

QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSE

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)

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

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

In all responses, and as far as is possible/practical, UN system and other relevant entities should refer to the UN System Implementation Matrix¹ prepared following the 3rd International Conference on Small Island Developing States.

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

1. Financial Support:

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

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

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

[ESCAP support for thematic areas contained within the SAMOA Pathway in the UN Implementation Matrix:](#)

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

SAMOA Pathway Implementation Matrix Area	Entities	Related actions	Percentage achievement
109 (a). To 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, building on the lessons and successes of the Capacity 2015 initiative	UN system, Regional Commissions and Organizations	Support UNDAF and UN Pacific Strategy implementation including through participation in the outcome groups where appropriate.	Ongoing
117 (a). To 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	DESA in cooperation with UN system organizations UN regional commission	Mainstream awareness of SIDS issues across programmes and resource mobilisation approaches.	Ongoing
117 (b). To continue to 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	DESA in cooperation with UN system organizations UN regional commission	Support SIDS efforts for FfD	Ongoing
117 (c). To improve interregional and intraregional cooperation and collaboration among small island developing States, including, where required, through institutional mechanisms and capacity building	DESA in cooperation with UN system organizations UN regional commission	Support existing sub-regional and interregional approaches to cooperation and coordination (such as the Pacific Roadmap for Sustainable Development and CROP WGs) and in programming.	Ongoing
117 (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.	DESA in cooperation with UN system organizations UN regional commissions	Support sub-regional approaches for preparations for the HLPF (APFSD sub-regional preparatory meetings). Provide financial support for participation of Pacific SIDS in APFSD and ESCAP Commission Sessions	Completed (but subject to ongoing funding availability)
122. To ensure the realization of a transformational strategy for the sustainable development of small island developing States, we call upon the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and their subsidiary bodies to monitor the full	DESA (ECOSOC Secretariat) in cooperation with UN Regional	Align monitoring efforts including under the PRSD with the 2030 Agenda and HLPF processes, including the APFSD and VNR support.	Completed (but support for VNR countries will be ongoing)

implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action, the Mauritius Strategy and the Samoa Pathway, including through the monitoring frameworks of the regional commissions.	Commissions		with national counterparts.
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- b. Please report on any other targets/indicators used by your organization to assess progress on implementation of the SAMOA Pathway? If the SDG goals and targets are used please explain how current progress measures against these indicators/targets?

ESCAP’s response to the SAMOA Pathway is guided by ESCAP Resolution 71/4. ‘Implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway’ which requests the Executive Secretary, ‘in collaboration with the relevant United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, regional and sub-regional organizations as well as non-governmental organizations, while recognizing the need for action in order to generate a tangible impact on the lives of Pacific people and communities:

- i. To assist Pacific island members and associate members, upon request, to enhance national capacities and institutions;
- ii. To enhance the Pacific voice and representation in regional and global processes;
- iii. To ensure the realization of a transformational strategy for the sustainable development of small island developing States by strengthening the role of the Commission in monitoring the follow-up to the Samoa Pathway and the evolving post-2015 development agenda;

It also requests the Executive Secretary ‘to continue to enhance the voice and participation of small islands developing States in the decision-making and norm-setting processes of the Commission, including through the conference structure, while recognizing the distinct geographic and other challenges that such States face in participating in intergovernmental processes.’ ESCAP reports to the Commission on the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway Report on progress made on the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Sustainable Development Goals in the Pacific’.

In support of the development of the Pacific Roadmap on Sustainable Development (PRSD) ESCAP mapped out the Pacific Roadmap SDG indicators against the SAMOA Pathway (priority areas) the Regional Roadmap for Implementing 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific (priority areas) and the UN Pacific Strategy indicators (see Annex 2). The monitoring and reporting mandates of ESCAP for the 2030 Agenda and the SAMOA Pathway requires that effective linkages be established, including at the level of indicators and priority areas, between the PRSD APFSD and the Regional (Asia Pacific) Roadmap.

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

3. Successful Examples – This section examines best practices and successful interventions that have made significant impact on the ground.

i. Integrated Monitoring and Reporting

“...monitor the full implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action, the Mauritius Strategy and the Samoa Pathway, including through the monitoring frameworks of the regional commissions” (SAMOA Pathway para 22)

Central to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals is integrated planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting. The Pacific Roadmap for Sustainable Development (PRSD) under the Pacific Islands Forum, developed with significant support from the ESCAP secretariat and UNDP, was launched by the Pacific Islands Forum Leaders in 2017. The PRSD establishes the Pacific regional coordination mechanism including, importantly for ESCAP, the links to the APFSD and the Regional (Asia-Pacific) Roadmap; helps embeds the sustainable development goals into national planning, budgets, monitoring and reporting processes; and identifies regional SDGs indicators, in line with Pacific regional priorities, to jointly monitor progress on the 2030 Agenda, the SAMOA Pathway and the Framework for Pacific Regionalism.

In 2018 reporting period, in their annual meeting with the UN Secretary General, Pacific leaders asked the United Nations to work with the Pacific Islands Forum to implement the PRSD. It should be recalled that ESCAP secretariat had been playing since 2015 a key coordination and cooperation role in the development and implementation of the Pacific Roadmap and in consolidating a sub-regional approach in support of the 2030 Agenda. It has provided support through technical assistance, mapping of sub-regional priorities and policy briefs, and the funding, documentation and servicing of sub-regional meetings and workshops. ESCAP also coordinated with OHRLLS and DESA the Pacific Mid-term Review of the SAMOA Pathway in 2018, preparing the reports and meeting papers; coordinated/provided inputs into the first Pacific Report on Sustainable Development (PRSD) including the draft on the SAMOA Pathway MTR section; convened the Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD) Pacific preparatory meeting incorporating the outcomes of the MTR, the PRSD, and capacity building workshop on Voluntary National Reporting (VNRs); assisted with the VNR process in Kiribati for the 2018 HLPF; assisted with the preparations for the 2019 VNRs for Fiji, Palau, Nauru, Vanuatu and Tonga; and initiating work on national SDGs indicator sets to effectively track progress of national priorities and meet global and regional reporting requirements.

ii. Supporting the rights of disabled persons

“...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...” (SAMOA Pathway, para 109 (a))

In 2018, ESCAP delivered targeted advisory services and technical assistance designed to advance the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) in the Pacific sub-region. To date, ESCAP has been requested to undertake legislative reviews in seven Pacific member states – Vanuatu, Nauru, Republic of Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and

the Federated States of Micronesia – as well as develop comprehensive CRPD-aligned legislation in the Marshall Islands, with Vanuatu and Tuvalu getting underway in late 2018.

Disability rights legislation has been enacted in the Republic of the Marshall Islands to meet commitments under the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) resulting in a bill being presented to parliament amending 100 existing statutes to comprehensively address longstanding issues of inequality and exclusion; to mainstream disability rights across all sectors; and to harmonise the legal framework with the CRPD.

4. Addressing Gaps and Challenges:

- a. From among the programmes/projects that have been implemented by your organization over the reporting period, please elaborate on any implementation challenges that have been encountered

Pacific island countries have systemic capacity limitations. Building institutional capacities requires sustained, long-term approaches and investment. The long-standing fly-in-fly-out technical assistance approach to capacity-building merely offers short-term alleviation of what is a longer-term issue. There needs to be a balance between immediate pressures to get the job done and ensuring that ongoing institutional systems and human resources are in place to deliver national plans and meet regional and global commitments.

The lack of reliable and up-to-date data in and about the Pacific has long compromised planning and delivery, not to mention monitoring and evaluation, of development programs. Given the capacity constraints, and the breadth and complexity of implementing the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and their 169 targets and 235 indicators, the challenge is to identify and priority indicators that will ensure that the 2030 Agenda is both relevant and achievable in the Pacific context. Nevertheless, while it is important to recognize inherent statistical capacity constraints, these should not curb the level of ambition to fully contextualize and implement the 2030 Agenda and the Goals. Rather, it will be essential for the region to harness the momentum behind the global call for a data revolution to identify what they want to measure (and not just what they can measure) to track priority national and regional indicators. The Pacific is in many ways ahead of the other subregions and regions in that it has developed a Pacific Sustainable Development Goals Roadmap with priority regional indicators and the means of implementation to achieve them.

- b. What have been the lessons learned and how will these be taken into account for the remaining implementation period of the SAMOA Pathway? (2019-2024)?

SDG 16 and 17, together with the support mechanisms articulated in the Samoa Pathway, has highlighted the need to assess the underlying causes of capacity constraints and to devise appropriate strategies to strengthen national and regional institutions. Priority areas for consideration include the following:

- (a) North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation and peer-to-peer learning (including from other Pacific and small island developing States and through regional platforms such as the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development) as a key modality for capacity-building;

- (b) Strengthening the use of country systems by all development partners;
- (c) Training programmes and courses, including in regional universities, on sustainable development, statistics, ICT, trade, financing, database development and the use of open source software;
- (d) Reviewing international, regional and national development partnerships and supporting partners to align activities and reporting requirements with the regional priorities under the 2030 Agenda, the Samoa Pathway and the Framework for Pacific Regionalism;
- (e) Harnessing existing global and regional initiatives and recognizing the need to review, harmonize and strengthen mechanisms where necessary. Examples of such initiatives include the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, the monitoring and evaluation plans of the Asia-Pacific region, Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability assessments, the Cairns Compact on Strengthening Development Coordination in the Pacific, the Pacific Island Countries Trade Agreement, the Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations Plus and the Ten-Year Pacific Statistics Strategy.

5. Outreach/Publications

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

Progress reports: <http://undocs.org/en/E/ESCAP/73/4>

Publications covering SIDS in 2017/18:

- i. Achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the Pacific
- ii. Broadband Connectivity in Pacific Island Countries
- iii. Fostering Peaceful Sustainable Development in the Pacific under the 2030 Agenda
- iv. Implementation of natural capital accounting in the Pacific
- v. Improving the Links between National (and Sector) Plans and Budgets for Sustainable Development in the Pacific Island Countries - A Practical Guidance Note
- vi. Managing fiscal volatility in the Pacific
- vii. Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration for Sustainable Development in the Pacific.

These publications, other resources and newsletters covering Pacific SIDS issues are available here: <https://www.unescap.org/>

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

- i. <https://www.unescap.org/subregional-office/pacific>
- ii. <https://www.unescap.org/our-work/macroeconomic-policy-financing-development/countries-special-needs>

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

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

ESCAP prepared the background report and meeting papers for the Pacific SIDS Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Mid-Term Review convened in Tonga 19-21 June 2018 to: (1) discuss the achievements, challenges and gaps in the implementation of the SIDS regional priorities in the Pacific; and, (2) agree on a priority list of actions as well as identify practical and pragmatic action-oriented strategies or mechanisms for accelerating the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway in the region.

ESCAP coordinated the Pacific SIDS Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Mid-Term Review convened in Tonga 19-21 June 2018 and supported DESA and OHRLLS in the conduct of the Inter-regional Meeting for SIDS on the SAMOA Pathway Midterm Review 29 Oct – 2 Nov 2018.

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

ESCAP is preparing an update report on the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway in Asia-Pacific.

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

1. Financing

ESCAP activities (2018) in support of the SAMOA Pathway

Priorities identified in the Samoa Pathway	Investments (USD)	Budget Allocation (%)	FY	SAMOA Pathway Paragraphs
Sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth	219,207	13	2018	27, 109 (a), 117 (d)
Climate Change	92,096	5	2018	44, 109 (a)
Sustainable Energy	12,500	1	2018	50, 109 (a)
Disaster Risk Reduction	120,977	7	2018	52, 109 (a)
Oceans and seas	46,116	3	2018	58, 109 (a)
Food Security and Nutrition	0	0	2018	-
Water and Sanitation	5000	0.3	2018	65, 109 (a)
Sustainable Transportation	5753	0.3	2018	67, 109 (a)
Sustainable Consumption and Production	0	0	2018	-
Chemical and Waste management	0	0	2018	-
Health and NCDs	0	0	2018	-
Gender equality	86,665	5	2018	77, 109 (a)
Social development	93,603	5	2018	109 (a)
Biodiversity	0	0	2018	-
Means of implementation	1,054,547	61	2018	109 (a), 114, 122
Etc.				
Total programme funds	1,736,463*			

* Of this amount, USD570,098 is the total value of Asia-Pacific regional projects which include some of the Pacific SIDS.

Annex 2:

Mapping of SDG indicators with the Pacific Roadmap for Sustainable Development, SAMOA Pathway, Asia-Pacific Regional Roadmap and the UN Pacific Strategy (2018-2022)

Goal	Indicator	PRSD	SAMOA Pathway	AP Regional Road Map	UNPS (2018-2022)
1	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	Yes		Yes	
1	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1	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	Yes		Yes	Yes
1	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	Yes		Yes	
1	1.a.1 Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes		Yes		
1	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)		Yes		
1	1.a.3 Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP		Yes		
1	1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups		Yes		
2	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)		Yes		Yes
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	Yes		Yes	
2	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	Yes			
2	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	Yes			

2	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	Yes		Yes	
2	2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities	Yes			
2	2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	Yes			
3	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	Yes		Yes	
3	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Yes		Yes	
3	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate	Yes		Yes	
3	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	Yes			
3	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	Yes			
3	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	Yes			
3	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	Yes			
3	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	Yes	Yes		
3	3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	Yes			
3	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	Yes			Yes
3	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)	Yes	Yes	Yes	
3	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)	Yes			
3	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	Yes			Yes
3	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	Yes			
3	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	Yes			

4	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	Yes		Yes	
4	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	Yes		Yes	
4	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	Yes		Yes	
4	4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	Yes			
4	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	Yes	Yes	Yes	
4	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	Yes		Yes	
4	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	Yes			
5	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	Yes		Yes	
5	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	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	Yes		Yes	Yes

5	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	Yes		Yes	Yes
5	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	Yes			
5	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	Yes	Yes	Yes	
5	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	Yes		Yes	
5	5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	Yes	Yes	Yes	
5	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	Yes	Yes	Yes	
5	5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	Yes		Yes	
6	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
6	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services including a hand washing facility with soap and water	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
6	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated	Yes			
7	7.1.1 Proportion of population with electricity	Yes		Yes	
7	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	Yes	Yes	Yes	
7	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	
7	7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a proportion of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services	Yes		Yes	
8	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	Yes		Yes	
8	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	Yes			
8	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Yes	Yes	Yes	
8	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
8	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	Yes		Yes	
8	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	Yes			
8	8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs	Yes			

8	8.10.2 - Proportion of adults (aged 15+) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with mobile-money service provider	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
8	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	Yes	Yes	Yes	
8	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		Yes		
9	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Yes		Yes	
9	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	Yes		Yes	
9	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	Yes	Yes	Yes	
10	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	Yes			
10	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Yes			
10	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	Yes		Yes	
10	10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	Yes			
10	10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies	Yes		Yes	
10	10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff		Yes		
10	10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	Yes	Yes	Yes	
10	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	Yes	Yes		
11	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Yes		Yes	
11	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 people.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
11	11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
11	11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities	Yes	Yes	Yes	
11	11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Yes		Yes	

11	11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials		Yes		
12	12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies		Yes		
12	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	Yes			
12	12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	Yes			
12	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	Yes		Yes	
12	12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies		Yes		
12	12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools	Yes	Yes	Yes	
13	13.1.2. Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 <i>REPEAT OF 1.5.3 and 11.b.1</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
13	13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
13	13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula	Yes			
13	13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment	Yes			
13	13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	Yes	Yes	Yes	

14	14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density	Yes		Yes	
14	14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches	Yes	Yes	Yes	
14	14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	Yes		Yes	
14	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	Yes		Yes	
14	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
14	14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	Yes	Yes	Yes	
14	14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries	Yes		Yes	
14	14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	Yes		Yes	
14	14.b.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	Yes	Yes	Yes	
14	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		Yes	Yes	
15	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	Yes			
15	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	Yes			Yes
15	15.5.1 Red List Index	Yes			
15	15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	Yes			
15	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	Yes			
15	15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	Yes			
15	15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems		Yes		
16	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	Yes		Yes	

16	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	Yes		Yes	
16	16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population		Yes	Yes	Yes
16	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	Yes			
16	16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions	Yes		Yes	
16	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	Yes		Yes	
16	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	Yes		Yes	Yes
16	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
16	16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles		Yes		Yes
17	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	Yes	Yes	Yes	
17	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	Yes		Yes	
17	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)	Yes		Yes	
17	17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	Yes		Yes	
17	17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	Yes	Yes		
17	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	Yes	Yes	Yes	
17	17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	Yes	Yes	Yes	
17	17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	Yes		Yes	
17	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	Yes	Yes	Yes	
17	17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	Yes	Yes	Yes	

17	17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports		Yes		
17	17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Yes	Yes	Yes	
17	17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation	Yes	Yes	Yes	
17	17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Yes	Yes	Yes	
17	17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships	Yes	Yes	Yes	
17	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		Yes		
17	17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Yes		Yes	
17	17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding (modified from old)	Yes	Yes	Yes	
17	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	Yes	Yes		
17	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
PI	Number of countries with a reproductive health policy, guidelines and protocols for service delivery fully or partially resourced	Yes			
PI	Proportion of the national budget allocated to culture, including for protection, preservation (heritage) and promotion	Yes			
PI	Existence of implementation plan for the different UN Treaty Body recommendations and UPR recommendations which are fully or partially resourced	Yes			
PI	Value of PIC exports of goods and services	Yes		Yes	
PI	Percent of SDG Pacific Headline Indicators included in regional progress reports	Yes		Yes	
SP	Number of PICTs that have national legislation that prohibits discrimination on the basis of a ground listed under international human rights law		Yes		