QUESTIONNAIRE

Implementation of the SAMOA Pathway for the Sustainable Development of SIDS

Please note that <u>strict word limits</u> have been established for each question. In this regard, you are requested to report only on new or updated information. Previous surveys can be accessed at https://sidsnetwork.org/ under reports.

1. Legal/Policy/Institutional Arrangements for SIDS and/or the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway¹

Does your entity/organization/government have a SIDS Strategy? If not, are there any plans to establish one, including with the appropriate resources for implementation. (500 words)

UNODC does not have a strategy specific to SIDS. Although there are no plans to establish a SIDS Strategy, the Office will soon review its regional programmatic interventions in the Caribbean, Pacific and Indian Ocean, to better assist SIDS in addressing transnational issues related to drugs, crime and corruption. This review will include analysing the context and defining the strategic priorities for UNODC's work in SIDS.

2. Financial Arrangements

Please give an indication of the budget allocated to the SAMOA Pathway programme areas in your government/organization/entity, if applicable, for the period Jan. - Dec. 2021 or the fiscal cycle that best fits this period. If the priority areas cannot squarely fit this chart, please report as closely as you can.

N/A - As part of the UN Secretariat, UNODC does not have the required systems to track budget allocation based on the below categories.

Priorities	Investment (USD)	Budget Allocation	FY/
			Cycle/
			Period

¹ This question seeks to examine the extent to which each respondent mainstreamed SIDS and the Samoa Pathway into co-operation frameworks, programmes and activities, national development plans etc, to ensure effective follow-up and implementation at regional and national levels in SIDS.

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Sustainable, inclusive and		
equitable economic		
growth		
Climate Change		
Sustainable Energy		
Disaster Risk Reduction		
Oceans and Seas		
Food Security and		
Nutrition		
Water and Sanitation		
Sustainable		
Transportation		
Sustainable Consumption		
and Production		
Chemical and Waste		
management		
Health and NCDs		
Gender Equality		
Social Development		
Biodiversity		
Means of Implementation		
Other		
Total		

3. Enhanced Support for a resilient Post COVID 19 Recovery in SIDS

Overcoming the economic fallout of the pandemic and regaining growth momentum in SIDS will require a **robust, practical, tailored** and **impactful** solutions not only to keep SIDS afloat but also for the successful implementation of the SAMOA Pathway, the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda. Please elaborate on any proposed resilience building interventions/programmes for implementation in SIDS that are to be pursued over the remaining period of the SAMOA Pathway. (**500 words**)

Corruption and crime, especially organized crime, have significant detrimental impacts on resilience of States, institutions and communities, affecting implementation of the SAMOA Pathway and the 2030 Agenda. They undermine public institutions, contribute to instability, and erode the rule of law, and, ultimately, impede sustainable development. Governments around the world have responded to the COVID-19 pandemic with fiscal stimuli and emergency rescue packages designed to prevent economic catastrophe. The vast amount of

resources allocated and the speed at which they are being disbursed present opportunities for corrupt practices. Moreover, new opportunities for organized criminal activity have flourished during the pandemic, primarily money laundering and trafficking activities, as organized crime groups attempt to take advantage of the COVID-19 crisis and recovery efforts. Please see examples of UNODC support to SIDS to build resilience and implement the SAMOA Pathway, in particular, in their ongoing efforts to ensure peaceful societies and safe communities.

- 1. Building capacity of the judiciary in SIDS: The Global Judicial Integrity Network, under UNODC's Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration, creates a space for judges and judiciaries to address emerging integrity challenges and share experiences and knowledge. Among others, the Network monitors judicial responses to the pandemic and disseminates good practices and experiences of judiciaries and relevant partner organizations, including through its online library, a global survey, opinion pieces, podcasts and webinars. Numerous SIDS jurisdictions are official training sites for the implementation of the Network's Judicial Ethics Training Tools, and UNODC supports them in rolling out effective judicial ethics training (namely: Belize; Cabo Verde; Cuba; Dominican Republic; Guinea Bissau; Haiti; Jamaica; Maldives; Mauritius; Micronesia (Federated States of); Papua New Guinea; Seychelles; Solomon Islands; Timor Leste). It is hoped that other SIDS jurisdictions also join the ethics training initiative with a view to equipping their judges with necessary skills and knowledge to act ethically and with integrity.
- 2. Supporting SIDS in the Pacific to fight transnational organized crime: UNODC is working to promote increased operational cooperation and exchange of information and of best practices, in both policy and operational approaches to transnational organized crime, in collaboration with key partners in Pacific SIDS. In order to better understand patterns in the region, UNODC aims to conduct a Pacific Transnational Organized Crime Threat Assessment.
- 3. Assisting SIDS in the Pacific and the Caribbean in countering trafficking in persons: To strengthen the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime, UNODC aims to assist Pacific SIDS in improving their data collection systems on trafficking in persons to better estimate and monitor trends, including through enhancing capacities of national and regional institutions to record and collate trafficking cases. In addition, under UNODC's TRACK4TIP project, implemented in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2020, the Office has provided support to local authorities, international and non-governmental organizations working to identify and combat trafficking in persons in Trinidad and Tobago. Considering the transnational manifestations of this crime involving countries of origin, transit and destination including SIDS, UNODC's work in Trinidad and Tobago will enable increased understanding of human trafficking and promote

early identification and an adequate response to human trafficking in the region.

- 4. <u>Building capacity to detect and identify synthetic drugs in Barbados</u>: UNODC, through its global monitoring programme for synthetic drugs (SMART), enhances capacities to identify a wide range of synthetic drugs, including through the provision of handheld electronic drug identification devices. In January 2020, the Office held a workshop on synthetic drugs for law enforcement, customs authorities, first responders, and health and defense authorities of the Government of Barbados. The training covered trends in synthetic drugs in Latin America and the Caribbean, natural and synthetic drugs and their effects on passengers, passenger profiling, interview and examination techniques, and how to secure seized products.
- 5. Support Suriname towards its accession to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC): UNODC will assist Suriname in this legal process and will provide technical assistance for effective implementation of the provisions in this Convention.

4. Financing for Sustainable Development in SIDS

The road to recovery post-COVID-19 will be challenging for SIDS. They will need new strategies and financial instruments to mobilize adequate resources for recovery and reconstruction. Please elaborate on any proposed/planned programmes that will be delivered to reduce risks and build resilience in SIDS, and/or that alleviate the liquidity and debt vulnerability challenges facing SIDS (**500 words**)

1. The <u>United Nations Pacific Regional Anti-Corruption Project</u> (UN-PRAC), a joint initiative of UNODC and UNDP, provides direct assistance to 14 Pacific Island Countries (PICs). To support anti-corruption efforts post-COVID-19, the project aims to support at least four PICs in establishing or strengthening national anti-corruption strategies, policies or legislation, including incorporating key elements such as whistle-blower protection, public reporting, anti-moneylaundering and procurement regimes. It also aims to support the operationalization to information (RTI) regimes in at least three PICs. including the digitalization of at least one RTI platform.

UN-PRAC will further develop and pilot corruption risk assessments and analysis in public and/or private sector entities in at least one PIC and is developing regional publications on anti-corruption in the context of COVID-19, including on topics such as COVID-19 emergency packages/procurement, public reporting, and health sector corruption risk assessment and mitigation plan. The project further strengthens anti-corruption and business initiatives for women and youth entrepreneurs. Finally, it provides direct assistance to PICs in mainstreaming anti-corruption into the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

2. Support to UN Country Team funding and financial mechanisms in the Maldives: UNODC's work in the Maldives is integrated in and actively contributes to country-focused initiatives aimed at building up the State's resilience and recovery capacity from COVID-19. UNODC chairs the fifth pillar of COVID-19 Socio-Economic Response and Recovery Framework (SERF) on "Social Cohesion and Community Resilience". It also participates in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). Both the UNSDCF and, particularly the SERF are framed to assist the country in responding to emerging needs arising due to COVID-19. By contributing toward their implementation and mobilizing financial and human resources for this purpose, UNODC will thus support the Maldives in its resilience and recovery from COVID-19.