

# **FINAL REPORT**

## **DEVELOPMENT OF A FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING THE SAMOA PATHWAY**



**SUBMITTED BY  
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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

AAAA	Addis Ababa Action Agenda
AIS <sup>1</sup>	Atlantic, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean and South China Sea
BPoA	Barbados Programme of Actions
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CoP	Conference of the Parties
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
ETF	Enhanced Transparency Framework
FfD	Financing for Development
GHG	Global Greenhouse Gas (Emissions)
GST	Global Stocktake
HLPF	High-Level Political Forum
IAEG	Inter-Agency and Expert Group
IATF	Inter-Agency Task Force
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
OIEWG	Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group
OWG	Open Working Group
S.A.M.O.A	SIDS Accelerated Modalities for Action
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body of Scientific and Technological Advice
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

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<sup>1</sup> Formerly AIMS – Atlantic, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean and South China Sea

## 1. BACKGROUND

The Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS) held in September 2014, agreed that many of the processes outlined in earlier internationally agreed sustainable development frameworks on SIDS' including the Barbados Programme of Action (BPoA) and the Mauritius Strategy were still being implemented and, that there was still the need for a more integrated approach to the sustainable development in SIDS.

Its outcome document, the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway elaborates the sustainable development aspirations and priorities of SIDS for the period 2015-2025. It also reaffirms the situation of SIDS as a special case for sustainable development.

The UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), as part of its mandate to enable countries translate their global commitments into national action in the economic, social and environmental spheres of development, and make informed decisions through data collection for monitoring and evaluate these commitments, through its SIDS Unit, has embarked on implementing the General Assembly Resolution A/RES/74/217 which *inter alia* asks for support to Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to monitor and evaluate progress on the SAMOA Pathway “*priority areas not covered by the Sustainable Development Goals or the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, and, if any are identified, to develop forthwith targets and indicators for those priority areas while ensuring complementarities and synergies and avoiding duplication, in order to strengthen monitoring and evaluation and noting the work being done by the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States to develop a toolkit for a harmonized approach to the implementation of the Samoa Pathway as a whole* (OP20).

Undertaken here is the Implementation of resolution (A/RES/74/217) with a thorough analysis of the SAMOA Pathway (RES/A/69/15), establishing its development priorities and their dimensions and the extent to which this document, that charts the course for SIDS development, is aligned to other global development priorities and targets and can utilize their monitoring frameworks to track SIDS progress.

Specifically, alignment is sought between the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the SENDAI framework on Disaster Risk Reduction. Additionally, however the exercise includes comparative analysis with similar work done for the Financing for Development (FfD) framework that has sought to align the FfD commitments with the SDGs. Comparisons with the Paris Agreement and its monitoring arrangement have also been done. The exercise seeks to establish whether the SAMOA Pathway can be monitored simultaneously with other global frameworks and without additional reporting burden on SIDS.

A related goal of this exercise is to identify any SAMOA Pathway priorities that may not be covered by indicators in any of the other major monitoring frameworks. RES/74/217 also asks that where gaps in coverage of the SAMOA Pathway priorities are identified, that proposals of possible indicators for monitoring those priorities shall be made.

The intention is that not only will the SAMOA Pathway emerge with its own monitoring framework that is aligned to those of other major global post-2015 development initiatives, but that framework shall complete in its coverage.

## **2. RATIONALE FOR DEVELOPING A MONITORING FRAMEWORK FOR THE SAMOA PATHWAY**

The SAMOA Pathway was adopted in 2014 but had never had its own framework of indicators for tracking SIDS progress on its priorities. The following year and onwards there several other global sustainable development policy frameworks have been developed and arrangement were almost immediately put in place to track their progress. The most seminal of these frameworks is the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development adopted in September 2015. Others include the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is being monitored through seventeen 17 Goals for which there are 169 targets. The Sendai Framework Monitor consists of four (4) priorities for action, seven (7) global targets and 38 indicators<sup>2</sup>.

The Addis Ababa Action Agreement on Financing for Development (AAAA/FfD) has a monitoring framework that incorporates all the SDGs' means of implementation targets into a comprehensive and integrated, cross-cutting and holistic financing architecture.<sup>3</sup> Under the Paris Agreement, a Global Stocktake (GST) of national efforts to achieve emissions reduction targets and assess overall progress on its goals is built into the global Agreement on Climate Change.

Monitoring frameworks serve as a guide for further actions by governments, international organizations, the business sector, civil society and philanthropists. They facilitate accountability and continuity through their enablement of follow-up and review. More importantly, in the case of SIDS, where development priorities outweigh the means of implementation, a monitoring framework for the SAMOA Pathway will allow both domestic and international resources to be more targeted. Further there will be greater accountability for results on national, regional and global commitments.

In fact, embedded in the SAMOA Pathway is the requirement to report on progress in relation to SIDS through the SAMOA Pathway remains with the General Assembly and ECOSOC, including at the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under their auspices. The SAMOA Pathway therefore needs a monitoring framework for follow-up and review.

In addition to the need to track progress at the national level, SIDS with their partners require information to enhance engagement. The United Nations Secretary-General also prepares an annual report to the General Assembly on the progress achieved in implementing priorities, commitments, partnerships and other activities elaborated under the SAMOA Pathway.

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<sup>2</sup> A module on monitoring of the regional implementation of the Sendai Framework has also recently been introduced.

<sup>3</sup> Karobi and Esprey with Durand-Delacre (2016)

The UN General Assembly (UNGA) convened in September 2019 a one-day high level mid-term review of the progress made in addressing the priorities of SIDS through the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway. During the preparatory process, it became clear that, in the absence of its own dedicated monitoring framework, SIDS could not adequately report on progress.

The Fourth International Conference on SIDS will be convened in 2024 and SIDS wish to be better prepared to assess their progress as they look for partnerships for their development, particularly since the set-back encountered during the last two years when many SIDS economies have been decimated by the Corona Virus pandemic.

### **3. CHALLENGES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MONITORING FRAMEWORK FOR THE SAMOA PATHWAY**

There are several examples of the processes that current monitoring frameworks have undergone during their development. In the case of the development of the monitoring framework for the Sustainable Development Goals, an Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) was established. The IAEG-SDGs met extensively and agreed upon the indicators that were eventually presented for approval to the United Nations Statistical Commission. The framework was later adopted by the General Assembly in July 2017.

The process of getting to the adoption of the Sendai Framework Monitor was also complex. In this case, an ‘Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group (OIEWG)<sup>4</sup> on Indicators and Terminology requested the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) to: (a) Develop minimum standards and metadata for disaster-related data, statistics and analysis (b) Develop methodologies for the measurement of indicators and the processing of statistical data with relevant technical partners; (c) Provide Member States with technical support, to conduct a review of data readiness; (d) Develop technical guidance material for the testing and roll-out of the indicators and the web-based monitoring system of the Sendai Framework monitoring mechanism.

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<sup>4</sup> National government focal points, national disaster risk reduction offices, national statistical offices, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and other relevant partners.

Overall, the process of development of the frameworks for monitoring all of these global instruments has involved consultations by multi-disciplinary technical working groups. Consultations were held at every level from selecting and validating indicators to verifying that there will be national capacities for data collection, collation, analysis and indicator development and common procedures for reporting and disseminating information.

A specific challenge to the process of developing a monitoring framework for all of the global policy instruments has been the integrated and sometimes overlapping commitments between and among them. As a solution, the governing bodies of the United Nations System entities noted that the monitoring and accountability frameworks for reporting on progress made regarding the Sustainable Development Goals should be adapted to all contexts, including to the SAMOA Pathway for SIDS (A/72/119/Add.1, para. 11).

The first challenge to developing a monitoring framework for the SAMOA Pathway is therefore in the alignment process to other global frameworks, particularly the SDGs. As a policy instrument that has had to consider SIDS development priorities that have been on the table for decades, starting with the Barbados Programme of Action in 1989, it has now developed into quite a formidable document. The SAMOA Pathway contains 30 development clusters with 154 priorities, that in themselves are multi-dimensional.

The multi-dimensional nature of the SAMOA Pathway's priorities is further complicated by the fact that there are several policy and programme priorities that have been identified as pre-requisites to SIDS' development. This presents a challenge to putting together a comprehensive monitoring framework since, in addition to priorities that are to be measured quantitatively, there are other actions that require qualitative treatment/measurement and assessment. A mixed qualitative/quantitative monitoring framework for the SAMOA Pathway development framework is therefore a must.

A related issue in the development of the SAMOA Pathway monitoring framework is the availability of data, including definitions and measurements and harmonized



approaches for national and regional reporting. In countries as small as most SIDS are, there are questions of the use of standard international definitions and methods of data collection and analysis and common legal bases (through their national Statistics Act) for reporting and disseminating information.

There are also capacity issues for all stages of the monitoring process. SIDS are small and tend to have limited capacity to provide information for national policy making and planning. A monitoring framework will make demands for data at all levels. For SIDS, the methodology employed whereby, as far as possible, alignment was made between SAMOA Pathway priorities and those of other policy initiatives is expected to facilitate implementation of the framework.

Alignment between the SAMOA Pathway's priorities and SDG Targets and Indicators, the AAAA/FfD Commitments and the priorities of the Sendai Framework and Paris Agreement is only a partial solution. Given the large number of priorities elaborated in the SAMOA Pathway and the multi-dimensional nature of many of these priorities its monitoring framework will be large and potentially unwieldy and even unmanageable for continuous data collection and analysis for SIDS limited statistical capacities.

#### **4. METHODOLOGY**

The SAMOA Pathway currently does not have a monitoring framework, a situation that hampered SIDS' capacities to track their progress on its key development priorities. In view of the coming Fourth International Conference, UNDESA is carrying out the mandate of the UNGA to assist in this regard.

It has been agreed that the monitoring framework should be aligned to other global frameworks, particularly the SDGs. The main objective of this exercise is to establish the extent of alignment between the development priorities of the SAMOA Pathway and those of other major post-2015 global development frameworks with a view to facilitating monitoring of the Pathway, while at the same time reducing reporting burden of SIDS, given their limited statistical capacities.

A related objective has been to establish whether there are gaps in coverage of the SAMOA priorities, after the alignment process has taken place and, if so, to propose

relevant monitoring indicators for those gap areas. The task of alignment of the SAMOA Pathway priorities with those of other frameworks is a pre-requisite to establishing these gaps.

Several tasks had to be undertaken to achieve the objectives of the exercise. The first was the isolation of the SAMOA Pathway priorities established within clusters of issues of development importance globally and to SIDS. The SAMOA Pathway's clusters and priorities/priority actions are elaborated in the outcome document of the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States held in September 2014 (RES/69/15 paras 23-116).

Many priorities were found to be multi-dimensional, having several variables included in a single priority. A further complication was that there were duplications both in priorities and in dimensions. Duplications were rationalized and emerging are what have been labeled '*priority actions*.' Priority Actions are for the most part the dimensions of priorities that had been elaborated

Alignment was carried out using a series of matrices as the main methodological tool. Alignment was incrementally undertaken first with the SDGs (targets and indicators), then the SENDAI and FfD monitoring indicators and finally the Paris Agreement.

The matrices constructed for the analysis have remained true to the original clusters and priorities of the SAMOA Pathway, as an important indicator of the integrity of the analysis and that the alignment process. Each priority action has been treated with equal importance, whether they were policy, programme and action-oriented (qualitative) or the more quantitatively measured priorities.

In order to make the reporting process more manageable for SIDS and for ease of reference however it was decided to show the SAMOA Pathway's qualitative and qualitative priorities/priority actions for monitoring as separate frameworks.

The SAMOA Pathway priorities and the 'development clusters' to which they belong are shown in Annex 1 to the report. The two final matrices used in the analysis are also attached. Attachment A shows the policy and programmatic priorities/priority actions that, for the most part, require qualitative monitoring and reporting. Attachment B shows priorities/priority actions that require quantitative monitoring and reporting.

The final matrix for policy, programme and project monitoring using qualitative data has sixty-three (63) priority actions.

**THERE ARE 63 POLICY, PROGRAMME  
AND PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY  
ACTIONS IN THE QUALITATIVE  
MONITORING FRAMEWORK**

There are seventy-six (76) SAMOA Pathway priority actions that are aligned with the SDGs, Sendai monitoring indicators and required quantitative data for monitoring.

**THERE ARE 76 PRIORITY ACTIONS  
REQUIRING QUANTITATIVE DATA FOR  
MONITORING**

## 5. FINDINGS

The primary objective of this exercise has been to establish the extent to which key SAMOA Pathway priority actions can be simultaneously tracked using indicators from other global monitoring frameworks. A secondary objective has been to determine whether there is complete coverage of the Pathway's priority actions by the other frameworks (combined).

The analysis was done separately on the two final matrices shown in Attachments A and B.

Attachment A shows the policy, programme and project priority actions that have been determined to be specific to SIDS and require qualitative information and methods for tracking their progress. Seeking alignment with other global development frameworks therefore was not considered necessary or relevant for monitoring purposes, *in the context of this exercise*.

Noteworthy however, is the fact that the majority of policy, programme and project-action concerns are in the SAMOA Pathway clusters relating to Oceans and Seas,

Climate Change, Sustainable Energy, Health and Non-communicable Diseases, Culture and Sport and Capacity Building.

Attachment B shows the SAMOA Pathway priorities that require quantitative data and methods of assessment to enable reporting. The results of the analysis show that there is significant alignment between the SAMOA Pathway's priority actions and the SDG targets and indicators. Other priorities, i.e., related to disaster risk reduction were also found to be aligned with the SENDAI monitoring framework. Alignment was also found with FfD commitments (although the FfD commitments were already aligned with the SDGs).

Overall, it was found that *except for eight (8) priority actions there is full alignment between the SAMOA Pathway priorities/priority actions and the four key post-2015 global development frameworks*. This finding informs and fulfills the major objective of this exercise. It also means that the monitoring indicators utilized for tracking progress of those frameworks can also be used for monitoring the SAMOA Pathway.

In this case, no additional data collection demands will be placed on SIDS, if they are to report on national progress on SAMOA Pathway priorities. It further suggests that the current matrices shown in Attachments A and B can also be immediately utilized to prepare national reports on progress on the SAMOA Pathway priority actions.

Despite the relative comprehensiveness of the qualitative and quantitative monitoring frameworks shown by attachments A and B, the analysis of the matrices shows that there are eight (8) 'gaps' where SAMOA Pathway priorities are *not* represented in any other frameworks. Gaps that remain are in the areas of Oceans and Seas, Sustainable Transportation, Culture and Sport, Education, Biodiversity, Invasive Alien Species and Capacity Development.

Under resolution A/74/217 UNDESA was asked to propose possible indicators for tracking these priorities so that the SAMOA Pathway monitoring framework can be complete. Highlighted in attachment B are the gaps with proposed indicators for closing these gaps.

## 6. VALIDATION

The findings from this exercise were presented to SIDS through two validation workshops. A report single report has been prepared as highlighting the general questions, comments and recommendations of these workshops and it is Annex 2 to this main report.

The recommendations given in the next section draw heavily on the response of the Validation Workshop to the findings of this report.

## **7. RECOMMENDATIONS**

This framework was deemed during the analysis phase to be unwieldy and potentially difficult to manipulate. A decision was taken to present it as two separate components, the first being priority actions for qualitative monitoring and, the second, priorities for quantitative monitoring.

It was thought that in this way, both aspects of the Pathway are given prominence. The Validation Workshop endorsed the presentation format as being ‘user-friendly.’ It is recommended that the framework remains as two separate components.

SIDS Member States represented at the validation workshop expressed their appreciation for the framework and suggested that it could for the basis for preparation of reports for the Fourth International Conference. As a recommendation emanating from SIDS Member States, it is repeated here for further consideration.

One of the issues that concerned Member States was the possibility that they were unable to monitor the proposed indicators to fill the eight gaps in the quantitative framework, where there was no alignment with SDGs or other indicator frameworks. Several Member States brought alternative suggestions and other questioned the relevance to their national development.

In this case, despite the fact that Member States did have considerable time to consult internally on the document, it was unrealistic to expect that a single workshop would have been able to achieve consensus either on the proposal given or any other that would have been put on the table.

It is recommended that UNDESA considers convening a series of consultations with SIDS Member States to decide on a set of indicators for addressing the gaps in the quantitative monitoring framework. These indicators will then be presented to a

multi-country and (possibly) multi-stakeholder forum for further endorsement and later submission to the UN Statistical Commission for its agreement.

Finally, the Validation Workshop noted that while the frameworks will greatly facilitate reporting obligations, it recommended that consideration be given to providing resources for this purpose. The AIS region in particular noted that it did not have the coordination support that Caribbean SIDS had through the CARICOM Secretariat and the Pacific SIDS through the SPC.

It is recommended that consideration be given to Member States' requests for resources for reporting, particularly for the Fourth International Conference. It is only by using the framework that its utility can be established.

## ANNEX 1

### SAMOA PATHWAY PRIORITY CLUSTERS AND NUMBER OF RELATED PRIORITIES

NO.	RES/69/15 PARA	Priority Action Clusters	No of Priorities
1.	23-29	Sustained and sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth with decent work for all	9
2.	30-	Sustainable Tourism	7
3.	31-46	Climate Change	4
4.	47-50	Sustainable Energy	8
5.	51-52	Disaster Risk Reduction	8
6.	53-58	Oceans and Seas	16
7.	59-63	Food Security & Nutrition	7
8.	64-65	Water & Sanitation	4
9.	66-67	Sustainable Transportation	4
10.	68-69	Sustainable Consumption & Production	1
11.	70-71	Management of Chemicals & Waste, incl. Hazardous Waste	4
12.	72-75	Health & Non-Communicable Diseases	7
13.	76-77	Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment	9
14.	78-79	Social Development	2
15.	80-82	Culture & Sport	6
16.	83-86	Peaceful Societies & Safe Communities	4
17.	87-88	Education	3
18.	89-91	Biodiversity	4
19.	92-93	Desertification, Land Degradation & Drought	2
20.	94-	Forests	6
21.	95-	Invasive Alien Species	3
22.	96-	Means of Implementation	1

NO.	RES/69/15 PARA	Priority Action Clusters	No of Priorities
23.	97-101	Partnerships	5
24.	102-106	Financing	4
25.	107-	Trade	4
26.	108-109	Capacity-Building	10
27.	110-111	Technology	2
28.	112-114	Data & Statistics	3
29.	115-	Role of the UN System & Relevant Inter-Governmental Organizations	3
30.	116-117	Institutional Support for SIDS	4



**ANNEX 2**  
**REPORT OF THE VALIDATION WORKSHOPS FOR SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING  
STATES TO CONSIDER THE REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF  
RESOLUTION A/74.217  
HELD ON  
3 & 24 November 2021**

**INTRODUCTION**

UNDESA convened a validation workshop with SIDS to consider the report of implementation of resolution A/74/217 requiring that office to determine the extent to which the SAMOA Pathway can be simultaneously monitored by SDG and SENDAI indicators and their alignment to the Financing for Development commitments and the Paris Agreement.

It was the original intention by UNDESA to convene a single in-person validation workshop, but due to the pandemic restrictions the workshop was held virtually. A virtual workshop meant however that instead of a single workshop, two workshops were conducted considering regional time differences.

Workshops were held on the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> November 2021. The first workshop was attended by AIC and Caribbean SIDS and the second by the Pacific SIDS. The attendance list is attached.

Despite the change in arrangements, all SIDS Member States had the workshop agenda, report on the findings of the alignment exercise between the SAMOA Pathway and major global 2015 development frameworks and its attachments several weeks in advance. Additionally, Member States were given additional time after the workshop to submit any comments and reflections they may have been unable to present during the workshop.

**AGENDA**

The agenda of the workshop was as follows

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Findings
- 3) General Response
- 4) Specific Response
- 5) AOB

**PRESENTATIONS**

Under agenda item 1 UNDESA outlined the purpose of the workshop and introduced the Consultant and Facilitator

Under agenda item 2 the Facilitator elaborated the process of establishing the SAMOA Pathway priorities and their dimensions – resulting in the creation of ‘priority actions’ and the methodology of analysis through a series of matrices.

During the presentation focus was also placed on the generation of two matrices (attachments A and B to the report) to reflect the two different aspects of the SAMOA priorities, i.e., qualitative and quantitative. SIDS were made aware of the fact that the SDGs and Sendai indicators were extensively utilized for the alignment process. Additionally, other work done on alignment of the Financing for Development commitments with the SDG indicators and the Paris Agreement reporting framework were also consulted and aligned as relevant. The workshop was also alerted to the fact that as an example of SIDS-SDG priorities, the Caribbean SIDS core indicator framework was also consulted.

Under agenda item 3 Member States (MS) responded and sought clarification of the presentation. In general Member States:

Expressed their gratitude to UNDESA for undertaking the analysis as it allowed them to understand where the SAMOA Pathway priorities ‘stood’ in relation to other frameworks. Others noted that the material presented has given a better sense of direction on the way forward and will assist in advancing the process of SAMOA Pathway reporting.

MS also noted that the division of the SAMOA Pathway’s priorities/priority actions into two distinct but equally important components made it easier to understand and more manageable.

A general concern, particularly for the Pacific SIDS was the lack of capacity of its MS and the strain on institutions to collect and compile data. Pacific SIDS noted that it had, through a coordinated approach, developed a subregional SDG framework and with the SAMOA Pathway reporting in view will need assistance to align the two frameworks. The SPC representative said that some MS were in the process of preparing their Voluntary National Reports (VNRs) and this process may improve their ability to also report on the SAMOA Pathway. Pacific SIDS were forceful in making a request for resources to assist MS in reporting for the Fourth Conference.

Despite having the report and its attachments for a considerable time however, several MS said they needed more time to carryout further consultations with colleagues.

Under agenda item 4 MS were more specific in their observations as they were asked to focus on eight ‘gaps’ in the framework where SAMOA Pathway priorities/priority actions did not align with any of the monitoring indicators of prior global development frameworks. Some of the specific comments were as follows:

- On the proposal to track the ‘degree of engagement’ of SIDS in the BBNJ negotiations a request was made for further definition of the term.
- On the proposal to track ‘strengthening of national institutions’ a proposal was made to use ‘employment by education level’ instead.
- In relation to monitoring of fuel utilization in the transport sector many countries said that this information can be provided. Others however said that data tended to be collected on fuel importation (in general) and not on consumption (particularly by specific sectors).
- Other proposals, e.g., on budget allocations to education and training, sports and number of persons trained seemed to be easier to provide.
- Frequency of collection of certain types of information was also raised as a possible challenge to deriving indicators for some of the gap areas.
- At least one SIDS reported that no type of data is usually collected and, a population census had not been conducted for many years.
- In the case of the priority on exports of organic agricultural produce a MS reported that its agricultural production is limited and is for local consumption only.

All in all, there was general interest in developing indicators for the gap areas. MS made several valuable proposals of their own. There was however still some hesitancy to commit to the proposals on the table, particularly since representatives were unsure if the information was being collected.

Having a better understanding of the exercise through the workshop many, if not all, countries noted that they needed more time to consult with colleagues.

Under agenda item 5 MS had a few questions and concerns, e.g.

- Was the framework of priorities and indicators presented in the attachments to the report comprehensive, i.e. a true representation of the SAMOA Pathway?
- What was the way forward in terms of finalization of the frameworks presented?

- Can the frameworks be utilized for generating reports on the SAMOA Pathway? More specifically, whether the framework can be used to prepare reports for the Fourth International Conference to be held in 2024?
- Will support be available to MS for reporting, particularly where capacity is limited?
- Will meta data be prepared?
- One of the major concerns came from the AIS region where a MS pointed out that unlike the Caribbean SIDS and the Pacific SIDS that had coordinating bodies, e.g., CARICOM Secretariat and the SPC that region did not have a similar body to assist MS. They noted that assistance was critical

The Consultant/Facilitator assured MS that every effort was made to ensure that all of the dimensions in all priority areas under the clusters had been distilled and that the report with its attachments comprehensively reflects the SAMOA Pathway.

The Consultant/Facilitator also assured the workshop that except for the eight priorities/priority actions that had been identified as not being aligned to any of the global post-2015 frameworks that all other indicators for monitoring the SAMOA Pathway were already being tracked either by the SDGs (in particular) or the SENDAI Monitoring framework. Further that they were aligned to the Financing for Development commitments and the Paris Agreement.

The Consultant/Facilitator clarified that the presentation of meta-data was only relevant for the new indicators in the eight gaps observed. The reason is that all other indicators came from other frameworks where the meta-data had already been elaborated.

UNDESA in responding at the close of the workshop drew attention to the fact that in the AIS region the Resident Coordinators' network has been identified to bridge the coordination gap across MS.

UNDESA also encouraged MS to start preparing their reports ahead of the Fourth Conference and that the framework can be utilized to guide the reporting process.

**ATTACHMENT**  
**ATTENDANCE LIST FOR SIDS VALIDATION WORKSHOPS**

Validation Workshop held on 3 November 2021

NO.	MEMBER/ASSOCIATED STATE	REGION	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME
1.	Mauritius	AIS	Rakesh	(Mr.) Buckory
2.	Seychelles		Shirin	(Ms.) Pillay-Laporte
3.	Maldives		Rasheeda	(Ms.) Najeeb
4.	Curacao	CARIBBEAN	Vanessa	(Ms.) van Dijsseldonk
5.	British Virgin Islands		Raymond	(Mr.) Phillips
6.	British Virgin Islands		Tyson	(Mr.) Benson
7.	British Virgin Islands		Emery	(Mr.) Pemberton
8.	Jamaica		A'Dale	(Mr) Robinson (Amb.)
9.	Jamaica		Nadine	(Mrs.) Brown
10.	Jamaica		Gillian	(Ms.) Guthrie
11.		UNDESA	Anya	(Ms.) Thomas
12.			Suzana	(Ms.) Hrvatin
13.		Consultant/Facilitator	Olney	(Dr.) Daly

Validation Workshop held on 24 November 2021

NO.	MEMBER/ASSOCIATED STATE	REGION	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME
1.	Fiji	PACIFIC	Agnes	(Ms.) Harm
2.	Tonga		Jeanett	(Ms.) Vea
3.	Micronesia		Kenneth	(Mr.) Welles
4.	Cook Islands		Charlene	(Ms.) Hoff
5.	Australia		Amy	(Ms.) Prosser
6.	New Zealand		Rachael	(Ms.) Pringle
7.			Darlene	(Ms.) Vaea
8.	Australia		Sibella	(Ms.) Stern
9.		SPC	Alison	(Ms.) Culpin
10.		SPC	David	(Mr.) Abbott
11.	Kiribati		Aritita	(Ms.) Tekaieti
12.	Micronesia WG			
13.		UNDESA	Sai	(Mr.) Navoti
14.			Anya	(Ms.) Thomas
15.			Suzana	(Ms.) Hrvatin
16.		Consultant/Facilitator	Olney	(Dr.) Daly

## ATTACHMENT A

### SAMOA PATHWAY FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING QUALITATIVE PRIORITY ACTIONS

PRIORITY ACTIONS	SDG TARGET	SDG INDICATOR	OTHER FRAMEWORK INDICATOR
<b>CLUSTER 23- 29: Sustained and Sustainable, Inclusive and Equitable Economic Growth with Decent Work for all</b>			
(a) 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;	5.c Global/Regional	5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	
(b) Setting national regulatory and policy frameworks, as appropriate, that enable business and industry to advance sustainable development initiatives	QUALITATIVE		
<b>CLUSTER 30: Sustainable Tourism</b>			

PRIORITY ACTIONS	SDG TARGET	SDG INDICATOR	OTHER FRAMEWORK INDICATOR
(a) Developing and implementing policies that promote responsive, responsible, resilient and sustainable tourism	QUALITATIVE with indicator  8.9	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP (and in growth rate) <sup>1</sup>  (NB. Assumption that a policy is in place)	
(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, agri-tourism and cultural tourism	QUALITATIVE  (Develop projects)		
(c) Promoting policies that allow local communities to gain optimum benefits from tourism	QUALITATIVE  (Develop Policy)		
(d) Designing and implementing participatory measures to enhance employment opportunities, in particular of women, youth and persons with disabilities	8.b QUALITATIVE with indicator	8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	

PRIORITY ACTIONS	SDG TARGET	SDG INDICATOR	OTHER FRAMEWORK INDICATOR
(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;	QUALITATIVE  (Development of tools to exchange of best practices etc.)		
(f) Establishing, upon request, an island, food and sustainable tourism support initiative based on community participation.....(and) 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	QUALITATIVE (Initiate...)		

PRIORITY ACTIONS	SDG TARGET	SDG INDICATOR	OTHER FRAMEWORK INDICATOR
<p>(g) Establishing and maintaining, where necessary, the governance and management structures for sustainable tourism and human settlements that bring together responsibilities and expertise in the areas of tourism, environment, health, disaster risk reduction, culture, land and housing, transportation, security and immigration, planning and development, and enabling a meaningful partnership approach among the public and private sectors and local communities</p>	<p>QUALITATIVE PROGRAMMATIC ACTION (Establish governance structure)</p>		



PRIORITY ACTIONS	SDG TARGET	SDG INDICATOR	OTHER FRAMEWORK INDICATOR
<b>CLUSTER 31 - 46: Climate Change</b>			
(a) 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	QUALITATIVE WITH INDICATORS	Report of progress made in completing the National Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory  Report of progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions	Paris Agreement: Article 13.7 (a)  (Paris Agreement: Article 13.7(b))
(b) 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	QUALITATIVE WITH INDICATOR	Countries that have undergone expert technical review of information submitted under Article 13.7 of the Paris Agreement	Paris Agreement

PRIORITY ACTIONS	SDG TARGET	SDG INDICATOR	OTHER FRAMEWORK INDICATOR
(c) 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	QUALITATIVE (Develop communications strategy)		
(d) Address remaining gaps in capacity for gaining access to and managing climate finance	13.a	13.a.1 Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025	
	PARIS AGREEMENT  QUALITATIVE	Assessment of financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9, 10 & 11 (Paris Agreement: Article 13.10)  NB Reporting requirement will be is it was submitted	Paris Agreement
<b>CLUSTER 47 -50: Sustainable Energy</b>			
(a) Develop a strategy and targeted measures to promote energy efficiency and foster sustainable energy systems based on all energy sources, in particular renewable energy sources, in small island developing States, such as wind, sustainable biomass, solar, hydroelectric, biofuel and geothermal energy	7.b (Global/Regional Reporting)	7.b.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)	
(b) Access existing mechanisms, or, in regions with no existing mechanism, to encourage the establishment of user-friendly, accurate and comprehensive regional data repositories as online_databases on energy, and to conduct technical studies and gather information on grid stability and	QUALITATIVE  (Technical Studies		

PRIORITY ACTIONS	SDG TARGET	SDG INDICATOR	OTHER FRAMEWORK INDICATOR
management, <u>including maximizing the</u> integration of renewable energy and innovative storage mechanisms	& establishment of a repository for data)		
(c) (Develop) an integrated approach to establishing and strengthening innovative energy road maps in small island developing States, with detailed resource planning, which takes into account social, environmental and economic considerations, as well as access to energy for the poor and people in remote areas	QUALITATIVE  (Develop an energy road map)		
<b>CLUSTER 51 -52: Disaster Risk Reduction</b>			
(a) Implement the Hyogo Framework for Action <sup>5</sup> 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;	11.b (Global/Regional)	11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	
(b) Mainstream policies and programmes related to disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and development, as appropriate;	11.a QUALITATIVE with INDICATOR	11.a.1 Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space	
(c) Establish and strengthen risk insurance facilities at the national and regional levels and place disaster risk	QUALITATIVE		

<sup>5</sup> Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters (A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 2).

PRIORITY ACTIONS	SDG TARGET	SDG INDICATOR	OTHER FRAMEWORK INDICATOR
management and building resilience at the centre of policies and strategies	(Programmatic action)		
<b>CLUSTER 53 -58 Oceans and Seas</b>			
(a) Implement fully and effectively the regional seas programmes in which small island developing States participate;	14.c (Global/Regional)	14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources	
(b) 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, <sup>6</sup> and, as appropriate, instruments on marine debris and on nutrient, wastewater and other marine pollution, and through the sharing and implementation of best practices;	14.1	14.1.1 (a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density <sup>i</sup>  NB. Emphasis on partnerships for addressing marine pollution NOT on measuring marine debris  Action required: Qualitative analysis preferable	
(c) Undertake urgent action to protect coral reefs and other vulnerable marine ecosystems through the development and implementation of comprehensive and integrated approaches	14.2 (Duplication)	14.2.1 Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas	

<sup>6</sup> A/51/116, annex II.

PRIORITY ACTIONS	SDG TARGET	SDG INDICATOR	OTHER FRAMEWORK INDICATOR
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;	(Global/Regional)		
(d) Establish dedicated regional oceanographic centres and the provision of technical assistance, for the delimitation of their maritime areas and the preparation of submissions to the	QUALITATIVE  (Action to establish...)		
(e) 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	14.b	14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries  (NB1: Assumption that legal framework in place)  (NB2: How will 'degree' be measured? - may require qualitative assessment)	
(f) To strengthen disciplines on subsidies in the fisheries sector, including through the prohibition of certain forms of subsidies that contribute to overcapacity 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;	14.6  QUALITATIVE WITH INDICATOR	14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing  NB: How is 'degree' measured?	
(g) For States that have not done so, to consider becoming parties to the 2001 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Convention on the	QUALITATIVE  (Sign on/accede		

PRIORITY ACTIONS	SDG TARGET	SDG INDICATOR	OTHER FRAMEWORK INDICATOR
Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage <sup>7</sup>	to...)		
(h) 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	14.2 (Global/Regional )	14.2.1 Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas	
(i) Urge the cooperation of the international community in implementing shared responsibilities under regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to enable small island developing States to benefit from and sustainably manage straddling and highly migratory fish stocks covered by those organizations and arrangements	QUALITATIVE  (SIDS participation in negotiations...)		
(j) 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	14.3  QUALITATIVE WITH INDICATOR + (Study the causes of ocean acidification)	14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	
(k) 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	QUALITATIVE  (Research on long-term effects of...)		
<b>CLUSTER 59 - 63: Food Security and Nutrition</b>			
<b>CLUSTER 64 - 65: Water and Sanitation</b>			

<sup>7</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2562, No. 45694.

PRIORITY ACTIONS	SDG TARGET	SDG INDICATOR	OTHER FRAMEWORK INDICATOR
(a) 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;	6.5	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management  NB: How is degree measured?	
	6.6	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	
<b>CLUSTER 66 -67 Sustainable Transportation</b>			
(a) 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	QUALITATIVE  (Develop Policy)		
<b>CLUSTER 68 - 69: Sustainable Consumption and Production</b>			
69. 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	12.1 (Global/Regional)	12.1.1 Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production	
<b>CLUSTER 70 - 71: Management of Chemicals and Waste, including Hazardous Waste</b>			
(a) For States that have not done so, considering becoming parties to and ensuring an enabling environment	QUALITATIVE		

PRIORITY ACTIONS	SDG TARGET	SDG INDICATOR	OTHER FRAMEWORK INDICATOR
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 Classification and Labelling of Chemicals and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management	(Policy/Programme Action)		
(b) Implement reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery and return approaches in accordance with national capacities and priorities, inter alia, through capacity-building and environmentally appropriate technologies	QUALITATIVE  Implementing approaches		
<b>CLUSTER 72 - 75: Health And Non-communicable Diseases</b>			
(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	QUALITATIVE  (Development of Policy)		
(b) Establish, for the period from 2015 to 2025, 10-year targets and strategies to reverse the spread and severity of non-communicable diseases	QUALITATIVE (Develop a strategy to reverse...)		
(c) Implement well-planned and value-added interventions that strengthen health promotion, promote primary health care and develop accountability mechanisms for monitoring non-communicable diseases	QUALITATIVE  (Establish monitoring frameworks)		



PRIORITY ACTIONS	SDG TARGET	SDG INDICATOR	OTHER FRAMEWORK INDICATOR
(d) Enable cooperation among small island developing States on diseases by using existing international and regional forums to convene joint biennial meetings of ministers of health and other relevant sectors to respond in particular to non-communicable diseases	QUALITATIVE  Arrangements put in place to institutionalize meeting of Ministers of Health		
<b>CLUSTER 76 -77 Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</b>			
(a) Eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and girls	5.1 QUALITATIVE WITH INDICATOR	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex <sup>1</sup>	
(b) 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	10.2 QUALITATIVE WITH INDICATOR	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	
<b>CLUSTER 78 - 79 Social Development</b>			
<b>CLUSTER Culture and Sport 80 -82</b>			
(a) 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;	QUALITATIVE  (Intercultural dialogue etc)		
(b) Develop and strengthen national and regional cultural activities and infrastructures, including through the network of World Heritage sites...	QUALITATIVE  (Develop programmes)		

PRIORITY ACTIONS	SDG TARGET	SDG INDICATOR	OTHER FRAMEWORK INDICATOR
(c) To develop domestic mechanisms to conserve, promote, protect and preserve their natural, tangible and intangible cultural heritage practices and traditional knowledge	QUALITATIVE		
<b>CLUSTER 83 -86 Promoting Peaceful Societies and Safe Communities</b>			
86. 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 that they are centrally involved in all relevant processes	Qualitative  (Develop Action Plans)		
<b>CLUSTER 87 - 88 Education</b>			
<b>CLUSTER 89 - 91 Biodiversity</b>			
91. Invite parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity <sup>8</sup> to consider ratifying and implementing the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity, <sup>9</sup> ...	QUALITATIVE  Ratify convention on biodiversity		
<b>CLUSTER 92 - 93 Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought</b>			
92a. Support the efforts of small island developing States in designing and implementing preparedness and resilience policies relating to desertification, land degradation and drought as a matter of priority and in catalysing financial resources from a range of public and private sources, as well as in promoting the sustainability of <u>their limited soil resources</u>	QUALITATIVE  (Design & implement policies)		

<sup>8</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

<sup>9</sup> See United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/10/27, annex, decision X/1.

PRIORITY ACTIONS	SDG TARGET	SDG INDICATOR	OTHER FRAMEWORK INDICATOR
93. We acknowledge the decision of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa entitled "Follow-up to the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20)", <sup>10</sup> in which the Conference of the Parties established an intergovernmental working group to, inter alia, establish a science-based definition of land degradation neutrality in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas	Qualitative  (Develop a science-based definition of...)		
<b>CLUSTER 94 Forests</b>			
(a) Implement the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests <sup>11</sup>	Qualitative  (Implement...)		
(b) Participation 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;	QUALITATIVE ACTION  (Participation in...)		
(c) Strengthen legal, institutional and human capacity for sustainable forest management on the basis of a holistic and integrated approach to the sustainable use of forest resources	15.2 QUALITATIVE WITH INDICATOR	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	
<b>CLUSTER 95 Invasive Alien Species</b>			
(a) Enhance multi-sectoral collaboration at the national, regional and international levels, including through expanded support to existing structures, to effectively address invasive alien species	15.8  (Global/Regional)	15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	

<sup>10</sup> ICCD/COP(11)/23/Add.1 and Corr.1, decision 8/COP.11.

<sup>11</sup> Resolution 62/98, annex.

PRIORITY ACTIONS	SDG TARGET	SDG INDICATOR	OTHER FRAMEWORK INDICATOR
(b) Improve efforts to eradicate and control invasive alien species, including through the provision of support for research on and the development of new technologies by expanding collaboration and supporting existing regional and international structures	QUALITATIVE (Research on new technologies)		
<b>CLUSTER 96 Means of Implementation</b>			
<b>CLUSTER 97 - 101 Partnerships</b>			
97. Increase in all forms of partnership with and for small island developing States.	17.16 (Global/Regional)	17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals <sup>1</sup>	
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.....	QUALITATIVE (Develop a framework for implementation of pledges & commitments)		
<b>CLUSTER 102 - 106 Financing</b>			
<b>CLUSTER 107 Trade</b>			
(a) Obtain technical assistance through trade-related assistance mechanisms and other programmes to strengthen their capacity to effectively participate in the multilateral trading system...	QUALITATIVE (Source TA to build capacity to		

PRIORITY ACTIONS	SDG TARGET	SDG INDICATOR	OTHER FRAMEWORK INDICATOR
	participate in multilateral trade negotiations)		
(b) 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	QUALITATIVE  (Assessment/Capacity to conduct assessment ...& implementation of TFA/WTO)		
<b>CLUSTER 108 - 109 Capacity-Building</b>			
(a) 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....	17.14  Global/Regional	17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of//for sustainable development	
(b) Establish a dedicated intensive training programme for sustainable development for small island developing States in the University Consortium of Small Island States	Qualitative (establish a training programme)		
(c) Establish national and regional information and communications technology platforms and information dissemination hubs in small island developing States to facilitate information exchange and cooperation...	QUALITATIVE  (Establish ICT info dissemination hubs)		
<b>CLUSTER 110 - 111 Technology</b>			

PRIORITY ACTIONS	SDG TARGET	SDG INDICATOR	OTHER FRAMEWORK INDICATOR
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	Global/Regional	17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics <sup>1</sup>	
		17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding <sup>1</sup>	
CLUSTER 115 Role of UN System and Relevant Intern-governmental Organization			
(1) Elaborate appropriate indices for assessing the progress made in the 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.....	QUALITATIVE  (Develop a monitoring/vulnerability framework for SAMOA Pathway)		
116-117. Institutional Support for Small Island Developing States			
(a) 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	Qualitative 17.15	17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation <sup>1</sup>	
(b) 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	10.6  (Global/Regional)	10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	

PRIORITY ACTIONS	SDG TARGET	SDG INDICATOR	OTHER FRAMEWORK INDICATOR
(c) Improve interregional and intraregional cooperation and collaboration among small island developing States, including, where required, through institutional mechanisms and capacity-building	17.14 (Global/Regional)	17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	
(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	QUALITATIVE		

**ATTACHMENT B**  
**SAMOA PATHWAY FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING QUANTITATIVE PRIORITY ACTIONS**

PRIORITY ACTION	SDG TARGET	SDG/SENDAI INDICATOR	
<b>CLUSTER 23- 29: Sustained and Sustainable, Inclusive and Equitable Economic Growth with Decent Work for all</b>			
(a) Enhance international cooperation, exchanges and investments in formal and non-formal education and training...	4.b	4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study <sup>i</sup>	
(b) Enhance the enabling environment at the national and regional levels to attract more public and private investment in building and maintaining appropriate infrastructure	9.a	Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) to infrastructure	
(c) Foster 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...	8.3	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex <sup>1</sup>	
	9.3	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	
(d) Support national, regional and international initiatives that develop and increase the capacity and development impact of the financial services industry in small island developing States;	8.10	8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	
	9.3	9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	
(e) Promote and enhance the use of information and communications technologies for, inter alia, education, the creation of employment, in particular youth employment	4.4	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	
<b>CLUSTER 30: Sustainable Tourism</b>			



(a) Develop and implement policies that promote responsive, responsible, resilient and sustainable tourism	8.9  QUALITATIVE WITH INDICATOR	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP (and in growth rate) <sup>1</sup>  (NB. Assumption that a policy is in place)	
<b>CLUSTER 31 - 46: Climate Change</b>			
(a) Address remaining gaps in capacity for gaining access to and managing climate finance	QUALITATIVE  13.a	13.a.1 Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025	
	PARIS AGREEMENT	Assessment of financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9, 10 & 11 (Paris Agreement: Article 13.10)	
<b>CLUSTER 47 -50: Sustainable Energy</b>			
(a) Develop a strategy and targeted measures to promote energy efficiency and foster sustainable energy systems based on all energy sources, in particular renewable energy sources, in small island developing States, such as wind, sustainable biomass, solar, hydroelectric, biofuel and geothermal energy;	7.1	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	N.B Is the Strategy in place?
	7.2	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	
	7.b	7.b.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)	
(b) Facilitate access to existing financing mechanisms to increase capital flows for the implementation of sustainable energy projects in small island developing States on renewable energy and energy efficiency;	7.a	7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems	

(c) 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;	7.a (Same as b above BUT SIDS DOCK-specific)	7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems	
<b>CLUSTER 51 -52: Disaster Risk Reduction</b>			
(a) Access 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;		Total official international support (ODA) plus other official flows) for the transfer and exchange of disaster risk reduction-related technology (SENDAI F-4)  Number of international, regional and bilateral programmes and initiatives for the transfer and exchange of science, technology and innovation in disaster risk reduction for developing countries	SENDAI F-4  SENDAI F-5
(b) Promote cooperation and investment in disaster risk management in the public and private sectors;		Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows for disaster risk-reduction-related capacity-building in developing countries	SENDAI F-6
(c) 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 persons with disabilities	13.1	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population <sup>1</sup>  Number of people per 100,000 that are covered by early warning information through local governments or through national dissemination mechanisms  Percentage of local governments having a plan to act on early warnings	SENDAI G-3  SENDAI G-4

(d) Harmonize national and regional reporting systems, where applicable, to increase synergies and coherence;		Percentage of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies <sup>12</sup>	SENDAI E-2
<b>CLUSTER 53 -58 Oceans and Seas</b>			
a) Promote and support national, sub-regional 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....	14.a	14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	
(b) Engage in national and regional efforts to sustainably develop the ocean resources of small island developing States and generate increasing returns for their peoples	14.4	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels <sup>1</sup>	
(c) 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, <sup>13</sup> and, as appropriate, instruments on marine debris and on nutrient, wastewater and other marine pollution, and through the sharing and implementation of best practices;	14.1	14.1.1 (a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density <sup>i</sup>  NB. Emphasis on partnerships for addressing marine pollution NOT on measuring marine debris  Qualitative analysis preferable	
(d) 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	14.b	14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries  (NB1: Assumption that legal framework in place)  (NB2: How will 'degree' be measured? - may require qualitative assessment)	

<sup>12</sup> Information should be provided on the appropriate levels of government below the national level with responsibility for disaster risk reduction.

<sup>13</sup> A/51/116, annex II.

(e) (1) Enhance the capacity of small island developing States to sustainably use their fisheries resources and develop fisheries-related industries, enabling them to maximize benefits from their fisheries resources and (2) ensure that the burden of conservation and management of ocean resources is not disproportionately transferred to small island developing States	PROPOSAL	(1) Percentage of SMEs reporting value-added to their fisheries resources (2) Degree of engagement of SIDS in the negotiations in the development of the IA on BBNJ	
(f) Enhance local, national, regional and global cooperation to <u>address the causes</u> of ocean acidification and to <u>further study</u> 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	14.3  QUALITATIVE WITH INDICATOR + (Study the causes of ocean acidification)	14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	
(g) 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 order to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss in the marine environment;	14.5	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas <sup>1</sup>	
<b>CLUSTER 59 - 63: Food Security and Nutrition</b>			
(a) 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	2.4	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	
(b) Promote open an efficient international and domestic markets to support economic development and optimize food security and nutrition	17.11	17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports <sup>1</sup>	
(c) Enhance international cooperation to maintain access to global food markets, particularly during periods of higher volatility in commodity markets	17.12	17.12.1 Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States <sup>1</sup>	Focus: global market access

(d) Increase rural income and jobs, with a focus on the empowerment of smallholders and small-scale food producers, especially women;	2.3	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	
(e) End malnutrition in all its forms, including by securing year-round access to sufficient, safe, affordable, diverse and nutritious food	2.2	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age <sup>1</sup>	
(f) Enhance the resilience of agriculture and fisheries to the adverse impacts of climate change, ocean acidification and natural disasters		Direct agricultural loss attributed to disasters	SENDAI C-2
<b>CLUSTER 64 - 65: Water and Sanitation</b>			
(a) 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	6.5	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management	
	6.6	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	
(b) Provide and operate appropriate facilities and infrastructure for safe drinking water, sanitation, hygiene and waste management systems, including the exploration of desalination technology where economically and environmentally feasible;	6.1	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services <sup>1</sup>	
	6.2	6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water <sup>1</sup>	

	6.a	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan <sup>1</sup>	
(c) Facilitate the expansion of wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse in the context of the sustainable and efficient use of water resources	6.3	6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated	
(d) Improve water-use efficiency and work towards eliminating over-extraction, especially of groundwater, and to mitigate the effects of saltwater intrusion	6.4	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	
		6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources <sup>1</sup>	
CLUSTER 66 -67 Sustainable Transportation			
(a) Access environmentally sound, safe, affordable and well-maintained transportation	11.2	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities <sup>1</sup>	
(b) To increase energy efficiency in the transport sector	PROPOSAL	Total fuel consumption by all sections of the transport sector	
CLUSTER 68 - 69: Sustainable Consumption and Production			
CLUSTER 70 - 71: Management of Chemicals and Waste, including Hazardous Waste			
(a) Enhancing technical cooperation programmes, including those under the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, <sup>14</sup> 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	12.4	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement <sup>1</sup>	

<sup>14</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1673, No. 28911.

Protocol and the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, to <u>strengthen national, regional and international mechanisms for the management of waste</u> , including chemical and hazardous waste, ship- and aircraft-generated waste and marine plastic litter, and further <u>strengthening and expanding geographic coverage of oil spill contingency plans</u> ;		12.4.2 (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	
(b) Facilitating improved access to existing capacity-building programmes, such as those under the International Health Regulations of the World Health Organization, which call for strengthened management of specific risks, including control programmes for chemical and other toxic and environmental events	12.4	12.4.2 (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment  NB. Focus is on CB for management of hazardous waste	
<b>CLUSTER 72 - 75: Health And Non-communicable Diseases</b>			
(a) 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.	3.3	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations <sup>1</sup>	
		3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population <sup>1</sup>	
		3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population <sup>1</sup>	
		3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population <sup>1</sup>	
		3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases <sup>1</sup>	

(b) To reduce maternal, newborn and child mortality and improve the health of mothers, infants and children	3.1	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio <sup>1</sup>	
		3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>1</sup>	
	3.2	3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate <sup>1</sup>	
		3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate <sup>1</sup>	
CLUSTER 76 -77 Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment			
(a) Strengthen women’s economic empowerment and ensure equal access to full and productive employment and decent work	5.a	5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and/or control	
	8.3	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex <sup>1</sup>	
	8.5	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex,	



		age, occupation and persons with disabilities <sup>1</sup>	
		8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities <sup>1</sup>	
(c) End all forms of violence against women and girls	5.2	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age <sup>1</sup>	
		5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence <sup>1</sup>	
(d) 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;	5.5	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments <sup>1</sup>	
		5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions <sup>1</sup>	
(e) Equal access to good-quality education and health care	4.1	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex <sup>1</sup>	
	4.2	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex <sup>1</sup>	
(f) Ensure in small island developing States the promotion and protection of the human rights of all women <u>and</u> their sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population	5.6	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care <sup>1</sup>	

and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences			
		5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	
(g) 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.	5.a	5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	
<b>CLUSTER 78 - 79 Social Development</b>			
78. Support efforts to enhance social protection and inclusion, to improve well-being and to guarantee opportunities for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged	1.3	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable <sup>1</sup>	
79. Support small island developing States in their commitment 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	1.2	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age <sup>1</sup>	
		1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions <sup>1</sup>	
	1.4	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	
		1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure	

<b>CLUSTER Culture and Sport 80 -82</b>			
(a) Develop cultural and creative industries, including tourism, that capitalize on their rich heritage and have a role to play in sustainable and inclusive growth	8.9	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP (and in growth rate) <sup>1</sup>	
82. 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	PROPOSAL	Allocation of funds to Sports from the national budget as a percentage of the total budget	
<b>CLUSTER 83 -86 Promoting Peaceful Societies and Safe Communities</b>			
83. Support small island developing States in their ongoing efforts to ensure peaceful societies and safe communities, including through building responsive and accountable institutions and ensuring access to justice and respect for all human rights, taking into account their national priorities and legislations.	16.a	16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	
84. Sustainable development of small island developing States can be negatively affected by crime and violence, including conflict, gang and youth violence, piracy, trafficking in persons, cybercrime, drug trafficking and transnational organized crime. In particular, the lack of sustainable livelihoods and opportunities for further education and the breaking down of community support structures can lead to increasing numbers of young men and women becoming involved in violence and crime	16.1	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age <sup>1</sup>	
		16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months <sup>1</sup>	

85. 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	16.2	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation <sup>1</sup>	
<b>CLUSTER 87 - 88 Education</b>			
(a) 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	4.1	4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	
	4.3	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex <sup>1</sup>	
(b) Ensure that education contributes to further building peace and promoting social inclusion	4.7	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	
c) Increase investment in education, training and skills development for all, including vocational training, and to improve their access to formal and non-formal education	PROPOSAL	Budget allocation to education and training, including skills and vocations training as a percentage of national budget	

<b>CLUSTER 89 - 91 Biodiversity</b>			
(a) 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	15.5	15.5.1 Red List Index <sup>1</sup>	
	15.6	15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	
(b) Export organic, natural, sustainably produced and locally grown products	PROPOSAL	Value of exports of organic and natural locally grown products as a percentage of exports of non-commercial agricultural crops	
(c) Access financial and technical resources for the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity	15.a	15.a.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments <sup>1</sup>	
<b>CLUSTER 92 - 93 Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought</b>			
92. Address desertification, land degradation and drought challenges for the achievement by small island developing States of food security and nutrition, their adaptation to climate change, the protection of their biodiversity and the development of resilience to natural disasters	15.3	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	

CLUSTER 94 Forests			
(a) Promote trade in legally and sustainably harvested forest products	15.7	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	
(b) Achieve appropriate and effective reforestation, restoration and afforestation	15.1	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area <sup>1</sup>	
(c) Improve the state of biological diversity by conserving and safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	15.1	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type <sup>1</sup>	
CLUSTER 95 Invasive Alien Species			
(c) Develop and strengthen capacity to address invasive alien species issues, including prevention, as well as increasing public awareness in small island developing States about this issue.	PROPOSAL	Number of persons trained annually in seaport and airport monitoring of agricultural imports, including illegal imports	
CLUSTER 96 Means of Implementation			
96. Enhanced global partnership for development, adequate provision and mobilization of all means of implementation and continued international support to achieve internationally agreed goals	17.1	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes <sup>1</sup>	
	17.2	17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI) <sup>1</sup>	
	17.3	17.3.1 Foreign direct investment, official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of gross national income <sup>1</sup>	

	17.4	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services <sup>1</sup>	
<b>CLUSTER 97 - 101 Partnerships</b>			
97. Increase in all forms of partnership_with and for small island developing States	17.17	17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships	
99. Enhanced international cooperation, including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, and especially cooperation among small island developing States.....for change, innovation and welfare	17.9	17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries <sup>1</sup>	
<b>CLUSTER 102 - 106 Financing</b>			
(a) Strengthen the use of domestic policies and financing, with due consideration for their respective levels of indebtedness and national capacities	17.1	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source <sup>1</sup>	
(b) Implement, with the provision of appropriate financial resources, climate change adaptation and mitigation projects;	13.a	13.a.1 Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025	
(c) Reduce transfer costs related to remittances while pursuing the international targets and agreed outcomes of important international initiatives set by the United Nations system concerning remittances, given their importance for the economic growth of small island developing States	10.c	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	
	17.3	17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States	

		dollars) as a proportion of total GDP <sup>1</sup>	
<b>CLUSTER 107 Trade</b>			
(a) Encourage 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	10.a	10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff	
	17.12	17.12.1 Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States <sup>1</sup>	
<b>CLUSTER 108 - 109 Capacity-Building</b>			
(a) Strengthen national institutions to complement capacity-building	PROPOSAL	Creation of job positions (institutional capacity built) to support the human capacity development in all sectors	
(b) Build national capacity to utilize cost-benefit analysis for informed policymaking in the area of sustainable development, including models specific to small island developing States that evaluate the technical, financial, social, economic and environmental aspects	PROPOSAL	Number of persons trained annually to analyse data and provide information for policy development, implementation and monitoring	
(c) Build national capacity to fulfil reporting requirements deriving from commitments made by small island developing States when signing international agreements and commitments	17.18	17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics <sup>1</sup>	
	17.19	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries <sup>1</sup>	



<b>CLUSTER 110 - 111 Technology</b>			
110. Access by small island developing States to appropriate reliable, affordable, modern and environmentally sound technologies .....that provide incentives for innovation and entrepreneurship and that science, technology and innovation are essential enablers and drivers for sustainable development	17.7	17.7.1 Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	
111. Support the efforts of small island developing States 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	17.6	17.6.1 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed <sup>5</sup>	
	9.c	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	

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		17.18.1 Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring <sup>1</sup>	
	17.19	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries <sup>1</sup>	
		17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration <sup>1</sup>	
CLUSTER 115 Role of UN System and Relevant Intern-governmental Organization			
(a) Make greater use of the national statistics and development	17.15	17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results	

indicators of small island developing States		frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation	
<b>116-117. Institutional Support for Small Island Developing States</b>			

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<sup>i</sup> SIDS (CARICOM) core SDG indicator.

NB: Existing GAPS are highlighted in ORANGE