

## ATTACHMENT B

### PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR QUANTITATIVE MONITORING OF THE SAMOA PATHWAY

PRIORITY ACTIONS	SDG TARGETS	SDG INDICATORS	
<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>1</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 31 - 46: Climate Change</b>			
(a) 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	
<b>CLUSTER 47 -50: Sustainable Energy</b>			
(a) Develop 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) 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) 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 to 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) 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	<p>13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population<sup>1</sup></p> <p>Number of people per 100,000 that are covered by early warning information through local governments or through national dissemination mechanisms</p> <p>Percentage of local governments having a plan to act on early warnings</p>	<p>SENDAI G-3</p> <p>SENDAI G-4</p>
(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>1</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	
	14.4	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels <sup>1</sup>	

<sup>11</sup> Information should be provided on the appropriate levels of government below the national level with responsibility for disaster risk reduction.

(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			
(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>2</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)	
(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/ 14.7.1?? (2) Degree of engagement of SIDS in the negotiations in the development of the IA on BBNJ	
(f) 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>	

<sup>2</sup> A/51/116, annex II.

<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 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>	SIDS share
(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  /2.1 – end hunger NOT malnutrition	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> /  2.1.1 - Prevalence of undernourishment	
(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) 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>	
(b) 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	
(c) 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>	
<b>CLUSTER 66 -67 Sustainable Transportation</b>			
(a) Access to 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) Increase energy efficiency in the transport sector	PROPOSAL	Total fuel consumption by all sections of the transport sector	
<b>CLUSTER 70 - 71: Management of Chemicals and Waste, including Hazardous Waste</b>			
(a) Enhancing technical cooperation programmes, including those under the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, <sup>3</sup> the Strategic	12.4	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and	

<sup>3</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1673, No. 28911.

<p>Approach to International Chemicals Management of the United Nations Environment Programme, the secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme, the London Convention and 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>;</p>		<p>obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement<sup>1</sup></p>	
		<p>12.4.2 (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment</p>	
<p><b>CLUSTER 72 - 75: Health And Non-communicable Diseases</b></p>			
<p>(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.</p>	<p>3.3</p>	<p>3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations<sup>1</sup></p>	
		<p>3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population<sup>1</sup></p>	
		<p>3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population<sup>1</sup></p>	
		<p>3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population<sup>1</sup></p>	
		<p>3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases<sup>1</sup></p>	
<p>(b) To reduce maternal, newborn and child mortality and improve the health of mothers, infants and children</p>	<p>3.1</p>	<p>3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio<sup>1</sup></p>	

		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>	
<b>CLUSTER 76 -77 Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</b>			
(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 and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	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>	
(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>			
	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>			
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>	

<p>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</p>	<p>16.2</p>	<p>16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation<sup>1</sup></p>	
<p><b>CLUSTER 87 - 88 Education</b></p>			
<p>(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</p>	<p>4.1</p>	<p>4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)</p>	
	<p>4.3</p>	<p>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></p>	
<p>(b) Ensure that education contributes to further building peace and promoting social inclusion</p>	<p>4.7</p>	<p>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</p>	
<p>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</p>	<p>PROPOSAL</p>	<p>Budget allocation to education and training, including skills and vocations training as a percentage of national budget</p>	

<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	Annual dollar 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	

<b>CLUSTER 94 Forests</b>			
(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>	
<b>CLUSTER 95 Invasive Alien Species</b>			
(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	
<b>CLUSTER 96 Means of Implementation</b>			
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>			
(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	No. of job positions created (institutional capacity built) annually 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	



<p>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</p>	<p>17.6</p>	<p>17.6.1 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed<sup>5</sup></p>	
	<p>9.c</p>	<p>9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology</p>	

**CLUSTER 112 - 114 Data and Statistics**

<p>(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</p>		<p>17.18.1 Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring<sup>1</sup></p>	
	<p>17.19</p>	<p>17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries<sup>1</sup></p>	
		<p>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></p>	

**CLUSTER 115 Role of UN System and Relevant Intern-governmental Organization**

<p>(a) <u>M</u>ake greater use of the national statistics and development indicators of small island developing States</p>	<p>17.15</p>	<p>17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation</p>	
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<sup>i</sup> SIDS (CARICOM) core SDG indicator.

NB: Existing GAPS are highlighted in ORANGE