNCTAD | | |
| (b) To advance the safety of land, sea and air transportation; | UNCTAD | | |
| (c) To develop viable national, regional and international transportation arrangements, including improved air, land and sea transport policies that take a life-cycle approach to the development and management of transport infrastructure; | UNCTAD | | |
| (d) To increase energy efficiency in the transport sector. | UNCTAD | | |
| Sustainable consumption and production | | | |
| 69. In this regard, we call for support for the efforts of small island developing States to develop and implement programmes under the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns to advance sustainable consumption and production, with an emphasis on micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, sustainable tourism, waste management, food and nutrition, lifestyles, education for sustainable development and linkages in the supply chain to promote rural development. | <u>UNEP (secretariat for the 10YFP)</u> | | UNEP as the secretariat for the 10YFP: The programme is already developing SIDS specific activities. |
| Management of chemicals and waste, including hazardous waste | | | |
| 71. In this regard, we acknowledge the following actions to improve the management of chemicals and waste: | | | |
| (a) Enhancing technical cooperation programmes, including those under the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management of the United Nations Environment Programme, the secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme, the London Convention and Protocol and the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, to strengthen | <u>UNEP</u> IMO | | UNEP through SAICM |

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| national, regional and international mechanisms for the management of waste, including chemical and hazardous waste, ship- and aircraft-generated waste and marine plastic litter, and further strengthening and expanding geographic coverage of oil spill contingency plans; | | | |
| (b) For States that have not done so, considering becoming parties to and ensuring an enabling environment for the implementation, including with technical and other appropriate support, of the multilateral environmental agreements on chemicals and waste and implementing, as appropriate, the Globally Harmonized System of the Classification and Labelling of Chemicals and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management; | <u>UNEP</u> | | UNEP through SAICM and Global Partnership on Waste Management. |
| (c) To strengthen women's economic empowerment and ensure equal access to full and productive employment and decent work; | ILO | | |
| (d) Implementing reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery and return approaches in accordance with national capacities and priorities, inter alia, through capacity-building and environmentally appropriate technologies. | <u>UNEP</u> UNIDO | UNEP : Ref#2384 Global Partnership on Waste Management (GPWM) | UNIDO (recycle waste into energy) |
| Health and non-communicable diseases | | | |
| 75. In this regard, we reaffirm our commitment to support the efforts of small island developing States: | | | |
| (b) To develop specific national programmes and policies geared towards the strengthening of health systems for the achievement of universal coverage of health services and the distribution of medical and drug supplies, with the assistance of the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Population Fund, key development partners and other stakeholders, at the invitation of small island developing States; | <u>WHO</u> <u>UNICEF</u> <u>UNFPA</u> UN Women | | |
| d) To implement well-planned and value-added interventions that strengthen health promotion, promote primary health care and develop accountability | UNFPA | | |

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| mechanisms for monitoring non-communicable diseases; | | | |
| (f) To achieve universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support and to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV, as well as to renew and strengthen the fight against malaria, tuberculosis and neglected emerging and re-emerging tropical diseases, including chikungunya and dengue; | UNESCO | | |
| (g) To reduce maternal, newborn and child mortality and improve the health of mothers, infants and children. | UNFPA WFP IAEA | WFP: Ref#2398 Zero Hunger Challenge (ZHC) | |
| Gender equality and women's empowerment | | | |
| 77. In this regard, we support the efforts of small island developing States: | | | |
| (a) To eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and girls; | UNFPA UNESCO UN Women | | |
| (b) To integrate a gender perspective in priority areas for sustainable development; | UNFPA UNIDO UNESCO UNDP UN Women | | |
| (c) To strengthen women's economic empowerment and ensure equal access to full and productive employment and decent work; | ILO UNESCO | | |
| (d) To end all forms of violence against women and girls; | UNFPA UN Women | | UN Women: through joint programming on Ending |

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| | | | Violence against Women (EVAW) with UNFPA and other partners in the Pacific |
| (e) To continue taking measures to ensure women's full, equal and effective participation in all fields and leadership at all levels of decision-making in the public and private sectors through such policies and actions as temporary special measures, as appropriate, and by setting and working to achieve concrete goals, targets and benchmarks; | UNESCO | | |
| (f) To guarantee equal access to good-quality education and health care; | UNFPA WFP | | |
| (g) To ensure the promotion and protection of the human rights of all women and their sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences; | UNFPA UNESCO UN Women | | |
| (h) To tackle the structural and socioeconomic inequalities and multiple intersecting forms of discrimination that affect women and girls, including those with disabilities, that hinder progress and development; | UNESCO | | |
| (i) To give women equal rights with men to economic resources, including access to, ownership of and control over land and other forms of property, credit, inheritance, natural resources and appropriate new technologies. | UNCDF UNIDO | | UNIDO: Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (ISID). |
| Social development | | | |
| 78. We recognize that social development, as one of the three dimensions of sustainable development, is crucial to ensuring development progress by small island developing States both now and in the future. We therefore support efforts to enhance social protection and inclusion, to improve well- | UNESCO | | |

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| being and to guarantee opportunities for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged. | | | |
| 79. We support small island developing States in their commitment to an approach to development that is focused on poverty eradication, which should ensure that people, particularly those living in poverty, have equal access to education, health, food, water and sanitation and other public and social services and access to productive resources, including credit, land, training, knowledge, information and know-how. That approach enables citizens and local communities to participate in decision-making on social development policies and programmes. | UNESCO | | |
| <i>Culture and sport</i> | | | |
| 80. We recognize that small island developing States possess a wealth of culture, which is a driver and an enabler for sustainable development. In particular, indigenous and traditional knowledge and cultural expression, which underscores the deep connections among people, culture, knowledge and the natural environment, can meaningfully advance sustainable development and social cohesion. | <u>UNESCO</u> | | |
| 81. In this regard, we strongly support the efforts of small island developing States: | | | |
| (a) To promote cultural diversity, intercultural dialogue and international cooperation in the cultural field in line with applicable international conventions, in particular those of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; | <u>UNESCO</u> | | |
| (b) To leverage and build on the joint work of the World Intellectual Property Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; | WIPO UNESCO | | |

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| (c) To develop and strengthen national and regional cultural activities and infrastructures, including through the network of World Heritage Sites, which reinforce local capacities, promote awareness in small island developing States, enhance tangible and intangible cultural heritage, including local and indigenous knowledge, and involve local people for the benefit of present and future generations; | UNESCO | | |
| (d) To develop cultural and creative industries, including tourism, that capitalize on their rich heritage of and have a role to play in sustainable and inclusive growth; | UNESCO | | |
| (e) To develop domestic mechanisms to conserve, promote, protect and preserve their natural, tangible and intangible cultural heritage practices and traditional knowledge. | UNESCO | | |
| 82. Recognizing the strong capacity of small island developing States in sport, we support the use of sport as a vehicle to foster development, social inclusion and peace, strengthen education, promote health and build life skills, particularly among youth. | UNESCO | | |
| <i>Promoting peaceful societies and safe communities</i> | | | |
| 85. We support the efforts of small island developing States to combat trafficking in persons, cybercrime, drug trafficking, transnational organized crime and international piracy by promoting the accession, ratification and implementation of applicable conventions, enacting and using legislation that prohibits trafficking, promoting strong institutions and improving protection mechanisms to ensure adequate care for victims of sex trafficking and forced labour in accordance with relevant national and international agreements and treaties. | ILO | | |
| 86. We support the development of action plans in small island developing States to eliminate violence against women and girls, who are often targets of gender-based violence and are disproportionately affected by crime, violence and conflict, and to ensure they are centrally involved in all relevant processes. | UNFPA UNESCO UN Women | | UN Women: joins initiatives and joint |

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| | | | programming with UNFPA and other partners in the Pacific |
| Education | | | |
| 87. We reaffirm that full and equal access to quality education at all levels is an essential condition for achieving sustainable development and the importance of local, national, regional and international efforts in this regard. | UNESCO | | |
| 88. We are committed, in this regard, to strongly supporting the efforts of small island developing States: | | | |
| (a) To provide high-quality education and training for youth and girls with a focus on the most vulnerable, in particular persons with disabilities, including in creative, cultural and environment-related fields, so that all people have the necessary skills and can take advantage of employment opportunities to lead productive lives; | UNFPA ILO UNIDO (entrepreneurship education) UNESCO UN Women | | |
| (b) To ensure that education contributes to further building peace and promoting social inclusion; | UNESCO | | |
| (c) To increase their investment in education, training and skills development for all, including vocational training, and to improve their access to formal and non-formal education, including to gain entrepreneurial skills, through both formal and non-formal means, such as the use of distance teaching and the development of training approaches appropriate for small island developing States. | ILO UNESCO | | |
| Biodiversity | | | |
| 89. We agree to promote international cooperation and partnerships, as appropriate, and information exchange, and in this context we welcome the | <u>CBD</u> <u>Secretariat</u> | | |

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| United Nations Decade on Biodiversity, 2011-2020, for the purpose of encouraging the active involvement of all stakeholders in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, as well as their access to and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, with the vision of living in harmony with nature. | | | |
| 90. We recognize that, overall, small island developing States have extraordinary marine and terrestrial biodiversity that in many cases is fundamental to their livelihoods and identity. Noting that this valuable biodiversity and the ecosystem services it provides are at grave risk, we strongly support the efforts of small island developing States: | | | |
| (a) To conserve biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources; | <u>UNESCO</u> | | |
| (c) To access financial and technical resources for the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity. | <u>UNESCO</u> | | |
| Forests | | | |
| 94. Recognizing that forests are vital to livelihoods and ecosystems, we strongly support the efforts of small island developing States: | | | |
| (e) To participate in the review of the International Arrangement on Forests under the United Nations Forum on Forests in order to explore the full range of options on the future of the Arrangement; | <u>DESA</u> | | DESA: UNFF |
| Invasive Species | | | |
| 95. Noting that invasive alien species pose a threat to sustainable development and undermine the efforts of small island developing States to protect biodiversity and livelihoods, preserve and maintain ocean resources and ecosystem resiliency, enhance food security and adapt to climate change, we call for support for the efforts of small island developing States: | <u>UNEP</u> | UNEP: Ref#2362 Global Adaptation Network (GAN) | UNEP: Regional Seas and regional projects (Caribbean Challenge, Micronesia Challenge and Western Indian |

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| | | | Ocean Coastal Challenge) |
| (a) To enhance multisectoral collaboration at the national, regional and international levels, including through expanded support to existing structures, to effectively address invasive alien species; | <u>UNEP</u> | UNEP: Ref#2362 Global Adaptation Network (GAN) | UNEP: Regional Seas and regional projects (Caribbean Challenge, Micronesia Challenge and Western Indian Ocean Coastal Challenge) |
| Means of implementation, including partnerships | | | |
| <i>Partnerships</i> | | | |
| 98. We recognize that, given the vulnerabilities and the need to build the resilience of small island developing States, and keeping in mind the theme of the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, there is an urgent need to strengthen international cooperation and ensure genuine and durable partnerships at the national, regional and international levels to address issues related to their sustainable development priorities and needs. | <u>UNESCO</u> | | |
| 99. We also call for enhanced international cooperation, including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, and especially cooperation among small island developing States. We reaffirm that North-South cooperation remains the core type of international cooperation and that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation. We recognize that genuine and durable partnerships will play an important role in advancing sustainable development by harnessing the full potential of engagement between governments at all levels, businesses, civil society and a wide range of other stakeholders. We further recognize that partnerships are effective | <u>UNESCO</u> | | |

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| instruments for mobilizing human and financial resources, expertise, technology and knowledge and can be powerful drivers for change, innovation and welfare. | | | |
| 101. In this regard, we request the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States, to present recommendations, including through the use of existing intergovernmental mechanisms, for a partnership framework to monitor and ensure the full implementation of pledges and commitments through partnerships for small island developing States. The framework should ensure that partnerships focus on the priorities of small island developing States, identify new opportunities to advance their sustainable development of and ensure the full implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action, the Mauritius Strategy and the Samoa Pathway. The recommendations should be presented to the General Assembly for consideration and action at its sixty-ninth session. | <u>DESA in collaboration with UN system</u> | | GA 69 th Session (Sep 2015) Discussions on partnerships related to Rio+20 follow up and SIDS will be held within GA69. |
| Financing | | | |
| 106. In this regard, we reaffirm our commitment to support the efforts of small island developing States: | | | |
| (c) To implement, with the provision of appropriate financial resources, in line with existing international commitments within the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, climate change adaptation and mitigation projects; | <u>UNFCCC</u> <u>UNCDF</u> <u>UNDP</u> | | |
| Trade | | | |
| 107. Given the unique and particular vulnerabilities of small island developing States, for example, small size, limited negotiating capacity and remoteness from markets, we recognize that efforts are needed to support their further integration regionally and between the regions and in world markets. With this in mind, we strongly support the efforts of small island developing States: | | | |
| (a) To encourage their successful engagement in trade and economic agreements, taking into consideration existing special and differential treatment provisions, as appropriate, and taking note of the work conducted to date under the work programme on small economies of the World Trade Organization; | ITC UNCTAD | | |

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| (b) To obtain technical assistance through trade-related assistance mechanisms and other programmes to strengthen their capacity to effectively participate in the multilateral trading system, including with respect to explaining trade rules and disciplines, negotiating and implementing trade agreements and formulating and administering coherent trade policies, with a view to improving trade competitiveness as well as development and growth prospects; | ITC UNCTAD | | |
| (c) To assess the implications and mitigate the impact of non-tariff barriers to their market access opportunities through, inter alia, appropriate technical assistance and the implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement of the World Trade Organization; | <u>WTO</u> <u>UNCTAD</u> <u>UNITAR</u> ITC | | UNCTAD supports the establishment of national trade and transport facilitation committees, and the implementation of trade facilitation programmes. UNITAR: Training Programme for SMEs for access to European Markets. |
| (d) To develop and strengthen partnerships to enhance the participation of small island developing States in the international trade in goods and services, build their productive capacities and address their supply-side constraints. | <u>UNCTAD</u> | | |
| Capacity-building | | | |

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| 108. We affirm that small island developing States require continued and enhanced investments in education and training programmes to develop human and institutional capacities so as to build the resilience of their societies and economies, while encouraging the use and retention of knowledge in all its forms, including traditional knowledge, within those States and ensuring accountability and transparency in all capacity-building efforts by all parties. | UNESCO | | |
| 109. In this regard, we strongly support the efforts of small island developing States: | | | |
| (a) To improve existing mechanisms and resources to provide coordinated and coherent United Nations system-wide capacity-building programmes for small island developing States through United Nations country teams, in collaboration with national agencies, regional commissions and intergovernmental organizations, to enhance national capacities and institutions, building on the lessons and successes of the Capacity 2015 initiative; | UN system Regional Commissions UNESCO | | |
| (b) To strengthen their national institutions to complement capacity-building; | UNESCO | | |
| (c) To ensure the inclusion of capacity-building and institution-strengthening, as appropriate, in all cooperation frameworks and partnerships and their integration in the priorities and work programmes of all United Nations agencies providing assistance to small island developing States in concert with other development efforts, within their existing mandates and resources; | UN system WFP | | |
| (d) To establish a dedicated intensive training programme for sustainable development for small island developing States in the University Consortium of Small Island States; | UNESCO | | |
| (e) To strengthen technical assistance programmes in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation and regional institutions in small island developing States; | UNDP UNOSSC UNIDO UNESCO | | |

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| | UNDP | | |
| (h) To establish national and regional information and communications technology platforms and information dissemination hubs in small island developing States to facilitate information exchange and cooperation, building on existing information and communication platforms, as appropriate; | UNESCO | | |
| Technology | | | |
| 110. We recognize that access by small island developing States to appropriate reliable, affordable, modern and environmentally sound technologies is critical to achieving their sustainable development objectives and in fostering an environment that provides incentives for innovation and entrepreneurship and that science, technology and innovation are essential enablers and drivers for sustainable development. | ILO | | |
| 111. In this regard, we reaffirm our commitment to support the efforts of small island developing States to gain access, on mutually agreed terms, to appropriate, reliable, affordable, modern and environmentally sound technologies and know-how and to increase connectivity and the use of information and communications technology through improved infrastructure, training and national legislation, as well as public and private sector involvement. | ITU UNEP WMO UNCTAD UNESCO | UNEP: Ref#2384 Global Partnership on Waste Management (GPWM) | |
| Data and statistics | | | |
| 112. We reaffirm the role that data and statistics play in development planning in small island developing States and the need for the United Nations system to collect statistics from those States, irrespective of size and in the least burdensome way, by, inter alia, allowing electronic submission and, where appropriate, submissions through competent | <u>DESA</u> (UNSD) <u>UNEP</u> Regional Commissions UNDP | | UNEP: UNEP- Live |

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| regional agencies. | | | |
| 114. In this regard, we reaffirm our commitment to support the efforts of small island developing States: | | | |
| (a) To strengthen the availability and accessibility of their data and statistical systems, in accordance with national priorities and circumstances, and enhance their management of complex data systems, including geospatial data platforms, by launching new partnership initiatives or scaling up existing initiatives; | <u>UNESCO</u> | | |
| (b) To utilize existing United Nations statistical standards and resources in the areas of social and environmental statistics; | <u>UNESCO</u> | | |
| (c) To improve the collection, analysis, dissemination and use of gender statistics and data disaggregated by sex, age, disability and other relevant variables in a systemic and coordinated manner at the national level, through appropriate financial and technical support and capacity-building, while recognizing the need for international cooperation in this regard. | <u>UNESCO</u> | | |
| 115. Furthermore, we call upon the United Nations, the specialized agencies and relevant intergovernmental organizations, in accordance with their respective mandates: | | | |
| (a) To make greater use of the national statistics and development indicators of small island developing States, where available; | <u>DESA in collaboration with UN system</u> <u>UNEP</u> | | |
| (b) To support a sustainable development statistics and information programme for small island developing States; | <u>DESA in collaboration with UN system</u> <u>UNEP</u> IOM | | IOM: MECLEP project |
| (c) To elaborate appropriate indices for assessing the progress made in the | <u>DESA in</u> | | UNEP: UNEP- |

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| sustainable development of small island developing States that better reflect their vulnerability and guide them to adopt more informed policies and strategies for building and sustaining long-term resilience and to strengthen national disaggregated data and information systems as well as analytical capabilities for decision-making, the tracking of progress and the development of vulnerability-resilience country profiles. | <u>collaboration with UN system</u> <u>UNEP</u> <u>WMO GFCS</u> | | Live has already established SIDS portions of UNEP Live in cooperation with UNSD. |
| <i>Institutional support for small island developing States</i> | | | |
| 116. We call upon the United Nations system, international and regional financial institutions and other multilateral development partners to continue to support small island developing States in their efforts to implement national sustainable development strategies and programmes by incorporating the priorities and activities of small island developing States into their relevant strategic and programmatic frameworks, including through the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, at both the national and regional levels, in line with their mandates and overall priorities. | <u>All UN system organizations</u> | | UNEP: “Support to Regional Forums” project UNEP: ensure issues of Environmental Sustainability are included in the SIDS UNDAFs |
| 117. In this regard, we call upon the United Nations system to provide support: | | | |
| (a) To ensure that United Nations entities take fully into account the issues of small island developing States and include support for those States and the development of their capacities in their programmes at the appropriate levels; | <u>DESA in cooperation with UN system organizations</u> <u>UN regional commissions</u> | | UNEP through the “Support to Regional Forums” project will organize capacity building sessions to support preparedness |

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| | | | of regions particularly SIDS in relevant global and regional negotiations and preparations for the sessions of the UN Environment Assembly. |
| (b) To continue to enhance, through national and regional initiatives, the voice and participation of small island developing States in the decision-making and norm-setting processes of international financial institutions; | <u>DESA in cooperation with UN system organizations</u> <u>UN regional commissions</u> | | |
| (c) To improve interregional and intraregional cooperation and collaboration among small island developing States, including, where required, through institutional mechanisms and capacity-building; | <u>DESA in cooperation with UN system organizations</u> <u>UN regional commissions</u> IOM | | IOM: MECLEP project |
| (d) To ensure that the issues of small island developing States are adequately addressed by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, as well as the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under their auspices. | <u>DESA in cooperation with UN system organizations</u> <u>UN regional commissions</u> | | |

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| 118. We call upon the Committee for Development Policy of the Economic and Social Council to continue to give due consideration to the unique and particular vulnerabilities of small island developing States and to continue to monitor regularly, together with their Governments, the progress of small island developing States that have graduated from least developed country status. | <u>DESA</u> | | |
| 119. We request that the Secretary-General conduct a comprehensive review of United Nations system support for small island developing States with a view to enhancing the overall effectiveness of such support and the respective roles in supporting the sustainable development of small island developing States, and we invite the General Assembly, at its sixty-ninth session, to determine the parameters of the review. We request the Secretary-General, building on previous reports, to provide to the Assembly at its seventieth session the findings of the review and his recommendations thereon in his regular report entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States". | <u>DESA in consultation with UN system</u> ITC | | Parameter of the review of the UN system - GA69th session Recommendations - GA70th |
| 120. We request the Secretary-General to ensure that the Small Island Developing States Unit of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat continues, pursuant to its support and advisory services mandate, its analysis and reporting on the situation of small island developing States, including in the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action, the Mauritius Strategy and the Samoa Pathway, and that the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, pursuant to its advocacy mandate, ensure the mainstreaming of the Samoa Pathway and issues related to small island developing States in the work of the United Nations system and enhance the coherence of the issues of those States in United Nations processes, including at the national, regional and global levels, and continue to mobilize international support and resources to support the implementation of the Samoa Pathway by small island developing States. | <u>DESA</u> <u>OHRLLS</u> <u>UNDP</u> | | |

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| Monitoring and accountability | | | |
| <p>122. To ensure the realization of a transformational strategy for the sustainable development of small island developing States, we call upon the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and their subsidiary bodies to monitor the full implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action, the Mauritius Strategy and the Samoa Pathway, including through the monitoring frameworks of the regional commissions.</p> | <p><u>DESA</u> in cooperation with UN system UN Regional Commissions</p> | | <p>DESA: GA69 (Sep 2015), ECOSOC- HLPF discussions on SIDS (Jun-Jul 2015)</p> <p>UNIDO: To prevent delays and gaps in performance, annual reporting and review suggested.</p> |
| <p>123. We recall that the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, as well as the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under their auspices, will devote adequate time to the discussion of the sustainable development challenges facing small island developing States in order to enhance engagement and implement commitments.</p> | <p><u>DESA</u> in cooperation with UN system</p> | | <p>DESA: GA69 (Sep 1015), ECOSOC- HLPF discussions on SIDS (Jun-Jul 2015)</p> <p>UNIDO: To prevent delays and gaps in performance, annual reporting and review suggested.</p> |

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| 124. In this regard, we are committed to supporting the efforts of small island developing States: | | | |
| (a) To request the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly and to the Economic and Social Council on the progress achieved in implementing the priorities, commitments, partnerships and other activities of the small island developing States; | <u>DESA</u> in consultation with UN system | | DESA: GA69 (Sep 2015), ECOSOC-HLPF discussions on SIDS (Jun-Jul 2015) UNIDO: To prevent delays and gaps in performance, annual reporting and review suggested. |
| (b) To request the Department of Economic and Social Affairs to continue to maintain a partnerships platform focused on the small island developing States and to regularly convene the inter-agency consultative group to report on the full implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action, the Mauritius Strategy and the Samoa Pathway, with adequate and timely analysis based on relevant targets and indicators relevant to the small island developing States in order to ensure accountability at all levels. | <u>DESA</u> in consultation with UN system | | DESA: SIDS Action Platform launched (Sep 2014), Partnership Framework launched (Oct 2014) UNIDO: To prevent delays and gaps in performance, annual reporting and |

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| | | | review suggested. |

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