

## QUESTIONNAIRE

**Implementation of the SAMOA Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States survey for the SG report in 2018.**

### PART A

#### Policy, Legal, Institutional and Financial Arrangements for Implementation

1. (Organizational Arrangements) Is there a Focal Point/Unit dealing with implementation of the Samoa Pathway? If yes, where is it located within the institutional architecture of your country or institution? If no, please explain how the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway is currently coordinated?

In UNODC there is no Focal Point for dealing with the implementation of the Samoa Pathway. UNODC regional and country offices that work with SIDS in the different regions would engage with these States, relevant regional and international organizations and UN Country Teams, in contributing to the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway through programmes, projects and activities delivered by UNODC in these countries and regions.

2. (Policy and Legislative arrangements) Is the Focal Point/Unit supported by an enabling policy and/or legal framework? Is yes, please describe. If no, how is the Focal Point/Unit enabled to lead or facilitate the implementation of SAMOA Pathway. How has this affected progress on the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway in your organization at national and regional levels?

UNODC at field level works through country or regional programmes agreed to by the respective Governments in the areas of countering illicit drugs, transnational organized crime, crime and terrorism prevention, and addressing corruption. In the Caribbean, UNODC implements a Regional Programme in Support of the CARICOM Crime and Security Strategy and signed a MoU with CARICOM Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS). This facilitates activities that contribute to the implementation of the Samoa Pathway.

3. (Financial Arrangements) Please give an indication of:
  - (i) **For States** - the percentage of national budgets allocated to supporting SAMOA Pathway thematic priorities over the last fiscal year.
  - (ii) **For UN system agencies, Regional institutions and international development partners** - percentage of the total budgets invested into SIDS priority areas over the last Fiscal year:

This information is not readily available from UNODC, as there is no tracking of investments into SIDS priority areas.

Priorities identified in the Samoa Pathway	Budget Allocation
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Sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth	
Climate Change	
Sustainable Energy	
Disaster Risk Reduction	
Oceans and seas, water and sanitation, biodiversity	
Waste management	
Health	
Gender equality	
Social development	
Means of implementation (including partnerships and institutional support)	
Etc.	
<b>Total</b>	

## Implementation of the SAMOA Pathway and Support to SIDS

4. (Work Programme Arrangements) Please give an indication of:

- (i) **For SIDS** - Does your country have a current long-term National Development Plan? If yes, to what extent has it been aligned to the SAMOA Pathway and/or the 2030 Agenda? Is this plan being implemented? If no long-term plan exists, please indicate what is being used in place of a long-term National Development Plan.
- (ii) **For UN system agencies, Regional institutions and international development partners** – what strategic documents/frameworks/policies/plans guides support for the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway and/or the SDGs if any? How is it resourced and implemented? How often is it revised?

~~The United Nations Pacific Strategy (UNPS) 2018-2022<sup>1</sup> is a five-year strategic framework supporting 14 Pacific Island Countries and territories (PICS) to advance a localized response to the global 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This response is tailored to each country's national priorities, and responds to the Pacific Leaders' call to the United Nations system to "align its work programmes and operations to support internationally agreed outcomes, including the Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in the Pacific region" (2015 GA res. 69/318).~~

~~The UNPS 2018-2022 six outcomes address strategic priorities that promote mutual accountability for development results in the Pacific, further Pacific-to-Pacific cooperation, and enable the targeting of valuable UN resources to areas where they are most needed. UNODC contributes to a number of outcome areas, with current focus being on Outcome 5, dedicated to governance and community engagement, through its joint UNODC-UNDP Pacific Regional Anti-Corruption Project (UN-PRAC). UNPS is implemented by the UN agencies and offices present in the Pacific, where possible through joint programming. Resources for the implementation come from involved UN agencies and offices, through a variety of funding modalities. UNODC's contribution is made possible through project-related funding.~~

~~As stated above, UNODC actions in the Caribbean, including those contributing to the Samoa Pathway, are implemented under the framework of the UNODC Regional Programme in Support of the CARICOM Crime and Security Strategy and the MoU signed between UNODC and CARICOM IMPACS. The Regional Programme is aligned with the CARICOM Crime and Security strategy and therefore will only be revised when this strategy undergoes revision.~~

~~Furthermore, UNODC has recently developed a SDG Strategy to establish linkages between its projects in the region and SDG targets, thus being able to report on the contribution of the office to such targets. This document will be revised on an annual basis to ensure its continued relevance.~~

~~As for the Pacific region, there are no specific resources for the implementation of the Samoa Pathway or the SDGs. UNODC's contribution to these efforts take place in the context of funded projects.~~

5. Using the table below, please provide an overview of the work (programmes, projects, actions, etc.) that your Organization/Government is implementing or plans to implement in support of the SAMOA Pathway and/or the SDGs for the biennium 2017-2018? (Please exclude Conferences and partnerships as this is covered in a separate section).

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<sup>1</sup> <https://ims.undg.org/downloadFile/8611d16530acd54e1f7557ac5603773f75784128233035fd90f7cfa8f20a01c3>

Name of Project/ Program me/ Activity	Themes/ Goals addressed		Target Countries, Regions, Sectors	Expected Achievements	Intervention Type (tech transfer, Capacity development etc.)	Total Budget (US\$)
	Samoa Pathway	SDGs				
<b>Joint UNODC -UNDP Pacific Regional Anti-Corruption Project (UN-PRAC)</b>	“Promoting peaceful societies and safe communities” (importance of building responsive and accountable institutions)	Goal 16 – anti-corruption ; effective, accountable and inclusive institutions	15 Pacific countries and territories (Cook Islands; Fiji; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Micronesia (Federated States of); Nauru; Niue; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu)	Accession to the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) by all Pacific States, and effective participation in UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism; Strengthened national anti-corruption legislation, policies, institutional frameworks and capabilities to effectively implement UNCAC and work towards the achievement of SDG 16; Strengthened social accountability mechanisms and the role of non-State actors.	Legislative and policy; Capacity development; South-south dialogue and exchanges	For 2017-2018 USD 1.9 million (50% UNODC / 50% UNDP)
<b><u>Sub-Programme 1: Countering Transnational Organized Crime, Illicit Trafficking and Terrorism</u></b>	Promoting Peaceful Societies and Safe Communities (Para. 83-86)	5.2, 15.7, 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.A,	CARICOM	<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> Countries improve their intelligence capacity at national level and share information at the regional level</p> <p><b>Outcome 2:</b> Member States increasingly capable of identifying and responding to trafficking of drugs, precursors and illicit goods (like fraudulent medicines, counterfeit currency) through improved border control</p> <p><b>Outcome 3:</b> Countries of the region increasingly capable of acting on organized crime through a strengthened specialized investigative, prosecution and adjudication capacity and increased international cooperation</p> <p><b>Outcome 4:</b> Countries increasingly capable of reducing Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants</p> <p><b>Outcome 5:</b> Countries increasingly capable of taking action to limit the</p>	Technical Assistance, Capacity building	USD 501,040

				<p>illicit trafficking of firearms</p> <p><b>Outcome 6:</b> Strengthened legal frameworks and national criminal justice system to address terrorism threats</p> <p><b>Outcome 7:</b> Member States increasingly capable of taking action against cybercrime through the design and implementation of an adequate crime prevention and criminal justice response.</p>		
<p><b>Sub-Programme 2: Countering Corruption</b></p>	<p>Promoting Peaceful Societies and Safe Communities (Para. 83-86)</p>	<p>16.5, 16.6, 16.10, 16.A</p>	<p>CARICOM</p>	<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> Member States increasingly capable of taking action to improve their compliance with UNCAC through strengthening of anti-corruption frameworks</p> <p><b>Outcome 2:</b> Member States increasingly capable of taking action to effectively prevent corruption, raise awareness, and enhance cooperation with and among relevant stakeholders, notably civil society organisations and the private sector.</p> <p><b>Outcome 3:</b> The capacity of Member States to detect, investigate and prosecute corruption, to participate in international cooperation in criminal matters pertaining to anti-corruption and to trace, seize, freeze, and confiscate and/or return the proceeds of corruption is strengthened.</p> <p><b>Outcome 4:</b> Member States increasingly capable of acting on illicit flows of money through prevention and enforcement of policies.</p>	<p>Technical Assistance, Capacity building</p>	<p>USD 627,720</p>
<p><b>Sub-programme 4: Drug use prevention and treatment and HIV/AIDS</b></p>	<p>Promoting Peaceful Societies and Safe Communities (Para. 83-86)</p>	<p>3.3, 3.5, 16.A</p>	<p>CARICOM</p>	<p>Outcome 1: Member States are increasingly capable of addressing HIV/AIDS as an essential component of their drug prevention and treatment prevention policies and penitentiary programmes</p> <p>Outcome 2: Increased implementation of scientifically grounded drug prevention and treatment policies (prevention, early detection, intervention, social reintegration) in the Caribbean.</p>	<p>Technical Assistance, Capacity building</p>	<p>USD 25,000</p>

<b>Sub-programme 5: Research, Trends Analysis and Forensics</b>	Promoting Peaceful Societies and Safe Communities (Para. 83-86)	16.A, 17.18	CARICOM	<p>Outcome 1: Increased Member States' capacity to generate drug and crime statistics and conduct analysis</p> <p>Outcome 2: Member States have an increased forensic capacity in the region.</p>	Technical Assistance, Capacity building	USD 38,000
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## **PART B**

1. What challenges have you encountered in the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway, or in supporting SIDS to implement? What solutions or potential solutions have been or can be adopted to address these challenges?

As the countries around the world are investing increasing efforts to live up with the expectations placed on them by the 2030 Agenda, the crucial importance of anti-corruption on sustainable development is appreciated more than ever. Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16, which also includes specific anti-corruption targets, plays an instrumental role in ensuring an integrated approach towards development. Focused on resolving governance deficits and challenges posed by profound social transformation, it tackles the root causes for many development issues covered under other SDGs. Countries have realized that progress across most SDGs will be handicapped without responsive and accountable governance frameworks.

This is very relevant for Pacific Island Countries (PICs) which are vulnerable to corruption and its devastating effects to national development priorities due to a variety of risks: many are new democracies, prone to climate change and disasters, rebuilding post-conflict zones, affected by poor governance and under-performing economies. A meta-analysis done in preparation for the design of the UN Pacific Strategy 2018-2022 confirmed that within this complex set of vulnerabilities, weak governance and corruption are some of the main root causes for the weak development performances in the region and major threats for the SDG agenda.

The main challenge in the Caribbean is the limited access to funding. Many of the key donors in the region (e.g. UK, US) prefer to engage in bilateral cooperation rather than rely on an implementing agency. This situation is fuelled by the many duplications found in terms of programming delivered by different implementing agencies. Potential solutions would include better coordination, both vis-à-vis donors and between implementing agencies to ensure complementary and cost-efficient responses to support Member States.

2. To what extent is your country capable of meeting the human and financial resource requirements for implementation of the SAMOA Pathway?
3. To what extent has your country been able to access international development assistance required to implement the key aspects of the Samoa Pathway?

## **PART C**

1. For the year 2017, please describe any key results achieved as a result of ongoing work being implemented by your organization/Government in the thematic areas of the SAMOA Pathway. What impact, if any, has this had at national and/or regional levels.

Although the thematic areas of the Samoa Pathway do not specifically include security, the outcome document stresses the importance of peace and security to achieve sustainable development. In this regard, UNODC contributions to this effort has led to the following achievements:

### *Anti-corruption efforts in the Pacific:*

- **Niue** ratified the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) in 2017 and **Samoa** in 2018, bringing the number of Pacific States parties to 13. Accession has helped States improve their anti-corruption legislation and institutional set up, and strengthen their overall governance systems and in interaction with non-State actors. The instruments that UNCAC offers directly contribute to the localization and implementation of SDG 16.
- **Solomon Islands** and **Kiribati** adopted national anti-corruption strategies; process is advanced also in **Vanuatu** and **Tuvalu**. This has greatly contributed to strengthened institutional coordination arrangements (for example, anti-corruption committees have been established), and helped countries to prioritize and monitor their anti-corruption efforts, as well as establish the correlations between corruption and their sectoral developmental issues.
- UNODC has heavily invested in capacity building in corruption investigations. A number of successful high-level corruption investigations have been carried both for Pacific law enforcement and integrity agencies. Feedback from a number of training participants is that the trainings have greatly increased the efficiency in investigating and prosecuting corruption.
- UNODC's Anti-Corruption Project's heavy investment on youth, including support to establishment of the Pacific Youth Forum Against Corruption (PYFAC) - a regional network operating under the Pacific Youth Forum (PYC) umbrella; and extensive capacity building and networking opportunities have led to youth-led and -implemented awareness raising and advocacy activities in their respective countries by youth who have become leaders of national anti-corruption movements.

### *Support to the CARICOM Crime and Security Strategy:*

#### **Countering Transnational Organized Crime, Illicit Trafficking and Terrorism**

- Through the UNODC-WCO-INTERPOL Airport Communication Project, **Barbados** and **Jamaica** share information and intelligence across the AIRCOP network, composed of 33 countries worldwide. Close collaboration with the CARICOM Joint Regional Communication Centre, also strengthens the platform for this regional and global cooperation.
- Through the UNODC-WCO Container Control Programme (CCP), **Cuba, Guyana, Jamaica and Suriname** have joined the global information and intelligence-sharing network for seaports. Cuba became the newest Member of the CCP in 2017 with the establishment of an Air unit.
- UNODC's Global Programme against Money Laundering was implemented in eight CARICOM Member States (**Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, St. Kitts and**

**Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines**). During the course of 2017, the project held 3 regional workshops and 13 national workshops in beneficiary jurisdictions. A total of 320 persons were trained in all the face to face workshops. A further 280 persons were trained through an online platform and had access to 13 self-paced modules.

- In 2017, UNODC's Global Maritime Crime Programme (GMCP) placed a mentor in **Barbados** tasked with the responsibility of identifying possible areas for UNODC initiatives in the area of Maritime Crime. This four month consultancy resulted in raised awareness with states and regional institutions for the need to address more specific areas of maritime crime such as piracy and the exploitation of the fishing community for illicit trafficking and money laundering.

## **Countering Corruption**

- In 2017, a number of capacity building and policy support anti-corruption activities were carried out in the Caribbean under the framework of regional and global Anti-Corruption Projects, with the participation of relevant authorities in **Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago**.
- More specifically, in an effort to support the Government of **Barbados** with ratification of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, an agreement with the Attorney General to work with UNODC toward the development of a road map toward the ratification of the UNCAC, and toward the passing of the updated anti-corruption legislation in Barbados was reached.
- UNODC also continued to support the Governments of **Belize and Grenada** in strengthening institutions and mechanisms to combat corruption and money laundering. In Grenada, support for the strengthening of the Integrity Commission through the training of 18 officials, led to increased capacities of the Commission for the successful participation in and completion of the Audit on Asset Declaration.
- UNODC also supported the development and implementation of national anti-corruption strategies through the realization of a regional workshop, for participants from Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago.
- In September 2017, UNODC also began anti-corruption support in **Guyana** through the implementation of a project aimed at strengthening of national capacities to detect, investigate, prosecute and adjudicate cases of corruption and support prevention efforts in cooperation with the private sector and civil society organizations. The UNODC Advisor has produced a first draft of a substantial guide to the investigation and prosecution of corruption-related crime in Guyana and is in the process of completing a training needs assessment for Government agencies and the judiciary.

## **Drug use prevention and treatment and HIV/AIDS**

- In October 2017, UNODC HQ conducted a workshop in **Trinidad and Tobago** in collaboration with the National Drug Council, in support of the implementation of the UN General Assembly Special Session on the World Drug Problem (UNGASS) Recommendations. Participants included persons from all law-enforcement and drug demand reduction agencies, as well as the Ministries of Security, Health and Education.
- UNODC assisted **Antigua and Barbuda** in a pilot initiative on ensuring access to controlled substance. The Caribbean's tough Hurricane Seasons stalled these efforts but this work is to



continue in 2018.

**PART D**

1. Indicate the extent to which the issues and concerns of SIDS are given due consideration in conferences or similar processes organized or supported by your organization during year 2017. In your explanation, please include the purpose, frequency, size (funds, participation) of the conference.

	Title of the Process/Conference	Purpose	Average no. of participants every year	Please explain SIDS participation in the conference /process	Outcome document and how SIDS priorities are reflected in the documents.
1	Pacific Regional Workshop on monitoring the Sustainable Development Goal 16: Supporting countries to track progress on Rule of Law and Access to Justice, Anti-Corruption and Effective Institutions	To enable representatives of National Development Planning Departments, Statistical Offices, institutions focused on anti-corruption, rule of law and access to justice, and other key stakeholders to share their experiences and challenges in integrating SDG 16 targets and indicators in their national policies and in producing data for these indicators.	50	Workshop purely focussed on SIDS	Workshop report, including a list of SDG16 indicators that Pacific SIDS are potentially able to collect and possible proxy indicators data for official indicators are not available
2	<i>No major political/high-level conferences were organized in the Caribbean during 2017 by UNODC. Most of the activities were technical, operational and/or training-related, and implemented as part of ongoing projects, as mentioned in Part C of this survey.</i>				
3					
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**PART E**

1. Have you implemented any new partnerships **during the year 2017?**

**PART F**

Please include any other information you may wish to share, including links and reports (page and sections specified)