QUESTIONNAIRE
(UN System and Other Relevant Entities)

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

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

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

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

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

   See Annex

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

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

      In UNODC there is no Focal Point for dealing with the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway specifically. Therefore, UNODC cannot directly report percentage achievement of the thematic areas contained within the SAMOA Pathway, as some of these thematic areas are spread throughout our projects/programmes.

   b. Please report on any other targets/indicators used by your organization to assess progress on implementation of the SAMOA Pathway? If the SDG goals and targets are used please explain how current progress measures against these indicators/targets?

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[1] http://www.sids2014.org/content/documents/612SAMOA%20Pathway%20implementation%20matrix_UN%20system.pdf

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. Progress towards achieving the targets of these regional and country programmes is measured via relevant programme and project monitoring frameworks.

c. If no specific indicators/targets are used by your organization please indicate how your organization measures progress in lieu of targets and indicators?

Please see answer above.

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

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

- UN Pacific Regional Anti-Corruption Project (UN-PRAC),
- UNODC Regional Programme for the Caribbean in Support of the CARICOM Crime and Security Strategy.
- UNODC Global Maritime Crime Programme (GMCP) support to the Western Indian Ocean Piracy Prosecution Model.

i. **Why are these considered a success?**

All three initiatives are built on national/regional ownership and have resulted in tangible results and have fostered international cooperation within the regions, particularly in terms of interdiction of illicit financial, trafficking flows and piracy. The initiatives have resulted in:
- Strong stakeholder commitment and appreciation;
- Well-working joint programming and project delivery between UN agencies; and
- Concrete achievements as per below:

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

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 have led to the following achievements:

Anti-corruption efforts in the Pacific:

- UN-PRAC has continued to provide anti-corruption legislative and policy support broadly, but also specifically on access to information, whistle-blower protection, and anti-money laundering. This assistance has resulted in the **Solomon Islands** adopting the Anti-Corruption Act and Whistleblower Protection Act in 2018. In the same year, **Vanuatu** adopted the Right to Information (RTI) Policy and Act, which was rolled out through a partnership fostered by UN-PRAC between the Prime Minister's Office and Transparency Vanuatu.
- UNODC has heavily invested in capacity-building in corruption investigations and prosecutions among both Pacific law enforcement and integrity agencies, which, according to internal assessments, has greatly increased the efficiency in investigating and prosecuting corruption. In order to build on these results, an in-depth institutional assessment of how to more effectively prevent and fight corruption in **Kiribati** and **Samoa** was conducted.
- UN-PRAC's support to the establishment of the Pacific Youth Forum Against Corruption has culminated in youth-led and -implemented awareness-raising and advocacy activities in their respective countries by youth who have become leaders of national anti-corruption movements. These first successes have been further bolstered by UN-PRAC's efforts to integrate ethics and integrity (anti-corruption) in the education curricula of selected Pacific Island countries, as well as designing and implementing an anti-corruption course at the University of the South Pacific, as part of the Leadership and Governance and Human Rights Programme.

Support to the CARICOM Crime and Security Strategy:

Countering Transnational Organized Crime, Illicit Trafficking, and Terrorism

During 2018, the Joint Port Control Units (JPCUs) of the UNODC Global Container Control Programme established in Caribbean SIDS, aimed at achieving increased global information and intelligence-sharing in an effort to combat illicit trafficking, reported the following seizures:

- **Cuba**: Total 4 cases
    - Cocaine: 1 case with seizures totalling 43 kg
    - Contraband: 3 cases

- **Dominican Republic**: Total 24 cases
    - Cocaine: 4 cases with seizures totalling 1,238 kg
    - Arms-Ammunition: 6 cases
    - Cigarettes: 5 cases
    - Contraband: 1 case
    - IPR: 6 cases
    - Undeclared goods: 2 cases

- **Jamaica**: Total 2 cases
    - Cocaine: 1 case with seizures totalling 28 kg
    - Undeclared goods: 1 case

These seizures demonstrate that JPCUs in these countries, comprised of highly- trained and equipped analysts, are successfully applying skills and knowledge gained through UNODC training initiatives in order to perform scientific and systematic risk profiles of containers that may pose a threat for drugs trafficking, the trafficking of counterfeit of goods, tax evasion and other offenses.

Countering Corruption

- In 2018, a number of capacity building and anti-corruption policy support activities were carried out in the Caribbean under the framework of regional and global UNODC Anti-Corruption projects, in collaboration with relevant authorities in **Jamaica**, **Barbados**, **Dominican Republic**, **Grenada**, and **Trinidad and Tobago**. These activities have included, inter-alia, the design and implementation of national or institutional anti-corruption strategies, based on UNODC guidance entitled: "National Anti-Corruption Strategies – A Practical Guide for Development and Implementation".

- In **Grenada**, workshops that had been delivered by UNODC on auditing techniques for asset declarations have resulted in an important investigation that is currently being conducted on Grenada's National Marketing & Importing Board. In order to bolster these first national efforts, and in response to a request received from the Integrity Commission, an additional workshop on the design of a national anti-corruption strategy will follow.

- Also, in **Trinidad & Tobago**, efforts to further build on that countries public procurement legislation adopted in 2015 have taken place in 2018, which included a workshop on the prevention of corruption in public procurement in addition to a workshop for the country's Integrity Commission, on the design and implementation of an institutional anti-corruption strategy.

Support to the Western Indian Ocean Piracy Prosecution Model.

- The Global Maritime Crime Programme (GMCP) of UNODC facilitated the development of a Western Indian Ocean Piracy Prosecution Model which provided a regional solution to a regional problem. The targeting of merchant shipping by Somali pirates had a significant economic impact on small island states such as Seychelles and Mauritius. The threat of piracy affected the tuna fishing fleets and pleasure craft activity in the region. Furthermore, cruise shipping also avoided this region impacting on tourism. The development of a piracy prosecution model which enabled foreign navies to detain pirates on the high sea and transfer them to piracy prosecution states offered a viable deterrent mechanism.

- Since the development of the Western Indian Ocean Piracy Prosecution Model, a total of 56 suspected Somali pirates have been tried in Seychelles and 12 suspected Somali pirates in Mauritius, with similar numbers in coastal states such as Kenya.

- GMCP supported the model with infrastructure development such as the construction of Court buildings in Seychelles and Mauritius, capacity building for law enforcement, prosecution and judiciary and the induction of technology to streamline case management in the judicial system. GMCP also supported the enhancement of prison facilities and training of prison staff.

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

Anti-corruption efforts in the Pacific:

- Critical factors that contributed to the intervention's success have included joint programming by UNODC and UNDP which has allowed the project to benefit from the strengths and expertise of both organizations in a flexible manner. Furthermore, working regionally has allowed UN-PRAC to have space to maneuver and to focus its resources and expertise in countries that are ready, willing and able to receive support.

- A key lesson learnt was that UN-PRAC delivery model has acted as an incubator for new relationships and ideas. By creating space for various sectors and actors to engage, which has facilitated the promotion of new ideas and approaches, the project has initiated processes for change that have proven to be sustainable and effective.

Support to the CARICOM Crime and Security Strategy:

- The successes of the Programme can be related to ensuring national ownership as part of programme delivery. Such ownership was reached by incorporating national and regional counterparts in all the programming stages from development to implementation, thus ensuring that the programmatic framework of UNODC work in the region reflect their actual needs and priorities, which is a key element to secure their full support, not only for current efforts, but for future ones as well.

Western Indian Ocean Piracy Prosecution Model

- The development of a regional capability provided an opportunity for small island states such as Seychelles to play a leadership role in global and regional initiatives on counter-piracy.

- The infrastructure and skills developed for the piracy prosecution model also enhanced the overall judicial system benefiting the wider population in small island states.

b.   Where there any other key results/outputs achieved and describe its impacts, if any.

- A new anti-corruption project in **Haiti** was agreed upon with MINUJUSTH, to support the main anti-corruption institution (Unité de Lutte contre la Corruption) to develop a diagnosis of governance and corruption in Haiti, the evaluation of the 2008 National Anti-Corruption Strategy, the design of a new strategy and the promotion of judicial integrity.

4.   **Addressing Gaps and Challenges:**

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

As countries around the world are investing in increasing efforts to live up to the expectations placed on them by the 2030 Agenda, the realisation of the detrimental effects of corruption on sustainable development are more pertinent than ever. As an enabling 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, SDG 16 lays the foundation for tackling 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 focused on countering corruption.

This is very relevant for Pacific Island countries where the issue of corruption and corruption risks are embedded in a specific development context. These countries face particularly demanding development challenges due, in part, to their limited geographical size, physical remoteness, dependence on a narrow resource base, limited trade opportunities and vulnerabilities due to natural and environmental disasters. 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 2030 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-á-vis donors and between implementing agencies to ensure complementary and cost-efficient responses to support Member States.

5. **Outreach/Publications**

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

● **Procurement and Corruption in Small Island Developing States: Challenges and Emerging Practices:**
http://www.unodc.org/documents/corruption/Publications/2016/V1608451.pdf

- **Criminalization and Law Enforcement: The Pacific's Implementation of Chapter III of the UN Convention against Corruption:**
  http://www.unodc.org/documents/corruption/Publications/2016/Pacifics_Implementation_of_UNCAC_Chapter_III.pdf

- **International Cooperation: The Pacific's Implementation of Chapter IV of the UN Convention against Corruption:**
  http://www.unodc.org/documents/corruption/Publications/2016/Pacifics_Implementation_of_UNCAC_Chapter_IV.pdf

b. Does your organization manage any website dedicated exclusively to SIDS?

In 2018, UNODC supported Mauritian Independent Commission Against Corruption in launching and administering the SIDS Anti-Corruption Research Platform, an interactive online platform for the exchange of knowledge and ideas among SIDS. For example, UNODC experts participated in online thematic discussions on the platform and advised on materials that can be shared through the platform. UNODC also raised global awareness and interest in the platform by informing the 400+ members of its Anti-Corruption Academic Initiative (ACAD) about the platform through its ACAD newsletter. This directly resulted in one prominent ACAD member facilitating a thematic discussion on the platform, focusing on combatting corruption following Hurricane Irma's destruction in Sint Maarten and lessons for other SIDS.

https://sidsanticorruption.org/

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

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

   N/A

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

   N/A

7. **Other Matters** – Please include any other information as relevant.

   The Conference of the States Parties to the UN Convention against Corruption, in its seventh session, adopted resolution 9/6 entitled Strengthening the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in small island developing States which recalls the significance

of the SAMOA Pathway and includes priority areas for SIDS in terms of the prevention of corruption in the specific context of SIDS.

ANNEX 1

1. Please report using the table below for successful examples. If the work has already been reported last year using the table please only add updates if any, otherwise skip filling out the table and elaborate on the rest of the question (I, II, III)
https://sidsnetwork.org/secretary-general-report-samoa-pathway/

Name of Project/ Programme/ Activity	Main Themes/ Goals addressed		Target Countries, Regions, Sectors	Goals	Intervention Type (Tech transfer, Capacity development etc.)	Total Budget (US$)	Implementation Period
	Samoa Pathway	SDGs					
Pacific Region: Joint UNODC-UNDP Pacific Regional Anti-Corruption Project (UN-PRAC)							
Joint UNODC-UNDP Pacific Regional Anti-Corruption Project (UN-PRAC)	"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	USD 4,6 million (50% UNODC / 50% UNDP)	2016-2020
Caribbean Region: UNODC Regional Programme for the Caribbean in Support of the CARICOM Crime and Security Strategy							
Sub-Programme 1: Countering Transnational Organized Crime, Illicit Trafficking and Terrorism	Promoting Peaceful Societies and Safe Communities (Para. 83-86)	5.2, 15.7, 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.A,	CARICOM	**Outcome 1:** Countries improve their intelligence capacity at national level and share information at the regional level **Outcome 2:** 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 **Outcome 3:** Countries of the region increasingly capable of acting on organized crime through a strengthened specialized	Technical Assistance, Capacity building	500,000	2014-2020

				investigative, prosecution and adjudication capacity and increased international cooperation **Outcome 4:** Countries increasingly capable of reducing Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants **Outcome 5:** Countries increasingly capable of taking action to limit the illicit trafficking of firearms **Outcome 6:** Strengthened legal frameworks and national criminal justice system to address terrorism threats **Outcome 7:** Member States increasingly capable of taking action against cybercrime through the design and implementation of an adequate crime prevention and criminal justice response.			
Sub-Programme 2: Countering Corruption	Promoting Peaceful Societies and Safe Communities (Para. 83-86)	16.5, 16.6, 16.10, 16.A	CARICOM	*Outcome 1:* Member States increasingly capable of taking action to improve their compliance with UNCAC through strengthening of anti-corruption frameworks **Outcome 2:** 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. **Outcome 3:** 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. **Outcome 4:** Member States increasingly capable of acting on illicit flows of money through prevention and enforcement of policies.	Technical Assistance, Capacity building	400,000	2014-2020

UNODC Global Maritime Crime Programme

MCP Pacific Ocean MCP Indian Ocean MCP Atlantic Ocean MCP Horn of Africa	Rule of Law at Sea; Maritime Domain Awareness;	4, 5, 8, 10, 14, 16, 17	Global, focus on Pacific Ocean (for Samoa Pathway)	The GMCP is focusing on conducting research and collecting baseline data on maritime crime threats and trends and developing technical assistance programming accordingly in response to Member States' requests for assistance. The Programme's strength and expertise lay in supporting States in developing legal frameworks on piracy and maritime crime in line with international legal instruments, building capacity in prosecutors and judges in taking on piracy and maritime crime cases, and placing advisors within national maritime law enforcement entities to assist in improving the sea and land response to piracy and maritime crime cases. Further, the GMCP has been instrumental in facilitating regional coordination and cooperation among coastal states in tackling maritime crime, including creating platforms and establishing networks for sharing of information and lessons learned.	Legislative, Technical Assistance, Capacity building	USD 50,000,000	2019-2023