

UNODC's inputs to the SG report on Implementation of the SAMOA Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy Implementation (MSI) of the Barbados Programme of Action (BPOA) for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

QUESTIONNAIRE

PART A: VULNERABILITY REDUCTION IN SIDS

1. Enhanced Support for a Resilient Post-COVID-19 Recovery in SIDS

Vulnerability is one of the most crucial challenges faced by SIDS. Briefly elaborate on any ex-ante interventions or proactive/preventive strategies that have been or are being implemented at national and/or sub-regional levels that aim specifically at reducing exposure to external shocks and improving resilience in SIDS. Please include information on any financial resources expended in this regard, if available **(750 words)**.

Corruption:

- UNODC and UNDP published a paper '*Corruption risks in public procurement in the context of COVID-19 in Pacific Island Countries (PICs)*'¹. This paper provides recommendations to PICs on how to address corruption risks in a situation where the value of goods or services procured by PIC governments to respond to COVID-19 has considerably increased.
- UNODC provides support to Timor-Leste for the development of legislative and institutional anti-corruption frameworks. In 2021, UNODC initiated a corruption risk assessment in the health sector of Timor-Leste, focusing on the potential risk of corruption in emergency responses to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants:

- In the Dominican Republic, under TRACK4TIP, UNDOC partnered with the National Police, the Public Ministry and the non-governmental organization International Justice Mission to develop and deliver a specialized diploma course on Trafficking in Persons (TIP). The Diploma was the first activity of its kind in the country, specializing in anti-TIP efforts and covering various regions of the country. As a result of this important initiative, participants were able to identify and report nine potential cases of trafficking and six new investigations with the TIP Specialized Office were initiated.
- In October 2021, in Dominican Republic UNODC initiated the development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the identification and referral of TIP cases at airports. The objective of this initiative is to promote the national lines of reporting and referral at ports of

¹ https://www.unodc.org/documents/southeastasiaandpacific//pacific/2021/UN-PRAC_Brief_-_Corruption_Risks_in_Public_Procurement_in_the_Context_of_COVID-19_in_Pacific_Island_Countries.pdf

entry and engage stakeholders in the development of SOPs to identify TIP cases at the airports and refer them to the specialized offices represented by the national police. This is implemented in coordination with AERODOM, a private company that administers six of the major airports in the country and the International Justice Mission. The partnership was formally launched on 15 March 2022.

- In Aruba, UNDOC supported the creation of the Humanitarian Organizations Platform (HOP), aimed at coordinating actions for the prevention of TIP and the identification of cases, and offering a channel of communication between the Government, civil society and international organizations that assist and protect potential victims. Under this initiative, in March 2022 a tool was launched to strengthen the identification and referral of cases that systematizes HOP operations, identifies roles and enhances the functionality of the platform as a coordination mechanism. In addition, the tool offers a path for case management and follow-up of referrals between the Coordination Center on Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling of Aruba (CMMA) and other partners.
- In the Maldives UNODC implements project STARSOM - “Strengthening Transregional Action and Responses against the Smuggling of Migrants”², funded by the Government of Canada, to combat the criminal activity of migrant smuggling networks and the threat posed to smuggled migrants along transcontinental smuggling routes between South Asia, West Africa, and South, Central and North America. In 2021 and January 2022, Maldivian prosecutors and investigators participated in training activities, including a joint workshop with Sri Lanka, aimed at better equipping them to detect, investigate and prosecute migrant smuggling, and to cooperate with other countries to that effect.

Drug prevention, treatment and care:

- UNODC support Member States in building the capacity of policy makers, health and social care providers and people in communities, especially youths, on evidence-informed, human-rights-based drug demand reduction approaches. In the Dominican Republic, a roadmap was prepared to implement the quality assurance process in treatment services and adopt the necessary normative/legal framework³. To address emerging drug problems in the Maldives, a project has been developed focusing on family-based drug prevention programme and youth engagement and drug use disorder treatment and recovery.⁴

2. Enhanced and Tailored Development Cooperation for SIDS

The COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated the urgent need to ensure that responses to vulnerability must be at the heart of international policy aimed at supporting SIDS, and

² More information is available at: <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/migrant-smuggling/starsom.html>

³ This work is in line with the harmonized technical tool on quality assurance for the treatment of drug use disorders, presented in the pre-publication entitled [Quality assurance in treatment for drug use disorders: key quality standards for service appraisal](#) (October 2021); and the “Key Quality Standards” based on the [UNODC-WHO International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders \(2020\)](#)

⁴ The project has been developed with UNOPS. Funding opportunities are being explored for its implementation.

that better tailored development co-operation approaches, calibrated to the specific needs, capacity constraints, and economic challenges facing SIDS, are necessary. Briefly elaborate on any planned or ongoing strategies/approaches to improve and deliver on more tailored development support to SIDS. Please include indications of resource allocations, if available (750 words)

Corruption:⁵

- UNODC partnered with the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat in the development of the ‘*Teieniwa Vision: Pacific Unity Against Corruption*’⁶, which was endorsed by all 18 Pacific Forum Leaders in February 2021. The Vision highlights regionalism as key in the efforts to address corruption as a transnational crime. The Vision is anchored in the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), which has been collaborating with UNODC to further the Vision’s implementation through policy development and technical support to the Pacific countries.
- UNODC seeks to strengthen a regional approach in its anti-corruption technical assistance delivery, including through the creation of regional platforms across the world to fast-track the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). In 2022, UNODC will launch regional platforms to fast-track UNCAC implementation in Central America and the Caribbean, building on its successful experience with the existing Platform for South America and Mexico. In this context, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago have been identify as potential countries for the Caribbean platform. Other countries of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), such as Barbados and St. Lucia, may also be invited to participate.

Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants:

- In Trinidad and Tobago, TRACK4TIP organized training sessions for Venezuelan migrants, in collaboration with the civil society organization TTV Solidarity Network, to promote early identification and safe case referral to authorities. The training sessions addressed official reporting lines and how to support individuals speaking only Spanish to report cases in Trinidad and Tobago, which is one of the challenges in this English-Speaking country. As a result of these trainings, one of the participants contacted UNODC on a potential TIP case. UNODC referred the case details to the Counter Trafficking Unit in Trinidad and Tobago on 25 August 2021, and authorities informed UNODC that the case is currently under review and investigation.

PART B: QUANTIFYING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SAMOA PATHWAY: TRENDS ANALYSIS OF ISSUE AREAS

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 74/217, a monitoring and evaluation framework has been developed for the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway. The

⁵ Paragraphs repeated in PART C, under Cluster 116 – 117: Institutional Support for SIDS

⁶ Available at:

https://www.unodc.org/documents/southeastasiaandpacific/pacific/2021/Teieniwa_Vision_PUAC_post_LEADERS_FINAL.pdf

framework is fully aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Sendai Framework, the Paris Agreement, and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. The Framework is available at **Attachment A** to this questionnaire.

The objective of the Framework is to quantify the progress made in each of the SIDS regions on implementation of the SAMOA Pathway, in the lead up to the preparations for the 4th international conference on SIDS, scheduled for 2024.

Using the data available in the Global SDG Data Portal (<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal>) and, where appropriate, from the UN regional commissions, Member States, custodian agencies and other relevant stakeholders are kindly requested to provide a Thematic Area by Thematic Area status update on the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway, following the monitoring and evaluation Framework referenced above (Attachment A).

The following tables report the most recent available data collected by UNODC on intentional homicide and trafficking in persons, as requested for this exercise. To compare data of previous years, which can help the formulation of a deeper analysis of the national phenomenon of these crimes, we highly encourage to visit UNODC's [Data Portal](#).

Cluster 83-86 Promoting Peaceful Societies and Safe Communities

Intentional homicide:

SDG indicator 16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age.

Country	Rate per 100,000 (Total)	Rate per 100,000 (Female)	Rate per 100,000 (Male)	Latest year with available figure
Americas				
Anguilla	28.34			2014
Antigua and Barbuda	9.2	2	16.9	2020
Aruba	1.93	0	4.05	2014
Bahamas	18.56	5.44	32.44	2020
Barbados	14.27	2.02	27.32	2020
Belize	25.65	5.5	46.02	2020
Bermuda	0	-	-	2019
Cayman Islands	8.22	-	-	2014
Cuba	5.05	2.12	8.01	2016
Dominica	20.84	-	-	2020
Dominican Republic	8.86	2.36	15.37	2020
Grenada	12.44	5.37	19.41	2020
Guadeloupe	5.75	-	-	2016
Guyana	19.96	9.97	29.83	2020
Haiti	6.68	1.03	12.48	2018

Jamaica	44.95	7.58	82.88	2020
Puerto Rico	18.49	3.06	35.63	2020
St. Kitts and Nevis	18.8	-	-	2020
St. Lucia	28.32	5.36	51.98	2020
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	17.18	0	33.87	2019
Suriname	9.38	3.43	15.26	2020
Trinidad and Tobago	38.57	-	-	2019
Turks and Caicos Islands	5.65	-	-	2014
Oceania				
American Samoa	0	-	-	2019
Fiji	2.23	-	-	2020
Guam	4.18	-	-	2019
Federated States of Micronesia	0.88	1.79	0	2019
Palau	11.17	-	-	2018
Samoa	6.63	-	-	2018
Tonga	-	-	3.78	2020
Tuvalu	0	-	-	2019
Vanuatu	0.33	0.66	0	2020
Asia				
Bahrain	0.12	0	0.19	2019
Maldives	0.57	-	-	2019
Singapore	-	0.18	0.16	2020
Timor-Leste	4.1	-	-	2015
Africa				
Cabo Verde	6.47	3.25	9.67	2020
Guinea Bissau	1.15	-	-	2017
Mauritius	2.75	1.71	3.82	2020
Seychelles	10.23	-	-	2019

Additional information, including data from previous years. Is available at dataUNODC: <https://dataunodc.un.org/sdgs>

Trafficking in persons:

SDG indicator 16.2.2: Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation.

Country	Disaggregation	Rate per 100,000 population	Latest year of available data
Americas			
Antigua and Barbuda	Total detected victims	11.31	2015
Cuba	Total detected victims	0.05	2016
	Total detected victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation	0.05	2016

	Detected victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation (Adults Female)	0.05	2016
	Detected victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation (Children Female)	0.01	2016
	Detected victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation (Female)	0.05	2016
	Detected victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation (Male)	0	2016
Dominican Republic	Total detected victims	0.9	2018
	Total detected victims (Female)	0.9	2018
	Total detected victims (Male)	0	2018
	Total detected victims (Adults Female)	0.67	2018
	Total detected victims (Adults Male)	0	2018
	Total detected victims (Children Female)	0.24	2018
	Total detected victims (Children Male)	0	2018
	Total detected victims of trafficking for forced labour, servitude, slavery (Female, all ages)	0.11	
	Detected victims of trafficking for forced labour, servitude, slavery (Adults Female)	0.01	2018
	Detected victims of trafficking for forced labour, servitude, slavery (Children Female)	0.01	2018
	Total detected victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation (Female, all ages)	0.79	2018
	Detected victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation (Adults Female)	0.66	2018
	Detected victims of	0.13	2018

	trafficking for sexual exploitation (Children Female)		
Guyana	Total detected victims	14.05	2017
Trinidad and Tobago	Total detected victims	1.15	2017
Oceania			
Palau	Total detected victims	11.17	2018
Solomon Islands	Total detected victims	2.3	2018
	Total detected victims (Female)	2.3	2018
	Total detected victims (Male)	0	2018
	Total detected victims (Adults Female)	0	2018
	Total detected victims (Children Female)	2.3	2018
	Total detected victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation (Female)	2.3	2018
	Detected victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation (Children Female)	2.3	2018
Africa			
Mauritius	Total detected victims	0.71	2017
	Total detected victims (Female)	0.55	2017
	Total detected victims (Adults Female)	0.32	2017
	Total detected victims (Children Female)	0.24	2017
	Total detected victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation	0.55	2017
	Detected victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation (Female)	0.55	2017
	Detected victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation (Adults Female)	0.32	2017
	Detected victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation (Children Female)	0.24	2017
	Total detected victims of trafficking for other purposes	0.16	2017
	Detected victims of	0.16	2017

	trafficking for other purposes (Adults Male)		
Asia			
Bahrain	Total detected victims	2.32	2020
	Total detected victims	0.64	2018
	Total detected victims (Female)	0.64	2018
	Total detected victims (Male)	0	2018
	Total detected victims (Adults Female)	0.64	2018
	Detected victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation (Adults Female)	0.57	2018
	Detected victims of trafficking for forced labour, servitude and slavery (Adults Female)	0.06	2018
Maldives	Total detected victims	2.26	2016
Singapore	Total detected victims	0	2018
	Total detected victims for sexual exploitation	0.03	2018
	Total detected victims for sexual exploitation (Male)	0.02	2018
	Total detected victims for sexual exploitation (Female)	0.02	2018
	Detected victims for sexual exploitation (Children Male)	0.02	2018
Timor-Leste	Total detected victims	0.16	2017
	Total detected victims (Female)	0.16	2017
	Total detected victims (Male)	0	2017
	Total detected victims (Adults Female)	0.16	2017
	Total detected victims (Children Female)	0	2017
	Total detected victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation	0.16	2017

For additional information, as well as to compare the most recent figures with previous years, visit dataUNODC: <https://dataunodc.un.org/sdgs>

PART C: ASSESSING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SAMOA PATHWAY: **ASSESSMENT OF POLICY PROGRESS**

The SAMOA Pathway contains a number of action areas that require policy formulation, programmes or projects to be implemented at national, subregional and/or regional levels. These have been identified as part of the monitoring Framework and are available at **Attachment B** to this questionnaire. By highlighting the changes in the national policies, their results and impact, the proposed analysis could further spotlight any progress in key priority areas of the SAMOA Pathway.

Using the framework referenced at Attachment B, Member States, relevant custodian agencies together with the Resident Coordinators/Offices in SIDS, are kindly requested to provide a brief status update for your country/region, under the overall coordination of the UN regional commissions, where appropriate.

Cluster 72 – 75: Health and Non-communicable Diseases

(a) Develop and Implement comprehensive, whole-government multi-sectoral policies and strategies for the prevention and management of diseases, including through the strengthening of health systems, the promotion of effective universal health coverage implementation, the distribution of medical and drug supplies, education and public awareness and incentivizing people to lead healthier lives through a healthy diet, good nutrition, sports and education

Drug Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation:

- Individuals with substance use disorders are at increased risk of contracting COVID-19 and if infected are more likely to experience negative outcomes. Investment in evidence-based treatment of substance use disorders, and attention to the impact of social determinants on the health of all age groups are now more necessary than ever. In line with the pre-publication Quality assurance in treatment for drug use disorders: key quality standards for service appraisal (October 2021), and as part of UNODC’s efforts to promote human rights- and evidence-based drug use disorder treatment and care in low- and middle-income countries, ten (10) UN Member States in Latin American countries, including the Dominican Republic, now have access to a subset of “Key Quality Standards” for national adaptation, that are based on the UNODC-WHO International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders (2020). As part of this project to strengthen quality treatment services including infectious disease prevention and management such as COVID-19 in those settings, the Dominican Republic, carried out a diagnosis of the existing needs for the establishment or reinforcement of a regulatory/legal framework for quality accreditation of treatment services of drug use disorders, developed a roadmap that included measures required to implement the quality assurance process in treatment services, and the adoption of the normative/legal framework necessary to accredit said services at the national level. In addition, a mapping of more than 60 treatment services and a training on the Key Quality Standards for Evaluation of Services was conducted for more than 17 participants from the Dominican Republic. Furthermore, in July

2021, UNODC trained more than 20 policymakers to enhance their capacity in creating humane, effective and evidence-based drug use prevention and drug dependence treatment and care policies and services. Last but not least, a pilot evaluation of two (2) national treatment centres was conducted. The pilot evaluation evidenced at the country level, that there is a great interest in management training, availability of personnel for a future replication of the pilot and identified areas of strengths and weaknesses in each service and mechanisms to overcome the identified weaknesses.

Cluster 112 – 114: Data and Statistics

a) *Strengthen the availability and accessibility of 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*
SDG Indicator 17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding.

- Since 2020, UNODC has been implementing a project to strengthen human trafficking data collection systems in selected Pacific Islands countries⁷, with the aim to improve existing information systems and build institutional capacities to estimate and monitor the number of victims of trafficking in persons while filling data gaps. This project has a budget of 1,000,000 USD, will terminate in 2022 and is expected to generate key data to monitor SDG indicator 16.2.2 in the region.

Cluster 116 – 117: Institutional Support for SIDS

(c) *Improve interregional and intraregional cooperation and collaboration among small island developing States, including, where required, through institutional mechanisms and capacity-building*
17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development

Corruption:

- UNODC continues to support Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) in the process of ratification of and accession to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and provides technical assistance for the effective implementation of the provisions of the Convention. UNODC also supports SIDS, in particular new States parties such as Suriname,⁸ in their participation in the UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism and in addressing the recommendations emanating from country reviews under the first and second review cycles.
- Of the 38 SIDS Member States, 35⁹ have become party to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and are supported by UNODC in effectively implementing the provision of the Convention. In this context, UNODC seeks to strengthen a regional approach in its anti-corruption technical assistance delivery, including through the creation of regional

⁷ Fiji, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Palau, Solomon Islands and Tonga.

⁸ The accession of Suriname to UNCAC took place in November 2021.

⁹ Most SIDS have now become parties to the Convention, with the exception of Barbados, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Saint Vincent & the Grenadines.

platforms across the world to fast-track the implementation of UNCAC. In 2022, UNODC will launch regional platforms to fast-track UNCAC implementation in Central America and the Caribbean, building on its successful experience with the existing Platform for South America and Mexico. In this context, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago have been identified as potential countries for the Caribbean platform. Other CARICOM countries, such as Barbados and St. Lucia, may also be invited to participate.¹⁰

- Furthermore, in line with the outcomes of the UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism, assistance is provided to establish or strengthen national anti-corruption strategies, policies or legislation in areas such as whistle-blower protection, public reporting, anti-money laundering and public procurement. For example, under the United Nations Pacific Regional Anti-Corruption Project (UN-PRAC, a joint initiative of UNODC and UNDP)¹¹, UNODC provides direct assistance to 14 Pacific SIDS¹² in support of anti-corruption and COVID-19 recovery efforts.
- Additionally, UNODC partnered with the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat in the development of the *Teieniwa Vision: Pacific Unity Against Corruption*,¹³ which was endorsed by all 18 Pacific Forum Leaders (16 of which are SIDS)¹⁴ in February 2021. The Vision highlights regionalism as key in the efforts to address corruption as a transnational crime and is anchored in the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), which has been collaborating with UNODC to further the Vision's implementation through policy development and technical support to the Pacific countries.¹⁵

Transnational Organized Crime:

- 35 SIDS Member States, as well as the Cook Islands and Niue are party to the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC)¹⁶. UNODC continues to support SIDS in their participation in the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, including through online workshops on the framework and operation of the Mechanism, and direct liaison with the SIDS focal points. The Mechanism aims to generate observations, in order to highlight gaps and challenges, technical assistance needs and good practices to enhance implementation. It is expected that the observations will provide relevant guidance for reform projects, impact national legislation, policy decisions and capacity building initiatives.

¹⁰ Paragraph repeated in Q2 of PART A

¹¹ More information available at: <https://www.pacific.undp.org/content/pacific/en/home/projects/unprac.html>

¹² Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kingdom of Tonga, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu.

¹³ Available at:

https://www.unodc.org/documents/southeastasiaandpacific/pacific/2021/Teieniwa_Vision_PUAC_post_LEADERS_FINAL.pdf

¹⁴ Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kingdom of Tonga, Kiribati, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu.

¹⁵ Paragraph repeated in Q2 of PART A

¹⁶ Most SIDS have now become parties to the Convention, with the exception of Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu.