

UN Country Team in the Pacific

UN Strategic Framework for the Pacific (UNSPF) 2018-2022

Common Country Analysis (CCA) – Meta Analysis

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter I. Introduction	6
OBJECTIVES OF THE CCA-META ANALYSIS.....	7
SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY OF THE CCA FOR THE PACIFIC REGION.....	8
Chapter II. Context – the Pacific Island Countries and Territories	9
THE PACIFIC ISLANDS REGION: ECONOMIC DIMENSIONS	13
<i>Changing from a traditional economy to a market economy.....</i>	<i>13</i>
THE PACIFIC ISLANDS REGION: SOCIAL DIMENSIONS.....	15
THE PACIFIC ISLANDS REGION: POLITICAL DIMENSIONS	16
<i>The Human Rights agenda in the Pacific Island Countries and Territories</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Operationalising the Sustainable Development Goals.....</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Collection, Analysis, Availability and quality of data</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>Poverty status of PICTs.....</i>	<i>21</i>
<i>Incidence of food Poverty.....</i>	<i>22</i>
<i>Economic diversity and performance.....</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>Economic growth and development</i>	<i>24</i>
<i>Income Disparities.....</i>	<i>25</i>
<i>Access to Finance and Foreign investment</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>Land tenure.....</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>Politics and business</i>	<i>27</i>
<i>Employment and Livelihoods</i>	<i>28</i>
<i>Youth and unemployment.....</i>	<i>28</i>
<i>Human mobility.....</i>	<i>30</i>
<i>Cities and Communities Resilient to Disasters</i>	<i>32</i>
<i>Elimination of Hunger in all PICTs</i>	<i>33</i>
<i>Nutrition improvement</i>	<i>34</i>
<i>Fertility and Mortality</i>	<i>34</i>
<i>Older persons</i>	<i>35</i>
<i>Children: poverty, nutrition and health, and sexual abuse</i>	<i>36</i>
<i>Health and Access to basic services</i>	<i>37</i>
<i>Non-communicable diseases – the NCDs.....</i>	<i>37</i>
<i>Communicable diseases</i>	<i>38</i>
<i>Clean water and sanitation.....</i>	<i>40</i>
<i>PICTs’ vulnerability to climate change impacts.....</i>	<i>42</i>
<i>Renewable energy and energy efficiency.....</i>	<i>43</i>

<i>Responding to climate change and promoting green growth</i>	43
<i>Access to Education</i>	46
<i>Gender Inequality and Gender Relations</i>	47
<i>Gender-based violence / Violence against women (VAW)</i>	49
<i>Access to rights for people living with disabilities: care and equal opportunities</i>	50
<i>Governance: Peace, Justice and Strong institutions</i>	51
NATIONAL AND REGIONAL GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES	52
<i>Environment for Civil Society Participation</i>	53
<i>National and Regional planning frameworks</i>	53
Chapter III. Priority development problems and their common root causes	55
IDENTIFICATION OF ROOT CAUSES OF THE DEVELOPMENT GAPS	55
ANALYSIS OF SELECTED PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES	56
GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS EMERGING FROM THE ANALYSIS	60
<i>Opportunities to Enhance Prosperity for All</i>	60
<i>Considerations on PACIFIC PEOPLES' ASPIRATIONS –The 2013 UN My world Survey</i>	61
ANNEX A – List of Sources	65
ANNEX B – Objectives of the CCA-META ANALYSIS For the Pacific	66
ANNEX C - PACIFIC ISLAND TABLE OF TREATY AS AT MAY 2016	64
ANNEX D - COUNTRY INDICATORS	65

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
FSM	Federated States of Micronesia
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
HDI	Human Development Index
ICRPD	International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LGBT	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender
LDC	Least Developed Country
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
NCD	Non-Communicable Disease
NHRI	National Human Rights Institution
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PICTs	Pacific Island Countries and Territories
RMI	Republic of the Marshall Islands
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SME	Small- and Medium-sized Enterprises
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
VAW	Violence Against Women
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Common Country Analysis informs on the current status of development of 14 Pacific Island Countries and Territories. It specifically assesses the progress and achievements towards delivering UN targets on critical development issues that are required to improve livelihoods and alleviate poverty, and help achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. This document identifies root causes that affect key development issues for each of the 14 countries as well as the region as a whole in support of the UN's strategic planning exercise for the next regional UNDAF for 2018-2022, and to help set priority targets in areas where the UN has a specific mandate and advantage to provide support.

This analysis acknowledges the uniqueness of the PICTs. There are 14 small island countries that together comprise of thousands of islands scattered of a large ocean, and from a distance may appear highly similar. Their isolation has resulted in their development of distinct cultures, traditions and political systems. There is however one feature they all have in common, and which has influenced and sustained life since the arrival in PICTs of the first migrants, and will continue to do so: the ocean - and the resources it provides.

Some of the more prominent characteristics of PICTs are: (a) Small size and remoteness; (b) Institutional challenges to support adequate provision of public services; (c) High economic vulnerability arising from a high dependence on imports and limited opportunities for local production and exports; (d) Widespread and increasing poverty levels; (e) Low levels of Human Resource Development; and (f) High environmental vulnerability, in particular to impacts arising from Climate Change. Whereas no singular problem experienced in any or all of the PICTs is confined only to the region, it is the combination of constraints at regional, intra-regional, national and even sub-national levels that leads to the region's uniqueness from a development perspective. Hence, the identification of support needs at regional, sub-regional and national level must recognise this and take this into account well ahead of the start of any activities if these are to result in significant impacts.

Whilst reports have confirmed mixed results from individual PICTs in their progress of achieving the MDGs, declining performances in some countries must be considered with concern. This, as well as general issues that continue to affect the region's and individual countries' performances towards improving livelihoods, alleviating poverty and achievement of the SDGs within the next 14 years, often wholly or partly arise from several Root Causes that lie at the heart of the problem. The following Root Causes should therefore be addressed as a matter of priority: (1) A lack of adequate economic livelihood opportunities in rural and remote areas, especially for women; (2) The traditionally male-dominated and gender-inequal cultures and societies that accord limited opportunities for women in key decision-making, and which contributes to increased Violence Against Women; (3) Limited availability and access to quality education in remote areas that leads to lower levels of education and employment; (4) a high vulnerability to Climate Change impacts including natural disasters for people living in rural and remote areas; (5) Changing lifestyles and food intakes that promote rapid increases in NCD incidence, in particular obesity and diabetes; (6) Poor governance and rule of law that promotes corruption and leads to higher levels of violence particularly against women. Whilst the relative importance of these causes may differ between individual PICTs, they pose the main common

threats to all. Whilst the relative importance of these causes may differ between individual PICTs, they pose the main common threats to all.

Of the above root causes, gender inequality is a major problem that cuts across geographical, economic, social and cultural issues; each development activity should therefore assess gender aspects and where required, address these. Similarly, the rapid increase in NCDs has led to it being declared an epidemic, and if not addressed quickly and adequately will have major consequences that could affect any efforts in achieving the SDGs.

OBJECTIVES OF THE CCA-META ANALYSIS

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is a 5-year strategic programme framework that guides the collective activities of UN agencies to development challenges and national priorities. Specifically for the Pacific sub-region a regional UNDAF is put in place to cover 14 Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs)¹. The current regional UNDAF is implemented over the years 2013-2017. The new UNDAF (2018-2022) will focus on helping countries achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, by responding to both country-level development priorities and regional priorities, and at the same time taking advantage of the combined as well as individual strengths of the UN organisations active in the region. The recently completed evaluation of the UNDAF for 2013-2017² has provided valuable details on the progress of achievement of sustainable development targets of countries in the region.

The Common Country Analysis (CCA) is the common instrument of the United Nations system to analyse the national development situation from a Human Rights perspective and identify key development issues with a focus on the MDGs/SDGs and the overall commitments, goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. A key function of the CCA is to identify opportunities to support and strengthen regional and national development frameworks, and reflect these in the UNDAF.

In developing the CCA, the UNCT has opted to undertake a Meta analysis approach to determine the region's sustainable development strategies and plans, and identify the most important issues influencing the Pacific region's progress from a Human Rights perspective to achieve the objectives set by the individual countries, subregions and the region as a whole. The CCA is therefore an instrumental document that feeds into the UN's strategic prioritization planning exercise and the identification of key Human Rights and development issues and priority targets for UN support initiatives.

Aimed primarily at the UNCT in the Pacific region, this document is also useful to inform national governments and their subregional and regional intergovernmental institutions, international development assistance donors and agencies, and Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) on the needs and opportunities to address gaps in regional development plans, particularly those that potentially could be supported by the UN agencies, and those which are reflected in the SAMOA Pathway document

The production of this CCA is timely, as it has been drafted as the region has started implementation of the recently (2014) adopted Framework for Pacific Regionalism (FPR), which replaces and follows on from the Pacific Plan for Strengthening Regional Cooperation and Integration (the 'Pacific Plan').

¹ namely Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu

² Lund, A. *Independent evaluation- UN Development Assistance Framework (2013-2017) for the UN Country Team in the Pacific. September 2016.*

The FPR does not state a specific implementation timeframe, however indicates its continued relevance to support the achievement of the SDGs in the Pacific by 2030.

SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY OF THE CCA FOR THE PACIFIC REGION

The CCA forms a basis for the preparation of the next UNDAF 5-year cycle that follows the Pacific Leaders' recent calls to the United Nations system to "align its work programmes and operations to support internationally agreed outcomes, including the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in the Pacific region"³. It identifies current development challenges and key bottlenecks against internationally agreed development goals and the region's and individual PIC's commitments under existing treaties, whilst also aligning itself with the four Objectives of the Pacific Island Forum's Framework for Pacific Regionalism:

1. Sustainable development that combines economic, social, and cultural development in ways that improve livelihoods and well-being and use the environment sustainably;
2. Economic growth that is inclusive and equitable;
3. Strengthened governance, legal, financial, and administrative systems; and
4. Security that ensures stable and safe human, environmental and political conditions for all

While acknowledging progress, the CCA focuses on the challenges and opportunities that are specific to SDG implementation, in light of the UN's commitment to leave 'no one behind' as the region works to accelerate progress toward sustainable development goals.

This CCA is essentially a situation analysis based on a review of secondary sources of existing data and documents.

Whilst the scope of the analysis covers the 14 PICTs, the Meta analysis process mostly draws on secondary credible resources rather than collecting and analyzing primary data. Other resources – including papers published by donor agencies, scientists, international development think-tanks, and non-government organisations – have also been used for relevant information, conclusions and recommendations, and analysis.

Four comprehensive publications have recently been published that provide a concise and most current overview of the economic, demographic and socio-economic status in the Pacific Island Countries and Territories:

1. The State of Human Development in the Pacific: A report on vulnerability and exclusion in a time of rapid change. UNDP Pacific Centre. 2014.
2. Quantitative Overview – Supporting the Situation Analysis of Children in the Pacific. UNICEF. 19 April 2016.
3. Systematic Country Diagnostic for Eight Small Pacific Island Countries: Priorities for Ending

³ 2015 GA res. 69/318

Poverty and Boosting Shared Prosperity. 2016. Report No 102803-EAP. The World Bank.

4. 2015 Pacific Regional MDGs Tracking Report. Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat.

Although the scope of these reports may include several other countries that are not among the 14 PICTs that are the focus of this CCA, or exclude some of the larger ones, they provide the latest available data and present an accurate overview of the current state of the individual countries' progress in development, and careful study of these documents is highly recommended in the process of identifying and preparing programme and project interventions. Although these reports have provided most of the information provided in this CCA, it is not realistic to reference these documents to every specific data stated in it. In cases where this was felt relevant the appropriate reference has been inserted, however.

Additional documents, mostly published after 2014 have also been studied to acquire specific information and are referenced accordingly.

The Pacific Islands region comprises of thousands of islands spread over an area of tens of millions square kilometres, and grouped into 21 countries and territories. The fourteen PICTs assessed under this CCA comprise a total population of 2,359,000 inhabitants, with Fiji [880,400] and Solomon Islands [651,700] accounting over 61.8% of people⁴. The remaining 12 PICTs have populations ranging between 10,000 and 300,000. In contrast however to the small population and total land area, the combined Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)⁵ of the Pacific region is well over 20 million km² and constitutes the world's largest tuna fishery.

Other unique characteristics of the 14 PICTs are:

- Most PICTs have small and often dispersed populations, resulting at best in a small domestic market for goods and services. This limits local production and results in a heavy reliance on imports. Costs for public infrastructure (roads, electricity grid, water supply and transport) and governance costs are relatively high (especially for countries that have many communities living in rural or remote areas), and most countries have a very limited pool of specialized and competitive human resources
- Land areas of significant economic development potential are mostly lacking. Although the Melanesian countries (Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Fiji) have quite large landmasses, land is particularly limited in the Micronesia and Polynesian countries. The smaller island states are even more limited in their natural land resources, although most have large marine resources that host the world's largest natural fish stocks. However, these are difficult to access without foreign investment, and with limited national resources and capacity are difficult to manage and control.
- PICTs are distant from external markets, and generally have poor to very poor transport links with global market centres. People live across widely dispersed islands or in tropical highlands, poorly serviced by road, shipping and air transportation infrastructure. Distance from markets, and consequent transportation costs, means that inputs for production are expensive and export sectors are reliant on limited shipping and airfreight services.
- PICTs are uniquely vulnerable to recurring natural disasters that are particularly damaging to livelihoods, export products and the tourism sector. Each year they face the risk of serious droughts, flooding, landslides, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and tsunamis and in particular, the increasing incidence of high-intensity cyclones and hurricanes. The slower-onset impacts of Climate Change in general is especially acute in the small island states, particularly those comprising of low lying atolls whose sovereignty and existence are threatened by rising sea levels.
- All PICTs have democratic governance systems that are broadly based on those of earlier colonial administrations. Whilst these systems give equal rights to any adult to present themselves as a candidate⁶, the rate of representation of women in parliament is among the lowest in the world.
- As a region, PICTs have the lowest rate of ratification of international human rights treaties. The Pacific does not have a regional human rights mechanism and only two PICTs have a National Human Rights Institution (NHRI). Whilst the PICTs are largely free of any forms of political oppression, women, youth, lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) and persons with disabilities often experience discrimination in their political, social and economic rights; this is often rooted in traditions where they have no or limited say in decision-making. Violence against women is among the highest in the world. Women also receive lower pay grades for doing the same work as their male counterparts. Overall, there is a need to improve Human Rights of these groups.
- As a result of rapidly changing lifestyles and dietary intakes, PICT peoples are highly vulnerable to non-communicable diseases. Several countries – particularly in Polynesia and Micronesia – have among the

⁴ www.spc.int/nmdi/population; accessed 18.7.2016

⁵ An exclusive economic zone (EEZ) is a sea zone prescribed by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea over which a state has special rights regarding the exploration and use of marine resources, including energy production from water and wind.

⁶ Samoa is an exception as it allows only Matai (Chiefs) who meet certain criteria to run for office.

highest rates of obesity and diabetes in the world. The rapidly increasing incidence of NCDs is considered one of the most serious threats to the regions sustainable development goals and their peoples' livelihoods and wellbeing.

The challenges for PICTs in ending poverty and promoting shared prosperity are reflected in ten factors that summarise the extraordinary threats to their economic, institutional, environmental and physical sustainability⁷:

One - Small size, remoteness from major markets and internal dispersion combine to push up the costs of private production and public administration, lower the return to market activities and narrow the feasible set of economic opportunities. Over the past 20 years average income levels in the PICTs have, on average, grown by far less than any other region (less than 1% on average per year) and have dropped relative to the global average in most of the PICTs. As a result, their economies have not been capable of providing sufficient employment opportunities for their people. Employment rates are estimated to be less than 50% of the working-age population in most countries. Given low growth and limited employment opportunities, migration and remittances have been a critical driver of increased living standards in the PICTs.

Two - The structural characteristics have translated into a set of common macroeconomic outcomes. These include high domestic structural budget and trade deficits relative to the size of their economies, heavy reliance on external flows (such as foreign aid and/or remittances) to fund them, and elevated risks of debt distress. As countries face declining aid inflows (such as the North Pacific compact states) or declining remittances, this directly impacts on their capacity to sustain current levels of income and government services.

Three - Institutional challenges to support adequate provision of public services. While public expenditures tend to be high in relation to the size of the economies of the PICTs, the absolute size of the public sector in the smallest PICTs in particular remains still very small and often lacks the financial and human resources needed to provide adequate public services such as regulation or economic management. Technical assistance plays an important role in filling capacity gaps that, due to the small size of these economies, are unlikely to ever be completely eliminated.

Four - The geography, undiversified economic structure and high import dependence increase PICTs vulnerability to shocks. Whilst economic openness is an essential response to their smallness, it also highly exposes the livelihoods of PICTs to the vicissitudes of global markets and increases their susceptibility to economic shocks. Both the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the S.A.M.O.A. Pathway recognise that sustainable development can only be achieved through communities that are more resilient and adopt a holistic approach to resilience with all sectors especially the private sector. This is particularly true in the Pacific where frequent natural hazards, disasters and climate change increase the risk from climate sensitive and water-related diseases including diarrhoeal/ gastrointestinal and vector-borne diseases and a threat to food safety/food security, and impose high costs and even threaten the physical viability of some of the PICTs. In February 2016 Cyclone Winston caused US\$0.9 Billion in damage and loss to Fiji, which was roughly

⁷ World Bank Group. *Systematic Country Diagnostic: Republic of Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of Palau, Independent State of Samoa, Kingdom of Tonga, Tuvalu, Republic of Vanuatu*. 2016

20% of its GDP in 2014⁸. Such continued losses cannot be sustained by the region. The frequency and intensity of these natural disasters has increased, leading to substantial economic and asset losses for all. The atoll nations of Kiribati, Marshall Islands and Tuvalu are particularly vulnerable to sea level rise. With the highest elevation often only a few meters above sea level, some predict that these countries may become submerged by 2100. Other countries are also at risk of sea level rise, as about 60% of infrastructure assets in the PICTs are within 500 meters of the coastline.

Five - The PICTs also face other aspects of vulnerability. Their land and marine natural environments tend to be fragile and increasingly under pressure from overpopulation, urbanization and overexploitation. This environmental fragility also severely constrains the scope and type of economic activities particularly for the smaller PICTs. Furthermore, pressure on land caused by urbanization and migration, environmental degradation and climate change is a potential source of social tensions and instability.

Six - For most PICTs, relatively high per-capita incomes combined with reasonably widespread access to land for subsistence agriculture and informal, community-based social safety nets have been effective in keeping the incidence of extreme poverty low. Kiribati, Vanuatu, FSM and possibly Marshall Islands have rates of extreme poverty (\$1.90 a day in 2011 \$PPP) higher than 10%. In the other countries – Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, and most likely also Palau – the share of the population living in extreme poverty is 3% or less. The extreme poor in the latter countries have the typical characteristics associated with social exclusion. They are likely to live outside the otherwise traditional networks and lack the support associated with them. Many are in urban areas, and lack jobs, may be homeless and have physical or mental disabilities.

Seven – With few exceptions, poverty (\$3.1 a day in 2011 \$PPP) is relatively widespread. With the exception of Fiji and Vanuatu, all PICTs experienced increases in the incidence of basic-needs poverty in recent years. The latest available HIES data show that the highest incidences of basic-needs poverty are recorded in Fiji (31%), Kiribati (21.8%), Solomon Islands (22.7%), Tonga (22.5%) and Tuvalu (26.3%). Most of the poor in the Pacific live on outer islands, and here poverty is structural and persistent. Living on capital islands not only means that there are more economic opportunities, but also that access to services and infrastructure is easier than on outer islands. Especially in Kiribati, some inhabited islands are coral atolls where very little subsistence agriculture is possible, and it is thought that extreme hardship is much more prevalent in these areas than the average for rural areas suggests.

Eight - Poverty outcomes are thought to have stagnated or deteriorated in most PICTs since the latest available data. Since household surveys used to calculate poverty and income estimates are only available infrequently in the smaller PICTs, most of the poverty and shared prosperity data are some years old. While robust evidence is not available, there is a convergence of consultative views and related trends that indicate poverty and shared prosperity outcomes are unlikely to have improved since the last estimates, and in some cases may well have deteriorated. This is due to several major natural disasters that have hit these countries since their latest poverty data point and the impact of the global economic crisis and food and fuel price rises during 2008-2010 which also hit the region hard.

⁸ World Bank PDNA Fiji (2016)

Nine - Data on income trends of the bottom 40 percent is scant and unreliable. Given that overall growth in per-capita income has been low for the PICTs over the past two decades, incomes of the bottom 40% are also likely to have seen only very little growth; information on this is not available on a consistent and accurate basis from many PICTs. Over multiyear periods in the 2000s, only in Vanuatu did the average incomes of the lowest four income deciles increase more rapidly than average incomes of the population as a whole. Growth in Tonga and Samoa was slightly lower, and sharply lower in Tuvalu, reflecting economic stagnation and the loss of job opportunities for Tuvaluan seafarers. This is in contrast to the median experience in East Asia and the Pacific over the 2000s of modestly faster growth of incomes of the bottom 40% in relation to overall economic growth. While traditional social structures are mostly effective in ensuring people have basic food and housing, there is an increasing disparity between the 'haves' and 'have-nots' when considering a modern level of basic needs. Access to cash incomes, basic infrastructure and social services and other basics like nutritious food are only available to some, and there has been uneven progress in extending access to all.

Ten - The bottom 40% of PICT populations are characterized by reliance on subsistence farming, relatively low levels of education, remoteness from economic opportunities and quality public services, as well as vulnerability to external shocks. Traditional land ownership is a significant barrier to poverty alleviation, combating corruption and promoting gender equality. Unequal gender roles, lack of voice and political participation, and violence against women in the PICTs perpetuate poverty and exacerbate women's hardship. This indicates that in order to end absolute poverty and boost shared prosperity in a sustainable manner, countries have to address the triple challenge of creating more economic opportunities, improving access to health care, education opportunities and public services for the poor, and protecting them from frequent economic shocks and natural disasters. Specific measures in these three priority areas need to be underpinned by selective improvements to the overall enabling environment, especially access to land, connective infrastructure, public expenditure management, and the regulatory environment.

The above facts have led the World Bank to acknowledge that it is difficult for the PICTs to compete in all but a few niche markets⁹.

THE PACIFIC ISLANDS REGION: ECONOMIC DIMENSIONS

CHANGING FROM A TRADITIONAL ECONOMY TO A MARKET ECONOMY

Over thousands of years, PICTs have developed a traditional economy (or rather a wide range of traditional economies), which is functionally different from the market economy. It is based on a communal and often strongly hierarchical structure of traditional societies whereby different values were placed on land, the concept of work, modes of production, distribution and exchange. It was a functioning system of resource allocation, production and distribution that utilized social relationships and the hierarchical structure of the traditional societies. In these systems the factors of production (land and labour) were not considered tradable commodities, hence there was little need for a

⁹ *Systematic Country Diagnostic for Eight Small Pacific Island Countries: Priorities for Ending Poverty and Boosting Shared Prosperity. 2016. Report No 102803-EAP. The World Bank.*

medium of exchange in the normal sense. The modern cash economy therefore stands in sharp contrast with the traditional land and marine-resource based systems that originally formed the traditional basis of every society in the Pacific.

Industries such as mining, tourism, logging, agricultural production and processing and manufacturing stand in clear contrast of these traditional systems. They are pursued for economic growth and to provide employment and profits. However, many are exploitative in nature and therefore run counter to the traditional economic structures that are based on conservation and utilization of the physical environment and traditional cultural values, and local needs.

The monetization of PICT societies leads to a greater individualism that in turn leads to both a broadening of horizons and a narrowing and weakening of the ties among family members.

One consequence of this is the rising levels in many PICTs of hardship and poverty, increasing degrees of inequality, and growing numbers of the disadvantaged, the vulnerable (including the poorest 20% quintile of the populations, vulnerable migrants¹⁰, children, LGBT community and people with disabilities), and those who have been left behind.

This has also induced major demographic changes, as youth are mobile and move from rural areas to urban centres – local and overseas – which contributes to a weakening of the social safety nets at the local level. This is particularly noticeable in the outer islands and rural areas, where dependency ratios are rising as more elderly family members are being left to care for themselves and their grandchildren, and are increasingly becoming burdened with these additional responsibilities. The PICTs therefore appear to be experiencing increasing levels of hardship and poverty and the marginalisation of vulnerable groups such as the elderly, and disabled.

The increasing dominance of the market system has led to the monetization of traditional and customary contributions, which generates a monetary burden and contributes to hardship. Goods and services are now traded through the market system and carry a monetary price. At the same time, the difficulty of accessing sufficient cash to meet family obligations to church and community is a source of hardship for many families in the region.

As the market economy expands, it generates a demand for cash needed to buy goods and services that are only available through monetary exchange (e.g. electricity and mobile phones). The demand for cash is now growing at a much faster rate than the ability of many PICT economies to create employment and monetary income generating opportunities. As a result, poverty, hardship and inequality are growing and traditional systems fail to provide adequate social protection to the population, as they cannot generate sufficient income earning opportunities.

The social and economic transition towards a market economy is both inevitable and largely irreversible. The market system is increasingly gaining dominance over economic, political and social life. A determined effort will be required to ensure that the rights of girls, boys, women and men are upheld as the social and economic positioning of individual changes within this dynamic mix of traditional and market-based land tenure systems.

¹⁰ *Vulnerable migrants includes asylum seekers and refugees, stateless persons, victims of trafficking and smuggling, unaccompanied migrant children, migrant workers and their families, displaced persons, stranded migrants*

Most countries in the Pacific have very small populations, and even the largest countries have small populations by global standards. The 14 countries and territories that are the focus of this CCA- Meta analysis have a combined population of 2.359 million people, of which Fiji and Solomon Islands account for 61.8%; six PICs have populations of less than 20,000 people. **Population growth** rates vary widely, and range from zero growth in the Cook Islands¹¹ to over 2% per annum for three of the four Pacific LDCs: Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Kiribati. However, high population growth rates are offset by high out migration: Eleven of the 14 Pacific countries have negative migration rates¹².

The **high fertility rates** in the Pacific are consistent with large youth populations across the region's countries. Fourteen countries have a high proportion of the population below the age of 15 years, ranging between 20% (Palau) to 40% (Marshall Islands). Furthermore, all 14 countries have a youth bulge with high proportion of the population between 15 and 24 years, ranging from 14% in Niue to 22% in FSM¹³. High youth unemployment rates across the Pacific, coupled with increasing NCDs and increasing teenage pregnancies, limited access to quality health care including sexual and reproductive health services, restrict the potential of young people to be productive and to reach their full potential. Investments in the education and health of young people, and in safeguarding their human rights to participate in sustainable development will contribute to greater quality and quantity of human capital, and help Pacific countries realize their demographic dividend.

At the same time, the rate of **urbanisation** has increased rapidly over the past decades, as urban areas are particularly attractive to young people seeking to improving their livelihoods through economic opportunities, better schooling and health support. With limited means and access to land, many settle in informal settlements within and near the urban areas, where infrastructure and basic services are often inadequate or at times even inaccessible, and that lack the traditional systems that could help maintain cohesion and peace. Urbanisation, and the outflow of youth and the working population from the rural and remote areas are problems that are closely linked to many other issues that have arisen during the past decades. These problems are best addressed using a holistic, multi-faceted and multi-partner approach.

While Pacific populations are generally young, countries are seeing increasing proportions of **older people** above 60 years of age, ranging from 4% in Nauru to 18% in Niue. Palau, Tokelau, and Cook Islands have over 10% of the population over 60 years. The older population, particularly elderly widows and widowers, with limited social benefits, limited access to basic social services are particularly vulnerable, and at high risk of being left behind.

With populations often spread over large numbers of islands, **government service delivery** continues to face serious logistical problems. Even on the larger islands, rugged coastlines and mountainous interiors hamper the access to rural and remote communities.

¹¹ using zero growth rate in Cooks Islands, until we have confirmed evidence on negative growth from Dec 2016 census.

¹² Marshalls, Tokelau, FSM, Samoa, Tonga, Cook Islands, Fiji, Nauru, Tuvalu, Niue and Kiribati. In: *Population and Development Profiles: Pacific Island Countries, UNFPA, 2014*.

¹³ *Population and Development Profiles: Pacific Island Countries, UNFPA, 2014*

The Asian Development Bank's (ADB) Social Protection Index (SPI) provides a basis for assessing gaps at country level. The SPI for the Pacific region (0.077; with a range from 0.167 for Marshall Islands to 0.025 for Vanuatu) is slightly better than that for South Asia (0.061), although Palau and Marshall Islands made a substantial contribution to pulling up the Pacific's average. Those benefiting from government **social insurance schemes** are supported for approximately 90% of poverty-line expenditure; however, surveys found that coverage of the schemes extended to only some 12% of potential beneficiaries. There is thus considerable room for expansion of these programmes and for better coverage. This is especially important when taking into account the continued weakening of traditional community and village safety nets.

Recently (2014) implemented surveys in RMI, FSM, Cook Islands and Palau confirmed earlier findings from Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Kiribati that the Pacific continues to have the highest levels of **Gender Based Violence** (GBV) in the world¹⁴. These findings raise the urgency for relevant policies and laws to protect women to ensure that adequate responses are in place to address the needs of victims. The laws and policies should be accompanied by outreach and advocacy programs, which will ensure that behavioural change can take place.

There has been good progress in the **education** sector, with all PICTs (except Kiribati and Solomon Islands) achieving high enrolment rates and gender parity in primary and secondary education. This however has not translated into increased economic opportunities and employment for women: Although surveys indicate an increasing share of women in the labour force, it remains consistently lower than that of men. Relatively few women reach senior roles in the private or public sectors or own businesses. Much of Pacific women's employment is informal, insecure and largely unregulated - protective legislation is weak or absent and women typically face discrimination in many forms.

Culture and traditions remain very strong, particularly in rural and remote areas. Traditional leaders at national, village and clan level are mostly male, and women and youth often do not have a major role in decision-making processes. This also influences the success of women candidates during national elections, which remains very poor, with several countries having never elected a woman to the national assembly.

Religion plays a major role in all aspects of life in PICTs. Churches contribute strongly to social cohesion especially in rural areas, and groups do often have specific projects for their communities – at times with specific activities for youth, women and men. There are many types of churches that operate without coordination however, which at times can lead to the voicing of contradictory messages.

THE PACIFIC ISLANDS REGION: POLITICAL DIMENSIONS

¹⁴ *Harmful practices in the Pacific Islands include brideprice practices (Melanesia), traditional forgiveness practices, the burning of mainly female witches for alleged sorcery (Melanesia) and early or arranged or forced marriages. Practices such as payback or punishment rape (Melanesia), forced marriage to one's rapist or as part of dispute settlements (Melanesia), polygamy (Melanesia), and the maltreatment of widows (Melanesia and Tonga) also continue to exist. Dry sexual intercourse (Kiribati), virginity tests and burning or scarring of brides also highlight that prevailing forms of violence are often either overtly sexual in nature or are related to women's sexuality and have detrimental mental, physical and reproductive health effects on women. (UNESCAP, 2009)*

With the exception of intermittent political upheavals and social unrest particularly in Fiji and the Solomon Islands which have caused major and long term setbacks in their economic and social development, PICT governance structures at the national level follow democratic principles. Participation and representation of women and youth in politics, political processes and decision-making remains significantly low in all PICTs, however. Although the Transparency International Corruption Index provides details on only a few PICTs, it confirms that corrupt practices remain relatively high, indicating the need to promote and improve good governance practices.

Traditional structures continue to have a strong influence on the day-to-day life of most people, especially those living in rural and remote areas. Whereas traditional chiefs are often responsible for decisions on land allocation and land use, decision-making in village life is commonly done through village councils that typically involve mostly men. Since women and youth often take a considerably lesser role in decision-making at these levels their voices may not be heard and they are at risk of marginalisation.

Local government structures are parallel to that of the national government and increases the risk of contradictory decisions, and poses considerable challenges to the enforcement of the rule of national law and Human Rights. It can also give rise to disputes on land and other matters in which national authorities have limited powers to assist, and which therefore can remain unresolved for extended periods.

THE HUMAN RIGHTS CONVENTIONS IN THE PACIFIC ISLAND COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

Improvement of Human Rights remains an issue in PICTs, in particular for women, children and youth, vulnerable migrants¹⁵, LGBT, people living with HIV/AIDS and persons with disabilities who continue to experience discrimination by having fewer opportunities to access the relevant services. In recent years human rights violations and abuses and fewer opportunities to access information, goods and services for refugees and asylum seekers have demonstrated a particular need in PICTs for human rights frameworks for refugees and asylum seekers. The increase in STIs across the Pacific, low levels of contraceptive prevalence rates and high rates of unmet need for family planning, particularly in the Polynesian sub-region, high teenage pregnancies, inconsistent roll-out of comprehensive sexuality education in schools, coupled with high prevalence rates of violence against pregnant women, suggests a frail enabling environment for the realization of sexual and reproductive health rights.

While the rate of ratification of international human rights treaties in the region is the lowest globally, there is variation across PICTs. Vanuatu and Niue have ratified 5 of the 9 core international human rights treaties. Palau, Tonga and FSM have ratified only two of the core treaties. The remaining 11 PICTs have ratified between 3 to 4 international human rights treaties.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) has been ratified by all Pacific Island Countries and the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) has been

¹⁵ *Vulnerable migrants include asylum seekers and refugees, stateless persons, victims of trafficking and smuggling, unaccompanied migrant children, migrant workers and their families, displaced persons, stranded migrants*

ratified by all PICTs except for Palau and Tonga. The rate of ratification of Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities [CRPD]) continues to increase, with seven PICT having ratified the Convention and three having signed it¹⁶. The effective implementation of the international human rights treaties at the national level remains a challenge in the Pacific.

The rate of ratification of the 'Optional Protocols' to the various Conventions remains very low. The Optional Protocols to the CRC have the highest number of PICT ratification. Apart from the Optional Protocols to CEDAW and CRPD, there have been very few ratifications of other optional protocols and at least two optional protocols that have not been ratified by any PICT. An overview of the status of ratification of the Human Rights Treaties by each PICT as at July 2016 is shown in Annex B.

A second international human rights mechanism, the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), has highlighted PICTs actions to fulfil human rights commitments. At the end of the second cycle of the UPR, all PICTs which are UN Member States have been reviewed twice and received recommendations to strengthen human rights in a range of areas. Common human rights issues raised in recommendations to PICTs include increasing the rate of ratification of international human rights treaties and engagement with human rights mechanisms, creating and establishing NHRIs and addressing ill-treatment and torture, child protection, gender based discrimination and violence, including domestic violence and access to quality education and health services. With implementation being the focus on the second cycle of the UPR, the emphasis moving forward for PICTs is the development of implementation plans and monitoring and reporting on commitment throughout the cycle.

In addition to the limited ratification of international Human Rights Treaties, reporting obligations are often not complied with, often as a result of the limited resources and capacities that are intrinsic to most of the PICTs. This has resulted in many treaty body reports being overdue, in some cases for decades. Most PICTs have very limited capacity to implement, monitor, analyse and report on human rights programmes, particularly in the smallest countries where capacity, resources, transport infrastructure and financial means are extremely limited and form key constraints.

OPERATIONALISING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

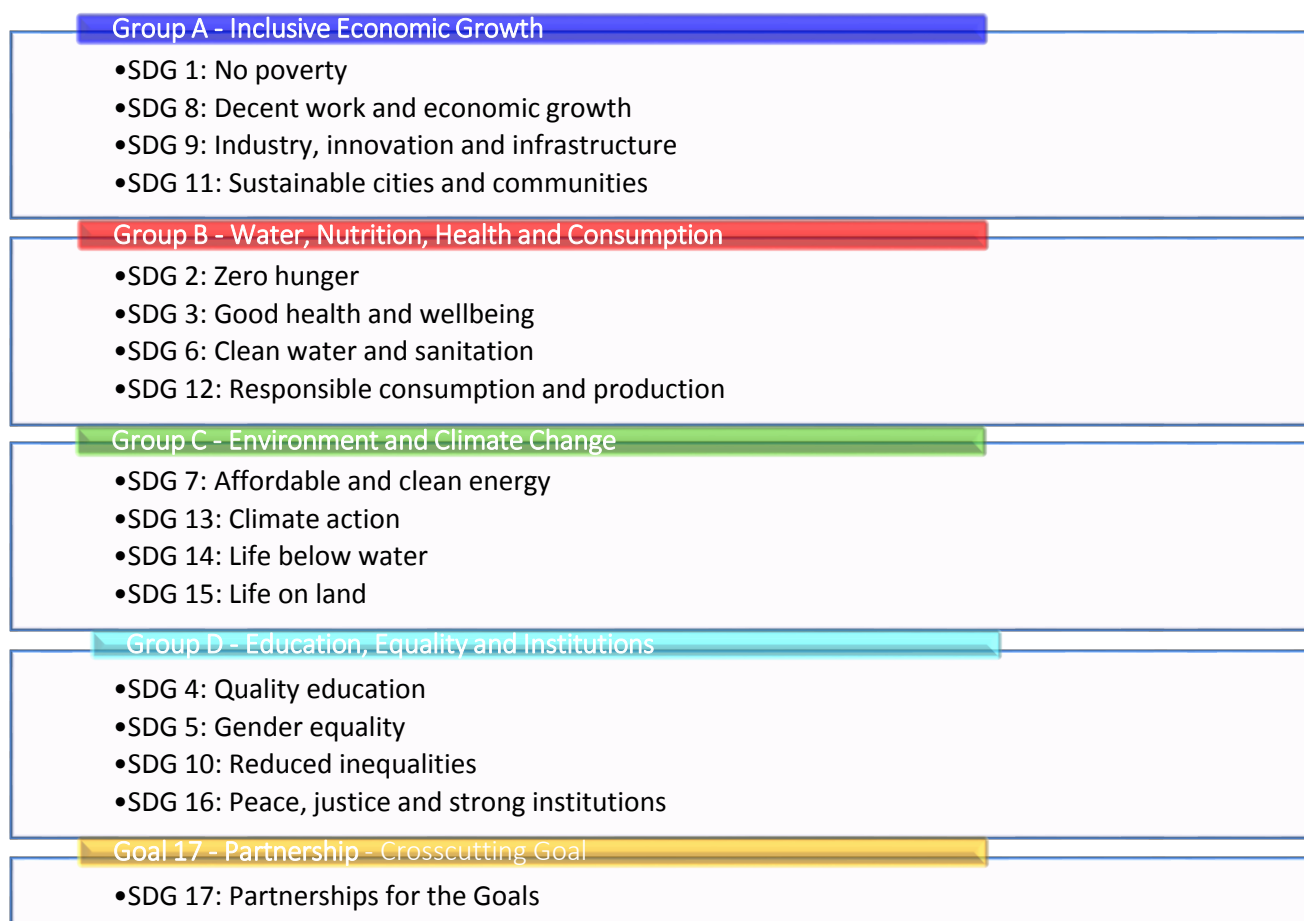
After two years of intensive public consultations and broad engagement, a final document titled *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* was adopted at the UN Sustainable Development Summit September 25–27, 2015, in New York. The new framework, with its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets, significantly changes the nature of the collective effort needed to meet the next major deadline in 2030. Most importantly, the close interconnection between the goals forces development actors – new and old, irrespective of their size – to think of innovative ways to work and collaborate. Conscious of the need to capture the broad scope of the 2030 Agenda and yet retain its relevance to the PICTs, the SDGs have been grouped by the UNCT into four overlapping themes¹⁷: Inclusive economic growth (Group A); Water, nutrition, health and consumption (Group B); Environment and Climate Change (Group C); and Education,

¹⁶ Status end July 2016.

¹⁷ *UN Pacific Strategy (UNPS) – Summary Note on Preliminary Consultation with Civil Society and Private Sector in Samoa, 16 June 2016. Office of the UN Resident Coordinator, Samoa Regional Hub.*

equality and institutions (Group D). The 17th Goal – Partnerships for the Goals – cuts across the four Groups and is addressed separately.

Figure 4 – The four SDG Groups and crosscutting SDG 17 for PICTs



COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY OF DATA

Informed policy choices and decision-making depend on the availability of quality data to enable validation of achievements, and identification of challenges, gaps and critical success factors. Follow up and review processes must therefore be rigorous and based on evidence, informed by country-led evaluations and data which is high quality, accessible, timely, reliable and disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability and geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts¹⁸. This will help in establishing processes within and among PICT national and regional institutions that involve decision-making based on accurate and up-to-date information, and help determine progress towards achievement of the SDGs.

For PICTs to determine their development needs and subsequent interventions to become most effective, the availability and reliability of updated, accurate economic, socio-economic and

¹⁸ ESCAP. *Overcoming the data hurdle to attain the Sustainable Development Goals: opportunities for Asia and the Pacific*. 2016.

demographic data is critical. Where possible the data should be further disaggregated by criteria such as gender, age distribution, health status, and geographic areas (incl. urban/rural).

This requires the development of a sound methodology and robust survey and M&E techniques that provide data that is representative of the country surveyed.

Over the past years there has been considerable progress in improving the collection and analysis of data – the number of PICTs that implement reliable surveys on a regular basis continues to expand¹⁹. The conduct of national population and housing censuses is critical to provide high quality updated development data to measure progress to SDGs and national development indicators and targets. Key to this has been the support from the UN working with other development partners to help improve statistical data collection and analysis by regional organisations (in particular SPC which hosts the PRISM online database²⁰) and national institutions. However, much work needs to be done in terms of data validation and data analyses. In addition, data collection should move from paper-based data collection to electronic databases to help ensure data standardisation and integrity, and facilitate analysis.

Noteworthy in this aspect is the Pacific Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) that SPC and the Australian Bureau of Statistics have been developing as an indicator of poverty in the region. The Pacific PPP links with the global World Bank International Comparison Programme through Fiji as the link-country between the two systems, and enables the assessment of national indicators to aid policy decisions, and enables the inclusion of the PICT in the global HDI rankings. However, there remains considerable room for improvement in this, particularly to link the analyses to policy making at national and regional level.

The UNDP Human Development Reports provide information on the Human Development Index (HDI) and have been a good guide to the relative human development performance across nine PICs (Palau, Fiji, Tonga, Samoa, FSM, Vanuatu, Kiribati, Solomon Islands and PNG) since 1980. The HDI also provides information on the socio-economic status of the people.

The new Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), which reflects both the incidence of multidimensional deprivation (health, education and standards of living) and its intensity, was first introduced in the 2010 Human Development Report. The PICTs were not included as adequate data sets for the construction of the index were lacking. These however are gradually becoming available and allow the incorporation of PICTs, starting in 2014 with Vanuatu. Other PICTs are increasingly included in the HDI process, as adequate data sets become available.

Violence Against Women (VAW) studies that have been completed in 11 PICTs, and provide important socio-economic indicators including on gender equality. These reports provide comparable data on violence against women and girls in the Pacific.

¹⁹ For example, sufficient data were available in 2015 for the UN to present HDIs for 8 of the 14 PICTs, whereas some 10 years earlier no HDIs could be determined. Similarly, GNI coefficients were available for 10 PICTs in 2015 up from 7 PICTs earlier. Please refer to Annex D – Country Indicators

²⁰ www.spc.int/nmdi

Group A - Inclusive economic growth

Group A comprises of four SDGs:

GOAL 1. NO POVERTY: *END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS, EVERYWHERE*

GOAL 8. DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: *PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL*

GOAL 9. INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE: *BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALISATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION*

GOAL 11. SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES: *MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE*

POVERTY STATUS OF PICTS

In the PICTs, poverty is commonly defined through the traditional concepts of income and expenditure. Absolute or extreme poverty of the MDGs 'dollar-a-day' type is not generally recognized and is rather rare in the PICTs. The measurement of absolute or extreme poverty is usually done through the estimation of the US\$1.25 per day Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) value used in MDG1 (this amount is now estimated at US\$1.50 per day in 2008 PP terms). This measure of poverty however cannot be estimated for PICTs since comprehensive and consistent PPP indices are not yet available. And even if they were, the high level of subsistence production in household consumption and access to natural resources, such as oceans and forestry, in the PICTs will lead to an overestimation of expenditure and underestimation of poverty, particularly extreme/food poverty, and make most of the target in MDG1 and SDGs misleadingly irrelevant for most PICTs.

Although the basic HDI for all nine PICs has improved over time, the annual average rate of improvement was significantly lower than the regional averages for both East Asia and the Pacific and South Asia. Also, six of the seven countries for which data was available all lost ground in the HDI ranking. This indicates that PICTs have been falling behind in their human development progress. This finding is supported by the annual tracking reports published by the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, which highlighted the slow progress being achieved by many PICTs towards the various MDGs and particularly towards MDG1, the poverty goal²¹.

As the traditional systems gradually decline, their capacity to provide social protection and public services weakens, leaving a large gap for the state to fill – which is it unable to do. The low rankings of PIC in terms of the Social Protection Indices reflect this. This is particularly so in rural areas and remote islands, where human poverty has increased over the last decade. This is often indicative of an exclusive, often skewed, level of economic growth which can exacerbate social and political forms of exclusion. These changes can happen over a span of a few years. Factors such as rural-urban migration

²¹ 2015 Pacific Regional MDGs Tracking Report. Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat.

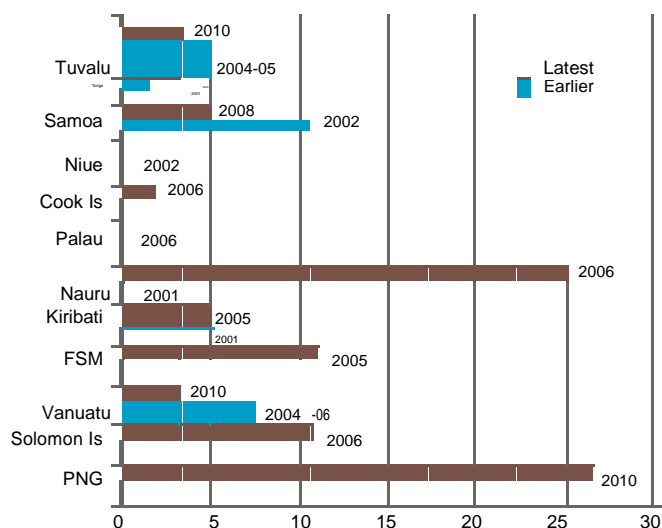
and urbanization combined with limited economic opportunities in rural as well urban areas are contributing grounds for this, as well as limited access to land for housing.

INCIDENCE OF FOOD POVERTY

Food poverty assessments take into account the high level of subsistence production, and are therefore considered a proxy for assessing the extent extreme hardship/poverty in the PICTs where subsistence production is widespread. Several PICTs however have only been surveyed once, and the lack of any data from later surveys prevents any assessment of poverty trends in these countries.

Although PICTs are highly vulnerable to price changes in global commodities that may cause temporary food poverty and food shortages for the poorest, extreme poverty or food poverty rates in the 14 PICTs are relatively low, with the exception of Nauru. The incidence of food poverty generally declined during the late 1990's to the first few years into 2000, but thereafter increased again in several countries. Extreme poverty is the highest in Nauru (>25%; 2006 survey), with Federated States of Micronesia and the Solomon Islands recording rates of well over 10% (2005-2013)²². The main reason for the relatively low food poverty levels for most PICTs is that adequate levels of food can generally be produced through subsistence production and can generally still be distributed through the mechanisms; this will continue to work as long as enough land and labour remains under the control of the traditional system. Atoll countries however are at a considerably higher risk of food poverty as they are much smaller and often rely on a much smaller range of crop and food options.

INCIDENCE OF FOOD POVERTY²³



²² As stated in 'State of Human Development in the Pacific: A report on vulnerability and exclusion in a time of rapid change' (UNDP. 2014); The Solomon Islands' most recent HHIES (2012/2013 indicated about 12.7% of the population lives below the poverty line and are classified as "poor", and found incidence of poverty significantly higher in the Makira and Guadalcanal provinces

²³ State of Human Development in the Pacific: A report on vulnerability and exclusion in a time of rapid change. UNDP. 2014.

A survey in Samoa in 2010 found that females were more likely to be living in poor households and therefore to be potentially disadvantaged, however the gender of the head of household appeared to play a relatively small role in determining the likelihood of a household being in poverty there²⁴. Similar observations may be experienced in other Polynesian PICTs, but may differ in the Melanesian PICTs where women usually play a lesser role in family and community decision-making.

ECONOMIC DIVERSITY AND PERFORMANCE

Most PICTs are unlikely to industrialise to any great extent, and apart from tourism for some, may struggle to develop their service sectors as export earners due to high establishment and operational costs, as well as other factors that affect supply lines. PICT governments however may be able to help mitigate these costs by implementing one or more of the following actions²⁵:

- Improving transport links, and implementing good telecommunications policies;
- Reducing the cost of doing business through harmonization and simplification of regulatory systems;
- Improving infrastructure;
- Reducing the cost of some regional public services by strengthening regional cooperation and cost sharing across the region; and in part by
- Pursuing import substitution through increasing domestic agricultural and fishery production and by encouraging greater consumption of domestic produce.

Low levels of economic growth and increasing levels of hardship and poverty experienced in the smaller PICTs can, to an extent, be attributed to the adverse impacts of the global energy, financial and economic crises. PICTs are very open and heavily exposed to price fluctuations in international commodities, fuels and other manufactured consumption goods. The vulnerability is further exacerbated by a narrow export base, reliance on tourism, remittances and gaps in social protection.

Economic growth rates in the smaller PICTs have been generally low, averaging only 1.5% per annum between 2008 and 2012. This is barely above the average population growth rate. The growth rate of real GDP was negative in more than half of PICTs in 2009, and in 2010 became positive again in all countries except Tonga. Slow economic recovery continued in a few PICTs including Fiji, RMI and but weakened in Vanuatu and Tonga. High volatility of real GDP growth is often the hallmark of poorer countries, and SIDS are no exception. For most PICTs, growth remains below 4% per annum. The vulnerability of SIDS relative to GDP over the period 1980 to 2007 is much higher compared to all developing countries, and the least developed countries (LDCs). SIDS experience more frequent and severe growth collapses, which may be a result of the interaction of unequal income distribution and high trade specialization in addition to lack of diversification and small size of the economies.

Economic growth in PICTs has been constrained significantly by domestic factors. These include political instability, poor macro-economic management, corruption, poor governance, gender inequality in employment and pay rates, and a lack of will to implement much needed public sector and public enterprise reforms. It is clear that recent economic policies and growth strategies in PICTs

²⁴ *State of Human Development in the Pacific: A report on vulnerability and exclusion in a time of rapid change. UNDP. 2014.*

²⁵ *Pacific Plan Review 2013, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat.*

have not yielded the desired levels of economic growth, nor have they addressed issues of hardship, vulnerability or exclusion. Many countries are having difficulties balancing competing national priorities with severe resource constraints, and at the same time struggling to enhance the effectiveness of limited, and in some cases diminishing aid resources. Many such reforms, particularly those seeking to make the investment and regulatory environment more transparent for private sector growth and investment, would yield significant economic growth and poverty reducing gains at a minimum cost to the governments involved. Ultimately governments would gain greater tax revenues from new investments and employment creation. This lack of action however hinders the potential for higher levels of investment, growth and employment creation.

The viability of servicing small, remote communities poses serious challenges for PICT governments. The provision of education and health services, law and order, transport and communications, as well as safe water supplies becomes extremely costly for the authorities and uneconomic for the private sector. This is especially the case for communities engaged wholly or largely in subsistence livelihoods who are not involved in the commercial production of significant quantities of commodities that can be processed, sold and/or exported. Hence, these are unable to generate funds for their governments through licenses, employment and taxes, which would have provided them with strong grounds to request prioritised service deliveries from their governments.

Despite the limited opportunities and the above stated constraints there are significant opportunities for the development of better growth policies that at the same time are inclusive and pro-poor. These would be based on more employment and private sector growth-oriented strategies being implemented with greater vigour and commitment.

ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Geographic fragmentation, inadequate infrastructure, limited and expensive intra-regional transport and protection of key sectors continue to undermine competitiveness and constrain trade and tourism in the region. Despite tariff-free access to major markets already in place, growth has not been easy to generate and sustain in all countries. Growth and expenditure trends rely heavily on debt and aid, and the majority of countries are consistently in fiscal and trade deficit positions.

In response to these challenges, the importance of deepening regional trade integration as a means to create jobs, enhance private sector growth, raise standards of living and advance the region's sustainable economic development is well understood, and is reflected in the steadily increasing involvement of PICTs in international trade relations since the 1990s. Multiple trade configurations co-exist, the most relevant being the Pacific Island Countries Trade Agreement (PICTA), the South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreement (SPARTECA), the Melanesian Spearhead Group Trade Agreement (MSG-TA), the Interim Economic Partnership Agreement (iEPA) as a precursor to an anticipated Comprehensive EPA with the EU, and the negotiations of the Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations (PACER) Plus.

Economic development is a key factor in improving people's food security, hardship, poverty and livelihoods. Whereas the private sector is the driving force for economic development in the larger countries, in smaller island countries it is often the government that is the main employer. Whilst this

situation is unlikely to change in the latter group, governments in the larger island countries tend to take more of a driving and controlling role which opens the door to corruption and nepotism. Instead, a regulatory and facilitating approach by governments would be more conducive to economic growth, if done with transparency, accountability and enforcement. Economic developments that are private sector driven and involve rural communities provide the best socio-economic outcomes, however those are also the most risky to the entrepreneur. Investment capital often is not available to small and medium-scale rural industries during their planning and inception phases, and if it is, interest and security demands from the financial institutions are often prohibitive as they reflect the perceived high risk of the venture.

INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT DISPARITIES

In many PICTs the contribution of the primary sector to GDP has been declining, showing a general weakening of the rural sector where many of the vulnerable and poor are located. The declining importance of the primary sector is exacerbating the widening level of inequality as rural households struggle to generate cash income to purchase the basic-need essentials.

The majority of PICTs recorded mixed outcomes towards promoting gender equality and empowering women. Men outnumber women in paid employment outside the agricultural sector, and get paid 20-50% more than women. Higher education for young women is not leading to better employment outcomes due to gender barriers in labour markets, gender stereotypes about suitable occupations for women and traditional expectations about women's unpaid domestic and caring work. In the private sector women are almost invisible in company boards. In the public sector, women mostly occupy lower level positions although in some PICTs there are a growing number of women holding mid- to senior-level public service positions²⁶.

At the same time, national capacities to create jobs and income generating activities have been growing at rates that are slower even than the generally low overall rate of economic growth, particularly in rural and remote areas. These trends have widened the income gaps between the national sub-regions, principally between the urban centres and the rural and outer island areas.

The Gini coefficient is an indicator used to measure income inequality in a country. A range of the Gini-coefficient between 0.30 – 0.40 is commonly considered as acceptable; most OECD countries fall within this range. Three PICs have a higher coefficient: Samoa (0.47 [2008]); Fiji (0.41 [2009]); and Nauru (0.67 [2006]), indicating an above-average rate of income inequality in PICTs²⁷.

A second indicator of estimating income inequality is the share of the poorest quintile in total consumption. A comparison between the lowest and the highest quintiles provides a good indication of the degree of inequality. For PICTs the share of the poorest quintile in total household consumption ranges from around 6.4% in Nauru (2006 HIES) to 10 % in both Palau and Tonga. In Vanuatu, Tonga and Samoa the share of the poorest quintile in total household consumption increased over the last

²⁶ 2015 Pacific Regional MDGs Tracking Report. Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, 2015

²⁷ State of Human Development in the Pacific: A report on vulnerability and exclusion in a time of rapid change. UNDP. 2014.

decade marking some improvement in income inequality, however in Tuvalu the share decreased from 10.2% to 8.1% between 2004 and 2010. Tonga, Palau and Solomon Islands have the lowest degrees of income inequality²⁸.

ACCESS TO FINANCE AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Lack of access to finance is a major constraint throughout the Pacific, especially for immediate responses to major global challenges like climate change. Improving women's access to finance also is a commitment made by Pacific Leaders which needs to be supported through development partner initiatives. Pacific women generally have limited access to finance, collateral and security that will enable them to apply for loans and other financial support schemes.

The capacity of PICTs to attract foreign investment varies considerably within and across countries. Those that have tended to do the best have exploitable resources (e.g. Solomon Islands, Fiji and Vanuatu), or an established market presence (Fiji and Cook Islands in tourism for example), or a lower cost of doing business, and a transparent investment climate.

With the exception of the tourism industry, much of the foreign investment received by PICTs is extractive in nature and has few linkages with the rest of the economy, and as such may have minimal impact on long term job creation. Not all investment therefore is necessarily positive from a sustainable development perspective, or from the perspective of the capacity of the poor and vulnerable to absorb the inflationary pressures that often accompany those types of investments. Particular investments that have a potential for causing detrimental effects and impacts include logging of indigenous forests (risk of wide scale indiscriminate logging); oceanic fisheries (IUU fishing of regulated species, and fishing of shark and other high value wild marine species); mineral, oil and gas extraction, including deep sea mining (pollution and destruction of habitats). To reduce risks of negative impacts that may leave many even further behind as a result of such investments, governments should be vigilant and develop and enforce relevant legislations and regulations that safeguard against potentially damaging and unsustainable exploitation practices.

LAND TENURE

In PICTs most land is held under a native title and is transferred through traditional cultural systems that are commonly administered by men in their traditional authority. These systems prevent the land from being sold or used as collateral, which hinders its use and mobility as a factor of production and imposes restrictions on land utilization for productive activities.

Land tenure in the Pacific is intimately linked to gender inequalities and some strategic structural changes are required to alter the status quo. Women are severely constrained in owning any land, and in Tonga even are legally prevented from doing so. Although some matriarchal land tenure systems exist in a few countries in reality real control and management of land is with brothers and other men of the clan. Pacific women seldom participate in decision-making related to development of land and seldom get the benefits out of it. The most common example is land use decision making for resource

²⁸ *State of Human Development in the Pacific: A report on vulnerability and exclusion in a time of rapid change.* UNDP. 2014.

exploitation, which commonly – and often traditionally as well – excludes women’s knowledge about agricultural, food security, water management and community stability. This increases the risk of bad decisions, environmental insecurity and conflict, and reduces the overall quality of governance related to land use.

Pressure on land caused by urbanisation, environmental degradation and climate change is a potential source of instability in most PICTs. Land disputes between migrants and landowning communities, government or town councils can lead to conflicts that, added to the higher prevalence of socio-economic problems particularly in non-formal settlements, could have major detrimental consequences. Such disputes have a more serious impact on women and youth, who are largely excluded from the land decision-making and benefit-distribution processes.²⁹

The changing use and role of land in the PICTs is arguably at the centre of the changing political economy. However, land tenure reform in PICTs need to be incremental because of the complexity of the social and political issues involved and to ensure that stakeholders have as much ownership as possible of the reform processes. Ideally, land titles need to be registered and systems need to be structured so that it is clear who can enter into land transactions; how land is to be inherited; how disputes are settled; and whether or not chiefs (or similar leaders) can represent their communities in land decisions.

POLITICS AND BUSINESS

In PICT societies there are undoubtedly links between those who hold political power and those who have important business interests. Grasping the motivation and the decision-making processes of Pacific leaders is important in understanding how and why some reform processes across the Pacific are successful, and why others are not. Since a significant proportion of current PICT leaders grew up in pre-independence times their norms and expectations that guide actions are those of traditional Pacific political culture.

Women’s participation in decision-making institutions is very low. Their numbers in PICTs parliaments and decision-making institutions is one of the lowest in the world: Palau, Vanuatu and FSM currently have no women at all in their national parliaments, while the latter PICT remains one of the 3 countries in the world never having elected a woman³⁰. This is indicative on how much improvement is required in this area. A few countries have considered reserved seats at local and national government levels to improve women’s political representation, and in 2013 Samoa became the first country to amend its Constitution to introduce a quota system that reserves 10% of parliamentary seats to women.

Whilst a return to the fully traditional subsistence economy is highly unrealistic as governments are committed to running schools, providing power and water and other services that Pacific Islanders have now come to expect, ways will have to be found to enable the continuation of these services based on sustainable levels of economic growth. This requires approaches that move away from the

²⁹ *Systematic Country Diagnostic for Eight Small Pacific Island Countries: Priorities for Ending Poverty and Boosting Shared Prosperity. 2016. Report No 102803-EAP. The World Bank.*

³⁰ *2015 Pacific Regional MDGs Tracking Report, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, 2015.*

traditionally government-supported facilities towards opportunities for developing public-private partnerships for the provision of these services, and in many cases, privatization.

EMPLOYMENT AND LIVELIHOODS

The situation of economic and employment opportunities for women in PICs is serious. Non-agriculture employment participation rates from women range between 30-50% of all women throughout the region. Gender discrimination in terms of wage and work conditions remains prevalent in many countries. Unemployment among women is typically higher in rural and remote outer islands for nearly all PICTs.

Traditionally, those unable to find work in the formal sector would have returned to the village, where they would have become economically active in rural agriculture or fishing, either for home consumption or for sale in the local market. They actively contributed to national output. This may no longer be the norm.

It is necessary to reverse the trend away from agriculture to enable employment in rural areas and promote the production, availability and consumption of local, healthier foods to improve nutrition and help combat the increasing NCD epidemic³¹. A more market oriented, gender-responsive and investment-friendly economic structure will help improve and sustain the sustainable growth rates in PICs. Promoting trade skills including small engine maintenance and repair, plumbing, electrical work, carpentry and building, joinery, catering and horticulture, aquaculture and mariculture target mostly youth and can all be useful in both the formal and informal sectors, and help foster the development of small and micro-level enterprises. Given a specific focus on rural and remote areas, as well as the poorer urban areas, these could be highly effective.

YOUTH AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Low rates of economic growth in many PICTs have failed to generate new employment opportunities for those entering the labour force. As a result, average youth unemployment rates in the Pacific are very high at 23%, compared to the global average of 12.6%. Many PICT governments have been reluctant to take the measures necessary to create a genuine investment and employment-enhancing business environment.

Critical human development issues for many PICTs are emerging in this area. Limited market-oriented training opportunities contribute to a lack of domestic employment options and leads to increasing youth unemployment. This particularly affects young girls and women who may be compelled into formal or traditional marriages, often leading to early pregnancies, and poses a higher risk of exposure to violence.

High levels of youth unemployment contribute to a weakening of the overall social environment as a result of the increasing proportion of youth. With no or limited opportunities available in remote and rural areas, youth are more likely to migrate to urban areas, where many settle in settlements and

³¹ This is also in line with Paragraphs 59 and 60 of the SAMOA Pathway Document, UN, 2014.

squatters where social and traditional structures are often missing, contributing to social problems. Although growing numbers of people are becoming engaged in temporary labour mobility (both domestically and internationally), encouraged by push factors (unemployment, climate change) and pull factors (reforms in Australia and New Zealand to attract workers from the Pacific), much larger numbers of job seekers enter the domestic employment market every year. Census data indicate that only about 1/5 to 1/4 of youth entering the labour force each year are likely to find employment in the formal sectors of their domestic economies. This leaves 3/4 to 4/5 of the youth unemployed, self-employed or working in casual jobs³². In Fiji, each year over 17,000 new entrants join the labour market, among whom are approximately 10,000 (mainly secondary) school leavers. In 2012 youths not in the labour force comprised 44.3% (i.e. 156,692 with a total youth population of 353,444); with females comprising nearly 60% of the unemployed youths.

Youth who leave their rural homes are reluctant to return to the traditional village environment because they have less freedom. With limited employment and income earning opportunities, they would likely have to work as unpaid family workers and would be reliant on occasional ad-hoc cash payments from relatives. Those that remain in urban areas without formal employment are often hanging around and more at risk of drifting into petty crime, drugs and alcohol: these young people are the social problems of today and the poor of the future. Their contribution to national output is probably negative. Targeted empowerment initiatives to provide employment, access to quality education and health care including sexual and reproductive health, will benefit youth, and the society as a whole, and help countries realize a demographic dividend. Studies have shown that return on investments in youth range from 200 to 1,000%. It is therefore an effective development strategy.

Poor educational attainment is one of the primary causes that leads to unemployment, and together constitutes one of the primary combinations of factors that lead to hardship and poverty, and ultimately to vulnerability and exclusion. The challenge of providing access to appropriate and gender responsive TVET opportunities and creating enough decent work opportunities for youth, particularly in rural and remote areas, is therefore a serious one for PICTs - and education is key to this.

The increasing proportion of youth in the PICT however presents an opportunity provided the right investments in the education, health and employment of young people, and in particular adolescent girls and young females, are put in place. The demographic dividend is the potential economic growth that can result from changes in a population's age structure. This primarily occurs when the share of the working-age population (15 to 64) is larger than the non-working-age proportion of the population (14 and younger or 65 and older). The potential can be massive if supportive economic policies are implemented and substantial and strategic investments are made in human capital, particularly of young people. However, a solid economic and policy framework is required to back up these investments.

The regionally focused Pacific Youth Strategy 2010³³ did not evolve into meaningful programmatic interventions due mainly to insufficient monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, lack of funding for implementation, low levels of awareness and buy-in to the strategy, and inadequate capacities to

³² *State of Human Development in the Pacific: A report on vulnerability and exclusion in a time of rapid change. UNDP. 2014*

³³ *Pacific Youth Strategy 2010. SPC, 2006;*

operationalize the envisaged activities. National actors in youth development could benefit from a structured guiding document and the development and implementation of the Pacific Youth Development Framework 2014-2023³⁴, particularly of youth employment strategies and action plans at the national level.

HUMAN MOBILITY

Human mobility increasingly affects the growth rate and distribution of Pacific populations. In the modern day human mobility includes: internal displacement, temporary or permanent international migration, planned relocation as a response to climate change/environmental degradation, as well as urbanization and internal migration from outer islands or rural areas to urban centres.

International migration plays a significant role in the poverty reduction of many PICTs through remittances, as well as contribution to the prosperity of the country of destination. On the negative side however the departure of migrants – who commonly are better educated, of working age and skilled or semi-skilled - can affect the functioning of traditional support systems and incurs opportunity costs to local production. Migration is keeping population growth in most of the PICs relatively low – some 16,000 people are estimated to leave their countries this way each year. Eleven of 14 PICTs have negative migration rates³⁵: RMI (-2.2), Tokelau (-2.0), FSM (-1.8), Samoa (-1.7), Tonga (-1.6), Cook Islands (-1.0), Fiji (-1.0), Nauru (-0.9), Tuvalu (-0.9), Niue (-0.3) and Kiribati (-0.1). Migration remains more common amongst Polynesian countries (facilitated by free entry [Cook Islands, Niue, Tokelau] or with an annual migration quota [Samoa, Tonga] to New Zealand) and the northern Pacific Micronesian countries under preferential entry agreements with the USA (FSM, Marshall Islands, Palau). Migration however is also increasing among Melanesian countries, promoted by the seasonal worker schemes in Australia and New Zealand for several southern Pacific PICTs are attractive and facilitate temporary migration. However, evidence from seasonal work programs show that the vast majority of workers are male, meaning women are largely left out from the opportunity to gain working experience and be a primary income earner and may have to carry an additional work load in the absence of their men³⁶.

There are significant opportunities to support the role of migration towards a much more constructive development force and achieve major benefits. Migration schemes should provide equal opportunities for men and women. They also must safeguard social protection and human rights of migrants. Investment is needed in skills development programmes to leverage the impact of labour mobility. Additionally, there is a need for recognition and harmonization of qualifications throughout the Pacific region, and ensure an alignment with the qualifications and accreditation systems in the destination countries.

Internal migration in the Pacific islands results in urban population growth being much higher than that of the rural population. Increasing urbanization places ever-greater burdens on urban

³⁴ *Adopted by Pacific Ministers for Youth in 2013; Communique, 3rd Meeting of the Pacific Ministers of Youth & Sport (www.pyasc.org)*

³⁵ *Population and Development Profiles: Pacific Island Countries, UNFPA, 2014.*

³⁶ *Systematic Country Diagnostic for Eight Small Pacific Island Countries: Priorities for Ending Poverty and Boosting Shared Prosperity. 2016. Report No 102803-EAP. The World Bank.*

infrastructure, basic services and environment health. Urban drift is leading to higher levels of unemployment and growing numbers of people living in squatter settlements where housing conditions are sub-standard. This results in a deteriorating social environment: many of the poor live in low-quality and often overcrowded housing without proper access to water, sanitation of other basic services. These conditions lead to poor health, poor employment prospects, and lower education attainment. Children frequently miss school because of ill health, or because school fees have not been paid, and are left with carers in the community, increasing the risks of violence against children and child sexual abuse. Adults with lower education are less likely to get anything but the lowest paid and often casual jobs, if such employment is even available. Domestic violence, triggered by high alcohol consumption, including drugs, is particularly prevalent in urban areas.

As a greater resource-allocation is required for urban areas, there is a growing inequity of access to basic services between urban and rural areas. This leads people in rural areas to move to places where these services are better – the urban areas. The cycle of poverty and vulnerability is therefore perpetuated by urban drift.

Rural-to-urban migration has also facilitated an environment for sex work and transactional sex, which now are prevalent in most urban centres and sites of economic development, such as ports and transit hubs, mining, fishing and logging areas, tourist sites and large plantations. Sex work is largely driven by economic need due to unemployment and unequal distribution of resources, but other factors include boredom, lack of opportunity and a limited long-term outlook and marginalisation. Sex work is often coupled with the use of alcohol or drugs, increasing the risk of unsafe sex and the transmission of STIs. Transactional sex – i.e., informal, casual or opportunistic sex in exchange for food, transport or other resources – is more widespread than sex for cash, though less visible.

Despite small population sizes, there are many places in the region where intensive aggregations of people have developed. Seven countries³⁷ (Tokelau, FSM, Kiribati, Tonga, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu and Nauru) with small land areas have population densities at 100+ people per square meter, ranging from 100 in Tokelau to 504 in Nauru.

If not adequately managed and planned, urban drift therefore adds pressure on basic and social services, and is a main cause for many of the socio-economic problems experienced in the PICTS.

Although a recent study did not find sufficient evidence that climate change impact is a major driver of migration in the PICTs³⁸, climate change is recognised as a factor driving the movement of people around the world, and migration must therefore be included in any long-term climate change adaptation responses. Countries like Kiribati however are seeking land purchases in nearby countries (e.g. Fiji) to provide for food and perhaps possibly, eventual later resettlement of people.

Whilst the number of people seeking asylum in any country in the region is relatively small, the impact of Australia's policy on the handling of refugees and economic migrants arriving illegally in its waters has led to the establishment of offshore 'regional processing centres' in PNG and Nauru where they

³⁷ *Population and Development Profiles: Pacific Island Countries, UNFPA, 2014*

are detained. Since the groups of migrants include refugees as well as economic migrants, The perceived disregard of some human rights of the migrants, who include children refugees, has led to an international outcry about this policy.

CITIES AND COMMUNITIES RESILIENT TO DISASTERS

Most cities, towns and villages are located in coastal areas, and are therefore particularly prone to disasters such as storm surges, flooding, tsunamis and cyclones, as well as droughts that can cause human suffering and loss of housing and livelihoods and affect food security. Enhancing the resilience of cities and communities to disasters focuses on 10 essential points that serve as a guide for local level action, which have been developed during a recent UN-Habitat World Urban campaign 2009-2013:

- 1) Involvement of civil society in the organisation and coordination of awareness and preparedness to reduce disaster risk.
- 2) Budgetary support for disaster risk reduction and provide incentives for homeowners, low-income families, communities, businesses and public sector to invest in reducing the risks they face.
- 3) Maintain up-to-date data on hazards and vulnerabilities, prepare risk assessments and use these as the basis for urban development plans and decisions; and ensure that the public is aware and has ready access to this information.
- 4) Invest in and maintain critical infrastructure that reduces risk, such as flood drainage, adjusted where needed to cope with climate change.
- 5) Assess the safety of all schools and health facilities and upgrade these as necessary.
- 6) Apply and enforce realistic, risk compliant building regulations and land use planning principles, and identify safe land for low-income citizens and develop upgrading of informal settlements, wherever feasible.
- 7) Ensure education programmes and training on disaster risk reduction are in place in schools and local communities.
- 8) Protect ecosystems and natural buffers to mitigate floods, storm surges and other hazards to which cities and communities may be vulnerable.
- 9) Install early warning systems and emergency management capacities and hold regular public preparedness drills.
- 10) After any disaster, ensure that the needs of the survivors are placed at the centre of reconstruction with support for them and their community organizations to design and help implement responses, including rebuilding homes and livelihoods.

It is important to point out that women, girls and boys, as well as people with disabilities face particular vulnerabilities that can be much more extensive. Any local actions therefore needs to be cognisant of this and determine if specific responses are required in relation to gender, children and people with disabilities.

Group B – Water, Nutrition, Health and Consumption

Group B comprises the following SDGs:

GOAL 2. ZERO HUNGER: *END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION, AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE*

GOAL 3. GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING: *ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING ACROSS ALL AGES*

GOAL 6. CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION: *ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL*

GOAL 12. RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION: *ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS*

ELIMINATION OF HUNGER IN ALL PICTS

Due to the high levels of subsistence production in most PICTs, the incidence of hunger is very low to non-existent, except immediately post-disaster. In rural areas, where poverty rates are generally the highest, subsistence farming makes a significant contribution to ensuring food security of communities. An exception is Nauru where the natural environment has been severely affected by the phosphate mining, and land for any agricultural production is scarce. The low lying countries of RMI, Kiribati and Tuvalu are highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change which can include prolonged droughts, flooding from more intensive seawater surges, and infiltration of seawater into fresh groundwater resources.

As the very low to non-existent incidence of hunger would not give grounds to awarding 'end hunger' a position among the highest priority objectives, in the near future a stronger effort may be required to maintain current levels, as the impact of climate change becomes more prominent especially in the atoll countries. This will certainly affect agricultural production there, and thus people's livelihoods. Any opportunities for developing adaptation strategies to prepare and maintain sustainable agriculture practices must therefore take this into account.

Women in the PICTs are generally involved in the entire value chain in agriculture production, yet they often remain invisible in substantial and strategic trainings, decision-making and value-addition processes. As a result they miss out on the gains from improved agriculture production. It is imperative, therefore, for any interventions on agriculture (related to health, nutrition, etc.) to be particularly cognisant of the ways women, girls and boys are involved, and their specific barriers to opportunities and equal benefits.

The transformation of the agriculture sector from subsistence to commercial production has introduced many practices involving the use of machinery and agri-chemicals. Whilst these have increased production of a few specific crops, these practices often are considerably less sustainable than the traditional farming methods, and large scale production on sloped lands has led to increased soil erosion and depletion of soil fertility levels. Initiatives on selection and supply of improved drought and salt-tolerant crop and livestock varieties and development of more resilient farming

systems have started under leadership of SPC and their national agriculture counterparts, and with support from a range of NGOs.

NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT

Data on malnutrition of children in PICTs are dated if available, and missing for a number of countries. Iron deficiency remains common, and vitamin A, iodine and some other micronutrient deficiencies are also significant problems in some PICs. Stunting among children under 5 years of age is high in Kiribati (34%), Solomon Islands (33%) and Vanuatu (29%), slightly lower in Nauru (approximately 25%), and 10% or lower in Tuvalu, Tonga and Samoa³⁹. Although prevalence of underweight and wasting among children appears relatively low, the 2007 wasting rate in Vanuatu approached 10%⁴⁰. Children born to mothers with little or no education, and living in less wealthy households appear particularly vulnerable. In addition, children living in poorer households experience a higher risk of dying before the age of five.

Rates of breastfeeding vary dramatically between PICTs, but there is a common trend of low adherence to optimal Infant and Young Child Feeding practices: only 31-55% of infants are fed appropriately. Although it is acknowledged that nutrition programming in this area continues to receive insufficient attention, there is a dearth of information on the underlying causes of low rates of breastfeeding

Improving nutrition also is a key objective that will help address a number of problems in each PICT, in view of the rapidly rising incidence of NCDs. Unhealthy diets are a major contributing cause of the rapidly increasing incidence of obesity and diabetes, which are considered among the most serious threats to the well-being of the people in the PICTs. Pacific Forum Leaders have confirmed that in their 2011 political declaration on the NCD health crisis⁴¹.

Many PICTs are net food importing countries, and are therefore highly vulnerable to availability and excessive price volatility of food imports. Healthy marine, coastal and terrestrial ecosystems play a crucial role in promoting sustainable agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture to enhancing food security and access to adequate, safe and nutritious food, and in providing for the livelihoods of the people⁴².

Food and nutrition challenges should be addressed through a multi-stakeholder, multi-donor and gender responsive approach to reflect the wide ranging issues and benefits that need to be delivered for their improvement.

FERTILITY AND MORTALITY

Although fertility rates in PICTs have declined over several decades, they remain relatively high in most populations. Higher fertility rates have far- and long ranging impacts, as they lead to increasingly

³⁹ *Systematic Country Diagnostic for Eight Small Pacific Island Countries: Priorities for Ending Poverty and Boosting Shared Prosperity. 2016. Report No 102803-EAP. The World Bank. Information on stunting prevalence for Nauru extracted from: State of Human Development in the Pacific: A report on vulnerability and exclusion in a time of rapid change. UNDP. 2014*

⁴⁰ *Quantitative overview – Supporting the Situation Analysis of Children in the Pacific. UNICEF. 2016*

⁴¹ *State of Human Development in the Pacific: A report on vulnerability and exclusion in a time of rapid change. UNDP. 2014.*

⁴² *Paragraphs 59 and 60 of the SAMOA Pathway Document, UN, 2014.*

larger numbers of young people who require education and job opportunities. Since the rate of job creation does not match the demand, the risk of poverty increases and in turn leads to the emergence of undesirable consequences such as crime and social unrest. This is particularly so in the Melanesian countries where overseas migration opportunities are more limited than in Polynesia and Micronesia. The high adolescent (teenage) fertility rates and incidence of sexually transmitted infections that are evident in many PICTs are linked to lower educational attainment levels, and may overall be linked to higher poverty and vulnerability as a result of unemployment. There is also a perception of a 'young people unfriendly culture' which reflects in gender biased and judgemental service provision and lack of engagement in important decision-making. This is particularly so in urban centres where there is a high level of in-migration and consequently weaker social protection structures. Pregnant young women also are at a higher risk of becoming stigmatized and face potential exclusion. Acknowledging a dearth of information on this topic, religion and culture often are perceived as contributing factors that lead young girls to terminate unwanted pregnancies through unsafe abortions, which seriously increases the risks to their health and future conception and pregnancies.

Despite overall improvements in health services, maternal health continues to be a cause for concern in some PICTs. Maternal morbidity leaves many women chronically ill or disabled. Universal access to healthcare services, including Sexual and Reproductive Health services and for newborn and children, needs to be strengthened as it will lead to a healthier population and in the long run, reduce public expenditure on health and loss of work days due to sickness.

Motherhood at a very young age entails a higher-than-average risk of maternal mortality; and the children of young mothers tend to have higher levels of morbidity and mortality. Health risks associated with adolescent pregnancies and childbearing tend to be more pronounced than are those among older women. A lack of awareness and high unmet needs for family planning (over 20% in nine PICTs) remain issues especially among the young and disadvantaged, indicating a weak rights-based approach in the delivery of sexual and reproductive health services. Adolescent women therefore tend to have less information and access to prenatal, delivery and postpartum care as compared to older women.

Mortality rates of newborns and children, and life expectancy at birth are important indicators of general health and well being of the entire population. Life expectancies (m/f) in the Pacific range from 58/63 years in Nauru to 74/80 years in the Cook Islands, however remain significantly lower than those in New Zealand (78.8/82.7 years) and Australia (79.3/83.9 years). Lower life expectancies in PICTs are linked to a range of factors, including high rates of infant mortality, adult mortality, incidence of NCDs (particularly obesity and diabetes), high levels of tobacco and alcohol consumption. These factors are more prevalent in areas of hardship and poverty, such as overcrowded urban environments.

OLDER PERSONS

As livelihoods and healthcare services improve, the number of people over 60 years of age increases too. As stated previously, there is a considerable variation in the proportions of older persons in relation to the population: from 4% in Nauru to 18% in Niue. Palau, Tokelau, and Cook Islands have over 10% of the population over 60 years. Older persons, particularly elderly widows and widowers

generally have limited social benefits and limited access to basic social services are more vulnerable and more likely to experience exclusion. An aging population is much more likely to experience sickness, infirmity or disability, especially in countries where the incidence of NCDs is high.

Addressing the health, care and livelihood needs of a rapidly aging population is already beginning to present major challenges for PICT governments, communities and families. This is especially so for those living in rural areas and outer islands. In addition, the provision of intensive and centralized care and treatments for NCD cases – which are more prevalent under the elderly - will increasingly place a heavy burden on government budgets and the principal hospital facilities.

These challenges could in part be addressed by better targeting the health services to the needs of the elderly, and stronger preventive health programmes to help them ‘live long and well’. Still, governments will need to develop ways to supplement traditional family care with more formal institutional care as the number of elderly grows. Thus far, Fiji is the only PICT that has an Aging Policy that seeks to address care, welfare and wellbeing of the elderly.

CHILDREN: POVERTY, NUTRITION AND HEALTH, AND SEXUAL ABUSE

Poverty rates are substantially higher among households with more children. Analysing data from four countries⁴³, the poverty rate of a household with three or more children is 27-63% higher than the national average. As children constitute a large share of the population across the region (43% on average), and fertility rates remain relatively high in most PICs, a large number of children will continue to grow up in poverty. Greater attention to the cause of children in targeted hardship/ poverty reduction policies and programmes, and in more macro-economic strategies is required to address this issue.

Pneumonia and diarrhea are diseases of poverty that remain a significant problem in many PICTs. Their incidence is closely associated with poor home environments, under-nutrition and lack of access to essential services, including water and sanitation. Deaths due to these diseases are largely preventable through optimal breastfeeding practices and adequate nutrition, vaccinations, hand-washing with soap, safe drinking water and basic sanitation, among other measures.

Although immunisation has helped protect countless children from illness and disability, PICTs continue to face several common challenges to ensure full vaccination coverage. The isolation of communities in rural areas and outer islands is one, as well as maintaining the vaccine cold chain. Health services also continue to need support from donors to roll out the new vaccines against rotavirus, human papilloma and pneumonia. Immunisation against cervical cancer of young girls and teenagers with the Human Papilloma virus (HPV) vaccine has commenced but will need stronger and continued support.

A child who has been abused is at higher risk of vulnerability and exclusion in adult life. Child sexual abuse is widespread in PICTs, although incidence varies widely among the individual countries. The

⁴³ World Bank Group. *Systematic Country Diagnostic: Republic of Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of Palau, Independent State of Samoa, Kingdom of Tonga, Tuvalu, Republic of Vanuatu. 2016*

percentage of women experiencing sexual abuse before the age of 15 ranges from some 30% in Palau to close to 70% in the Melanesian countries and Kiribati; girls between the ages of 6 and 14 years are particularly at risk, especially between the ages of 11-14 years⁴⁴.

The high prevalence in the Pacific of violent disciplining of children raises serious concern. Close to 80% of children in the three Melanesian countries, as well as in Kiribati and Samoa receive violent discipline – psychological or physical – at home; in Palau and Marshall Islands these rates are significantly lower at approximately 15% and 35%.

HEALTH AND ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

Good health, access to safe water and sanitation are important dimensions of human well-being. Although health concerns and costs of health care have continued to increase, most PICTs have seen good progress against standard health indicators⁴⁵. This reflects government commitment to deliver basic services, combined with often substantial investment by development partners in the sector. Progress is, however, uneven: many countries continue to face constraints in progressing towards the health SDGs, including improving maternal and neonatal mortality (of which the lack of progress is of particular concern), child immunisation rates, vector-borne disease control, as well as having to respond to the increasingly complex and long-term health care needs of NCDs.

NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES – THE NCDs

As their economies have become more urbanised, lifestyles more sedentary and diets more westernised, most PICTs are affected by the onset of a serious epidemic of non-communicable diseases (NCDs)– mainly diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease and cancer. NCDs have become the major cause of premature death in nearly all PICTs, and survey data suggests that the trend is worsening. NCDs have now become the primary and most urgent health concern for many PICTs and demand high budget allocations.

Behavioural risk factors for NCDs are unequally distributed along socio-economic gradients. Four typical risk factors are the cause of the majority of NCDs: poor diet, physical inactivity, tobacco use, and harmful alcohol use. Coupled with this is the build-up of disability resulting from NCD complications (amputations, blindness from diabetes complications). Once diagnosed, those with NCDs require lifelong monitoring and in some cases medication and treatment, which have considerable implications as costs for diabetes and related diseases jump nearly 15 fold due to the requirement of insulin and other drugs. In Fiji, about 80% of the Health Budget goes towards NCDs and related illnesses.

WHO data reflect that about 40% of the population of PICTs has been diagnosed with an NCD, and which account for more than 70% of all deaths. There is a risk that NCDs may soon affect life

⁴⁴ *Quantitative overview – Supporting the Situation Analysis of Children in the Pacific. UNICEF. 2016*

⁴⁵ *World Bank Group. Systematic Country Diagnostic: Republic of Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of Palau, Independent State of Samoa, Kingdom of Tonga, Tuvalu, Republic of Vanuatu. 2016*

expectancy in some PICTs⁴⁶.

Recent reports show a relatively high prevalence of obesity and NCD prevalence among 13-15 year old adolescents, especially in Polynesian countries where rates ranging from 20 to 40% are observed. Kiribati and Nauru have slightly lower rates, whereas Melanesian countries show much lower rates of up to only 5%⁴⁷. Although a fairly reasonable amount of data exist on school children the information is held by the national institutions and have not been published. Consequently, there is minimal data on NCD prevalence among children under 5 years of age. Given the significance and extent of overweight and obese adults in PICTs and the NCD crisis, collation and analysis of these data as well as further studies and surveys are required.

Acknowledging this threat, Pacific leaders declared a NCD crisis in 2011⁴⁸. However, while most PICs have followed and prioritized NCDs as a critical health issue, only few countries have attempted to properly cost and integrate prevention/treatment/palliative care and rehabilitation strategies into the overall budget and development agenda.

Changing of diets and increasing physical activity are considered major factors in reducing the intake of fats, sugars and salt. Surveys have indicated that people's choices of food are guided primarily by their availability and costs. Reducing the intake of processed and imported food, and increasing consumption of local foods, is seen as a critical component in any NCD-reduction programmes. In addition, solid analysis, experience sharing and both prevention and curative policy options will continue to be needed to ensure that the NCD epidemic gets the attention and resources required for an expanded and multi-sectorial response.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Communicable and other often neglected diseases remain a serious challenge, particularly affecting the poor. Leprosy is still a problem in some PICTs, while the recurrence of tuberculosis is costly and complex to manage. Unsafe water and unimproved sanitation systems, as well as poor hygiene practices, facilitate the spread of infectious and waterborne diseases that particularly affect children. Communicable diseases remain the leading cause of preventable death among children under five years old. Respiratory diseases related to overcrowding are common in urban settlements, while malaria affects the rural populations of Vanuatu, Solomon Islands and PNG, with a particularly severe impact on pregnant women and children.

Dengue, chikungunya and most recently Zika virus are vector-borne diseases of significance, with increasingly more frequent outbreaks across the region and high incidence rates, particularly in poor urban settlements with sub-standard waste disposal and poor drainage, and which worsens in the aftermath of cyclones, heavy rains and other natural disasters. Lymphatic filariasis, which can lead to elephantiasis and can cause severe disability, and increased vulnerability and social exclusion. The emergence of the Zika virus is demonstrating the impact of a new disease and its long-term effects

⁴⁶ *State of Human Development in the Pacific: A report on vulnerability and exclusion in a time of rapid change.* UNDP. 2014.

⁴⁷ *Quantitative overview – Supporting the Situation Analysis of Children in the Pacific.* UNICEF. 2016

⁴⁸ *State of Human Development in the Pacific: A report on vulnerability and exclusion in a time of rapid change.* UNDP. 2014.

that can rapidly overwhelm the health systems ability to provide intensive care services and the potential for long term impacts of microcephaly on families and communities.

Cervical cancer also is a major problem in PICTs, with an estimated 800 new cases and 500 deaths annually. Melanesia in particular ranks among the highest globally. Pacific Forum Leaders in 2015 recommended a regional approach to combat cervical cancer, a decision informed by a paper describing the burden of cervical cancer, screening and prevention policies and programs in the region. Whilst most Pacific Island countries have a national cervical cancer screening policy, none have an organised national screening programme and screening is opportunistic. HPV vaccination of young girls and teenagers has started only recently in some countries.

Among the communicable diseases, STI and HIV/AIDS demand specific mention. STIs are hyper-endemic in the region: on average, one in four sexually active young people in the Pacific has an STI, and in some countries the figure is as high as 40%. However, accurate information on STIs is very limited: surveillance systems are weak and provide inadequate data on the incidence and prevalence of the most common STIs. To date, only a few serological surveillance studies on STIs have been conducted in a small number of countries.

Results from a regional study in 2004-2005 in six countries (Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu) revealed that nearly one-third (30%) of women under 25 had a current STI. The most prevalent STI was Chlamydia, with 26% of women under 25 infected. Among under-25 women, Chlamydia prevalence ranged from 7% in the Solomon Islands to 41% in Samoa. The overall prevalence of Gonorrhoea and Syphilis was 1.7% and 3.4%, respectively. Women engaging in commercial sex (1.5%) were six times more likely to be infected with Chlamydia. STI studies in individual countries found similarly high STI levels: a study in 1997 among women in Fiji in found that one-third (31%) had at least one type of STI and 27% had more than one STI. In addition, 3.6% was positive for Hepatitis B virus. In a study among rural women in Samoa, more than a third (36%) was positive for Chlamydia infection, whereas a 2014 study in the Solomon Islands revealed high rates of Chlamydia (20%), Gonorrhoea (5%) and Syphilis (4%).

Given the extremely high level of STIs in the region and strong religious influence against the use of condoms serious attention should be paid to life skills based education and the incorporation of sexuality education in PICT school curricula.

With an average prevalence of 0.2% of HIV – the greatest majority of cases coming from Fiji – HIV prevalence rates remain very low in all countries. With almost 175,000 people tested in the 2010-2015 period (excluding Fiji), only 55 new cases were detected. With considerably more HIV cases in 2014 and 2015 however than in previous years there appears to be an increasing trend, particularly in small island countries including FSM (n=13), Solomon Islands (n=12) and Samoa (n=8) where the majority of cases was detected.

Low condom use is considered as one of the key contributing factors. Low condom use can be attributed to limited access, low knowledge or negative attitudes to condom use; as well as lack of power for (young) women and girls to use condoms in the face of forced sex or sexual violence, including rape. Condom use among males is much higher than among females, reflecting women's

lesser control over condom use. Alcohol use may play an important role in low condom use among youth.

Multiple sex partners are common in all Pacific countries, especially among young males, who are 2-3 times more likely to have multiple partners than young women. Specific populations that more likely to have multiple sex partners include young people; mobile populations, such as seafarers (and their sex partners); women and men engaging in transactional sex or sex work; and men who have sex with men (MSM).

Early sexual debut is common in most Pacific countries: a large proportion of young people reported first sex before the age of 15 in Cook Islands (40%), FSM (27%) Nauru (20%), Marshall Islands (22%), Solomon Islands (18%), and Vanuatu (17%). Early initiation of sexual activity is associated with HIV/STI risk factors, such as increased numbers of sexual partners; sexual intercourse under the influence of alcohol or drugs; sexual coercion and violence.

Male-to-male sex occurs in all Pacific countries, but the term men who have sex with men (MSM) does not reflect the complex way in which gender and sexuality are expressed. While culturally-defined transgender roles for men are found in several countries, the identification of MSM is problematic due to societal and religious stigma; discrimination and laws that criminalise homosexuality, as well as physical violence and emotional abuse directed at sexual minorities. Transgender persons show more risky behaviours than MSM, including lower age of sexual debut and lower rates of condom use. Sexual contact with women is common among MSM, with a third (32%) of transgenders and nearly all MSM (89%) reporting ever having sex with a female partner.

Sexual and gender-based violence, which includes intimate-partner violence, sexual assault and rape, as well as violence against MSM and transgenders is widespread in many Pacific countries, with 80% of women having experienced gender-based violence. Forced sex constitutes a key risk for STI and HIV transmission, as well as other sexual and reproductive health problems, including unwanted pregnancy and psychological trauma. In addition, alarming types of sexual abuse, trafficking and sexual exploitation of children are reported.

CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

The right to access to clean water and basic sanitation remains a concern in a number of PICs. Improved water and sanitation coverage in the Pacific region remains very low, and at respectively 52% for water and 31% for sanitation coverage remains far behind coverage in the East Asia and Pacific Region (resp. 94% and 76%), and the world average (resp. 91% and 68%). Although water coverage has increased since 1990, levels remain among the lowest in the world; and sanitation coverage is similar to that of the sub-Saharan region, and lower than any other region in the world. The rate of progress in PICTs has been stagnant: since 1990, sanitation coverage has increased by only 2%. In fact, the proportion of people with piped water on the premises actually decreased during this period – the only region in the world where this occurred.

Sanitation coverage varies greatly from country to country, and ranges from a low 30% and 40% in the Solomon Islands and Kiribati to over 90% in Tokelau, Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, Cook Islands, Niue and Palau.

Sanitation coverage is much lower in rural areas where on average on 24% have access to improved facilities.

National water coverage rates show a similar trend, with Kiribati and Solomons at the lower end of the scale with respectively 67% and 81% access to piped and improved water supply systems. With the exception of Micronesia (89%), all PICTs have water coverage rates of 94% and higher. Cook Islands, Tokelau and Tonga have rates of 100%. Urban-rural inequality is prominent, with 93% of urban households having access to improved water facilities, compared to 43% of rural households.

Access to sanitation and water in schools varies considerably between individual PICTs, with Niue and Palau both recording 100% access, whilst Fiji has 95% and 100% for respectively sanitation and water access. Kiribati (4% and 3%), Marshall Islands (10% and 20%) are on the lower end of the scale, with Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu making up the middle ground with access to sanitation ranging from 60-69% and access to water from 50-82%. Access and quality of water and sanitary facilities in schools is a cause of increased absenteeism of girls, or totally dropping out of school.

Disparities in access to water and sanitation between urban and rural areas are particularly pronounced in Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Kiribati, FSM and RMI, where services are often limited to the main islands, while the outer islands, where most of the poor reside, have very limited access⁴⁹. In Kiribati in particular, high population growth and internal migration to the capital has led to overcrowding and depletion of the groundwater resources especially in the capitol atoll of Tarawa. As a result there are recurring outbreaks of water-borne diseases in the country. Poor sanitation cost the countries large sums of money due to public health costs associated with water-borne diseases. A 2005-2006 cost-benefit analysis showed that for Tuvalu these costs could reach A\$0.5M⁵⁰.

Changing weather patterns as a result of climate change will further impact on the availability of water resources, and the effectiveness of sanitation, and may result in more severe crises, including social unrest which would particularly affect urbanised areas.

Measures aiming at ensuring adequate access of the poor to these facilities and services, through market and public utilities reforms, or by subsidizing prices for the poor would offer opportunities to address these disparities.

Group C – Environment and Climate Change

Group C includes the following SDGs:

GOAL 7. AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY: ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

GOAL 13. CLIMATE ACTION: TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

⁴⁹ World Bank Group. *Systematic Country Diagnostic: Republic of Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of Palau, Independent State of Samoa, Kingdom of Tonga, Tuvalu, Republic of Vanuatu*. 2016

⁵⁰ *State of Human Development in the Pacific: A report on vulnerability and exclusion in a time of rapid change*. UNDP. 2014.

GOAL 14. LIFE BELOW WATER: CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

GOAL 15. LIFE ON LAND: PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION, AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS

PICTS' VULNERABILITY TO CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

The S.A.M.O.A. Pathway⁵¹ recognises that Small Island Developing States continue to grapple with the effects of disasters, some of which have increased in intensity and some of which have been exacerbated by climate change, which impede their progress towards sustainable development. It recognises that disasters can disproportionately affect small island developing States and that there is a critical need to build resilience, strengthen monitoring and prevention, reduce vulnerability, raise awareness and increase preparedness to respond to and recover from disasters.

Although the Pacific has done little to contribute to the causes of global warming (accounting for less than 0.03% of current global greenhouse gas emissions) the region is among the first to suffer and the least able to respond. Climate change-induced phenomena increase PICTs peoples' vulnerability⁵² to natural disasters (floods, cyclones/hurricanes, droughts), and their impact is widespread, affecting economic, environmental and social livelihoods including food security, health and infrastructure. Hence, Pacific Leaders consider climate change the greatest threat to the livelihoods, security and wellbeing of the peoples of the Pacific.

In the Pacific, there is often a disproportionate GDP reliance on some sectors such as tourism which remains highly vulnerable to natural hazards, disasters and the increased effect of climate change. During the Nadi Floods in Fiji (2009), 94% of the damage and loss was to the private sector, which represented roughly a 5% of GDP reduction (SOPAC, 2009). If livelihoods are to be maintained and damage and loss reduced, then it is essential that the private sector be included in the resilience efforts of the region.

In recent years there has been a marked shift as well from focusing on disaster response to reducing disaster and climate change risks and addressing the underlying causes of vulnerability by incorporating resilience dimensions into development. Development, if not adequately informed by disaster and climate risk, is a key determinant of communities' vulnerability. PICTs development initiatives that do not account for the risk profile of climate change and disasters can have significant negative impact on the lives and livelihoods of communities. Simply managing the symptoms of climate change and disasters is not likely to be sustainable.

As an effect of migration, the lack of young people in the rural communities prevents adequate support while preparing for, during and after natural disasters. Especially children, disabled and

⁵¹ *Draft outcome document of the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States - SIDS ACCELERATED MODALITIES OF ACTION [S.A.M.O.A.] Pathways, UN, 2014*

⁵² *Vulnerabilities are also compounded by economic and social factors such as: global economic fluctuations, population growth and migration (internal and external), poorly planned coastal development, unplanned urban growth and land use, and unsustainable use of natural resources such as extensive logging and mining.*

elderly people in rural and remote communities are the most at risk, as these are less mobile and agile to prepare for and respond to emergencies, and implement rescue, recovery and rehabilitation efforts in the aftermath of a natural disaster. Women also may face increased vulnerabilities in such emergencies due to the lack of access to information, limited involvement in decision-making, and increased risk of exposure to violence (VAW) after such emergencies. This increases the likelihood of injuries and fatalities, and damage and loss of property, livestock and crops.

Increased internal migration has also exposed the shortcomings of urban planning in PICTs. The informal settlements that have sprung up continue to expand, often in marginal areas near the towns and cities that were not considered suitable for habitation and are exposed to higher risk of impacts from climate change: tsunamis and flooding in the low lying areas and river banks, and landslides on steep lands caused by heavy rainfall and earthquakes. Already at a disadvantage due to a lack of land ownership, generally a lower level of education and higher rates of unemployment and crime, the lack of adequate basic services exacerbates the social status of these communities.

RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY

As one of the most dispersed regions in the world, the Pacific faces unique challenges in providing affordable and accessible electricity – with a heavy reliance on diesel-fuelled generators in many areas to power homes and businesses. Electricity prices in the region are among the highest in the world, with some countries spending as much as 25% of gross domestic product on fuel imports – leaving household incomes, inflation levels and national finances all highly vulnerable to volatile Asia-Pacific oil markets.

To mitigate this exposure, Pacific governments are increasingly turning to alternative energy sources, including biofuels, wind, solar and hydro systems, and have developed multi-annual strategies and programmes to reduce their dependency on fossil fuel-generated power. In addition to issues of cost, the shift to renewables helps to address the need for energy which is cleaner and easier to generate in remote areas. The major improvements in solar power generating and storage efficiencies offer excellent prospects for remote rural as well as urban communities. Tuvalu⁵³ aims to achieve 100% energy production from renewables, whereas currently it already supplies some 50% of power from solar energy.

RESPONDING TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND PROMOTING GREEN GROWTH

The UN General Assembly and PICTs have endorsed the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) as the global strategy for building resilience of communities to reduce risk from natural hazards and disasters in order to help ensure sustainable development. This is also incorporated in the SDGs and acknowledged in the SAMOA pathway.

The review of the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change 2006-2015 (PIFACC) and the Pacific Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management Framework for Action 2005-2015 (RFA)

⁵³ *Enetise Tutumau 2012-2020 Master Plan for Renewable Electricity and Energy Efficiency in Tuvalu. 2013*

highlighted the need for greater policy coherence at the regional level to support buy-in of a more conducive enabling environment for managing disaster and climate-related risks at country levels. It advocated that regional support needs to account for national, social and cultural perceptions of governance and decision-making processes through assistance with policies, strategies, methods and tools. The reviews concluded that the increasing number of partners and diversity of climate change and DRM projects in the region continue to cause difficulties with coordination, cooperation and coherence. This places burden on countries with limited capacities and resources to translate integrated approaches into national and sector planning and local actions. Coordinated network approaches at all levels to climate change and DRM can help address the challenges posed by increased numbers of partners and different funding schemes. Providing one pool of regional planning, policy and analytical resources to all PICTs would improve coordination of regional and national planning and help build partnerships for resilience across stakeholder groups. Better links between policies and actions and scientific data and information are also required.

In the Waiheke Declaration of 2011⁵⁴ Pacific Leaders committed the region to pursuing sustainable economic development, reiterating the critical importance of ensuring the sustainable development, management and conservation of the Pacific Ocean, noting the region's unique dependency on it as the basis for livelihoods, food security and economic development⁵⁵. It also pledges to inter alia: pursue improved sustainable returns to Pacific island economies from the abundant natural resources, particularly fisheries; foster an environment that supports increased investment, productive activity and a strengthened private sector, particularly in relation to fisheries, agriculture and tourism, to generate income and employment; conserve and manage fragile island ecosystems which underpin sustainable development and food and water security within the Pacific region; address the persistent problem of illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing through enhancing the effectiveness of regional monitoring, control and surveillance activities; and ensure the meaningful engagement of civil society and Pacific island communities in the development process.

Leaders also urged work towards integrated oceans management, using the Framework for a Pacific Oceanscape (2010) as a model, with the aim of realising relevant international goals to contribute to the health and vitality of the ocean environment.

The 2013 review of the Action Strategy for Nature Conservation and Protected Areas in the Pacific Islands Region 2008-2012 highlighted achievements in a number of areas such as: effective partnerships between national governments, NGOs and civil society; establishment of consultative and coordinating mechanisms, including learning and leadership networks; and a number of 'home grown' regional initiatives such as Oceanscape and the Micronesian Challenge (that continues to provide a strong example of sub-regional coordination around high level commitments). However, the review also found that there was not widespread national 'ownership' of the strategy, hampered by management capacity issues that remain a critical constraint to conservation efforts across the region. Sustainable financing is also a key challenge. Lessons identified by the review include the need to build on country systems to ensure national ownership of a regional strategy, support national capacity

⁵⁴ *Waiheke Declaration on Sustainable Economic Development. 42nd Pacific Islands Forum communique, Auckland, New Zealand. 2011*

⁵⁵ *Our Sea of Islands Our Livelihoods Our Oceania. Framework for a Pacific Oceanscape: a catalyst for implementation of ocean policy. Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat. 2010.*

within Government agencies to engage across sectors and at community levels, and ensure that links are better developed between biodiversity conservation and climate funding, including integrated conservation approaches.

In many cases however existing technical knowledge and financial capacity is insufficient to adequately address climate and disaster vulnerabilities and reduce risks. Most PICTs have low implementation and absorptive capacities. The effectiveness of early warning systems is also affected by the expansive geographical spread of the country and the limitations and high costs of communication systems⁵⁶.

Forum Economic Ministers have stressed the need for regional assistance to work collectively (through the CROP Executive Sub Committee on Climate Change and Disaster Resilient Development – CES-CCRD) to help countries overcome barriers to accessing, managing and delivering climate change and disaster risk resources in support of their priorities. They have tasked PIFS to develop national and regional options that could include: direct budget support (general and sector); extra budgetary funds; special funds; national sub-regional and regional trust funds; national development bank arrangements; accrediting national implementing entities (NIEs); accrediting regional implementing entities (RIEs); using multilateral implementing entities (MIEs); and project finance for managing climate change and disaster risks (such as contingent credit, sovereign insurance, catastrophe bonds and inter-governmental risk pooling).

The concept of '**risk governance**' is rapidly emerging in the Pacific region and positions the management of climate change and disaster risk in the heart of development. This can be described as the way in which authorities, public servants, media, private sector and civil society coordinate with communities to manage and reduce climate change and disaster related risks. Risk governance can transform approaches from a response and relief focus toward addressing underlying causes of climate change and disaster risk. These approaches should be decentralised as well as established as a normal part of the process of development.

Through the regional PRRP - Pacific Islands Countries are expressing the need for easier and more direct access to **Climate Financing** through support for strengthening governance mechanisms and processes for more effective management of these resources. This will require countries to demonstrate capacity to effectively manage these funds from national to local levels. Furthermore, three programme countries (Tonga, Vanuatu and Fiji) have conducted assessments of their institutional capacity for CCDRM in partnership with the Forum Secretariat and other regional partners, which should form the basis for countries to identify pathways for better access and management to climate financing.

Gender and Social Inclusion in CCDRM: The SAMOA Pathway echoes the commitment to eliminate discrimination and promote women's empowerment (77); the Gender Strategy was presented at the Pacific Humanitarian Meeting, urging members to adopt the strategy and its commitments to ensure the full realization of human rights for women and girls and acknowledge that they can be powerful agents of change. The elevated importance of gender equality and, to a lesser extent, social inclusion,

⁵⁶ World Bank Group. *Systematic Country Diagnostic: Republic of Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of Palau, Independent State of Samoa, Kingdom of Tonga, Tuvalu, Republic of Vanuatu*. 2016

at regional and global levels, has contributed to its increase in priorities of national governments in the Pacific; however, the degree to which it is meaningfully integrated into development is inconsistent.

There is a need to recognise the important roles of both humanitarian/ Climate Change actors and development actors. The **humanitarian-development divide** emerged, not only in relation to disaster management, but as a challenge for risk integration into sector and development planning at both subnational and national levels. A key lesson that emerged from the UNDP Risk Governance Programme in 2015 was that focusing exclusively on development actors to integrate Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management runs the risk of undermining the critical role of Climate Change Ministries and National Disaster Management Authorities.

Group D – Education, equality and institutions

The following SDGs comprise Group D:

GOAL 4. QUALITY EDUCATION: EDUCATION

GOAL 5. GENDER EQUALITY: ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

GOAL 10. REDUCED INEQUALITIES: REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

GOAL 16. PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS: PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

ACCESS TO EDUCATION

Early Child Development (ECD) programmes have a positive impact on primary school enrolment and are linked to better educational results for at least three to four years, particularly for disadvantaged children. In the Pacific, pre-school attendance rates are generally low, in most cases below 50%. The integration of ECD into national education systems and how it is funded differs significantly, resulting in a lack of minimum quality service standards and trained teachers. Also, no country has yet linked education with other sectors, such as health and social services, for more comprehensive support for ECD⁵⁷.

Primary school enrolment is relatively high in all PICTs and most countries are on track to achieve the MDG target of universal education. However there are major differences between PICTs, with the high ratios observed in Niue and Fiji on one side of the spectrum and 60 and 80% in respectively

⁵⁷ *State of Human Development in the Pacific: A report on vulnerability and exclusion in a time of rapid change. UNDP. 2014.*

Vanuatu and the Solomon Islands. The latter country and Nauru have recorded substantial drops in primary school survival rates over the past years, which gives rise to concerns⁵⁸.

Transition to secondary schools rates favourable across PICTs, however represents a drop of more than 20% from primary enrollment rates; in Melanesian PICTs this is even 31%. Analysis of data from individual countries shows a gap of more than 50 percentage points between the highest (Palau and Niue) and lowest performing PICT (Solomon Islands).

Nine PICTs⁵⁹ have achieved gender parity in primary education. The education gender parity index shows a slightly higher rate of boys enrolled in primary education, but this trend is dramatically reversed at secondary education with a much higher rate of enrolment by girls. Despite this trend, there remain considerable barriers for girls: distance of the school, the threat, and incidence of gender-based violence, and the limited number of boarding schools for girls.

Disparities based on gender, household wealth and area of residence are a concern at the secondary school level. Gender parity is lacking in most PICTs, with males typically disadvantaged compared to females in accessing high school education. Children from the poorest 20% of households are significantly less likely to attend secondary school than children from the richest 20% of households. Secondary school fees remain a major barrier for poor families and governments should consider expanding fee-free education to secondary school level. Whilst children and youth with disabilities are generally more constrained in accessing education than the 'able' ones, a recent UNFPA study⁶⁰ showed that women with disabilities are often less educated than men with disabilities, which points at increased discrimination and disadvantage to access education for girls and young women with disabilities.

Whilst the expansion of fee-free basic education has been a key in improving access to primary schooling for children from low-income households; however the quality of education remains a concern. Understandably, the effectiveness of education depends on its quality – and in this there is considerable room for improvement. Government spending on education varies some five-fold between the country recording the highest (Tonga) and lowest (Nauru). In addition, average proportionate expenditure across PICTs appears to have peaked in 2007, and has been declining steadily since then. The proportion of qualified teachers varies considerably – from 100% for Fiji and Tonga, to a low of 60% in Vanuatu. Although the PICT average for pupil-teacher ratio (18.2) compares favourably with the global average (19.2), there are wide fluctuations recorded between countries: from 36.9 and 32.8 for the Solomon Islands and Nauru, to an extreme low of 5.3 for Niue. Available information suggests that in several PICTs urban classrooms tend to be overcrowded compared with rural classrooms, likely as a contribution from urban migration.

GENDER INEQUALITY AND GENDER RELATIONS

⁵⁸ *Quantitative overview – Supporting the Situation Analysis of Children in the Pacific. UNICEF, 2016*

⁵⁹ *Cook Islands, FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu*

⁶⁰ *A Deeper Silence: The Unheard Experiences of Women with Disabilities – Sexual and Reproductive Health and Violence against Women in Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Tonga (UNFPA, 2013)*

Stark gender disparities remain in economic and political realms: many of these have been indicated in the sections of this document. Gender inequality and exclusion not only disadvantages women, but also imposes high personal and social costs on Pacific people and nations and reduces the growth potential, productivity and performance of an economy and national sustainable development as a whole. Deep legal and legislative changes are needed to ensure women's rights and to give them 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. Empowering women through policies and programmes that reverse disadvantage and marginalisation and advance women's human rights, economic security and rights is correct and necessary, and can have positive multiplier effects on economic development.

Gender equality is a key goal that brings a multitude of positive benefits to creating a prosperous, stable and secure Pacific for all. The adoption of the 2012 Gender Equality Declaration by Pacific leaders reaffirmed their commitment in the following six, key areas: gender responsive government policies and programmes; improving women's participation in decision making; economic empowerment; ending violence against women; and, improving health and education outcomes, for women and girls.

The majority of PICTs have ratified the CEDAW Convention (with exceptions of Tonga and Palau), and PICT development strategies and plans generally incorporate gender equality in their priorities for action. Despite this, progress towards achieving gender equality remains a challenge in the Pacific region. PICT Leaders are deeply concerned that despite gains in girls' education and some positive initiatives to address violence against women, overall progress towards gender equality has been slow. For example, women's representation in Pacific legislature remains the lowest in the world; violence against women is unacceptably high; women's economic opportunities remain extremely limited, in part because they receive less pay than men for the same work. Women are also largely left out from seasonal work programmes, preventing them from benefits such as gaining work experience and becoming a primary income earner. In addition, maternal and child mortalities in some of the countries remain unacceptably high.

Some PICTs have made progress towards greater gender equality and the empowerment of women through legal and policy reform, and by making education free. Special measures to support women's participation in politics have been marginally effective, as they remain seriously under-represented in parliament: in the eight smaller PICTs, only one in 30 parliamentary seats is held by women. This compares to an average of one in five across all developing countries.⁶¹ The pace of change however has been slow and inconsistent, and discrimination and exclusion often remain related to gender norms. As a result, women work mostly in the informal sector and in markets, which are often unprotected and where labour rights are unprotected and/or there is no social security or welfare. Also, women with disabilities face greater exclusion and marginalization than men living with disabilities. Women and girls experience high rates of gender-based violence in most PICTs, and have limited access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health. Unwanted adolescent pregnancy poses a challenge to young women's health, education and opportunities.

⁶¹ World Bank Group. *Systematic Country Diagnostic: Republic of Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of Palau, Independent State of Samoa, Kingdom of Tonga, Tuvalu, Republic of Vanuatu*. 2016

An urgent need remains to bring more financial resources and a stronger gender and human rights based framework and greater multi-sectorial coordination and programming into policies and programmes aimed at addressing violence against women. This continues to be a major challenge and needs to be addressed at all levels through improved governance processes as well as targeted strengthening of institutional capacity for gender mainstreaming in government. Also, civil society actors have limited capacity to hold governments accountable with regards to their commitments to advance gender equality.

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE / VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN (VAW)

Gender-based violence infringes a person's basic human rights, and can result in serious mental and physical harm for victims. In addition it can result in direct and indirect costs for both victims and society as a whole. Gender-based discrimination can thus contribute to entrenched poverty and vulnerability of victims, as well as limiting the advance of human development and societies as whole.

The well-being, potential and promise of thousands of women and girls in the Pacific are threatened by violence, including within their home. Recent studies⁶² have shown that over 60% of women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence; and such experiences are even believed to be underreported as they are often denied by community, religious and political leaders and by communities themselves, and prevailing social and cultural attitudes and stigma often prevent VAW reporting. In Fiji, the Reserve Bank of Fiji estimated the direct and indirect costs of violence to be F\$210M per year. At these levels VAW is among the highest rates in the world, and a major barrier in achieving all of the development goals. A lack of safe houses in and other services for women in most countries, especially in rural and outer islands is also a factor that affects reporting VAW incidents. Intimate partner violence is also strongly linked to women's reduced ability to negotiate the use of contraceptives. It is clear that the issue of violence against women and girls therefore needs to be viewed beyond the individuals, and must be understood in the dynamics of relationships within families, communities and institutions.

Of serious and immediate concern is trafficking, transactional sex and the underground commercial sex trade which exploit local women and both female and male children. This is particularly linked to poor overcrowded urban communities and in rural areas with large mining, logging and fisheries projects, where pornography, the sexual abuse of children, teenage pregnancies and a rise in STI are often observed. Trafficking of women from Asia is also raising concern in some countries.

By not addressing sexual and reproductive health and rights, including gender-based violence, governments are not ensuring protection for citizens, and are paying high economic costs. However, some achievements have been made: for example in the Solomon Islands where Parliament passed the Family Protection Act in 2014 and commenced enforcement in 2016.

⁶² *In Fiji, Kiribati, PNG, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu; in: 2015 Pacific Regional MDGs Tracking Report, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, 2015*

ACCESS TO RIGHTS FOR PEOPLE LIVING WITH DISABILITIES: CARE AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

People with disabilities in PICTs are among the poorest and most marginalised members of their communities. They have limited access to education, employment and basic social services, which leads to social and economic exclusion and perpetuates poverty. In addition, they frequently are subjected to other forms of discrimination, prejudice and rejection. Thus, people with disabilities are often from the mainstream of society and denied basic human rights. The discrimination particularly impacts children with disabilities, who are consistently excluded from attending school: less than 10% has access to any form of education. Many do not attend school at any time in their life⁶³.

A study⁶⁴ in Kiribati, Tonga and Solomon Islands, showed that women with disabilities are particularly vulnerable to hardship and poverty, and often are culturally, socially and economically excluded. Despite some helpful laws, policies and systems of practice in some countries, they are less educated, experience higher rates of unemployment, are more likely to be abused, are poorer, are more isolated, experience worse health outcomes, generally have a lower social status than men living with disabilities or female peers. Moreover, females with disabilities are two to three times more likely to be victims of physical and sexual abuse than women with no disabilities. Their access to reproductive health care is minimal and as a result they suffer greater vulnerability.

Several PICTs are parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and more countries in the region are considering ratification of the Convention. They are also developing national disability legislation and policies.

Of 12 PICTs for which data was available, five PICTs report disability rates of less than 2%. Three countries (Palau, FSM and Vanuatu) reported significantly higher rates of 8, 11 and 12%, respectively. UN-ESCAP estimates that some 17% of people in the Pacific have some form of disability⁶⁵.

The increasing prevalence of NCDs among Pacific Island populations will in the medium term result to a significant increase in the number of amputations, incidence of blindness and visual impairments due to diabetes, as well as paralysis due to stroke and heart attack. With strong linkages to conditions of hardship and poverty, WHO considers that early identification and intervention services may help prevent up to 50% of disabilities. More specifically, up to 70% of blindness in children is either preventable or treatable⁶⁶.

Despite some progress in terms of disability, policy and some forms of limited legislation, discrimination and exclusion of persons with disabilities remains a relatively low-priority issue for PICT governments, and therefore is not addressed in a systematic way. There is also much need to change the perception and concepts of disability and enhance understanding among the general population.

⁶³ PIFS (2002) *Issues in Basic Education for Children and Youth with Disabilities, paper for 2002 Forum Education Ministers Meeting*; quoted in *The State of Human Development in the Pacific: A report on vulnerability and exclusion in a time of rapid change*. UNDP, 2014.

⁶⁴ *A Deeper Silence: The Unheard Experiences of Women with Disabilities— Sexual and Reproductive Health and Violence against Women in Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Tonga* (UNFPA, 2013)

⁶⁵ *The State of Human Development in the Pacific: A report on vulnerability and exclusion in a time of rapid change*. UNDP, 2014.

⁶⁶ *The Prevention of Childhood Blindness*. WHO, Geneva, 1992, quoted in: *The State of Human Development in the Pacific: A report on vulnerability and exclusion in a time of rapid change*. UNDP, 2014.

The approach to disability also needs to evolve from a charity or medical-based approach to a rights-based approach.

GOVERNANCE: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Goal 16 encompasses all SDG targets on civil and political rights, making the first explicit link between good governance - peace, justice and inclusive development - and fighting corruption.

Good governance is critical in ensuring the protection of human rights and supporting economic development and improved well-being for all. Sound economic management and regulation, political stability and accountability, the rule of law, and the efficient provision of public services and infrastructure are all aspects of effective governance that are essential to supporting economic activity, and play a central role in the pursuit of poverty reduction and fostering shared prosperity. This includes a particular focus on improving gender rights in all aspects of societies including governance and decision-making, economy, youth, environment, and social, cultural and traditional aspects.

The average quality of governance across eight of the smaller PICTs⁶⁷ is higher than that in the rest of the world, and shows a slow recovery from a decade ago. Although there is substantial variation on some of the indicators, these countries however tend to underperform in areas of government effectiveness and regulatory quality due to limited public sector capacity. It is uncertain if these results would be maintained with the inclusion of the two larger PICTs – Fiji and Solomon Islands – which have seen significant political uncertainty and upheavals in recent times⁶⁸.

Good governance is essential to the protection of human rights. At the moment, the Pacific region lacks a regional human rights mechanism. At the national level, only Samoa and Fiji have established a national human rights institution (NHRIs), whilst other PICTs are currently considering the establishment of such an institution .

Transparency International's 2010 Corruption Perception Index that uses a scale ranging from 10 (highly clean) to 0 (highly corrupt) shows that Samoa performs relatively well, ranking 56 of the 180 countries surveyed with a score of 4.5 as compared to Kiribati and the Solomon Islands that share the 111th place of the ranking with a score of 2.8 or Papua New Guinea (PNG), the region's worse performer with a score of 2.1.

Despite relatively well developed legal and policy frameworks, corruption remains a significant challenge for PICTs and manifests itself through various forms of bureaucratic, administrative and political corruption⁶⁹. Natural resource management is considered to be especially vulnerable, with problems of corruption identified in the oil, mining, forestry and fisheries sectors. Corruption risks associated with aid, offshore banking activities and transnational crime are also issues of growing concern across the region. Anti-corruption efforts are hampered by weak government capacity, low

⁶⁷ FSM, Kiribati, Palau, RMI, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

⁶⁸ World Bank Group. *Systematic Country Diagnostic: Republic of Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of Palau, Independent State of Samoa, Kingdom of Tonga, Tuvalu, Republic of Vanuatu*. 2016

⁶⁹ *Corruption challenges in small island developing states in the Pacific region*. M. Chene, Transparency International. 2010. www.transparency.org/files/content/corruptionqas/c255_Corruption_in_small_island_developing_states_Pacific.pdf

levels of state penetration, limited opportunities for public participation, as well as a lack of civil society involvement. Many of these issues are linked to factors associated with the size of the countries, the geographical features of the region and the challenge to integrate political institutions with strong cultural and tribal traditions that prevail in the region.

All PICTs have constraints in their availability of human resources, transport infrastructure and financial means, which affects their capacity to identify, design, implement, monitor, analyse and evaluate any significant interventions. It is however the smaller countries with populations under 100,000 people that are most affected. Development assistance support interventions often seek to address this by involving overseas-based teams as advisers, which increases the risk of reducing ownership of the intervention by the country, and therefore the ultimate effectiveness and sustainability of the outcomes. Also, the required support and participation from staff of the beneficiary country often means that normally scheduled assignments may have to be deferred, affecting the performance of other components or sectors.

Goal 17 - PARTNERSHIP - Solidarity and Collaboration

GOAL 17. PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS: STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Achieving the targets of each of the 16 SDGs by 2030 will require major efforts that require close coordination and a strong and balanced collaboration over the full duration of the implementation period between development partners, financing institutions, national governmental and regional intergovernmental institutions, civil society bodies and the private sector.

NATIONAL AND REGIONAL GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES

Good governance is critical in supporting economic development and improved well-being for all. Sound economic management and regulation, political stability and accountability, the rule of law, and the efficient provision of public services and infrastructure are all aspects of effective governance that are essential to supporting economic activity. They also play a central role in the pursuit of poverty reduction and fostering shared prosperity.

At the national level, the efficient and effective use of government resources, including development assistance and delivery of government services is often compromised by a range of factors including: political instability; weak policy and law-making processes; outdated and inadequate laws and regulations; and under-resourced governance and accountability institutions.

At the regional level, the Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific (CROP) comprises of nine regional organisations that provide technical assistance and policy advice to member countries. Leadership of CROP is provided by the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) which is administered through the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) based in Suva, Fiji. The Pacific Islands Forum Leaders Meeting

- an annual meeting of heads of government - is the premier regional policy-making body of the independent and self-governing states in the Pacific.

ENVIRONMENT FOR CIVIL SOCIETY PARTICIPATION

Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) play an important role in advocacy on behalf of vulnerable and excluded groups, influencing policy-making, and holding governments, regional organisations and development partners accountable. Yet, whereas the capacity of NGOs – particularly the internationally-based ones – is often adequate to implement their advocacy and awareness mandates, the capacity of CSOs – which are often locally based and rely on national staff - and therefore their effectiveness in fulfilling their roles varies widely, with those in Fiji and the Cook Islands consistently demonstrating a higher capacity. The ability of CSOs and NGOs to function and develop also depends on an adequate legal and regulatory framework, which is lacking in some PICTs. A specific example of such a need is that CSOs of sex workers, men having sex with men and transgender populations are unable to be legally registered as in some countries those groups are outside of law; therefore services for these groups are practically lacking and exposing these groups to a greater vulnerability.

NATIONAL AND REGIONAL PLANNING FRAMEWORKS

All PICTs have their national medium- and long term national development strategies (with a number of variations on the titling and duration) that identify their long term goals. Often shorter term plans are developed that identify targets and specific lower level outcomes that a PICT seeks to achieve with available financing from national budgets and donor development assistance.

At the regional level, Pacific Leaders and Ministers have recognised that good governance underpins national and regional development. The Pacific Plan for Strengthening Regional Cooperation and Integration ('Pacific Plan')⁷⁰ provided overall guidance to the development for PICTs at the regional level from its adoption by Pacific Leaders at the Pacific Forum Meeting in 2004. The Pacific Plan aimed to strengthen governance arrangements through a range of regional-level actions including: bolstering key governance and accountability institutions to enhance the transparency of political and economic processes; improving donor coordination; improving collection of statistics, information management and record-keeping; implementing international and regional anti-corruption commitments; strengthening accountability and integrity mechanisms; and protecting human rights. Cross-cutting actions included the strengthening of parliamentary mechanisms; ensuring a stronger role for civil society as watchdog for good governance; and, accelerating the participation of women in leadership at all levels, and advancing gender equality. These actions remain current, and reflect the focal areas of the MDGs and the SDGs.

A high level review of the Pacific Plan in 2013⁷¹ recommended that Pacific Leaders develop a larger, more focused strategy document, the 'Framework for Pacific Regionalism' (FPR)⁷² to replace the

⁷⁰ *Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat 2005*

⁷¹ *Pacific Plan Review 2013 – Report to Pacific Leaders, Vol. 1&2. Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat. Suva, Fiji. 2013*

⁷² *The Framework for Pacific Regionalism. Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, 2014.*

Pacific Plan. The FPR outlines long term objectives for regional integration, and supports focussed political conversations and settlements that address key strategic issues, including shared sovereignty, pooling resources and delegating decision-making, including proposals from any interested stakeholders for regional initiatives. Central to the FPR is a vision for the Pacific region—a region of peace, harmony, security, social inclusion, and prosperity, so that all Pacific people can lead free, healthy, and productive lives—which draws from the Leaders’ Vision of 2004 for the Pacific Plan⁷³. The FPR was adopted by Pacific Leaders in 2014 who in doing so, confirmed the importance of advancing Pacific regionalism beyond regional cooperation towards deeper forms of regional integration and development where there are clear, equitable benefits to be gained. The FPR now is the overarching document providing guidance to Pacific regional development initiatives⁷⁴.

In addition, six regional values are set out in the FRP to guide policy making across the region, capturing important cross-cutting issues such as integrity of our vast ocean and island resources; honouring and developing cultures and traditions; embracing good governance, the full observance of democratic values, the rule of law, the defence and promotion of all human rights, gender equality, and commitment to just societies; ensuring stability, full security and wellbeing for the peoples of the Pacific; supporting full inclusivity, equity and equality for all people of the Pacific; and effective, inclusive and enduring partnerships within the region and beyond.

Rather than specifying particular regional initiatives, the FPR sets out a robust, transparent, and inclusive *process* for determining which initiatives are to be overseen by Leaders, and which are to be implemented and monitored through other regional mechanisms such as Ministerial and Officials-level meetings. Regional specific thematic strategies⁷⁵ are complementary to these. The successful implementation of the FPR as a whole is dependent on the support and commitment of PICT governments and their people, regional organisations, development partners and all stakeholders working in the region.

To promote and build ownership of the FPR, a specially established advisory sub-committee – the Specialist Sub-committee on Regionalism - each year invites and assesses submissions from the public as well as national and regional institutions for specific Pacific Region Policy Initiatives from which a limited number are proposed to Forum Leaders for funding. From the 68 submissions (including five from UN organisations) received in 2015, five topics were selected: Climate Change, Fisheries, Cervical Cancer, Connectivity (ICT) and West Papua. In 2016 47 submissions (including one from WHO) were received, which are currently being evaluated by the Sub-Committee.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The need for transparency and accountability is explicitly stated in the Pacific Plan and the FPR. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is a key activity that helps ensure that progress towards the targets identified by governments under their national sustainable development strategies is measured and

⁷³ *Communiqué of the 42nd Pacific Islands Forum in Auckland, New Zealand, and captured as the foundation of the Pacific Plan.*

⁷⁴ *The four strategic objectives of the FPR have been stated on page 5.*

⁷⁵ *Including the Pacific Sexual Health and Wellbeing Shared Agenda 2015-2019 that tackles issues of HIV/STIs, a Regional TB Programme, a Regional Cervical Cancer Programme*

if required, adjustments made. M&E is especially relevant in helping measuring the achievement of the SDGs, and the decision-making processes that help allocate and adjust resources to facilitate this.

An assessment of a country's progress is commonly the responsibility of the national statistics office, which conducts specific surveys. The most important tool is the national census, which commonly is held every 10 years and collects demographic, economic and socio-economic data at household level from all citizens. The analysis of the census data provides the government with information on the needs of people in specific areas, and how it can best direct its resources to address these needs. Monitoring is a continuous process that keeps track of government and donor activities and development interventions, to provide feedback to help decision-makers allocate or re-allocate resources. Evaluation however takes place at specific intervals, and commonly is more intensive in that it seeks to make a more in-depth assessment of the efficiency and effectiveness of the interventions, and the potential impacts. Notwithstanding its acknowledged importance by PICTs and their regional organisations, M&E processes in many PICTs are often inadequate. Considering their relevance to assessing the progress towards achievement of the SDGs, the development of M&E frameworks for PICTs, and the building of local capacity in their application, is a priority. This critically will require a harmonised approach that maintains a strong focus on the specific SDG goals and targets. However, initiatives in strengthening national and regional M&E frameworks (through identifying and quantifying comprehensive and specific indicators to measure progress and achievements) and capacities should also include those of the UN agencies present in the Pacific, as recommended by the recent UNDAF evaluation⁷⁶.

CHAPTER III. PRIORITY DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS AND THEIR COMMON ROOT CAUSES

IDENTIFICATION OF ROOT CAUSES OF THE DEVELOPMENT GAPS

In a recent survey ('Participatory Assessment of Hardship') respondents in PICTs identified a range of problems that they believed were key factors causing hardship for families and individuals⁷⁷:

- The lack of jobs and other ways to earn cash is the most critical issue for all communities in both urban and rural areas
- The poor quality of services, rather than the lack of services, is an important cause of hardship in many communities
- Families with too many dependents and/or children was a concern
- Limited access to basic services
- Landlessness also caused concern
- The high cost of goods and services
- Burdensome family, church and community obligations
- Poor health and/or disability
- Poor family budgeting

⁷⁶ *Independent Evaluation, UN Development Assistance Framework (2013-2017) for the UN Country Team in the Pacific. 2016*

⁷⁷ *Priorities of the People, ADB Series 2002-2004, ADB Manila, as quoted in: The State of Human Development in the Pacific: A report on vulnerability and exclusion in a time of rapid change'. UNDP, 2014.*

- Increased individualism of the more educated youth
- Migration to urban areas, and poor relocation sites for squatter communities or those hit by calamities were also said to contribute to hardship in rural areas

The above survey is used here to demonstrate that hardship is a complex set of problems that have many different direct and indirect causes. Whilst the problems stated above have been broadly reflected in Chapter II, it is interesting to note that most are in fact symptomatic of other issues that are caused by deeper rooted problems, that themselves are influenced in turn by a range of other phenomena. The survey demonstrates that public perception of a problem can be different from the issue that causes it in the first place, and which must be addressed if there has to be a long lasting, sustainable impact. By using a 'cause and effect' logic, the section below attempts to provide an analysis of these causes and identify the root causes.

The root causes below are considered as key constraints to improving livelihoods and achieving sustainable development of PICT peoples. There is no assumption that they provide the full coverage of all problems experienced or perceived by the countries or their citizens. On the other hand, by addressing them PICTs also should not expect to reach levels of development and economy similar to OECD countries – in all likelihood there is probably no intention to do so anyway as that might require conceding a number of non-monetary values that are unique to the Pacific lifestyle and dear to the people.

ANALYSIS OF SELECTED PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES

The development problems and constraints of the 14 PICTs are multifold and often cross- and multi-sectoral. Whereas a closer analysis should enable the identification of specific root causes as distinct from the effect and impact that arises from them, relevant information and data must be available that is specific, current, reliable and accurate. This is often not the case, and despite some improvements in the design and implementation of specific assessments in recent years, serious concerns have been raised about the paucity and low quality of datasets in PICTs⁷⁸. In particular, no regular household surveys are implemented that would enable quality analysis processes and allow informed policy choices based on a good understanding of the poor and the key drivers of poverty. It also constrains the evaluation of which policies have the most impact on poverty reduction. **The lack of quality data therefore remains a key cross-cutting constraint** that affects any and all efforts in addressing the root problems, from the identification of the problem, design of programmes and projects, to the assessment of their effectiveness and impact. Improving data collection is therefore a key activity of the highest priority that must be addressed if progress, achievements and impacts from the implementation of national and regional strategies and programmes are to be assessed on a regular and accurate basis, and the outcomes used by policy- and decision-makers

Progress in implementing medium- and long term development plans must be measured at regular intervals to ensure the continued relevance of the policies and programmes, assess achievements and

⁷⁸ World Bank Group. *Systematic Country Diagnostic: Republic of Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of Palau, Independent State of Samoa, Kingdom of Tonga, Tuvalu, Republic of Vanuatu*. 2016

enable timely corrections and adjustments in targets and activities. Depending on the breadth of the scope of the policies and programmes, such measurements are often done at multi-annual (5-10 year) intervals for major policies, to annual and bi-annual intervals for programmes and projects with a narrower, limited focus. Specific projects and activities are more commonly assessed on annual and semi-annual intervals. Regular monitoring should also be implemented through data collection and analysis in key sectors including education, health, gender, migration, employment (and unemployment), and should enable discrimination between rural and urban regions, gender, people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. Furthermore, **it is of key importance that data is efficiently and effectively analyzed and summarized in a way that helps inform policy- and decision-makers, as well as implementing bodies.** It is similarly important that these data sets are made available to the public to create transparency and promote national and local support and ownership.

Chapter II has highlighted a considerable range of serious problems, many of which can have a major impact on PICT peoples' livelihoods and wellbeing. They often would invite an immediate, at times emotional response to help alleviate symptoms. Whereas such responses may give quicker and more visible effects by presenting an appearance that the situation or condition has improved they often may not impact on the root cause or causes that are in fact the main reasons for the problem. This 'soft' approach is only too often preferred by development assistance partners who provide short to medium term support programmes that – for political, funding or planning reasons - stipulate the need for quick outcomes. These 'band aid' initiatives are often not sustainable over the long term as they do not address the symptoms of other, deeper problems which if not addressed simultaneously are very likely to recur sooner or later, possibly with worse effects.

In addition, many of the root causes are interlinked, and addressing a single root cause may therefore have only a limited impact. There are significant benefits however in using a more holistic approach to address root causes, as an intervention addressing one cause will likely also have an effect on several other root causes especially where they exist in the same population and/or region. Multiplier effects can occur by addressing several root causes simultaneously in a geographic area or among a group of people – and the resulting impact is often more intense and sustainable.

Furthermore, the achievement of any real long term impacts will often require changes in the people's mind-set and attitudes, whilst at the same time developing an environment that is conducive to the adoption of such changes. This will take considerable time and resources, patience and understanding that often requires the involvement of a wider range of stakeholders to help create and intensify ownership among the beneficiaries.

The following root causes are considered as basic problems that give rise to, or contribute to, the multitude of issues reflected in Chapter II. For example, squatter settlements in urban areas have higher rates of unemployment, domestic violence, crime, youth pregnancies, show lower levels of health, access to clean drinking water and sanitation, and place increasing demands on government services. Improving access to clean drinking water and sanitation will help alleviate some specific problems, however such action will have a restricted effect on any of the other problems that are symptomatic of such settlements. Whilst restricting the development of such settlements could result in an undesirable 'knee-jerk' reaction that may extend its effect into elections, it would be more appropriate to address the reasons for people to move to the cities anyway, and which lies in the problem of not having adequate livelihood opportunities and services in the rural areas.

PICTs therefore must seriously address the root causes if they are to improve the livelihoods of their people and achieve their national sustainable development goals. As many of these problems and root causes are closely linked, they cannot be adequately addressed singularly, and therefore should be tackled using a holistic, multi-faceted approach that will require close cooperation and coordination between national authorities, donors, stakeholders, and target groups.

Moreover, the root problems identified here are common across most PICTs, but not all may be relevant to each PICT. For example, the NZ-associated PICTs (Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau) all have free access to health and other support services provided by New Zealand, which also provides oversight that helps improve good governance and reduce corruption, which may make some other root causes less relevant. In order to identify and determine the need for specific interventions it is necessary to assess and compare specific data at the national level. To aid this process, selected datasets that reflect key demographic information and relate to key SDGs have been provided in Annex D. For additional information however reference is made to the Pacific Regional Information System maintained by the SPC's Statistics for Development Division on its website (www.spc.int/nmdi/).

Root Cause 1: A lack of adequate economic opportunities in rural and remote areas for livelihood improvement.

Rural-urban migration is considered a major problem in most PICTs, that leads to increased poverty of people living in informal settlements, higher risks of exclusion, crime, higher risk of diseases, and many other social problems. The root cause however lies in the lack of adequate livelihood opportunities in rural and remote areas for women and men, which include limited access to higher education facilities, medical and other basic services, and infrastructure, that provides the main grounds for people to move to urban areas in the first place. Improving livelihoods opportunities however will involve a multi-sector approach that gives priority to the creation of private sector-led employment opportunities in rural and remote areas, particularly by developing and promoting commercial and semi-commercial industries that provide for low to medium earning jobs in sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries practices and where feasible processing. The production of commodities will encourage improvement (frequency, quality) in transportation services. Government should support by facilitating technical services and access to financial support equally to men and women, and regulatory oversight. The employment thus generated will motivate men, women and youth to remain in the rural areas, and perhaps even encourage female and male youths and adults to return there. The income generated by the communities will help uplift their living standards in the rural areas, which will have a flow on effect on the development of locally-based SMEs that provide services and other income-earning opportunities, as well as improving overall health status.

Increased income generation by rural communities will provide revenue for government through taxes, duties and licences, and social charges, and in turn invoke a likely response from it to improve health and education services, infrastructure, transport and communication. To sustain the economic developments it is likely that the regions where the activities take place will receive priority. The overall result will be higher living standards.

Root Cause 2: Gender inequality

Gender inequality remains common in all PICTs. Unequal power relations and traditional patriarchal governance systems shape community perspectives about women's empowerment, as demonstrated by low numbers of women in decision-making positions and institutions and unequal pay rates for similar work. The ratio of women parliamentarians in PICTs is among the lowest worldwide. Unequal gender relations also give rise to a high prevalence of gender-based violence, including intimate partner violence against women. Based on the best available statistics, women in PICTs suffer from either partner or non-partner violence to a far greater extent than elsewhere in the world. Violence against women has major traumatic and disempowering effects and is associated with poverty, poor health and nutrition and lack of housing, and places stresses on children's development, education, and nutrition levels. Gender inequality must be addressed as a priority and at all levels and fronts, including increasing women's economic and political empowerment.

Root Cause 3: Inadequate access to quality education in rural and remote areas.

Improving access to education significantly improves women's and men's opportunities for coming and staying out of poverty. When specifically focused on rural and remote areas it will have many flow on effects, including helping to reduce internal migration and urbanisation which in turn are linked to teenage pregnancies (which in turn lead to health and social problems), high prevalence of STIs, and increased consumption and abuse of alcohol and drugs. Education helps develop a better trained rural workforce, and has shown to improve employment opportunities for women and people with disabilities, which is linked to delays in the birth of first child and a reduced number of children per household.

Root Cause 4: High Vulnerability to Climate Change Impacts

Disasters can disproportionately affect small island developing states and the region is among the first to suffer and the least able to respond. Climate change-induced phenomena increase PICTs peoples' vulnerability to natural disasters (floods, cyclones/hurricanes, droughts), and their impact is widespread, affecting economic, environmental and social livelihoods including food security, health and infrastructure. Hence, Pacific Leaders consider climate change the greatest threat to the livelihoods, security and wellbeing of the peoples of the Pacific. The SAMOA pathway recognises that there is a critical need to reduce their vulnerability by improving resilience and prevention, raise awareness and increase preparedness to respond to and recover from disasters. At the same time, limited and often inadequate infrastructure and social services contribute to this higher vulnerability of people in rural and remote areas.

Root Cause 5: Changing Lifestyles and Food Intakes

Changing lifestyles and diets are leading to rapidly increasing incidence of NCDs, in particular obesity and diabetes, which in most PICTs have started to reach epidemic proportions. Although it is still early in its development, there is broad agreement that the NCD epidemic will expand and cause major impacts on Pacific societies and livelihoods if not addressed urgently and effectively. Although PICTs are discouraging tobacco and alcohol misuse through increasing taxes, banning advertising, introducing new legislations and intensifying enforcement, more intensive actions are required in a much wider range of areas. Raising awareness on NCDs, and increasing availability of domestic food at affordable costs, and combined with reducing accessibility and availability of imported and

processed foods of low nutritional value form major steps in curbing the epidemic. Encouraging production of local foods will provide income opportunities in rural areas and for women, and strengthen national food security.

Root Cause 6: Poor Governance, Rule of Law and Corruption

Good governance is critical in supporting economic development and improved well-being for all. Sound economic management and regulation, political stability and accountability, the rule of law, human rights protection and the efficient provision of public services and infrastructure are all aspects of effective governance that are essential to supporting economic activity. They also play a central role in the pursuit of poverty reduction and fostering shared prosperity. Despite the region's quality of governance being higher than the global average, there is a wide variation in performance among PICTs, and trends over the last decade have shown that levels remain lower than they were some 10-15 years ago. Prevalence of corruption shows also major differences between countries, with notably Solomon Islands and Kiribati as the worst performers.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS EMERGING FROM THE ANALYSIS

OPPORTUNITIES TO ENHANCE PROSPERITY FOR ALL

Many reports state the high levels of poverty of people in PICTs, and in particular for those residing in urban squatter areas, and those living in rural and remote areas. The causes for poverty and exclusion are fundamentally different for both groups of poor and vulnerable.

Poverty in urban areas arises mostly as a result of rural-urban migration, caused by the movement of people from the rural and remote areas in search of perceptions of better and more employment opportunities and improved livelihoods in towns and cities. Lack of access to land (which if available, is mostly under customary ownership) and to coastal marine resources (which are often already overfished or depleted), affect these people from growing their own food crops and catching their own fish, and even developing semi-subsistence agricultural or fishery livelihoods.

Poverty in rural and remote areas is caused by a lack of economic opportunities and the limited or no availability of basic services (health, water and sanitation, education), which arises from the inability of government to provide adequate funding for these to relatively small groups of people, and corruption. However, subsistence agriculture and fisheries that is often available to these groups helps prevent them from falling into extreme poverty. They are generally reasonably food secure, much more than the poor living in urban areas.

With their small landmass, PICTs are considered among the Small Island Developing States, or SIDS. This limited land mass – often spread over many small islands with a vast expanse of ocean between them - is often considered as the major factor that limits economic growth. Atoll countries are even further disadvantaged as their low-lying islands naturally provide for very limited freshwater resources, have poor and alkaline soils that limit grows of crops, are much more prone to natural disasters such as floods and droughts, and the impact of rising sea levels that further deteriorate the available fresh groundwater resources and soils.

Historically, the ocean provided for much of the island populations foods and livelihoods. The economic and political processes implemented by the colonial authorities over the past century have directed the focus on the land resources, which provided commodities that could easily be grown, processed and traded. For most of those years, the ocean continued to support subsistence livelihoods for the people, but – until the tuna industry – with little commercial value (with the exception of 18th and 19th centuries’ beche-de-mer trade). With the exception of tuna fisheries, very limited consideration is given to the vast expanse of ocean that is in between the many islands, and the resources it holds.

Atoll countries comprise of very large ‘rings’ of small islands that are the remnants of extinct volcanoes, and surround large lagoons of limited depth. These lagoons naturally have a wide range of species, and have traditionally been the source of food for the inhabitants of the islands. Over the past decades these resources have become overfished as island populations increased, or as a result of unsustainable commercial exploitation. Although many examples exist of the unsustainable harvesting of lagoonal marine resources using the ‘boom and bust’ approach – for example beche-de-mer, lobster and giant clam - these lagoons and their marine resources in particular offer opportunities for the development of sustainable income generation initiatives for the inhabitants of the islands. Some examples of this already exist, such as the pearl industries in Manihiki, Cook Islands and Savusavu, Fiji. It is in these opportunities for sustainably harvesting, or even growing, of high value marine resources where the solution may well lay for raising the livelihood standards of the people in remote islands. And since this provides employment – for both women and men, and at a higher income level - this would form an incentive for people to stay and work on there. This would help reduce rural – urban migration, and in some cases perhaps even initiate a reverse trend.

During the past years the potential of these marine resources has increasingly become realized. From a traditional focus on land resources the attention is now shifting to these oceanic and lagoonal resources and the many development opportunities they offer. Strongly indicative of this realization that the vast Pacific Ocean may hold the key to improving the livelihood standards of the Pacific Island people, and help PICTs achieve their long term sustainable development goals, is the growing thinking of referring to ‘Large Ocean Island States’ rather than ‘Small Island Developing States’ (SIDS) as they remain commonly known.

CONSIDERATIONS ON PACIFIC PEOPLES’ ASPIRATIONS – THE 2013 UN MY WORLD SURVEY

The 2013 UN My World Survey highlighted the aspirations of 2,200 PIC citizens (incl. people from Papua New Guinea, but excluding Cook Islands, Tokelau and Niue citizens):

Respondents from 10 of 12 countries gave their first priority to Good Education (plus one 2nd priority); 7 countries prioritised Better Job Opportunities (as resp. 1st (1 country), 2nd (5 countries) and 3rd (1 country) priority); and Better Healthcare was prioritised by 9 countries (2nd priority – 4 countries; 3rd priority – 5 countries); An Honest and Responsive Government was prioritised by 3 countries (2nd priority – 1 country; 3rd priority – 2 countries); whilst ‘Protecting forests, rivers and oceans’ was given first priority by Palau only; and ‘Access to clean water and sanitation’ was given 2nd and 3rd priority by resp. Palau and Marshall Islands; and ‘Equality between men and women’ was given 3rd priority by 2 Samoa and Vanuatu. FSM gave 3rd priority to ‘Protection against crime and violence’.

Topping the list, the desire for 'Good Education' is an interesting one as it could lead to both major positive as well as negative impacts on PICTs. Better quality and gender responsive education standards help improve opportunities for employment and livelihoods and contribute to raising the living standard in the country. Better job opportunities can be considered as a follow-on result arising from having first achieved a 'good education'. However, a 'good education' alone will not be able to fully lead to 'better job opportunities', as this will also depend on the creation or expansion of economic development that requires better skilled workers, and changes in mind-sets and practices that espouse respect and equality between women and men. Although there is also the risk of better educated people to migrate overseas in search of greener pastures – the brain drain – improvements in education may help minimise impacts from this. On the other hand, migration and remittances have been a critical driver of increased living standards in the PICs. Evidence from the PICs shows that remittance income from migrant workers abroad improves living standards through the higher consumption it funds, and also increases investment—including in human capital through education. Opportunities for intra-regional migration could be developed so that skilled migrants could contribute to the regional economy. The creation of temporary skilled migration schemes – such as those in existence with New Zealand and Australia – could help any capital gained by PICT migrant workers when overseas (all forms of capital, including social and cultural), to contribute to development in their country of origin.

Better healthcare is another basic achievement that will improve livelihood and productivity; however in itself can only contribute to 'good education' (children and youth will be able to attend school better as they are less sick), and to improved productivity. It is not clear if this refers to improved public health (which seeks to improve the general health of the public in general, or clinical health (which helps improve or restore the personal health of individuals). Better healthcare by itself also requires the need to address side issues, as lower mortality rates often result in population increases that in turn lead to increased demand on food and other natural resources, as well as increased demand for education and health services. If these are not provided adequately and timely it may lead to increased vulnerability, hardship and poverty.

Remarkably, respondents accorded lesser priority to 'an honest and responsive government'. It is noted however that this priority includes two distinct results ('An Honest Government' and 'A Responsive Government') which require quite different approaches to achieving these outcomes. In the absence of information on which of these results would have been given higher priority, both are analysed here for their 'root cause' and 'effect'. 'An Honest Government' is considered here as one that is accountable, transparent and (relatively) free of corruption. It is widely acknowledged that corruption is a seriously detrimental factor on a country's development, and a significant cause for inhibiting the improvement of livelihoods of the general population. Achieving an 'Honest Government' therefore requires the establishment (or improvement) of a system of checks and balances, including accountability (internally within the government as well as externally by NGOs, relevant institutions and the general public), and compliance and enforcement (through the police and an independent judiciary system).

'A Responsive Government' relates to the government's intentions and ability to respond to the current and future needs of communities, and is often determined by the availability of – mainly financial but also legal, HR and infrastructure - resources to implement it. Economic factors play an

important role in this decision-making process. Political issues can also play a role in this decision-making, and adversely may help open the door to corruption.

However, 'An Honest Government' and 'A responsive Government' are both the likely outcomes from a better informed public that is enabled as well as empowered to voicing its opinions freely and to making better choices for political parties and their candidates in the general elections for people's representatives to Parliament and provincial, district and island governments. A root cause is therefore the lack of adequate information among the general public on their responsibilities in the elections and how to select their candidates and parties that would best represent them in Government.

As indicators for Good Government, the individual PICT country profiles reflected in Annex D therefore incorporate the latest rankings in the Transparency International's Transparency Index, and the Reporters Without Borders' Media Freedom rating where data are available.

FINANCING ENVIRONMENT FOR SUPPORTING THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE SDGS

PICTs are addressing the root causes through policies and programmes, often with support from development assistance donors and local and international NGOs. These partners often have identified specific sectors for a focus of their support. Sectors such as health, education, infrastructure, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, have received support for many decades. In recognition of the many and wide-ranging constraints donors have started to focus more on multi-sector support initiatives particularly in rural areas, often by combining large resources provided by several donors. These multi-sector programmes have a longer duration and can combine sectors including education, health/WASH, infrastructure (including renewable energy development), agriculture, forestry and fisheries linked with community and livelihood development that also includes support to development of SME and increasing employment opportunities. Good governance, improving gender equity and eliminating VAW, and adaptation to climate change are major issues that cut across all of these sectors, and are seen as critical initiatives for support to ensure impact and long-term sustainability of the outcomes.

Due to a limited technical and logistical implementation capacity at the national level, development partners and implementing agencies often propose to implement support programmes and activities through regional and multi-lateral agencies that have the means to identify and deploy these resources relatively quickly and efficiently. It is here that the UN organisations have a distinct advantage, in particular in relation to large, multi-faceted projects of longer duration. The UN also has an important advantage in having a high degree of accountability in managing donor funding.

THE UN'S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE IN SUPPORTING PICTs IN ACHIEVING THEIR SDGS

The UN agencies operating in the Pacific have significant advantages in operating in these sectors. UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNWOMEN in particular are major players in supporting PICTs directly or in cooperation with partners to achieve the SDGs, with WHO, FAO, UN-ESCAP, UNEP, UNOHCR, IOM also supporting these initiatives, often in cooperation with regional and national organisations .

The UN also has a specific mandate to promote and support the ratification and implementation of international treaties including Human Rights, Gender, Disabled Peoples, Climate Change and environment, and the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.

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ANNEX B – OBJECTIVES OF THE CCA-META ANALYSIS FOR THE PACIFIC

In September 2015, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were officially adopted by the United Nations (UN) Member States. The SDGs succeed the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as reference goals for the international development community for the 2015-2030 period. The new framework puts forward 17 goals and 169 targets to guide governments, the donor community, civil society and the private sector in an ambitious joint effort to end the indignity of poverty and achieve sustainable development within a decade and a half. Just 15 years after the Millennium Declaration of September 2000, the world has a new agenda ‘of unprecedented scope and significance’, ‘accepted by all countries and applicable to all’,⁷⁹ for humanity and the planet.

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is a 5-year strategic programme framework that guides the collective activities of UN agencies to development challenges and national priorities. Specifically for the Pacific sub-region a regional UNDAF is put in place to cover 14 Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs)⁸⁰. The current regional UNDAF is implemented over the years 2013-2017.

With an objective to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, the UN Country Team (UNCT) in the Pacific intends to design the new UNDAF as a responsive outcome level UN Strategic Framework (UNSFP) that is tailored to the Pacific, and which responds to both country-level development priorities and regional priorities, taking advantage of the combined as well as individual strengths of the UN organisations active in the region. In following the Pacific Forum Leaders’ advice, it is of key importance that this new UNSFP is harmonized with the national as well as regional strategies developed by other multilateral organizations, including Pacific regional organisations, the World Bank and the ADB.

The Common Country Analysis (CCA) is the common instrument of the United Nations system to analyse the national development situation and identify key development issues with a focus on the MDGs/SDGs and the other commitments, goals and targets of the Millennium Declaration and international conferences, summits, conventions and human rights instruments of the United Nations system. A key function of the CCA is to identify opportunities to support and strengthen regional and national development frameworks, and reflect these in the UNDAF.

Prior to commencement of the strategic planning and prioritization process of the UNSFP the UNCT in the Pacific undertakes both an Independent Evaluation and a CCA in the form of a ‘complementary meta analysis’ to inform and guide prioritisation in a complex regional planning environment. The outcomes of both consultancies are strongly complementary, and enable the alignment of findings and recommendations.

⁷⁹ United Nations General Assembly, *Draft outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post - 2015 development agenda*, A /69/L.85, ‘*Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*’, 12 August 2015, 7.

⁸⁰ *namely Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu*

In the Pacific context undertaking an in-depth CCA for each of the 14 PICTs is not feasible, as national statistical information are often out-of-date, and based on data of uncertain reliability. Moreover, constraints and issues that affect their progress in development are often very similar among PICTs. This provides a strong justification for a regional approach. Further supported by the extensive analytical work, data collection and reporting available across the region from a range of regional and international sources, there is strong justification for a regional approach to help determine the UN assistance at national, subregional and regional level.

The UNCT therefore has opted to undertake a CCA Meta analysis to determine the region's sustainable development strategies and plans, and identify the most important issues influencing the Pacific region's progress to achieve the objectives set by the individual countries, subregions and the region as a whole. The CCA Meta analysis closely considers both region and country level gaps, vulnerabilities and priorities, and seeks to understand the root causes of these and present recommendations that address both regional and country level needs based on the UN's identified comparative advantage.

The CCA Meta analysis is therefore an instrumental document that feeds into the UN's strategic prioritization planning exercise and the identification of key development issues and priority targets for UN support initiatives. It provides details on the national, subregional and regional long term sustainable development frameworks of the individual Pacific region's countries and territories as well as sub-regional, regional and international organisations, and identify the priority targets set at these levels.

The primary audience for the CCA Meta analysis is the UNCTs in the Pacific region, who will use the information and recommendations for the development of the next UNSFP. The secondary audiences include the national government institutions and agencies, subregional and regional intergovernmental agencies, international development assistance donors and agencies, as well as Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) at all levels, who are informed on the gaps in regional development plans, and the needs and opportunities to address these, particularly those that potentially could be supported by the UN agencies.

SCOPE OF THE CCA – META ANALYSIS FOR THE PACIFIC ISLANDS REGION

The CCA Meta analysis must reflect the specific needs of the Pacific islands region. Whilst it takes note of strategic planning tools for the UN system most notably the UN guidelines for Common Country Analysis, and maintains the minimum UN system quality standards indicated in the guidelines, the focus and scope of the CCA Meta analysis is modified to reflect the specific needs of the Pacific context.

The next UNDAF 5-year cycle must follow the Pacific Leaders' recent calls to "align the UN's work programmes and operations to support internationally agreed outcomes, including the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in the Pacific region"⁸¹. The resolution by Pacific Leaders also "stresses the value of enhanced close cooperation and coordination between the programmes and activities of the UN system and Pacific Islands Forum members, the Forum Secretariat and associated

⁸¹ 2015 GA res. 69/318

institutions” and further “reiterates the importance of an enhanced and effective United Nations presence; particularly at the country level, in the Pacific region”. The call from Pacific Leaders echoes a similar call from all UN member states to “further improve the UNDAF as a strategic framework and to simplify the UNDAF process in order to reduce the workload of national Governments and other stakeholders”⁸².


The CCA Meta analysis seeks to make a substantive contribution to the UN’s preparation of the 2018-2022 UNDSF and any regional/national strategies aimed at achieving the commitments, goals and targets . This includes:

- A strategic analysis that identifies the root causes and gender-differentiated and group-specific impact of poverty and other development challenges, and its effects on the population, particularly on excluded groups such as women, minorities, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, migrants and displaced persons;
- Identification of capacity gaps of rights holders to make claims and duty bearers to meet their obligations;
- Ensuring that regional and national priorities reflect the MDGs/SDGs and other internationally agreed development goals and treaty obligations;
- Identification of measures and capacity for crisis prevention and disaster preparedness at national and regional levels; and where applicable to mitigation plans, post-conflict/natural disaster recovery and rehabilitation, and planning the transition from relief to development;
- Identification of opportunities for strengthening national capacities for data analysis and utilization for priority setting, including risk and vulnerability assessments with geographic and beneficiary targeting, making every effort for the collection of accurate data with respect to indigenous peoples, ethnic and other minorities.

The CCA Meta analysis identifies current development challenges and key bottlenecks against internationally agreed development goals and the region’s and individual PIC’s commitments under existing treaties. While acknowledging progress, the CCA-Meta analysis focuses on the challenges and opportunities that are specific to SDG implementation, in light of the commitment to leave ‘no one behind’ as the region works to accelerate progress toward sustainable development.

⁸² 2013 GA res. 67/226, QCPR

Annex C PACIFIC ISLAND TABLE OF TREATY RATIFICATION AS AT MAY 2016

	Pacific Island Table of Treaty Ratification as at May 2016												
	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights-Regional Office for the Pacific												
	Cook Islands	Fiji	Kiribati	Marshall Islands	Micronesia	Nauru	Niue	Palau	Samoa	Solomon Island	Tonga	Tuvalu	Vanuatu
ICESCR							R 28/12/78	S 20/09/11		R 17/03/82			
ICCPR						S 12/11/01	R 28/12/78	S 20/09/11	A 15/02/08				R 21/11/08
ICERD		R 11/01/73				S 12/11/01	R 22/11/72	S 20/09/11		R 17/03/82	A 16/02/72		
CEDAW	A 11/08/06	A 28/08/95	A 17/03/04	A 2/03/06	A 01/09/04	A 23/06/11	A 10/01/85	S 20/09/11	A 25/09/92	A 06/05/02		A 06/10/99	A 08/09/95
CAT		R 14/3/16			S 15/09/15	R 26/09/12		S 20/09/11					A 12/07/11
CRC	A 06/06/97	R 13/08/93	A 11/12/95	R 04/10/93	A 05/05/93	A 27/07/94	A 20/12/95	A 04/08/95	R 29/11/94	A 10/04/95	A 06/11/95	A 22/09/95	R 07/07/93
CMW								S 20/09/11					
CRPD	A 08/05/09	S 02/06/10	A 27/9/13	A 17/03/15	S 23/09/11	A 27/06/12		R/11/06/13	S 24/09/14	S 23/09/08	S 15/11/07	A/18/12/13	R 23/10/08
CED								S 20/09/11	R 27/11/12				S 06/02/07
ICCPR-OP1						S 12/11/01							
ICCPR-OP2													
OP-ICESCR										S 24/09/09			
OP-CAT						A 24/01/13							
OP-CEDAW	A 27/11/07									A 06/05/02			A 17/05/07
OP-CRC-IC									A 29/04/16				
OP-CRC-AC		S 16/09/05	A 16/09/15		R 26/10/15	S 08/09/00				S 24/09/09			R 26/09/07
OP-CRC-SC		S 16/09/05	A 16/09/15		R 23/04/12	S 08/09/00			A 29/04/16	S 24/09/09			R 17/05/07
OP-CRPD	A 08/05/09	S 02/06/10						A 11/06/13		S 24/09/09			
ICCPR (1966)=International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights									S=Signature		Orange		
ICESCR(1966)=International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights									A=Accession		Green		
ICERD (1969)=International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination									R=Ratification		Green		
CEDAW (1979)=Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women									Date= Day/Month/Year				
CAT (1984)= Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment									Source: UN treaty website, http://treaties.un.org				
CRC (1989)=Convention on the Rights of the Child													
CRMW (1990)=Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families													
CRPD (2006)=Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities													
CPPED (2006)=International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance													
ICCPR-OP1=Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights													
ICCPR-OP2 = Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil Political Rights, Abolition of Death Penalty													
OP-ICESCR=Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights													
OP-CAT = Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment													
OP-CEDAW = Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms against Women													
OP-CRC-AC = Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict													
OP-CRC-SC = Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography													
OP-CRPD = Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Right of People with Disabilities													

ANNEX D: COUNTRY INDICATORS



Cook Islands

Demographic Indicators	Cook Islands		TREND
	Census 2006	Census 2011	
Life expectancy at birth by sex Male ¹	69.5	71.5	↗
Life expectancy at birth by sex Female ²	76.2	78.4	↗
Population last census ^{3a}	15324	14,974	↘
Population 0-14 years (%) ^{3b}	31	26	↘
Population 15-24 years (%)	16	16	↘
Population 25-59 years (%)	42	45	↗
Population 60 and older (%)	11	13	↗
Urban population (%) ⁴	71.8	74	↗
Labor force participation by sex Male ⁵	76.1	77	↗
Labor force participation by sex Female	64.2	65	↗

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian	Other Involved Agencies	Cook Islands		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

2	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age ⁵	2	2	National Gov.	UNICEF, World Bank, UNDP	28.4		-
	Poverty Gap Ratio (Proxy Indicator) ⁷			National Gov.	UNDP	8.5		-
5	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ⁸	7		UNISDR	UN-Habitat, UNEP, DESA, Pop Division	18685	42798	↗
	1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) ⁹	8		UNISDR	UNEP		15697951	-
	1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies ^a	9		UNISDR	UNEP	*	*	-




Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

	Prevalence of Food Poverty (Proxy) ¹⁰					2		-
9	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	15	4	UNICEF	WHO	NA	NA	-
	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)	16		UNICEF	WHO	NA	NA	-

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

16	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio ¹¹	27		WHO	UNFPA, DESA- Pop Division, World			↗
	Number of Maternal Deaths						NA	-
	Contraceptive prevalences rate ¹²					48		-
	Unmet need for family planning					NA	NA	-
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁴	28	6	UNICEF	WHO, UNFPA	100	100	↗
17	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate ¹⁵	29	7	UNICEF	DESA-Pop Division, World Bank	10.3	8.1	↘
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate ¹⁶	30		UNICEF	DESA-Pop Division, World Bank	5.6	4.4	↘
18	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations ¹⁷	31		UNAIDS	WHO, UNFPA	NA	0.05	-
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population ¹⁸	32		WHO		16	7.8	↘
	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 100,000 population	33		WHO		NA	NA	-
	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population ¹⁹	34		WHO		16	6	↘
	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	35		WHO		NA	NA	-
	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	37		WHO		NA	NA	-
	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	39		WHO		NA	NA	-
21	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100,000 population) ²⁰	40		WHO		NA	24.2	-

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian	Other Involved Agencies	Cook Islands		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group ²¹	42		DESA Population Division	UNFPA, WHO	48	67.7	
23	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)	43		WHO	UNICEF, UNFPA, DESA Pop Division	NA	NA	-
	Hep B birth dose coverage (proxy) ²²					99	99	
	DPT3 coverage (proxy) ²³					82	99	
	3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population	44		WHO	World Bank	NA	NA	-
24	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	45		WHO	UNEP	NA	NA	-
	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) (per 100,000 population)	46		WHO	UNEP	NA	NA	-
	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100,000 population)	47		WHO	UNEP	NA	NA	-
25	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years and older (%) ²⁴	48		WHO-to be confirmed		43	NA	-
26	3.b.1 Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis	49		WHO- to be confirmed		NA	NA	-
27	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution ²⁵	51		WHO		4.21	NA	-
28	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness ²⁶	52		WHO		NA	Achieved	-
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all								
30	4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	54	9	UNICEF	UNESCO-UIS, OECD	NA	NA	-
	Pre-primary net enrolment rate ²⁷						78	-
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls								
40	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 ²⁸	65	12	UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO	UNSD, UNDP	NA	10%	-
	Proportion of current (last 12 months) physical and/or sexual violence by partner ^{28a}						9%	-
	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 ²⁹	66		UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO	UNSD, UNDP	NA	39%	-
	Proportion of current (last 12 months) physical and/or sexual violence experience by non partner ≥ 15 years ^{28b}						1%	-
41	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	67		UNICEF	WHO, UNFPA, UN Women, UN DESA-Pop Division	NA	NA	-
43	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments	70	14	IPU, UN Women	World Bank	NA	NA	-
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	71		ILO		*	*	-
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all								
48	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services ³⁰	78	15	WHO, UNICEF	UNEP, UN-Habitat	100	100	
	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water ³¹	79	16	WHO, UNICEF	UNEP	94	98	
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all								

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian	Other Involved Agencies	Cook Islands		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	
56	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity ³²	89	18	World Bank	IEA, UN Energy, and SE4ALL GTF		99.3	-
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	90		WHO	IEA, UN Energy, and SE4ALL GTF	*	*	-
	Percentage of population with access to renewable energy ³³						6	-
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all								
61	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	95	21	World Bank	UNSD	*	*	-
63	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	97		ILO		*	*	-
	SME contribution to GDP					*	*	-
	Number of persons employed in SMEs					*	*	-
	Commercial bank loans top SMEs					*	*	-
	SMEs contribution to exports					*	*	-
66	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	102	23	ILO		*	*	-
67	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	103		ILO, UNICEF		NA	NA	-
71	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	110		OECD		*	*	-
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation								
75	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	116		UNIDO	UNCDF	*	*	-
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries								
81	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	124		World Bank		*	*	-
	Poorest quintile in national consumption (Proxy for income inequality) ³⁴					9	NA	-
82	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities	125		World Bank		*	*	-
89	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)	133		OECD		*	*	-
90	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	134		World Bank-to confirm		*	*	-
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable								
95	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ³⁵	30		UNISDR	UN-Habitat, UNEP	18,685	42,798	
	11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services ³⁶	140	31	UNISDR	UNEP	15,697,951	70,140,434	
	11.b.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies			UNISDR	UNEP, UN- Habitat	*	*	-
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns								
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts[b]								
112	13.1.1 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies			UNISDR	WMO, UNFCCC and UNEP	*	*	-
	Does the country have a disaster risk reduction strategy					*	*	-
	13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ³⁷	34		UNISDR	UN-Habitat UNEP	18,685	42,798	

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian	Other Involved Agencies	Cook Islands		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	
116	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	162	37	OHRLLS (Office of High Representative of Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs), LDCS and SIDS), Regional Commissions, AOSIS, SIDS, Samoa Pathway	UNISDR, UNFCCC, WMO	*	*	-
	Amount in USD country received for specialized support for projects that focus on gender					*	*	-
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development								
120	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	166	39	FAO		*	*	-
121	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	167		UNEP-WCMC UNEP		*	*	-
	Number of protected marine areas					*	*	-
	Coverage area in kilometer square under marine protection					*	*	-
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation								
127	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	173	41	FAO	UNEP	*	*	-
	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	174		UNEP-CMC UNEP		*	*	-
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at								
140	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	189		UNICEF		NA		-
141	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	192	47	UNODC		*	*	-
	16.3.2 Unsensitized detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	193		UNODC		*	*	-
143	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	196				*	*	-
144	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	198		World Bank	UNODC	*	*	-
	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age ³⁸	202	48	UNSD UNICEF	UNFPA, DESA-Pop Division,	NA	90	-
	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	204		UNESCO	World Bank, UNEP	*	*	-
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development								

Key

- * Relevant UN agency in the Pacific has confirmed that it is contributing to the indicator but yet to confirm data availability.
- NA Baseline data is not available as assessed and confirmed by relevant UN agency in the Pacific
- SDGI Sustainable Development Goal Indicator
- PHI Pacific Headline Indicator
- Sources of Data**
- 1 - 2 SPC 2015 Pocket Summary
- 3a, 3b, 5, 32-33 Cook Islands Population and Housing Census 2006/2011
- 4 SDD Mid Year Annual Population Projections SPC 2015
- 6-7, 34 HIES 2005-06
- 35-37 UNISDR Pacific
- 11-12 Cook Islands MOH Annual Report and Statistics Table
- 10, 14 Cook Islands National MDG Report 2009
- 15-16 UN Inter-Agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNICEF, World Health Organization, United Nations Population Division and the World Bank)
- 17 UNAIDS Pacific data
- 18-19, 24-26 WHO Pacific data
- 21 Population Profile of the Cook Islands 2006-11 & Cook Islands Preliminary 2015 Vital statistics Report
- 20 Global Status Report on Road Safety 2015
- 22-23, 27 UNICEF Pacific
- 28-29 Cook Islands Family Health Safety Study
- 30-31 UNICEF/WHO JMP 2015
- 38 UNICEF Civil Registration system database 2016







Fiji

Demographic Indicators	Fiji		TREND
	Census 1996	Census 2007	
Life expectancy at birth by sex Male ¹	64.4	65.3	↗
Life expectancy at birth by sex Female ²	68.6	69.6	↗
Population last census ^{3a}	775,077	837,271	↗
Population 0-14 years (%) ^{3b}	35	29	↘
Population 15-24 years (%)	19	19	↔
Population 25-59 years (%)	40	44	↗
Population 60 and older (%)	5	8	↗
Urban population (%) ⁴	46	51	↗
Labor force participation by sex Male ⁵	50.7	51.5	↗
Labor force participation by sex Female	25.7	27.3	↗

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian	Other Involved Agencies	Fiji		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere								
2	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age ⁶	2	2	National Gov.	UNICEF, World Bank, UNDP	35.2		-
	Poverty Gap Ratio (Proxy Indicator) ⁷			National Gov.	UNDP	12.2	9.9	↘
5	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ⁸	7		UNISDR	UN-Habitat, UNEP, DESA, Pop Division	25,119	170,536	↗
	1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) ⁹	8		UNISDR	UNEP	\$	375,942,964	↗
	1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies ¹⁰	9		UNISDR	UNEP	*	*	-
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture								
	Prevalence of Food Poverty (Proxy) ¹⁰					7.5		-
9	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 ¹¹	15	4	UNICEF	WHO	NA	8	-
	Underweight Children under the age of 5 (Proxy) ¹²					7		-
	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) ¹³	16		UNICEF	WHO	NA	11	-
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages								
16	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio ¹⁴	27		WHO	UNFPA, DESA- Pop Division, World Bank	22.6	19.1	↘
	Number of Maternal Deaths					NA	NA	-
	Contraceptive prevalences rate ¹⁵						38.4	-
	Unmet need for family planning ¹⁶					20		-
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁷	28	6	UNICEF	WHO, UNFPA	99.8	99.7	↘
	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate ¹⁸	29	7	UNICEF	DESA-Pop Division, World Bank	24	22.4	↘
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate ¹⁹	30		UNICEF	DESA-Pop Division, World Bank	10.2	9.5	↘
18	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations ²⁰	31		UNAIDS	WHO, UNFPA	NA	34.9	-
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population ²¹	32		WHO		23	51	↗
	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 100,000 population	33		WHO		NA	NA	-
	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population ²²	34		WHO		146	NA	-
	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	35		WHO		NA	NA	-
	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate ²³	37		WHO		8.5	7.3	↘
	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 ²⁴	39		WHO		NA	10.9	-

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian	Other Involved Agencies	Fiji		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	
21	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100,000 population) ²⁵	40		WHO		NA	5.8	-
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group ²⁶	42		DESA Population Division	UNFPA, WHO	35.7	40.1	
23	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)	43		WHO	UNICEF, UNFPA, DESA Pop Division	NA	NA	-
	Hep B birth dose coverage (proxy) ²⁷					90	90	
	DPT3 coverage (proxy) ²⁸					99	99	
	3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population	44		WHO	World Bank	NA	NA	-
24	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) ²⁹	45		WHO	UNEP	NA	0.2	-
	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) (per 100,000 population) ³⁰	46		WHO	UNEP	NA	3	-
	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100,000 population) ³¹	47		WHO	UNEP	NA	4.7	-
25	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years and older (%) ³²	48		WHO-to be confirmed			18	-
26	3.b.1 Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis	49		WHO- to be confirmed		NA	NA	-
27	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution ³³	51		WHO		2.33	2.41	
28	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness ³⁴	52		WHO		NA	Achieved	-
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all								
30	4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	54	9	UNICEF	UNESCO-UIS, OECD	NA	NA	-
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls								
40	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 ³⁵	65	12	UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO	UNSD, UNDP	24%		-
	Proportion of current (last 12 months) physical and/or sexual violence by partner ^{35a}						24%	-
	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 ³⁶	66		UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO	UNSD, UNDP	27%		-
	Proportion of current (last 12 months) physical and/or sexual violence experience by non partner ≥ 15 years ^{35b}						9%	-
41	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	67		UNICEF	WHO, UNFPA, UN Women, UN DESA-Pop Division	NA	NA	-
43	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments ³⁷	70	14	IPU, UN Women	World Bank	11.27%	16.00%	
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	71		ILO		*	*	-
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all								
48	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services ³⁸	78	15	WHO, UNICEF	UNEP, UN- Habitat	93	96	
	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water ³⁹	79	16	WHO, UNICEF	UNEP	82	91	
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all								
56	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity ^{39a}	89	18	World Bank	IEA, UN Energy, and SE4ALL GTF	87		-

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian	Other Involved Agencies	Fiji		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	90		WHO	IEA, UN Energy, and SE4ALL GTF	*	*	-
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all								
61	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	95	21	World Bank	UNSD	*	*	-
63	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	97		ILO		*	*	-
	SME contribution to GDP					*	*	-
	Number of persons employed in SMEs					*	*	-
	Commercial bank loans top SMEs					*	*	-
	SMEs contribution to exports					*	*	-
66	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	102	23	ILO		*	*	-
67	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	103		ILO, UNICEF		NA	NA	-
71	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	110		OECD		*	*	-
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation								
75	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	116		UNIDO	UNCDF	*	*	-
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries								
81	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	124		World Bank		*	*	-
	Poorest quintile in national consumption (Proxy for income inequality)⁴⁰					5.9	5.4	
82	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities	125		World Bank		*	*	-
89	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)	133		OECD		*	*	-
90	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	134		World Bank-to confirm		*	*	-
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable								
95	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ⁴¹	30		UNISDR	UN-Habitat, UNEP	25119	170536	
	11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services ⁴²	140	31	UNISDR	UNEP	\$ 375,942,964	\$ 945,541,501	
	11.b.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies			UNISDR	UNEP, UN-Habitat	*	*	-
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns								
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts[b]								
112	13.1.1 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies			UNISDR	WMO, UNFCCC and UNEP	*	*	-
	Does the country have a disaster risk reduction strategy					*	*	-
	13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ⁴³	34		UNISDR	UN-Habitat UNEP	25119	170536	
116	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	162	37	OHRLLS (LLDCs), LDCS and SIDS), Regional Commissions, AOSIS, SIDS, Samoa Pathway	UNISDR, UNFCCC, WMO	*	*	-
	Amount in USD country received for specialized support for projects that focus on gender					*	*	-
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development								
120	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	166	39	FAO		*	*	-
121	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	167		UNEP-WCMC	UNEP	*	*	-
	Number of protected marine areas					*	*	-
	Coverage area in kilometer square under marine protection					*	*	-

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian	Other Involved Agencies	Fiji		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land								
127	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	173	41	FAO	UNEP	*	*	-
	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	174		UNEP- CMC UNEP		*	*	-
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive								
141	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	192	47	UNODC		*	*	-
	16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	193		UNODC		*	*	-
143	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	196				*	*	-
144	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	198		World Bank	UNODC	*	*	-
	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	202	48	UNSD UNICEF	UNFPA, DESA-Pop Division,	NA	NA	-
	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	204		UNESCO	World Bank, UNEP	*	*	-
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development								
Key								
*	Relevant UN agency in the Pacific has confirmed that it is contributing to the indicator but yet to confirm data availability.							
NA	Baseline data is not available as assessed and confirmed by relevant UN agency in the Pacific							
SDGI	Sustainable Development Goal Indicator							
PHI	Pacific Headline Indicator							
Sources of Data								
1 - 2	SPC 2015 Pocket Summary							
3a,3b, 5, 16,26	Fiji Population and Housing Census 1996/2007							
4	SDD Mid Year Annual Population Projections SPC 2015							
6-7	Fiji Poverty Trends, Profiles and Small Area Estimations 2003-2011							
8-9, 41-43	UNISDR Pacific							
10,39a,40	Fiji HIES Report on Poverty HH Incomes in Fiji 2008-09							
11,13	State of the World's children (SOWC) Report 2016							
12	Fiji National Nutrition Survey							
14-15,17,26,33	Fiji MOH Annual Reports 2005, 2009,2010, 2013 and 2014							
18-19	UN Inter-Agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNICEF, World Health Organization, United Nations Population Division and the World Bank)							
20	UNAIDS Pacific data							
21	TB incidence estimates from Global Tuberculosis Report 2007 and 2015							
22,34	WHO Pacific data							
23	WHO Report on Preventing Suicide 2014							
24	Report on Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking* from Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)							
25	Global Status Report on Road Safety 2015							
27-28	UNICEF/ WHO Estimates 2009 and 2015							
29	Ambient air pollution: a global assessment of exposure and burden of disease, WHO, 2016							
30	World Health Statistics Report							
31	WHO Global Health Observatory Report							
32	WHO Health Information and Intelligence Programme							
32	WHO report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2015							
36	Fiji VAW Study, Fiji Women's Crisis Study 2008							
37	Fiji National Elections 2006 and 2014							
38-39	UNICEF/WHO JMP 2015							



Federates States of Micronesia

Demographic Indicators	Micronesia		TREND
	Census 2000	Census 2010	
Life expectancy at birth by sex Male ¹		68.5	-
Life expectancy at birth by sex Female ²		71.6	-
Population last census ^{3a}	107,008	102,843	↘
Population 0-14 years (%) ^{3b}	40	36	↘
Population 15-24 years (%)	21	21	↘
Population 25-59 years (%)	33	38	↗
Population 60 and older (%)	5	5	↗
Urban population (%) ⁴		22	-
Labor force participation by sex Male ⁵	58.6	66	↗
Labor force participation by sex Female	50.1	48.4	↘

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian Agency (ies)	Other Involved Agencies	Micronesia		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere								
2	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age ⁶	2	2	National Gov.	UNICEF, World Bank, UNDP	31.4		-
	<i>Poverty Gap Ratio (Proxy Indicator)⁷</i>			National Gov.	UNDP	9.8	9.3	↘
5	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ⁸	7		UNISDR	UN-Habitat, UNEP, DESA, Pop Division	0	7,534	↗
	1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) ⁸	8		UNISDR	UNEP	\$ 70,140,434.00	\$ 100,000.00	↘
	1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies ⁸	9		UNISDR	UNEP	*	*	-
7	1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups ⁹		12		UN-Women	5.3		-
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture								
	<i>Prevalence of Food Poverty (Proxy)¹⁰</i>					11		-
9	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	15	4	UNICEF	WHO	NA	NA	-
	<i>Underweight Children under the age of 5 (Proxy)¹¹</i>					15		-
	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)	16		UNICEF	WHO	NA	NA	-
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages								
16	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio ¹²	27		WHO	UNFPA, DESA- Pop Division, World	162	NA	-
	<i>Number of Maternal Deaths</i>					NA	NA	-
	<i>Contraceptive prevalences rate¹³</i>					40	NA	-
	<i>Unmet need for family planning¹⁴</i>					44	NA	-
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁵	28	6	UNICEF	WHO, UNFPA	90	NA	-
	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate ¹⁶	29	7	UNICEF	DESA-Pop Division, World Bank	42	34.7	↘
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate ¹⁷	30		UNICEF	DESA-Pop Division, World Bank	21.7	18.8	↘
18	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations ¹⁸	31		UNAIDS	WHO, UNFPA	NA	46.7	-
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population ¹⁹	32		WHO		105	124	↗
	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 100,000 population	33		WHO		NA	NA	-
	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population ²⁰	34		WHO		1	2	↗
	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	35		WHO		NA	NA	-
	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	37		WHO		NA	NA	-
	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 ²¹	39		WHO		NA	12.8	-

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian Agency (ies)	Other Involved Agencies	Micronesia		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	
21	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100,000 population) ²²	40		WHO		NA	1.9	-
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group ²³	42		DESA Population Division	UNFPA, WHO	41	44	
23	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)	43		WHO	UNICEF, UNFPA, DESA Pop Division	NA	NA	-
	Hep B birth dose coverage (proxy) ²⁵					80	69	
	DPT3 coverage (proxy) ²⁶					85	72	
24	3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population	44		WHO	World Bank	NA	NA	-
	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) ²⁷	45		WHO	UNEP	NA	0.1	-
	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) (per 100,000 population)	46		WHO	UNEP	NA	NA	-
	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100,000 population)	47		WHO	UNEP	NA	NA	-
25	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years and older (%) ²⁸	48		WHO-to be confirmed		21.8	NA	-
26	3.b.1 Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis	49		WHO- to be confirmed		NA	NA	-
27	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution ²⁹	51		WHO		2.73	2.89	
28	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	52		WHO		NA	NA	-
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all								
30	4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	54	9	UNICEF	UNESCO-UIS, OECD	NA	NA	-
	Pre-primary net enrolment rate ³⁰						26	-
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls								
	Proportion of current (last 12 months) physical and/or sexual violence by partner ^{31a}						24%	-
	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 ³²	66		UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO	UNSD, UNDP		24%	-
	Proportion of current (last 12 months) physical and/or sexual violence experience by non partner ≥ 15 years ^{31b}					NA	10%	-
41	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	67		UNICEF	WHO, UNFPA, UN Women, UN DESA-Pop Division		0.03	-
	5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	68		UNICEF	UNFPA, WHO	NA	NA	-
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	71		ILO		0	0	
44	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	72		UNFPA	UN Women	*	*	-
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all								
48	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services ³⁴	78	15	WHO, UNICEF	UNEP, UN- Habitat	90	89	
	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water ³⁵	79	16	WHO, UNICEF	UNEP	43	57	
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all								
56	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	89	18	World Bank	IEA, UN Energy, and SE4ALL GTF	*	*	-

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian Agency (ies)	Other Involved Agencies	Micronesia		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	90		WHO	IEA, UN Energy, and SE4ALL GTF	*	*	-
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all								
61	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	95	21	World Bank	UNSD	*	*	-
63	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	97		ILO		*	*	-
	SME contribution to GDP					*	*	-
	Number of persons employed in SMEs					*	*	-
	Commercial bank loans top SMEs					*	*	-
	SMEs contribution to exports					*	*	-
66	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	102	23	ILO		*	*	-
67	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	103		ILO, UNICEF		NA	NA	-
71	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	110		OECD		*	*	-
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation								
75	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	116		UNIDO	UNCDF	*	*	-
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries								
81	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	124		World Bank		*	*	-
	Poorest quintile in national consumption (Proxy for income inequality)³⁶					8.5		-
82	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities	125		World Bank		*	*	-
89	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)	133		OECD		*	*	-
90	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	134		World Bank-to confirm		*	*	-
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable								
95	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ³⁷	30		UNISDR	UN-Habitat, UNEP	0	7534	
	11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services ³⁸	140	31	UNISDR	UNEP	100,000	0	
	11.b.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies			UNISDR	UNEP, UN- Habitat	*	*	-
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns								
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts[b]								
112	13.1.1 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategiesa			UNISDR	WMO, UNFCCC and UNEP	*	*	-
	Does the country have a disaster risk reduction strategy					*	*	-
	13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 peoplea	34		UNISDR	UN-Habitat UNEP	0	7534	
116	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	162	37	OHRLLS (LLDCs), LDCS and SIDS), Regional Commissions, AOSIS, SIDS, Samoa Pathway	UNISDR, UNFCCC, WMO	*	*	-
	Amount in USD country received for specialized support for projects that focus on gender					*	*	-
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development								
120	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	166	39	FAO		*	*	-
121	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	167		UNEP-WCMC UNEP		*	*	-
	Number of protected marine areas					*	*	-

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian Agency (ies)	Other Involved Agencies	Micronesia		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	
	Coverage area in kilometer square under marine protection					*	*	-
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation								
127	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	173	41	FAO	UNEP	*	*	-
	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	174		UNEP- CMC	UNEP	*	*	-
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at								
141	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	192	47	UNODC		*	*	-
	16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	193		UNODC		*	*	-
143	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	196				*	*	-
144	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	198		World Bank	UNODC	*	*	-
	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	202	48	UNSD UNICEF	UNFPA, DESA-Pop Division,	NA	NA	-
	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	204		UNESCO	World Bank, UNEP	*	*	-
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development								

- Key**
- * Relevant UN agency in the Pacific has confirmed that it is contributing to the indicator but yet to confirm data availability.
 - NA Baseline data is not available as assessed and confirmed by relevant UN agency in the Pacific
 - SDGI Sustainable Development Goal Indicator
 - PHI Pacific Headline Indicator
- Sources of Data**
- 1 - 2 SPC 2015 Pocket Summary
 - 3a, 3b, 5 FSM Population and Housing Census 2000/2010
 - 4 SDD Mid Year Annual Population Projections SPC 2015
 - 6-7, 9-10, 36 FSM Analysis of the HIES 2005
 - 8, 37-38 UNISDR Pacific
 - 11 UNICEF Pacific data
 - 12-13, 15, 23 FSM 2010 National MDG Report
 - 14 UNFPA ICPD-10 Report 2002
 - 16-17 UN Inter-Agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNICEF, World Health Organization, United Nations Population Division and the World Bank)
 - 18 UNAIDS Pacific data
 - 19 TB incidence estimates from Global Tuberculosis Report 2007 and 2015
 - 20 WHO Pacific data
 - 21 Report on Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking* from Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)
 - 22 Global Status Report on Road Safety 2015
 - 25-26 UNICEF/ WHO Estimates 2009 and 2015
 - 27 Ambient air pollution: a global assessment of exposure and burden of disease, WHO, 2016
 - 28 WHO report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2015
 - 29 FSM National Health Statistics Office, Department of Health and Social Affairs
 - 30 UNICEF PRC4ECCE 2014, EFA 2015
 - 31-32 FSM Family Health Safety Study 2014
 - 33 FSM National Election 2009, UN Women Database
 - 34-35 UNICEF/WHO JMP 2015



Kiribati

Demographic Indicators	Kiribati		TREND
	Census 2010	Census 2015	
Life expectancy at birth by sex Male ¹	59.7	NA	-
Life expectancy at birth by sex Female ²	67.5	NA	-
Population last census ^{3a}	103,058	110,136	↗
Population 0-14 years (%) ^{3b}	36	35	↘
Population 15-24 years (%)	21	20	↘
Population 25-59 years (%)	38	39	↗
Population 60 and older (%)	5	6	↗
Urban population (%) ⁴	54.1	51.2	↘
Labor force participation by sex Male ⁵	66.8	NA	-
Labor force participation by sex Female	52.3	NA	-

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian Agency (ies)	Other Involved Agencies	Kiribati		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

2	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age ⁶	2	2	National Gov.	UNICEF, World Bank, UNDP	21.8		-
	<u>Poverty Gap Ratio (Proxy) ⁷</u>			National Gov.	UNDP	7.2		-
5	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ⁸	7		UNISDR	UN-Habitat, UNEP, DESA, Pop Division	171	0	↘
	1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) ⁹	8		UNISDR	UNEP	945,541,501	0	↘
	1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies	9		UNISDR	UNEP	*	*	-

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture


	<u>Prevalence of Food Poverty (Proxy) ¹⁰</u>					5.3		-
9	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	15	4	UNICEF	WHO	NA	NA	-
	<u>Underweight Children under the age of 5 (Proxy) ¹¹</u>					23.1		-
	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)	16		UNICEF	WHO	NA	NA	-

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

16	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio ¹²	27		WHO	UNFPA, DESA-Pop Division,	179.8	81.4	↘
	<u>Number of maternal deaths ^{12a}</u>					9	4	↘
	<u>Contraceptive prevelances rate ¹³</u>					18		-
	<u>Unmet need for family planning ¹⁴</u>					28		-
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁵	28	6	UNICEF	WHO, UNFPA	79.8	86.8	↗
17	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate ¹⁶	29	7	UNICEF	DESA-Pop Division, World Bank	63.9	55.9	↘
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate ¹⁷	30		UNICEF	DESA-Pop Division, World Bank	25.9	23.7	↘
18	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations ¹⁸	31		UNAIDS	WHO, UNFPA	NA	1.5	-
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population ¹⁹	32		WHO		380	551	↗
	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 100,000 population	33		WHO		NA	NA	-
	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population ²⁰	34		WHO		NA	26	-
	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	35		WHO		NA	NA	-
	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	37		WHO		NA	NA	-

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian Agency (ies)	Other Involved Agencies	Kiribati		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	
	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 ²¹	39		WHO		NA	2.5	-
21	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100,000 population) ²²	40		WHO		NA	2.9	-
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group ²³	42		DESA Population Division	UNFPA, WHO	51	49	
23	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)	43		WHO	UNICEF, UNFPA, DESA Pop Division	NA	NA	-
	Hep B birth dose coverage (proxy) ²⁴					52	96	
	DPT3 coverage (proxy) ²⁵					86	87	
	3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population	44		WHO	World Bank	NA	NA	-
24	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	45		WHO	UNEP	NA	0	-
	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) (per 100,000 population)	46		WHO	UNEP	NA	NA	-
	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100,000 population)	47		WHO	UNEP	NA	NA	-
25	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years and older (%) ²⁶	48		WHO-to be confirmed		61.3	46	
26	3.b.1 Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis	49		WHO- to be confirmed		NA	NA	-
27	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution ²⁷	51		WHO		3.22	4.31	
28	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	52		WHO		NA	NA	-
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all								
30	4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	54	9	UNICEF	UNESCO-UIS, OECD	NA	NA	-
	Pre-primary net enrolment rate ²⁸						33.6	-
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls								
40	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 ²⁹	65	12	UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO	UNSD, UNDP	NA	36%	-
	Proportion of current (last 12 months) physical and/or sexual violence by partner ^{29a}					NA	36%	-
	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 ³⁰	66		UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO	UNSD, UNDP	NA	11%	-
	Proportion of current (last 12 months) physical and/or sexual violence experience by non partner ≥ 15 years ^{29b}					NA	10%	-
41	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 ³¹	67		UNICEF	WHO, UNFPA, UN Women, UN DESA-Pop Division	20	NA	-
43	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments ³²	70	14	IPU, UN Women	World Bank	4.35%	6.52%	

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian Agency (ies)	Other Involved Agencies	Kiribati		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	71		ILO		*	*	-
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all								
48	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services ³³	78	15	WHO, UNICEF	UNEP, UN-Habitat	62	67	
	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water ³⁴	79	16	WHO, UNICEF	UNEP	37	40	
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all								
56	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity ³⁵	89	18	World Bank	IEA, UN Energy, and SE4ALL GTF		43.2	-
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	90		WHO	IEA, UN Energy, and SE4ALL GTF		17.1	-
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all								
61	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capital	95	21	World Bank	UNSD	*	*	-
63	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	97		ILO		*	*	-
	SME contribution to GDP (Proxy)					*	*	-
	Number of persons employed in SMEs (Proxy)					*	*	-
	Commercial bank loans top SMEs (Proxy)					*	*	-
	SMEs contribution to exports (Proxy)					*	*	-
66	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	102	23	ILO		*	*	-
67	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	103		ILO, UNICEF		NA	NA	-
71	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	110		OECD		*	*	-
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation								
75	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	116		UNIDO	UNCDF	*	*	-
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries								
81	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	124		World Bank		*	*	-
	Poorest quintile in national consumption (Proxy for income inequality)³⁷					7.8	3.3	
82	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities	125		World Bank		*	*	-
89	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)	133		OECD		*	*	-
90	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	134		World Bank to confirm		*	*	-
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable								
95	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ³⁸	30		UNISDR	UN-Habitat, UNEP	171	0	
	11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services	140	31	UNISDR	UNEP	0	0	
	11.b.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies			UNISDR	UNEP, UN-Habitat	*	*	-
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns								
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts[b]								
112	13.1.1 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies			UNISDR	WMO, UNFCCC and UNEP	*	*	-
	Does the country have a disaster risk reduction strategy (proxy)					*	*	-
	13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ³⁹	34		UNISDR	UN-Habitat UNEP	171	0	

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian Agency (ies)	Other Involved Agencies	Kiribati		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	
116	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	162	37	OHRLLS (LLDCs), LDCS and SIDS), Regional Commissions, AOSIS, SIDS, Samoa Pathway	UNISDR, UNFCCC, WMO	*	*	-
	Amount in USD country received for specialized support for projects that focus on gender					*	*	-
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development								
120	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	166	39	FAO		*	*	-
121	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	167		UNEP-WCMC	UNEP	*	*	-
	Number of protected marine areas					*	*	-
	Coverage area in kilometer square under marine protection					*	*	-
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss								
127	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	173	41	FAO	UNEP	*	*	-
	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	174		UNEP- CMC	UNEP	*	*	-
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels								
141	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	192	47	UNODC		*	*	-
	16.3.2 Unsensitized detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	193		UNODC		*	*	-
143	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	196				*	*	-
144	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	198		World Bank	UNODC	*	*	-
	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age ⁴⁰	202	48	UNSD UNICEF	UNFPA, DESA-Pop Division,	94	88.5	
	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	204		UNESCO	World Bank, UNEP	*	*	-
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development								

- Key**
- * Relevant UN agency in the Pacific has confirmed that it is contributing to the indicator but yet to confirm data availability.
 - NA Baseline data is not available as assessed and confirmed by relevant UN agency in the Pacific
 - SDGI Sustainable Development Goal Indicator
 - PHI Pacific Headline Indicator
- Sources of Data**
- 1 - 2 SPC 2015 Pocket Summary
 - 3a,3b, 5,13-14, 35-36 Kiribati Population and Housing Census 2010/2015
 - 4 SDD Mid Year Annual Population Projections SPC 2015
 - 6-7,10,37 Kiribati Analysis of the 2006 HIES; a report on the estimation of Basic Needs Poverty Lines and the Incidents and characteristics of poverty in Kiribati
 - 8-9, 38-39 UNISDR Pacific
 - 11,15,23,31 Kiribati Demographic and Health Survey 2009
 - 12 Kiribati National Progress Report
 - 16-17 UN Inter-Agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNICEF, World Health Organization, United Nations Population Division and the World Bank)
 - 18 UNAIDS Pacific data
 - 19 TB incidence estimates from Global Tuberculosis Report 2007 and 2015
 - 20 WHO Pacific data
 - 21 Report on Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking* from Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)
 - 22 Global Status Report on Road Safety 2015
 - 24-25 UNICEF/ WHO Estimates 2009 and 2015
 - 26 WHO report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2015
 - 12a, 27 Kiribati Ministry of Health Information Center
 - 28 UNICEF PRCAECCE 2014, EFA 2015
 - 29,29a,29b-30 SPC (2010), Kiribati Family Health Safety Study
 - 32 Kiribati National Election 2007 UNWOMEN
 - 33-34 UNICEF/WHO JMP 2015
 - 37 SPC, Pacific Islands Regional Millennium Development Goals Report 2004.
 - 40 UNICEF Civil Registration system database 2016



Nauru

Demographic Indicators	Nauru		TREND
	Census 2002	Census 2011	
Life expectancy at birth by sex Male ¹	54.7	57.5	↗
Life expectancy at birth by sex Female ²	60.2	63.2	↗
Population last census ^{3a}	9,766	10,084	↗
Population 0-14 years (%) ^{3b}	40	38	↘
Population 15-24 years (%)	19	19	↔
Population 25-59 years (%)	39	40	↗
Population 60 and older (%)	3	3	↗
Urban population (%) ⁴	100	100	↔
Labor force participation by sex Male ⁵	85	79	↘
Labor force participation by sex Female	69	49	↘

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI#	PH I #	Possible Custodian	Other Involved Agencies	Nauru		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere								
2	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age ⁶	2	2	National Gov.	UNICEF, World Bank, UNDP	25.1		-
5	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	7		UNISDR	UN-Habitat, UNEP, DESA, Pop Division	NA	NA	-
	1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) ^a	8		UNISDR	UNEP	0	NA	-
	1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies ^a	9		UNISDR	UNEP	*	*	-
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture								
	Prevalence of Food Poverty (Proxy) ⁷					16		-
9	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 ⁸	15	4	UNICEF	WHO	24	NA	-
	Underweight Children under the age of 5 (Proxy) ⁹					5.6		-
	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) ¹⁰	16		UNICEF	WHO	4	NA	-
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages								
16	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	27		WHO	UNFPA, DESA- Pop Division, World Bank	NA	NA	-
	Number of Maternal Deaths ¹¹					NA	1	-
	Contraceptive prevalence rate ¹²					25.1	NA	-
	Unmet need for family planning ¹³					23.5	NA	-
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁴	28	6	UNICEF	WHO, UNFPA	NA	97.4	-
	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate ¹⁵	29	7	UNICEF	DESA-Pop Division, World Bank	39.7	35.4	↘
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate ¹⁶	30		UNICEF	DESA-Pop Division, World Bank	24.6	22.7	↘
18	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations ¹⁷	31		UNAIDS	WHO, UNFPA	NA	0	-
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population ¹⁸	32		WHO		108	113	↗
	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 100,000 population	33		WHO		NA	NA	-
	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population ¹⁹	34		WHO		613	NA	-
	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	35		WHO		NA	NA	-
	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	37		WHO		NA	NA	-
	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 ²⁰	39		WHO		NA	32.7	-
21	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100,000 population)	40		WHO		NA	NA	-

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI#	PH I #	Possible Custodian	Other Involved Agencies	Nauru		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group ²¹	42		DESA Population Division	UNFPA, WHO	81	94.3	
23	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)	43		WHO	UNICEF, UNFPA, DESA Pop Division	NA	NA	-
	Hep B birth dose coverage (proxy) ²²					99	99	
	DPT3 coverage (proxy) ²³					99	91	
	3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population	44		WHO	World Bank	NA	NA	-
24	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	45		WHO	UNEP	NA	NA	-
	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) (per 100,000 population)	46		WHO	UNEP	NA	NA	-
	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100,000 population)	47		WHO	UNEP	NA	NA	-
25	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years and older (%) ²⁴	48		WHO-to be confirmed		52.9	40	
26	3.b.1 Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis	49		WHO-to be confirmed		NA	NA	-
27	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution ²⁵	51		WHO		5.45	7.69	
28	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness ²⁶	52		WHO		NA	Achieved	-
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all								
30	4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	54	9	UNICEF	UNESCO-UIS, OECD	NA	NA	-
	Pre-primary net enrolment rate ²⁷						69.7	-
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls								
40	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 ²⁸	65	12	UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO	UNSD, UNDP		22.00%	-
	Proportion of current (last 12 months) physical and/or sexual violence by partner ^{28a}						22.00%	-
	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	66		UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO	UNSD, UNDP	NA	NA	-
	Proportion of current (last 12 months) physical and/or sexual violence experience by non partner ≥ 15 years ^{28b}						12.00%	-
41	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 ²⁹	67		UNICEF	WHO, UNFPA, UN Women, UN DESA-Pop Division	27	NA	-
43	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments ³⁰	70	14	IPU, UN Women	World Bank	0.00%	5.26%	
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	71		ILO		*	*	-
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all								
48	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services ³¹	78	15	WHO, UNICEF	UNEP, UN-Habitat	94	97	
	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water ³²	79	16	WHO, UNICEF	UNEP	66	66	
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all								
56	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity ³³	89	18	World Bank	IEA, UN Energy, and SE4ALL GTF		99	-
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	90		WHO	IEA, UN Energy, and SE4ALL GTF	*	*	-
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all								

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDG#	PH I #	Possible Custodian	Other Involved Agencies	Nauru		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	
61	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	95	21	World Bank	UNSD	*	*	-
63	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	97		ILO		*	*	-
	SME contribution to GDP					*	*	-
	Number of persons employed in SMEs					*	*	-
	Commercial bank loans top SMEs					*	*	-
	SMEs contribution to exports					*	*	-
66	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	102	23	ILO		*	*	-
67	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	103		ILO, UNICEF		NA	NA	-
71	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	110		OECD		*	*	-
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation								
75	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	116		UNIDO	UNCDF	*	*	-
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries								
81	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	124		World Bank		*	*	-
	Poorest quintile in national consumption (Proxy for income inequality)³⁴					6.4		-
82	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities	125		World Bank		*	*	-
89	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)	133		OECD		*	*	-
90	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	134		World Bank-to confirm		*	*	-
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable								
95	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 peoplea		30	UNISDR	UN-Habitat, UNEP	NA	NA	-
	11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic servicesa	140	31	UNISDR	UNEP	NA	NA	-
	11.b.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategiesa			UNISDR	UNEP, UN-Habitat	*	*	-
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns								
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts(b)								
112	13.1.1 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategiesa			UNISDR	WMO, UNFCCC and UNEP	*	*	-
	Does the country have a disaster risk reduction strategy					*	*	-
	13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 peoplea		34	UNISDR	UN-Habitat UNEP	NA	NA	-
	Amount in USD country received for specialized support for projects that focus on gender					*	*	-
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development								
120	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	166	39	FAO		*	*	-
121	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	167		UNEP-WCMC	UNEP	*	*	-
	Number of protected marine areas					*	*	-
	Coverage area in kilometer square under marine protection					*	*	-
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and								
127	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	173	41	FAO	UNEP	*	*	-
	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	174		UNEP- CMC	UNEP	*	*	-
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all								
141	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	192	47	UNODC		*	*	-
	16.3.2 Unsensenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	193		UNODC		*	*	-

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI#	PH I #	Possible Custodian	Other Involved Agencies	Nauru		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	
143	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	196				*	*	-
144	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	198		World Bank	UNODC	*	*	-
	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age ³⁵	202	48	UNSD UNICEF	UNFPA, DESA-Pop Division,	NA	82	-
	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	204		UNESCO	World Bank, UNEP	*	*	-

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

	Key
*	Relevant UN agency in the Pacific has confirmed that it is contributing to the indicator but yet to confirm data availability.
NA	Baseline data is not available as assessed and confirmed by relevant UN agency in the Pacific
SDGI	Sustainable Development Goal Indicator
PHI	Pacific Headline Indicator
	Sources of Data
1 - 2	SPC 2015 Pocket Summary
3a, 3b, 5, 12-13, 21, 33	National Report on Population and Housing, Census 2002/2011 (Nauru Bureau of Statistics)
4	SDD Mid Year Annual Population Projections SPC 2015
6-7, 34	Poverty Incidence in Nauru, An Assessment of Poverty, paper presented at the 7th United Nations Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific Research
8-10, 12-14, 29	Nauru Demographic and Health Survey Report 2007
11, 19, 25	Nauru Ministry of Health Hospital Records
15-16	UN Inter-Agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNICEF, World Health Organization, United Nations Population Division and the World Bank)
17	UNAIDS Pacific
20, 26	WHO Pacific WPRO
21	Nauru - Preliminary results from forthcoming 2015 Vital Statistics Report
22-23	UNICEF / WHO Estimates 2009 and 2015
24-25	WHO Health Information and Intelligence Platform (HIIP)
27	UNICEF PRC4ECCE 2014, EFA 2015
28	Nauru Family Health Safety Study 2014
30	Nauru National Election 2008 UN Women
32-33	UNICEF/WHO JMP 2015
35	UNICEF Civil Registration system database 2016



Niue

Demographic Indicators	Niue		TREND
	Census 2006	Census 2011	
Life expectancy at birth by sex Male ¹	67	72.5	↗
Life expectancy at birth by sex Female ²	76	75.2	↘
Population last census ^{3a}	1,625	1,460	↘
Population 0-14 years (%) ^{3b}	26.7	26.4	↘
Population 15-24 years (%)	42.1	14.0	↘
Population 25-59 years (%)	14.8	43.1	↗
Population 60 and older (%)	16.4	16.4	↔
Urban population (%) ⁴		39.7	-
Labor force participation by sex Male ⁵	85	38.5	↘
Labor force participation by sex Female	71	30.5	↘

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian	Other Involved Agencies	Niue		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

5	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 peoplea	7		UNISDR	UN-Habitat, UNEP, DESA, Pop Division	NA	NA	-
	1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)a	8		UNISDR	UNEP	NA	NA	-
	1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategiesa	9		UNISDR	UNEP	*	*	-


Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

	Prevalence of Food Poverty (Proxy)					0		-
9	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	15	4	UNICEF	WHO	NA	NA	-
	Underweight Children under the age of 5 (Proxy) ⁷					0.0 (2005)		-
	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)	16		UNICEF	WHO	NA	NA	-

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

16	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio ^{8a}	27		WHO	UNFPA, DESA-Pop Division, World Bank	0	0	→
	Number of Maternal Deaths ^{8b}					0		-
	Contraceptive prevelances rate ⁸					22.6		-
	Unmet need for family planning					NA	NA	-
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel ⁹	28	6	UNICEF	WHO, UNFPA	100	100	→
	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate ¹⁰	29	7	UNICEF	DESA-Pop Division, World Bank	26.8	23	↘
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate ¹¹	30		UNICEF	DESA-Pop Division, World Bank	14.6	12.5	↘
18	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	31		UNAIDS	WHO, UNFPA	NA	NA	-
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population ¹²	32		WHO		44	8.1	↘
	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 100,000 population	33		WHO		NA	NA	-
	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	34		WHO		0	NA	-
	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	35		WHO		NA	NA	-
	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	37		WHO		NA	NA	-
	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 ¹³	39		WHO		NA	25.7	-

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian	Other Involved Agencies	Niue		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	
21	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100,000 population)	40		WHO		NA	NA	-
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group ¹⁴	42		DESA Population Division	UNFPA, WHO	19.9	22	
23	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)	43		WHO	UNICEF, UNFPA, DESA Pop Division	NA	NA	-
	Hep B birth dose coverage (proxy) ¹⁵					99	99	
	DPT3 coverage (proxy) ¹⁶					99	99	
	3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population	44		WHO	World Bank	NA	NA	-
24	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	45		WHO	UNEP	NA	NA	-
	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) (per 100,000 population)	46		WHO	UNEP	NA	NA	-
	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100,000 population)	47		WHO	UNEP	NA	NA	-
25	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years and older (%) ¹⁷	48		WHO-to be confirmed		NA	12	-
26	3.b.1 Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis	49		WHO- to be confirmed		NA	NA	-
27	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution ¹⁸	51		WHO		12.34	NA	-
28	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	52		WHO		NA	NA	-
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all								
30	4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	54	9	UNICEF	UNESCO-UIS, OECD	NA	NA	-
	Pre-primary net enrolment rate ¹⁹						91	-
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls								
40	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	65	12	UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO	UNSD, UNDP			-
	Proportion of current (last 12 months) physical and/or sexual violence by partner						NA	-
	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	66		UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO	UNSD, UNDP	NA	NA	-
	Proportion of current (last 12 months) physical and/or sexual violence experience by non partner ≥ 15 years						NA	-
41	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	67		UNICEF	WHO, UNFPA, UN Women, UN DESA-Pop Division	NA	NA	-
43	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments	70	14	IPU, UN Women	World Bank	NA	NA	-
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	71		ILO		*	*	-
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all								
48	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services ²⁰	78	15	WHO, UNICEF	UNEP, UN-Habitat	99	99	

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian	Other Involved Agencies	Niue		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	
	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water ²¹	79	16	WHO, UNICEF	UNEP	90	100	
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all								
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	90		WHO	IEA, UN Energy, and SE4ALL GTF	*	*	-
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all								
61	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	95	21	World Bank	UNSD	*	*	-
63	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	97		ILO		*	*	-
	SME contribution to GDP					*	*	-
	Number of persons employed in SMEs					*	*	-
	Commercial bank loans top SMEs					*	*	-
	SMEs contribution to exports					*	*	-
66	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	102	23	ILO		*	*	-
67	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	103		ILO, UNICEF		NA	NA	-
71	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	110		OECD		*	*	-
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation								
75	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	116		UNIDO	UNCDF	*	*	-
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries								
81	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	124		World Bank		*	*	-
	Poorest quintile in national consumption (Proxy for income inequality)²²					6.6		-
82	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities	125		World Bank		*	*	-
89	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)	133		OECD		*	*	-
90	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	134		World Bank-to confirm		*	*	-
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable								
95	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	30		UNISDR	UN-Habitat, UNEP	NA	NA	-
	11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services	140	31	UNISDR	UNEP	NA	NA	-
	11.b.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies			UNISDR	UNEP, UN-Habitat	*	*	-
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns								
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts[b]								
112	13.1.1 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies			UNISDR	WMO, UNFCCC and UNEP	*	*	-
	Does the country have a disaster risk reduction strategy					*	*	-
	13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	34		UNISDR	UN-Habitat UNEP	NA	NA	-
116	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	162	37	OHRLLS (LLDCs), LDCs and SIDS), Regional Commissions, AOSIS, SIDS, Samoa Pathway	UNISDR, UNFCCC, WMO	*	*	-
	Amount in USD country received for specialized support for projects that focus on gender					*	*	-
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development								

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian	Other Involved Agencies	Niue		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	
120	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	166	39	FAO		*	*	-
121	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	167		UNEP-WCMC UNEP		*	*	-
	Number of protected marine areas					*	*	-
	Coverage area in kilometer square under marine protection					*	*	-
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land								
127	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	173	41	FAO	UNEP	*	*	-
	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	174		UNEP- CMC UNEP		*	*	-
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive								
141	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	192	47	UNODC		*	*	-
	16.3.2 Unsensitized detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	193		UNODC		*	*	-
143	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	196				*	*	-
144	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	198		World Bank	UNODC	*	*	-
	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	202	48	UNSD UNICEF	UNFPA, DESA- Pop Division,	NA	90	-
	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	204		UNESCO	World Bank, UNEP	*	*	-
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development								

Key for Footnote and Source

Key

- * Relevant UN agency in the Pacific has confirmed that it is contributing to the indicator but yet to confirm data availability.
- NA Baseline data is not available as assessed and confirmed by relevant UN agency in the Pacific
- SDGI Sustainable Development Goal Indicator
- PHI Pacific Headline Indicator

Sources of Data

- 1 - 2 SPC 2015 Pocket Summary
- 3a,3b, 5, 14 Niue Census of Population and Households 2006/2011, Statistics Niue
- 4 SDD Mid Year Annual Population Projections SPC 2015
- 6 Niue, Economics, Planning Development & Statistics Unit
- 7 Niue Ministry of Health
- 8a,8-9 Niue National Statistics Office
- 10-11 UN Inter-Agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNICEF, World Health Organization, United Nations Population Division and the World Bank)
- 12 TB incidence estimates from Global Tuberculosis Report 2007 and 2015
- 13 WHO Pacific
- 14 Niue Vital statistics Report 1987-2011
- 15 UNICEF/ WHO Estimates 2009 and 2015
- 17-18 WHO Health Information and Intelligence Platform (HIIP)
- 19 UNICEF Pacific
- 22 Report on Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking* from Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)
- 23 Global Status Report on Road Safety 2015
- 20-21 UNICEF/WHO JMP 2015
- 8b,22 Niue MDG Report 2006

	Palau
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Demographic Indicators	Palau		TREND
	Census 2005	Census 2012	
Life expectancy at birth by sex Male ¹	66.27	69.6	
Life expectancy at birth by sex Female ²	72.1	72.7	
Population last census ^{3a}	19,907	17,501	
Population 0-14 years (%) ^{3b}	24.1	20	
Population 15-24 years (%)	13.7	15	
Population 25-59 years (%)	53.9	53	
Population 60 and older (%)	8.2	12	
Urban population (%) ⁴	77.4	81	
Labor force participation by sex Male ⁵	76.9	NA	-
Labor force participation by sex Female	59.7	NA	-

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian Agency (ies)	Other Involved Agencies	Palau		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere






2	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age ⁶	2	2	National Gov.	UNICEF, World Bank, UNDP	24.9		-
	Poverty Gap Ratio (Proxy Indicator)⁷			National Gov.	UNDP	6.6		-
5	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ⁸	7		UNISDR	UN-Habitat, UNEP, DESA, Pop Division	0	81,113	
	1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)a	8		UNISDR	UNEP	NA	0	-
	1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategiesa	9		UNISDR	UNEP	*	*	-

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

	Prevalence of Food Poverty (Proxy)					0		-
9	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	15	4	UNICEF	WHO	NA	NA	-
	Underweight Children under the age of 5 (Proxy)⁹						2.2	-
	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)	16		UNICEF	WHO	NA	NA	-

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

16	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio ^{10a}	27		WHO	UNFPA, DESA-Pop Division, World Bank	0	0	
	Number of Maternal Deaths^{10b}					0		-
	Contraceptive prevalence rate¹⁰						22.3	-
	Unmet need for family planning					NA	NA	-
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel ¹¹	28	6	UNICEF	WHO, UNFPA	100	100	
	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate ¹²	29	7	UNICEF	DESA-Pop Division, World Bank	20.1	16.4	
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate ¹³	30		UNICEF	DESA-Pop Division, World Bank	10.9	9	
18	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations ^{13a}	31		UNAIDS	WHO, UNFPA	NA	NA	-
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population ¹⁴	32		WHO		52	76	
	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 100,000 population	33		WHO		NA	NA	-
	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population ¹⁵	34		WHO		67	31	
	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	35		WHO		NA	NA	-
	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	37		WHO		NA	NA	-

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian Agency (ies)	Other Involved Agencies	Palau		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	
	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	39		WHO		NA	NA	-
21	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100,000 population) ¹⁶	40		WHO		NA	4.8	-
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group ¹⁷	42		DESA Population Division	UNFPA, WHO	17.7	33.3	
23	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)	43		WHO	UNICEF, UNFPA, DESA Pop Division	NA	NA	-
	Hep B birth dose coverage (proxy) ¹⁸					99	99	
	DPT3 coverage (proxy) ¹⁹					49	90	
	3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population	44		WHO	World Bank	NA	NA	-
24	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	45		WHO	UNEP	NA	NA	-
	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) (per 100,000 population)	46		WHO	UNEP	NA	NA	-
	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100,000 population)	47		WHO	UNEP	NA	NA	-
25	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years and older (%) ²⁰	48		WHO-to be confirmed		NA	16.6	-
26	3.b.1 Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis	49		WHO- to be confirmed		NA	NA	-
27	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution ²¹	51		WHO		7.19	7.19	
28	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness ²²	52		WHO		NA	Achieved	-
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all								
30	4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	54	9	UNICEF	UNESCO-UIS, OECD	NA	NA	-
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls								
40	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	65	12	UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO	UNSD, UNDP		8.00%	-
	Proportion of current (last 12 months) physical and/or sexual violence by partner						8.00%	-
	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	66		UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO	UNSD, UNDP	NA	14.00%	-
	Proportion of current (last 12 months) physical and/or sexual violence experience by non partner ≥ 15 years						3.00%	-
41	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	67		UNICEF	WHO, UNFPA, UN Women, UN DESA-Pop Division	NA	NA	-
43	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments	70	14	IPU, UN Women	World Bank	0	0	

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian Agency (ies)	Other Involved Agencies	Palau		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	
	5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	71		ILO		*	*	-
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all								
48	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services ²³	78	15	WHO, UNICEF	UNEP, UN-Habitat	94	95	
	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water ²⁴	79	16	WHO, UNICEF	UNEP	98	100	
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all								
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	90		WHO	IEA, UN Energy, and SE4ALL GTF	*	*	-
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all								
61	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	95	21	World Bank	UNSD	*	*	-
63	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	97		ILO		*	*	-
	SME contribution to GDP					*	*	-
	Number of persons employed in SMEs					*	*	-
	Commercial bank loans top SMEs					*	*	-
	SMEs contribution to exports					*	*	-
66	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	102	23	ILO		*	*	-
67	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	103		ILO, UNICEF		NA	NA	-
71	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	110		OECD		*	*	-
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation								
75	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	116		UNIDO	UNCDF	*	*	-
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries								
81	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	124		World Bank		*	*	-
	Poorest quintile in national consumption (Proxy for income inequality)²⁵					10.2		-
82	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities	125		World Bank		*	*	-
89	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)	133		OECD		*	*	-
90	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	134		World Bank-to confirm		*	*	-
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable								
95	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ²⁶	30		UNISDR	UN-Habitat, UNEP	0	81113	
	11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic servicesa	140	31	UNISDR	UNEP	0	0	
	11.b.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategiesa			UNISDR	UNEP, UN-Habitat	*	*	-
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns								
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts[b]								
112	13.1.1 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategiesa			UNISDR	WMO, UNFCCC and UNEP	*	*	-
	Does the country have a disaster risk reduction strategy					*	*	-
	13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ²⁷	34		UNISDR	UN-Habitat UNEP	0	81113	

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian Agency (ies)	Other Involved Agencies	Palau		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	
116	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	162	37	OHRLLS (LLDCs), LDCS and SIDS), Regional Commissions, AOSIS, SIDS, Samoa Pathway	UNISDR, UNFCCC, WMO	*	*	-
	Amount in USD country received for specialized support for projects that focus on gender					*	*	-
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development								
120	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	166	39	FAO		*	*	-
121	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	167		UNEP-WCMC	UNEP	*	*	-
	Number of protected marine areas					*	*	-
	Coverage area in kilometer square under marine protection					*	*	-
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation								
127	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	173	41	FAO	UNEP	*	*	-
	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	174		UNEP- CMC	UNEP	*	*	-
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all								
141	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	192	47	UNODC		*	*	-
	16.3.2 Unsensenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	193		UNODC		*	*	-
143	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	196				*	*	-
144	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	198		World Bank	UNODC	*	*	-
	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	202	48	UNSD UNICEF	UNFPA, DESA-Pop Division,	NA	NA	-
	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	204		UNESCO	World Bank, UNEP	*	*	-
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development								

Key

* Relevant UN agency in the Pacific has confirmed that it is contributing to the indicator but yet to confirm data availability.

NA Baseline data is not available as assessed and confirmed by relevant UN agency in the Pacific

SDGI Sustainable Development Goal Indicator

PHI Pacific Headline Indicator

Sources of Data

1 - 2 SPC 2015 Pocket Summary

3a, 5 Information provided by the Palau OPS on preliminary results of 2012 mini census

3b, 4 Census Report 2005

6-7, 25 Analysis of the Palau 2006 HIES Report

8, 26-27 UNISDR Pacific

9, 11, 17 WHO CHIPS 2011

10, 10a, 10b Palau Ministry of Health

11, 17 Palau National MDG Report 2007

12-13 UN Inter-Agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNICEF, World Health Organization, United Nations Population Division and the World Bank)

13a UNAIDS Pacific

14 TB incidence estimates from Global Tuberculosis Report 2007 and 2015

15 Reportable Disease Surveillance System, Epidemiology, Bureau of Public Health, Ministry of Health, Palau.

16 Global Status Report on Road Safety 2015

18-19 UNICEF/ WHO Estimates 2009 and 2015

20 WHO report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2015

21-22 WHO Pacific

23-24 UNICEF/WHO JMP 2015



Republic of the Marshall Islands

Demographic Indicators	Marshall Islands		TREND
	Census 1999	Census 2011	
Life expectancy at birth by sex Male ¹	65.7	71.3	↗
Life expectancy at birth by sex Female ²	69.4	72.5	↗
Population last census ^{3a}	50,840	53,158	↗
Population 0-14 years (%) ^{3b}	42.88	40	↘
Population 15-24 years (%)	21.36	18	↘
Population 25-59 years (%)	32.24	37	↗
Population 60 and older (%)	3.52	5	↗
Urban population (%) ⁴	65.2	73.8	↗
Labor force participation by sex Male ⁵		53.6	-
Labor force participation by sex Female		29.7	-

Target#	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian	Other Involved Agencies	Marshall Islands		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

5	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ⁸	7		UNISDR	UN-Habitat, UNEP, DESA, Pop Division	4,591	2,569	↘
	1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) ⁹	8		UNISDR	UNEP		\$ 500,000	↗
	1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies	9		UNISDR	UNEP	*	*	-

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

	Prevalence of Food Poverty (Proxy) ¹⁰					13		-
9	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 ¹¹	15	4	UNICEF	WHO	NA	NA	-
	Underweight Children under the age of 5 (Proxy) ¹²					13		-
	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) ¹³	16		UNICEF	WHO	NA	NA	-

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

16	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio ¹⁴	27		WHO	UNFPA, DESA-Pop Division, World Bank	143	105	↘
	Number of Maternal Deaths ¹⁵						2	-
	Contraceptive prevalences rate ¹⁶					42.4		-
	Unmet need for family planning ¹⁷					2.4		-
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁸	28	6	UNICEF	WHO, UNFPA	94.8	98.3	↗
	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate ¹⁹	29	7	UNICEF	DESA-Pop Division, World Bank	39.3	36	↘
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate ²⁰	30		UNICEF	DESA-Pop Division, World Bank	17.8	16.7	↘
18	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations ²¹	31		UNAIDS	WHO, UNFPA	NA		-
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population ²²	32		WHO		224	344	↗
	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 100,000 population	33		WHO		NA	NA	-
	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	34		WHO		104	NA	-
	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	35		WHO		NA	NA	-
	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	37		WHO		NA	NA	-
	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	39		WHO		NA	NA	-

Target#	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian	Other Involved Agencies	Marshall Islands		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	
21	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100,000 population) ²⁵	40		WHO		NA	5.7	-
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group ²⁶	42		DESA Population Division	UNFPA, WHO	77	85	
23	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)	43		WHO	UNICEF, UNFPA, DESA Pop Division	NA	NA	-
	Hep B birth dose coverage (proxy) ²⁷					98	99	
	DPT3 coverage (proxy) ²⁸					96	85	
	3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population	44		WHO	World Bank	NA	NA	-
24	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	45		WHO	UNEP	NA	NA	-
	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) (per 100,000 population)	46		WHO	UNEP	NA	NA	-
	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100,000 population)	47		WHO	UNEP	NA	NA	-
25	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years and older (%) ²⁹	48		WHO-to be confirmed		NA	NA	-
26	3.b.1 Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis	49		WHO- to be confirmed		NA	NA	-
27	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution ³⁰	51		WHO		3.94	2.92	
28	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness ³¹	52		WHO		NA	Achieved	-
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all								
30	4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	54	9	UNICEF	UNESCO-UIS, OECD	NA	NA	-
	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	55		UNESCO-UIS	UNICEF, OECD			-
	Pre-primary net enrolment rate ³²						58.8	-
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls								
40	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 ³³	65	12	UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO	UNSD, UNDP		18%	-
	Proportion of current (last 12 months) physical and/or sexual violence by partner ^{33a}						18%	-
	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 ^{33b}	66		UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO	UNSD, UNDP	NA	33%	-
	Proportion of current (last 12 months) physical and/or sexual violence experience by non partner ≥ 15 years ^{33c}						1%	-
41	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 ³⁴	67		UNICEF	WHO, UNFPA, UN Women, UN DESA-Pop Division	26	NA	-
43	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments ³⁵	70	14	IPU, UN Women	World Bank	3.03%	9.09%	
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	71		ILO		*	*	-
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all								

Target#	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian	Other Involved Agencies	Marshall Islands		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	
	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 ^{33b}	66		UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO	UNSD, UNDP	NA	33%	-
	Proportion of current (last 12 months) physical and/or sexual violence experience by non partner ≥ 15 years ^{33c}						1%	-
41	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 ³⁴	67		UNICEF	WHO, UNFPA, UN Women, UN DESA-Pop Division	26	NA	-
43	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments ³⁵	70	14	IPU, UN Women	World Bank	3.03%	9.09%	↗
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	71		ILO		*	*	-
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all								
48	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services ³⁶	78	15	WHO, UNICEF	UNEP, UN-Habitat	94	95	↗
	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water ³⁷	79	16	WHO, UNICEF	UNEP	73	77	↗
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all								
56	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity ³⁸	89	18	World Bank	IEA, UN Energy, and SE4ALL GTF		67.1	-
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	90		WHO	IEA, UN Energy, and SE4ALL GTF	*	*	-
	Percentage of population with access to renewable energy ³⁹						22.9	-
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all								
61	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	95	21	World Bank	UNSD	*	*	-
63	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	97		ILO		*	*	-
	SME contribution to GDP					*	*	-
	Number of persons employed in SMEs					*	*	-
	Commercial bank loans top SMEs					*	*	-
	SMEs contribution to exports					*	*	-
66	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	102	23	ILO		*	*	-
67	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	103		ILO, UNICEF		NA	NA	-
71	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	110		OECD		*	*	-
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation								
75	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	116		UNIDO	UNCDF	*	*	-
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries								
81	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	124		World Bank		*	*	-
82	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities	125		World Bank		*	*	-
89	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)	133		OECD		*	*	-
90	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	134		World Bank-to confirm		*	*	-
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable								
95	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ⁴⁰	30		UNISDR	UN-Habitat, UNEP	4591	2569	↘
	11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services ⁴¹	140	31	UNISDR	UNEP	\$ 500,000		↘
	11.b.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies			UNISDR	UNEP, UN-Habitat	*	*	-
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns								

Target#	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian	Other Involved Agencies	Marshall Islands		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	
	Amount in USD country received for specialized support for projects that focus on gender					*	*	-
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development								
120	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	166	39	FAO		*	*	-
121	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	167		UNEP-WCMC UNEP		*	*	-
	Number of protected marine areas					*	*	-
	Coverage area in kilometer square under marine protection					*	*	-
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land								
127	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	173	41	FAO	UNEP	*	*	-
	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	174		UNEP- CMC UNEP		*	*	-
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions								
141	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	192	47	UNODC		*	*	-
	16.3.2 Unsensitized detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	193		UNODC		*	*	-
143	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	196				*	*	-
144	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	198		World Bank	UNODC	*	*	-
	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age ⁴³	202	48	UNSD UNICEF	UNFPA, DESA- Pop Division,	95.9	95	↓
	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	204		UNESCO	World Bank, UNEP	*	*	-
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development								

Key	
*	Relevant UN agency in the Pacific has confirmed that it is contributing to the indicator but yet to confirm data availability.
NA	Baseline data is not available as assessed and confirmed by relevant UN agency in the Pacific
SDGI	Sustainable Development Goal Indicator
PHI	Pacific Headline Indicator
Sources of Data	
1 - 2	SPC 2015 Pocket Summary
3a, 3b, 5, 26, 38-39	RMI 1999/2011 Census report (Economic Policy, Planning and Statistics Office);
4	SDD Mid Year Annual Population Projections SPC 2015
8-9, 40-42	UNISDR Pacific
10	Pacific Regional MDG Report 2004
15, 26, 30	RMI Ministry of Health Annual Report 2007-2011
16-17, 34	RMI Demographic and Health Survey Report 2012
18-19	UN Inter-Agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNICEF, World Health Organization, United Nations Population Division and the World Bank)
22	TB incidence estimates from Global Tuberculosis Report 2007 and 2015
25	Global Status Report on Road Safety 2015
27-28	UNICEF/WHO Estimates 2009 and 2015
31	WHO Pacific
32	UNICEF PRCAECE 2014, EFA 2015
33, 33a, 33b, 33c	Republic of Marshall Islands (2014). The RMI Family Health and Safety Study
35	RMI National Election 2007 UN Women
36-37	UNICEF/WHO JMP 2015
43	UNICEF Civil Registration system database 2016



Samoa

Demographic Indicators	Samoa		TREND
	Census 2006	Census 2011	
Life expectancy at birth by sex Male ¹	71.5	72.7	↗
Life expectancy at birth by sex Female ²	74.2	75.6	↗
Population last census ^{3a}	180,741	187,820	↗
Population 0-14 years (%) ^{3b}	39.3	39.0	↘
Population 15-24 years (%)	18	19	↗
Population 25-59 years (%)	36	35	↘
Population 60 and older (%)	6.9	7.0	↗
Urban population (%) ⁴	21	20	↘
Labor force participation by sex Male ⁵	49	30	↘
Labor force participation by sex Female	60	11.3	↘

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian	Other Involved Agencies	Samoa		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

2	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age ⁶	2	2	National Gov.	UNICEF, World Bank, UNDP	26.9		-
	Poverty Gap Ratio (Proxy Indicator) ⁷			National Gov.	UNDP	6.6	8.2	↗
5	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ⁸	7		UNISDR	UN-Habitat, UNEP, DESA, Pop Division	39,890	1	↘
	1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) ⁹	8		UNISDR	UNEP	\$ 27,000	\$ 119,000,000	↗
	1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies	9		UNISDR	UNEP	*	*	-

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture


	Prevalence of Food Poverty (Proxy) ¹⁰					4.9		-
9	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 ¹¹	15	4	UNICEF	WHO	NA	3.7	-
	Underweight Children under the age of 5 (Proxy) ¹²					1.9		-
	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) ¹³	16		UNICEF	WHO	NA	8	-

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

16	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio ¹⁴	27		WHO	UNFPA, DESA- Pop Division, World Bank	46	NA	-
	Number of Maternal Deaths ¹⁵							-
	Contraceptive prevalences rate ¹⁶						24.3	-
	Unmet need for family planning ¹⁷					45.6	NA	-
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁸	28	6	UNICEF	WHO, UNFPA	80.8	82.5	↗
	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate ¹⁹	29	7	UNICEF	DESA-Pop Division, World Bank	15	20	↗
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate ²⁰	30		UNICEF	DESA-Pop Division, World Bank	10.2	9.5	↘
18	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	31		UNAIDS	WHO, UNFPA	NA		-
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population ²¹	32		WHO		20	11	↘
	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 100,000 population	33		WHO		NA	NA	-
	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population ²²	34		WHO		10	10	↔
	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	35		WHO		NA	NA	-
	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	37		WHO		NA	NA	-
	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 ²³	39		WHO		NA	16.8	-

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian	Other Involved Agencies	Samoa		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	
21	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100,000 population) ²⁴	40		WHO		NA	15.8	-
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group ²⁵	42		DESA Population Division	UNFPA, WHO	44	39	
23	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)	43		WHO	UNICEF, UNFPA, DESA Pop Division	NA	NA	-
	Hep B birth dose coverage (proxy) ²⁶					62	72	
	DPT3 coverage (proxy) ²⁷					49	66	
	3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population	44		WHO	World Bank	NA	NA	-
24	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	45		WHO	UNEP	NA	NA	-
	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) (per 100,000 population)	46		WHO	UNEP	NA	NA	-
	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100,000 population)	47		WHO	UNEP	NA	NA	-
25	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years and older (%) ²⁸	48		WHO-to be confirmed		NA	24	-
26	3.b.1 Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis	49		WHO- to be confirmed		NA	NA	-
27	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution ²⁹	51		WHO		1.22	NA	-
28	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness ³⁰	52		WHO		NA	Achieved	-
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all								
30	4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	54	9	UNICEF	UNESCO-UIS, OECD	NA	NA	-
	Pre-primary net enrolment rate ³¹						50	-
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls								
40	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	65	12	UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO	UNSD, UNDP	22%		-
	Proportion of current (last 12 months) physical and/or sexual violence by partner					22%		-
	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	66		UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO	UNSD, UNDP	NA	62%	-
	Proportion of current (last 12 months) physical and/or sexual violence experience by non partner ≥ 15 years					11%		-
41	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 ³²	67		UNICEF	WHO, UNFPA, UN Women, UN DESA-Pop Division	11	24	
43	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments ³³	70	14	IPU, UN Women	World Bank	8.16%	10.00%	
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	71		ILO		*	*	-
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all								
48	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services ³⁴	78	15	WHO, UNICEF	UNEP, UN-Habitat	95	99	
	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water ³⁵	79	16	WHO, UNICEF	UNEP	92	91	
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all								

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian	Other Involved Agencies	Samoa		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	
56	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity ³⁶	89	18	World Bank	IEA, UN Energy, and SE4ALL GTF		85	-
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	90		WHO	IEA, UN Energy, and SE4ALL GTF	*	*	-
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all								
61	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	95	21	World Bank	UNSD	*	*	-
63	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	97		ILO		*	*	-
	SME contribution to GDP					*	*	-
	Number of persons employed in SMEs					*	*	-
	Commercial bank loans top SMEs					*	*	-
	SMEs contribution to exports					*	*	-
66	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	102	23	ILO		*	*	-
67	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	103		ILO, UNICEF		NA	NA	-
71	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	110		OECD		*	*	-
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation								
75	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	116		UNIDO	UNCDF	*	*	-
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries								
81	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	124		World Bank		*	*	-
	Poorest quintile in national consumption (Proxy for income inequality)³⁷					5.2	9.3	
82	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities	125		World Bank		*	*	-
89	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)	133		OECD		*	*	-
90	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	134		World Bank-to confirm		*	*	-
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable								
95	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ³⁸	30		UNISDR	UN-Habitat, UNEP	39890	1	
	11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services ³⁹	140	31	UNISDR	UNEP	\$ 119,000,000		
	11.b.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies			UNISDR	UNEP, UN-Habitat	*	*	-
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns								
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts[b]								
112	13.1.1 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies ^a			UNISDR	WMO, UNFCCC and UNEP	*	*	-
	Does the country have a disaster risk reduction strategy					*	*	-
	13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ⁴⁰	34		UNISDR	UN-Habitat UNEP	39890	1	
116	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	162	37	OHRLLS (LLDCs), LDCS and SIDS), Regional Commissions, AOSIS, SIDS, Samoa Pathway	UNISDR, UNFCCC, WMO	*	*	-
	Amount in USD country received for specialized support for projects that focus on gender					*	*	-
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development								

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian	Other Involved Agencies	Samoa		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	
120	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	166	39	FAO		*	*	-
121	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	167		UNEP-WCMC UNEP		*	*	-
	Number of protected marine areas					*	*	-
	Coverage area in kilometer square under marine protection					*	*	-
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation								
127	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	173	41	FAO	UNEP	*	*	-
	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	174		UNEP- CMC UNEP		*	*	-
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions								
141	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	192	47	UNODC		*	*	-
	16.3.2 Unsensitized detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	193		UNODC		*	*	-
143	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	196				*	*	-
144	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	198		World Bank	UNODC	*	*	-
	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age ⁴¹	202	48	UNSD UNICEF	UNFPA, DESA-Pop Division,	47.7	56	
	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	204		UNESCO	World Bank, UNEP	*	*	-
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development								

Key	
*	Relevant UN agency in the Pacific has confirmed that it is contributing to the indicator but yet to confirm data availability.
NA	Baseline data is not available as assessed and confirmed by relevant UN agency in the Pacific
SDGI	Sustainable Development Goal Indicator
PHI	Pacific Headline Indicator
Sources of Data	
1 - 2	SPC 2015 Pocket Summary
3a,3b, 5,36	Population and Housing Census 2006/2011, Analytical report (SBS) ; Samoa Census Report 2006
4	SDD Mid Year Annual Population Projections SPC 2015
6-7,10	A Report on the Estimation of Basic Needs Poverty Lines and the Incidence and Characteristics of Hardship & Poverty -SBS
8-9, 38-40	UNISDR Pacific
11,13, 16-19, 25, 32	Samoa Demographic and Health Survey Report 2009 & 2014
12, 21	TB incidence estimates from Global Tuberculosis Report 2007 and 2015
14-15, 29	Samoa Ministry of Health
20	UN Inter-Agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNICEF, World Health Organization, United Nations Population Division and the World Bank)
22	Samoa MDG Report 2004
23	Report on Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking* from Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)
24	Global Status Report on Road Safety 2015
26-27	UNICEF/ WHO Estimates 2009 and 2015
28,30	WHO Health Information and Intelligence Platform (HIIP)
31	UNICEF PRC4ECCE 2014, EFA 2015
33	Samoa National Election 2006 UN Women
34-35	UNICEF/WHO JMP 2015
37	HIES 2002
41	UNICEF Civil Registration system database 2016



Solomon Islands

Demographic Indicators	Solomon Islands		TREND
	Census 1999	Census 2009	
Life expectancy at birth by sex Male ¹	60.6	66.2	↗
Life expectancy at birth by sex Female ²	61.6	73	↗
Population last census ^{3a}	409042	515,870	↗
Population 0-14 years (%) ^{3b}	41.5	39	↘
Population 15-24 years (%)	21.1	19	↘
Population 25-59 years (%)	32.4	36	↗
Population 60 and older (%)	5	6	↗
Urban population (%) ⁴	15.6	20	↗
Labor force participation by sex Male ⁵		64	-
Labor force participation by sex Female		62	-

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian Agency (ies)	Other Involved Agencies	Solomon Islands		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere								
2	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age ⁶	2	2	National Gov.	UNICEF, World Bank, UNDP	22.7	12.7	↘
	Poverty Gap Ratio (Proxy Indicator) ⁷			National Gov.	UNDP	7.5		-
5	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ⁸	7		UNISDR	UN-Habitat, UNEP, DESA, Pop Division	11001	7785	↘
	1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) ⁹	8		UNISDR	UNEP	0	6,000,000	↗
	1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies ^a	9		UNISDR	UNEP	*	*	-
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture								
	Prevalence of Food Poverty (Proxy) ¹⁰					10.6	4.4	↘
9	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 ¹¹	15	4	UNICEF	WHO	NA	33	-
	Underweight Children under the age of 5 (Proxy) ¹²					14.2	15.5	↗
	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) ¹³	16		UNICEF	WHO	NA	20.1	-
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages								
16	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio ¹⁴	27		WHO	UNFPA, DESA-Pop Division, World Bank	100	130	↗
	Number of Maternal Deaths ¹⁵					17	24	↗
	Contraceptive prevalences rate ¹⁶					27.3	24.3	↘
	Unmet need for family planning ¹⁷					11.1	34.7	↗
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁸	28	6	UNICEF	WHO, UNFPA	85.5	86.2	↗
17	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate ¹⁹	29	7	UNICEF	DESA-Pop Division, World Bank	32.6	28.1	↘
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate ²⁰	30		UNICEF	DESA-Pop Division, World Bank	14	12.2	↘
18	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations ²¹	31		UNAIDS	WHO, UNFPA	NA	7.1	-
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population ²²	32		WHO		142	89	↘
	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 100,000 population ²³	33		WHO		12713.26	4600	↘
	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	34		WHO		NA	NA	-
	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	35		WHO		NA	NA	-
	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate ²⁴	37		WHO		13.9	10.6	↘
	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 ²⁵	39		WHO		NA	16.4	-
21	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100,000 population) ²⁶	40		WHO		NA	19.2	-
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group ²⁷	42		DESA Population Division	UNFPA, WHO	62	49.47	↘

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian Agency (ies)	Other Involved Agencies	Solomon Islands		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	
23	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)	43		WHO	UNICEF, UNFPA, DESA Pop Division	NA	NA	-
	Hep B birth dose coverage (proxy) ²⁸					71	65	
	DPT3 coverage (proxy) ²⁹					92	98	
	3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population	44		WHO	World Bank	NA	NA	-
24	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	45		WHO	UNEP	NA	0	-
	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) (per 100,000 population) ³⁰	46		WHO	UNEP	NA	10.4	-
	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100,000 population)	47		WHO	UNEP	NA	NA	-
25	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years and older (%) ³¹	48		WHO-to be confirmed		39.8	NA	-
26	3.b.1 Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis	49		WHO- to be confirmed		NA	NA	-
27	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution ³²	51		WHO		1.65	2.17	
28	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness ³³	52		WHO		NA	Not Achieved	-
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all								
30	4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	54	9	UNICEF	UNESCO-UIS, OECD	NA	NA	-
	Pre-primary net enrolment rate ^{34a}						27	-
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls								
40	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 ³⁴	65	12	UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO	UNSD, UNDP	42%		-
	Proportion of current (last 12 months) physical and/or sexual violence by partner ^{34a}					42%		-
	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 ³⁵	66		UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO	UNSD, UNDP	18%	NA	-
	Proportion of current (last 12 months) physical and/or sexual violence experience by non partner ≥ 15 years ^{34b}					18%		-
41	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 ³⁶	67		UNICEF	WHO, UNFPA, UN Women, UN DESA-Pop	22	11.4	
43	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments ³⁷	70	14	IPU, UN Women	World Bank	0.00%	2%	
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	71		ILO		*	*	-
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all								
48	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services ³⁸	78	15	WHO, UNICEF	UNEP, UN-Habitat	80	81	
	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water ³⁹	79	16	WHO, UNICEF	UNEP	27	30	
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all								
56	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity ⁴⁰	89	18	World Bank	IEA, UN Energy, and SE4ALL GTF	12		-
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	90		WHO	IEA, UN Energy, and SE4ALL GTF	*	*	-
	Percentage of population with access to renewable energy ⁴¹					9		-
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all								
61	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	95	21	World Bank	UNSD	*	*	-

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian Agency (ies)	Other Involved Agencies	Solomon Islands		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	
63	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	97	ILO			*	*	-
	SME contribution to GDP					*	*	-
	Number of persons employed in SMEs					*	*	-
	Commercial bank loans top SMEs					*	*	-
	SMEs contribution to exports					*	*	-
66	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	102	23	ILO		*	*	-
67	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	103		ILO, UNICEF		NA	NA	-
71	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	110		OECD		*	*	-
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation								
75	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	116		UNIDO	UNCDF	*	*	-
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries								
81	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	124		World Bank		*	*	-
	Poorest quintile in national consumption (Proxy for income inequality) ⁴²					6.7		
82	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities	125		World Bank		*	*	-
89	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)	133		OECD		*	*	-
90	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	134		World Bank-to confirm		*	*	-
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable								
95	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ⁴³	30		UNISDR	UN-Habitat, UNEP	11,001	7,785	↓
	11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services ⁴⁴	140	31	UNISDR	UNEP	6,000,000	0	↓
	11.b.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies			UNISDR	UNEP, UN-Habitat	*	*	-
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns								
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts[b]								
112	13.1.1 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies			UNISDR	WMO, UNFCCC and UNEP	*	*	-
	Does the country have a disaster risk reduction strategy					*	*	-
	13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ⁴⁵	34		UNISDR	UN-Habitat UNEP	11001	7785	↓
116	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	162	37	OHRLLS (Office of High Representative of Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs), LDCs and SIDS), Regional Commissions, AOSIS, SIDS, Samoa Pathway	UNISDR, UNFCCC, WMO	*	*	-
	Amount in USD country received for specialized support for projects that focus on gender					*	*	-
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development								
120	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	166	39	FAO		*	*	-
121	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	167		UNEP-WCMC UNEP		*	*	-
	Number of protected marine areas					*	*	-
	Coverage area in kilometer square under marine protection					*	*	-
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt								
127	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	173	41	FAO	UNEP	*	*	-
	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type							
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels								
141	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	192	47	UNODC		*	*	-
	16.3.2 Unsensitized detainees as a proportion of overall prison population							

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian Agency (ies)	Other Involved Agencies	Solomon Islands		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	
143	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	196				*	*	-
144	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	198		World Bank	UNODC	*	*	-
	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age ⁴⁶	202	48	UNSD UNICEF	UNFPA, DESA-Pop Division,	NA	28	-
	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	204		UNESCO	World Bank, UNEP	*	*	-
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development								

Key

- * Relevant UN agency in the Pacific has confirmed that it is contributing to the indicator but yet to confirm data availability.
 - NA Baseline data is not available as assessed and confirmed by relevant UN agency in the Pacific
 - SDGI Sustainable Development Goal Indicator
 - PHI Pacific Headline Indicator
- Sources of Data**
- 1-2 SPC 2015 Pocket Summary
 - 3a, 5, 27, 40, 41 Solomon Islands Population and Housing Census 2009
 - 3b Population and Development Profiles: Pacific Islands Countries, UNFPA PSRO Estimates 2014
 - 4 SDD Mid Year Annual Population Projections SPC 2015
 - 6-7, 10, 42 Solomon Islands Analysis of the 2005-06 HES
 - 8-9, 43-45 UNISDR Pacific
 - 11, 13 State of the World's children (SOWC) Report 2016
 - 12, 16-18, 36 Solomon Islands Demographic and Health Survey 2007 and 2015
 - 14 UNSD MDG Indicators Database, Modelled Data
 - 15 Solomons MHMS Statistical Health Core Indicator Report 2015
 - 19-20 UN Inter-Agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNICEF, World Health Organization, United Nations Population Division and the World Bank)
 - 21 UNAIDS Pacific data
 - 22-23, 32 WHO Health Information and Intelligence Programme
 - 24, 33 WHO Pacific data
 - 25 Report on Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking* from Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)
 - 26 Global Status Report on Road Safety 2015
 - 27 World Bank
 - 28-29 UNICEF/WHO Estimates 2009 and 2015
 - 30 World Health Statistics Report 2016
 - 31 WHO report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2015
 - 34a UNICEF PRC4ECCE 2014, EFA 2015
 - 34-35 Solomon Islands Family Health Safety Study 2008-09
 - 37 Solomon Islands National Election 2006 - UNWOMEN
 - 38-39 UNICEF/WHO JMP 2015
 - 46 UNICEF Civil Registration system database 2016



Tokelau




Demographic Indicators	Tokelau		TREND
	Census 2006	Census 2011	
Life expectancy at birth by sex Male ¹	NA	NA	-
Life expectancy at birth by sex Female ²	NA	NA	-
Population last census ^{3a}	1,466	1,151	↘
Population 0-14 years (%) ^{3b}	35	37	↘
Population 15-24 years (%)	19	16	↘
Population 25-59 years (%)	36.0	36.4	↘
Population 60 and older (%)	10	11	↘
Urban population (%) ⁴	0	NA	-
Labor force participation by sex Male ⁵	NA	77	-
Labor force participation by sex Female	NA	51	-

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian	Other Involved Agencies	Tokelau		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere								
5	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ⁶	7		UNISDR	UN-Habitat, UNEP, DESA, Pop Division	2,643	120,000	↗
	1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) ⁷	8		UNISDR	UNEP	0	0	→
	1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies	9		UNISDR	UNEP	*	*	-

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture								
9	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	15	4	UNICEF	WHO	NA	NA	-
	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)	16		UNICEF	WHO	NA	NA	-

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages								
16	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	27		WHO	UNFPA, DESA-Pop Division, World Bank	NA	NA	-
	Number of Maternal Deaths ^{8a}					0	0	→
	Contraceptive prevelances rate					NA	NA	-
	Unmet need for family planning					NA	NA	-
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel ⁸	28	6	UNICEF	WHO, UNFPA	100	100	→
	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate	29	7	UNICEF	DESA-Pop Division, World Bank	NA	NA	-
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	30		UNICEF	DESA-Pop Division, World Bank	NA	NA	-
18	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	31		UNAIDS	WHO, UNFPA	NA	NA	-
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population ⁹	32		WHO		56	0	↘
	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 100,000 population	33		WHO		NA	NA	-
	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	34		WHO		NA	NA	-
	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	35		WHO		NA	NA	-
	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	37		WHO		NA	NA	-
	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	39		WHO		NA	NA	-
21	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100,000 population)	40		WHO		NA	NA	-

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian	Other Involved Agencies	Tokelau		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group ¹⁰	42		DESA Population Division	UNFPA, WHO	42	29.8	
23	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)	43		WHO	UNICEF, UNFPA, DESA Pop Division	NA	NA	-
	Hep B birth dose coverage (proxy)					NA	NA	-
	DPT3 coverage (proxy)					NA	NA	-
	3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population	44		WHO	World Bank	NA	NA	-
24	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	45		WHO	UNEP	NA	NA	-
	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) (per 100,000 population)	46		WHO	UNEP	NA	NA	-
	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100,000 population)	47		WHO	UNEP	NA	NA	-
	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years and older (%) ¹¹	48		WHO-to be confirmed		73.3	NA	-
26	3.b.1 Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis	49		WHO- to be confirmed		NA	NA	-
27	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution ¹²	51		WHO		10.67	13.6	
28	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	52		WHO		NA	NA	-
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all								
30	4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	54	9	UNICEF	UNESCO-UIS, OECD	NA	NA	-
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls								
40	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	65	12	UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO	UNSD, UNDP			-
	Proportion of current (last 12 months) physical and/or sexual violence by partner					NA	NA	-
41	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	66		UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO	UNSD, UNDP	NA	NA	-
	Proportion of current (last 12 months) physical and/or sexual violence experience by non partner ≥ 15 years					NA	NA	-
41	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	67		UNICEF	WHO, UNFPA, UN Women, UN DESA-Pop	NA	NA	-
43	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments	70	14	IPU, UN Women	World Bank	NA	NA	-
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	71		ILO		*	*	-
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all								
48	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services ¹³	78	15	WHO, UNICEF	UNEP, UN-Habitat	96	97	

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian	Other Involved Agencies	Tokelau		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	
	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water ¹⁴	79	16	WHO, UNICEF	UNEP	71	93	
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all								
56	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity ¹⁵	89	18	World Bank	IEA, UN Energy, and SE4ALL GTF		100	-
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	90		WHO	IEA, UN Energy, and SE4ALL GTF	*	*	-
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all								
61	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	95	21	World Bank	UNSD	*	*	-
63	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	97		ILO		*	*	-
	SME contribution to GDP					*	*	-
	Number of persons employed in SMEs					*	*	-
	Commercial bank loans top SMEs					*	*	-
	SMEs contribution to exports					*	*	-
66	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	102	23	ILO		*	*	-
67	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	103		ILO, UNICEF		NA	NA	-
71	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	110		OECD		*	*	-
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation								
75	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	116		UNIDO	UNCDF	*	*	-
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries								
81	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	124		World Bank		*	*	-
82	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities	125		World Bank		*	*	-
89	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)	133		OECD		*	*	-
90	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	134		World Bank-	to confirm	*	*	-
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable								
95	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ¹⁶	30		UNISDR	UN-Habitat, UNEP	2,643	120,000	
	11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic servicesa	140	31	UNISDR	UNEP	0	0	
	11.b.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategiesa			UNISDR	UNEP, UN-Habitat	*	*	-
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns								
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts[b]								
112	13.1.1 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategiesa			UNISDR	WMO, UNFCCC and UNEP	*	*	-
	Does the country have a disaster risk reduction strategy					*	*	-
	13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	34		UNISDR	UN-Habitat UNEP	2643	120000	

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian	Other Involved Agencies	Tokelau		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	
116	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	162	37	OHRLLS (Office of High Representative of Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs), LDCs and SIDS), Regional Commissions	UNISDR, UNFCCC, WMO	*	*	-
	Amount in USD country received for specialized support for projects that focus on gender					*	*	-
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development								
120	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	166	39	FAO		*	*	-
121	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	167		UNEP-WCMC UNEP		*	*	-
	Number of protected marine areas					*	*	-
	Coverage area in kilometer square under marine protection					*	*	-
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land								
127	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	173	41	FAO	UNEP	*	*	-
	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	174		UNEP- CMC UNEP		*	*	-
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive								
141	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	192	47	UNODC		*	*	-
	16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	193		UNODC		*	*	-
143	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	196				*	*	-
144	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	198		World Bank	UNODC	*	*	-
	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age ¹⁷	202	48	UNSD UNICEF	UNFPA, DESA-Pop Division,	NA	40	-
	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	204		UNESCO	World Bank, UNEP	*	*	-
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development								

Key

- * Relevant UN agency in the Pacific has confirmed that it is contributing to the indicator but yet to confirm data availability.
- NA Baseline data is not available as assessed and confirmed by relevant UN agency in the Pacific
- SDGI Sustainable Development Goal Indicator
- PHI Pacific Headline Indicator

Sources of Data

- 1 - 2 SPC 2015 Pocket Summary
- 3a,3b, 5,10,15 Profile of Tokelau Ata o Tokelau: 2011 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings
- 3b Tokelau Census 2006/2011 of Population and Dwelling
- 4 SDD Mid Year Annual Population Projections SPC 2015
- 6,16 UNISDR Pacific
- 8 Tokelau Health Statistics Report
- 8a WHO TB Profile - Tokelau 2010 (in NMDI)
- 9 TB incidence estimates from Global Tuberculosis Report 2007 and 2015
- 10 SPC SDD Mis Year Annual Population Estimate
- 11 WHO report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2015
- 12 Tokelau Department of Health
- 13-14 UNICEF/WHO JMP 2015
- 17 UNICEF Civil Registration system database 2016







Tonga

Demographic Indicators	Tonga		TREND
	Census 1996	Census 2011	
Life expectancy at birth by sex Male ¹		69.3	-
Life expectancy at birth by sex Female ²		73.1	-
Population last census ^{3a}	97,784	103,252	↗
Population 0-14 years (%) ^{3b}	39	37	↘
Population 15-24 years (%)	20	19	↘
Population 25-59 years (%)	33	36	↗
Population 60 and older (%)	8	8	↗
Urban population (%) ⁴		23	-
Labor force participation by sex Male ⁵		62.7	-
Labor force participation by sex Female		42.3	-

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian	Other Involved Agencies	Tonga		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere								
2	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age ⁵	2	2	National Gov.	UNICEF, World Bank, UNDP	22.5		-
	Poverty Gap Ratio (Proxy Indicator) ⁷			National Gov.	UNDP	7.7		-
5	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ⁸	7		UNISDR	UN-Habitat, UNEP, DESA, Pop Division	1,944	8,439	↗
	1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) ⁹	8		UNISDR	UNEP		\$ 2,460,000	↗
	1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies	9		UNISDR	UNEP	*	*	-
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture								
	Prevalence of Food Poverty (Proxy) ¹⁰					2		-
9	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 ¹¹	15	4	UNICEF	WHO	NA	8	-
	Underweight Children under the age of 5 (Proxy) ¹²						1.8	-
	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) ¹³	16		UNICEF	WHO	NA	21	-
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages								
16	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio ¹⁴	27		WHO	UNFPA, DESA- Pop Division, World Bank	114.4	37	↘
	Number of Maternal Deaths ¹⁵						1	-
	Contraceptive prevalences rate ¹⁶						28.4	-
	Unmet need for family planning ¹⁷						25.2	-
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁸	28	6	UNICEF	WHO, UNFPA	96.1	97.9	↗
	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate ¹⁹	29	7	UNICEF	DESA-Pop Division, World Bank	17.2	16.7	↘
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate ²⁰	30		UNICEF	DESA-Pop Division, World Bank	7.1	6.9	↘
18	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations ²¹	31		UNAIDS	WHO, UNFPA	NA		-
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population ²²	32		WHO		25	15	↘
	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 100,000 population	33		WHO		NA	NA	-
	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population ²³	34		WHO		5		↘
	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	35		WHO		NA	NA	-
	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	37		WHO		NA	NA	-
	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 ²⁴	39		WHO		NA	6.9	-
21	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100,000 population) ²⁵	40		WHO		Na	7.6	-
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group ²⁶	42		DESA Population Division	UNFPA, WHO	19.6	27	↗

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian	Other Involved Agencies	Tonga		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	
23	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)	43		WHO	UNICEF, UNFPA, DESA Pop Division	NA	NA	-
	Hep B birth dose coverage (proxy) ²⁷					88	89	
	DPT3 coverage (proxy) ²⁸					84	82	
24	3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population	44		WHO	World Bank	NA	NA	-
	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	45		WHO	UNEP	NA	NA	-
	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) (per 100,000 population)	46		WHO	UNEP	NA	NA	-
	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100,000 population)	47		WHO	UNEP	NA	NA	-
	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years and older (%) ²⁹	48		WHO-to be confirmed		NA	26	-
26	3.b.1 Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis	49		WHO- to be confirmed		NA	NA	-
27	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution ³⁰	51		WHO		3.55	4.43	
28	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness ³¹	52		WHO		NA	Achieved	-
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all								
30	4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	54	9	UNICEF	UNESCO-UIS, OECD	NA	NA	-
	Pre-primary net enrolment rate ³²						39.9	-
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls								
40	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 ³³	65	12	UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO	UNSD, UNDP		19%	-
	Proportion of current (last 12 months) physical and/or sexual violence by partner ^{33a}						19%	-
	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 ³⁴	66		UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO	UNSD, UNDP	NA	68%	-
	Proportion of current (last 12 months) physical and/or sexual violence experience by non partner ≥ 15 years ^{33b}						6%	-
41	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 ³⁵	67		UNICEF	WHO, UNFPA, UN Women, UN DESA-Pop Division	NA	6	-
43	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments ³⁶	70	14	IPU, UN Women	World Bank	3.13%		
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	71		ILO		*	*	-
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all								
48	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services ³⁷	78	15	WHO, UNICEF	UNEP, UN- Habitat	99	100	
	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water ³⁸	79	16	WHO, UNICEF	UNEP	92	91	
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all								
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	90		WHO	IEA, UN Energy, and SE4ALL GTF	*	*	-
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all								
61	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	95	21	World Bank	UNSD	*	*	-
63	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	97		ILO		*	*	-
	SME contribution to GDP					*	*	-
	Number of persons employed in SMEs					*	*	-

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian	Other Involved Agencies	Tonga		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	
	Commercial bank loans top SMEs					*	*	-
	SMEs contribution to exports					*	*	-
66	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	102	23	ILO		*	*	-
67	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	103		ILO, UNICEF		NA	NA	-
71	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	110		OECD		*	*	-
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation								
75	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	116		UNIDO	UNCDF	*	*	-
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries								
81	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	124		World Bank		*	*	-
	Poorest quintile in national consumption (Proxy for income inequality) ³⁹					9.4	10	
82	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities	125		World Bank		*	*	-
89	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)	133		OECD		*	*	-
90	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	134		World Bank to confirm		*	*	-
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable								
95	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ⁴⁰	30		UNISDR	UN-Habitat, UNEP	1944	8439	
	11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services ⁴¹	140	31	UNISDR	UNEP	2460000		
	11.b.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies			UNISDR	UNEP, UN-Habitat	*	*	-
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns								
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts[b]								
112	13.1.1 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies			UNISDR	WMO, UNFCCC and UNEP	*	*	-
	Does the country have a disaster risk reduction strategy					*	*	-
	13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ⁴²	34		UNISDR	UN-Habitat UNEP	1944	8439	
116	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	162	37	OHRLS (LLDCs), LDCS and SIDS), Regional Commissions, AOSIS, SIDS, Samoa Pathway	UNISDR, UNFCCC, WMO	*	*	-
	Amount in USD country received for specialized support for projects that focus on gender					*	*	-
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development								
120	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	166	39	FAO		*	*	-
121	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	167		UNEP-WCMC	UNEP	*	*	-
	Number of protected marine areas					*	*	-
	Coverage area in kilometer square under marine protection					*	*	-
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land								
127	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	173	41	FAO	UNEP	*	*	-
	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	174		UNEP- CMC	UNEP	*	*	-
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions								
141	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	192	47	UNODC		*	*	-

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian	Other Involved Agencies	Tonga		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	
	16.3.2 Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	193		UNODC		*	*	-
143	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	196				*	*	-
144	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	198		World Bank	UNODC	*	*	-
	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age ⁴³	202	48	UNSD UNICEF	UNFPA, DESA-Pop Division,	NA	93	-
	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	204		UNESCO	World Bank, UNEP	*	*	-

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Key	
*	Relevant UN agency in the Pacific has confirmed that it is contributing to the indicator but yet to confirm data availability.
NA	Baseline data is not available as assessed and confirmed by relevant UN agency in the Pacific
SDGI	Sustainable Development Goal Indicator
PHI	Pacific Headline Indicator
Sources of Data	
1 - 2	SPC 2015 Pocket Summary
3a, 5,	Tonga 1996/2011 Census of Population and Housing, Volume 2: Analytical Report (Tonga Department of Statistics;
4	SDD Mid Year Annual Population Projections SPC 2015
6-7,26, 39	Tonga National MDG Reports 2010 and 2015
8-9, 40-42	UNISDR Pacific
10	Tonga HIES Report 2009
1-12,18, 26, 33-3	Tonga Demographic and Health Survey Report 2012
13	State of the World's Children Report 2016 (SOWC)
14-17, 23	Tonga Ministry of Health Annual Reports 2002, 2010, 2015
19-20	UN Inter-Agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNICEF, World Health Organization, United Nations Population Division and the World Bank)
21	UNAIDS Pacific
22	TB incidence estimates from Global Tuberculosis Report 2007 and 2015
24	Report on Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking* from Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)
25	Global Status Report on Road Safety 2015
27-28	UNICEF/ WHO Estimates 2009 and 2015
29	WHO report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2015
30-31	WHO Health Information and Intelligence Platform (HIIP)
32	UNICEF PRCAECCE 2014, EFA 2015
36	Tonga National Election 2008 UN Women
37-38	UNICEF/WHO JMP 2015
41	UNICEF Civil Registration system database 2016



Tuvalu

Demographic Indicators	Tuvalu		TREND
	Census 2002	Census 2012	
Life expectancy at birth by sex Male ¹	61.7	67.4	↗
Life expectancy at birth by sex Female ²	65.1	71.9	↗
Population last census ^{3a}	9,359	10,837	↗
Population 0-14 years (%) ^{3b}	36	33	↘
Population 15-24 years (%)	16	19	↗
Population 25-59 years (%)	39	40	↗
Population 60 and older (%)	9	9	↔
Urban population (%) ⁴	47	57	↗
Labor force participation by sex Male ⁵	70	68	↘
Labor force participation by sex Female	48	51	↗

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian	Other Involved Agencies	Tuvalu		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

2	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age ⁶	2	2	National Gov.	UNICEF, World Bank, UNDP		26.3	-	
	Poverty Gap Ratio (Proxy Indicator) ⁷			National Gov.	UNDP		5.6	6.2	↗
5	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ⁸	7		UNISDR	UN-Habitat, UNEP, DESA, Pop Division		0	111055	↗
	1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) ⁹	8		UNISDR	UNEP		0	0	↔
	1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies	9		UNISDR	UNEP		*	*	-

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture


	Prevalence of Food Poverty (Proxy) ¹⁰						3.4	-	
9	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 ¹¹	15	4	UNICEF	WHO		10	10	↔
	Underweight Children under the age of 5 (Proxy) ¹²				UNICEF			1.9	-
	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) ¹³	16		UNICEF	WHO		NA	9	-

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

16	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio ¹⁴	27		WHO	UNFPA, DESA-Pop Division, World Bank		0	0	↔
	Number of Maternal Deaths ¹⁵						1		-
	Contraceptive prevalences rate ¹⁶						22.4		-
	Unmet need for family planning ¹⁷						24.2	NA	-
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁸	28	6	UNICEF	WHO, UNFPA		97.9	NA	-
	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate ¹⁹	29	7	UNICEF	DESA-Pop Division, World Bank		32.6	27.1	↘
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate ²⁰	30		UNICEF	DESA-Pop Division, World Bank		21.4	17.6	↘
18	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations ²¹	31		UNAIDS	WHO, UNFPA		NA	28.2	-
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population ²²	32		WHO			305	232	↘
	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 100,000 population	33		WHO			NA	NA	-
	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	34		WHO			0	NA	-
	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	35		WHO			NA	NA	-
	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	37		WHO			NA	NA	-

Demographic Indicators				Tuvalu		TREND		
				Census 2002	Census 2012			
	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	39		WHO	NA	NA	-	
21	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100,000 population) ²⁵	40		WHO	NA	NA	-	
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group ²⁶	42		DESA Population Division	UNFPA, WHO	42	28	
23	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)	43		WHO	UNICEF, UNFPA, DESA Pop Division	NA	NA	-
	Hep B birth dose coverage (proxy) ²⁷					99	98	
	DPT3 coverage (proxy) ²⁸					88	96	
	3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population	44		WHO	World Bank	NA	NA	-
24	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	45		WHO	UNEP	NA	NA	-
	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) (per 100,000 population)	46		WHO	UNEP	NA	NA	-
	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100,000 population)	47		WHO	UNEP	NA	NA	-
25	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years and older (%) ²⁹	48		WHO-to be confirmed		32	NA	-
26	3.b.1 Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis	49		WHO- to be confirmed		NA	NA	-
27	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution ³⁰	51		WHO		7.3	NA	-
28	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness ³¹	52		WHO		NA	Achieved	-
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all								
30	4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	54	9	UNICEF	UNESCO-UIS, OECD	NA	NA	-
	Pre-primary net enrolment rate ³²						76	-
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls								
40	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 ³³	65	12	UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO	UNSD, UNDP	25%		-
	Proportion of current (last 12 months) physical and/or sexual violence by partner ^{33a}					25%		-
	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	66		UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO	UNSD, UNDP	NA	NA	-
	Proportion of current (last 12 months) physical and/or sexual violence experience by non partner ≥ 15 years ^{33b}					21%		-
41	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 ³⁴	67		UNICEF	WHO, UNFPA, UN Women, UN DESA-Pop	10	NA	-
43	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments ³⁵	70	14	IPU, UN Women	World Bank	0.00%	6.67%	
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	71		ILO		*	*	-
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all								
48	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services ³⁶	78	15	WHO, UNICEF	UNEP, UN-Habitat	96	98	

Demographic Indicators					Tuvalu		TREND
					Census 2002	Census 2012	
	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water ³⁷	79	16	WHO, UNICEF, UNEP	81	83	
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all							
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	90		WHO, IEA, UN Energy, and SE4ALL GTF	*	*	-
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all							
61	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	95	21	World Bank, UNSD	*	*	-
63	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	97		ILO	*	*	-
	SME contribution to GDP				*	*	-
	Number of persons employed in SMEs				*	*	-
	Commercial bank loans to SMEs				*	*	-
	SMEs contribution to exports				*	*	-
66	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	102	23	ILO	*	*	-
67	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	103		ILO, UNICEF	NA	NA	-
71	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	110		OECD	*	*	-
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation							
75	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	116		UNIDO, UNCDF	*	*	-
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries							
81	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	124		World Bank	*	*	-
	Poorest quintile in national consumption (Proxy for income inequality)³⁸				10.2	8.1	
82	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities	125		World Bank	*	*	-
89	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)	133		OECD	*	*	-
90	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	134		World Bank-to confirm	*	*	-
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable							
95	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ³⁹	30		UNISDR, UN-Habitat, UNEP	0	111,055	
	11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services ⁴⁰	140	31	UNISDR, UNEP	0	0	
	11.b.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies			UNISDR, UNEP, UN-Habitat	*	*	-
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns							
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts[b]							
112	13.1.1 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies			UNISDR, WMO, UNFCCC and UNEP	*	*	-
	Does the country have a disaster risk reduction strategy				*	*	-
	13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ⁴¹	34		UNISDR, UN-Habitat, UNEP	0	111,055	
116	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	162	37	OHRLLS (LLDCs), LDCs and SIDS, Regional Commissions, AOSIS, SIDS, Samoa Pathway, UNISDR, UNFCCC, WMO	*	*	-
	Amount in USD country received for specialized support for projects that focus on gender				*	*	-
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development							

Demographic Indicators					Tuvalu		TREND	
					Census 2002	Census 2012		
120	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	166	39	FAO		*	*	-
121	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	167		UNEP-WCMC UNEP		*	*	-
	Number of protected marine areas					*	*	-
	Coverage area in kilometer square under marine protection					*	*	-
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land								
127	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	173	41	FAO	UNEP	*	*	-
	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	174		UNEP-CMC UNEP		*	*	-
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive								
141	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	192	47	UNODC		*	*	-
	16.3.2 Unsensitized detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	193		UNODC		*	*	-
143	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	196				*	*	-
144	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	198		World Bank	UNODC	*	*	-
	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age ⁴²	202	48	UNSD UNICEF	UNFPA, DESA-Pop Division,	49.9	50	
	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	204		UNESCO	World Bank, UNEP	*	*	-
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development								

- Key**
- * Relevant UN agency in the Pacific has confirmed that it is contributing to the indicator but yet to confirm data availability.
 - NA Baseline data is not available as assessed and confirmed by relevant UN agency in the Pacific
 - SDGI Sustainable Development Goal Indicator
 - PHI Pacific Headline Indicator
- Sources of Data**
- 1-2 SPC 2015 Pocket Summary
 - 3a, 3b, 5, Tuvalu 2002/2012 Population and Housing Census, Volume 1 – Analytical Report
 - 4 SDD Mid Year Annual Population Projections SPC 2015
 - 6-7 UNDP, Preliminary Analysis of Hardship and Poverty from HIES 2010.
 - 8-9, 39-41 UNISDR Pacific
 - 10,38 Tuvalu National MDG Reports 2010/11
 - 18, 26, 33, 33a, Central Statistics Division, the Secretariat of the Pacific Community and Macro International Inc. (2007) Tuvalu Demographic and Health Survey Report
 - 13 State of the World's Children Report 2016 (SOWC)
 - 14-17 Tuvalu Status of Health Report 2010
 - 19-20 UN Inter-Agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNICEF, World Health Organization, United Nations Population Division and the World Bank)
 - 21 UNAIDS Pacific
 - 22 TB incidence estimates from Global Tuberculosis Report 2007 and 2015
 - 25 Global Status Report on Road Safety 2015
 - 27-28 UNICEF/WHO Estimates 2009 and 2015
 - 29 WHO Health Information and Intelligence Platform (HIIP)
 - 30 UNSW Mapping of HR in the Health Sector
 - 31 WHO Pacific
 - 32 UNICEF PRC4ECCE 2014, EFA 2015
 - 35 Tuvalu National Election 2006 UN Women
 - 36-37 UNICEF/WHO JMP 2015
 - 42 UNICEF Civil Registration system database 2016



Vanuatu

Demographic Indicators	Vanuatu		TREND
	Census 1999	Census 2009	
Life expectancy at birth by sex Male ¹	65.5	69.6	↗
Life expectancy at birth by sex Female ²	68.8	72.7	↗
Population last census ^{3a}	186,678	234,023	↗
Population 0-14 years (%) ^{3b}	43	39	↘
Population 15-24 years (%)	18	19	↗
Population 25-59 years (%)	34	36	↗
Population 60 and older (%)	5	6	↗
Urban population (%) ⁴	21	24	↗
Labor force participation by sex Male ⁵	55.1	80.4	↗
Labor force participation by sex Female	44.9	61.4	↗

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian Agency (ies)	Other Involved Agencies	Vanuatu		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

2	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age ⁵	2	2	National Gov.	UNICEF, World Bank, UNDP		12.7	-	
	<u>Poverty Gap Ratio (Proxy Indicator) ⁷</u>			National Gov.	UNDP		5.6	2.9	↘
5	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ⁸	7		UNISDR	UN-Habitat, UNEP, DESA, Pop Division		7,554	25,748	↗
	1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	8		UNISDR	UNEP		0	0	↗
	1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies	9		UNISDR	UNEP		*	*	-

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture


	<u>Prevalence of Food Poverty (Proxy) ⁹</u>						3.2	-	
9	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 ¹⁰	15	4	UNICEF	WHO		20.1	29	↗
	<u>Underweight Children under the age of 5 (Proxy) ¹¹</u>						15.9	10.7	↘
	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) ¹²	16		UNICEF	WHO		8.8	29	↗

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

16	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio ¹³	27		WHO	UNFPA, DESA- Pop Division, World		86	NA	-
	<u>Number of Maternal Deaths</u>						NA	NA	-
	<u>Contraceptive prevalences rate ¹⁴</u>							34.2	-
	<u>Unmet need for family planning ¹⁵</u>							24.2	-
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁶	28	6	UNICEF	WHO, UNFPA		74	89.4	↗
	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate ¹⁷	29	7	UNICEF	DESA-Pop Division, World Bank		36.5	30.7	↘
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate ¹⁸	30		UNICEF	DESA-Pop Division, World Bank		12.1	11.6	↘
18	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	31		UNAIDS	WHO, UNFPA		NA	0	-
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population ¹⁹	32		WHO			60	63	↗
	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 100,000 population ²⁰	33		WHO			2339.19	2523	↗
	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population ²¹	34		WHO			2	NA	-
	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	35		WHO			NA	NA	-
	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	37		WHO			NA	NA	-
	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 ²²	39		WHO			NA	7.5	-
21	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100,000 population) ²³	40		WHO			NA	16.6	-

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian Agency (ies)	Other Involved Agencies	Vanuatu		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group ²⁴	42		DESA Population Division	UNFPA, WHO	92	81	
23	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)	43		WHO	UNICEF, UNFPA, DESA Pop Division	NA	NA	-
	Hep B birth dose coverage (proxy) ²⁵					0	0	
	DPT3 coverage (proxy) ²⁶					66	64	
	3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population	44		WHO	World Bank	NA	NA	-
24	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) ²⁷	45		WHO	UNEP	NA	1	-
	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) (per 100,000 population)	46		WHO	UNEP	NA	NA	-
	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100,000 population)	47		WHO	UNEP	NA	NA	-
25	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among persons aged 15 years and older (%) ²⁸	48		WHO-to be confirmed		NA	23.7	-
26	3.b.1 Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis	49		WHO- to be confirmed		NA	NA	-
27	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution ²⁹	51		WHO		1.74	NA	-
28	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	52		WHO		NA	NA	-
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all								
30	4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	54	9	UNICEF	UNESCO-UIS, OECD	NA	NA	-
	Pre-primary net enrolment rate ³⁰						42.5	-
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls								
40	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 ³¹	65	12	UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO	UNSD, UNDP		44%	-
	Proportion of current (last 12 months) physical and/or sexual violence by partner ^{31a}						44%	-
	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 ³²	66		UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO	UNSD, UNDP	NA	28%	-
	Proportion of current (last 12 months) physical and/or sexual violence experience by non partner ≥ 15 years ^{31b}						33%	-
41	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 ³³	67		UNICEF	WHO, UNFPA, UN Women, UN DESA-Pop Division	23.6	21	
43	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments ³⁴	70	14	IPU, UN Women	World Bank	3.85%	0.00%	
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	71		ILO		*	*	-
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all								
48	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services ³⁵	78	15	WHO, UNICEF	UNEP, UN- Habitat	82	94	
	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water ³⁶	79	16	WHO, UNICEF	UNEP	49	58	
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all								
56	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity ³⁷	89	18	World Bank	IEA, UN Energy, and SE4ALL GTF	28		-
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	90		WHO	IEA, UN Energy, and SE4ALL GTF	*	*	-

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian Agency (ies)	Other Involved Agencies	Vanuatu		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	
	Percentage of population with access to renewable energy ³⁸					4		-
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all								
61	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	95	21	World Bank	UNSD	*	*	-
62	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	96		ILO	World Bank, UNSD			-
63	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	97		ILO		*	*	-
	SME contribution to GDP					*	*	-
	Number of persons employed in SMEs					*	*	-
	Commercial bank loans to SMEs					*	*	-
	SMEs contribution to exports					*	*	-
66	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	102	23	ILO		*	*	-
67	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age ³⁹	103		ILO, UNICEF		NA	15	-
71	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	110		OECD		*	*	-
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation								
75	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	116		UNIDO	UNCDF	*	*	-
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries								
81	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	124		World Bank		*	*	-
	Poorest quintile in national consumption (Proxy for income inequality)⁴⁰					7.4	8.3	
82	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities	125		World Bank		*	*	-
89	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)	133		OECD		*	*	-
90	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	134		World Bank-to confirm		*	*	-
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable								
95	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ⁴¹	30		UNISDR	UN-Habitat, UNEP	7554	25748	
	11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services ⁴²	140	31	UNISDR	UNEP	0	\$ 449,400,000	
	11.b.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies ^a			UNISDR	UNEP, UN-Habitat	*	*	-
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns								
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts[b]								
112	13.1.1 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies			UNISDR	WMO, UNFCCC and UNEP	*	*	-
	Does the country have a disaster risk reduction strategy					*	*	-
	13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ⁴³	34		UNISDR	UN-Habitat UNEP	7554	25748	
116	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	162	37	OHRLLS (LLDCs), LDCS and SIDS), Regional Commissions, AOSIS, SIDS, Samoa Pathway	UNISDR, UNFCCC, WMO	*	*	-
	Amount in USD country received for specialized support for projects that focus on gender					*	*	-
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development								
120	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	166	39	FAO		*	*	-
121	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	167		UNEP-WCMC UNEP		*	*	-
	Number of protected marine areas					*	*	-

Target #	SDG Indicators	SDGI #	PHI #	Possible Custodian Agency (ies)	Other Involved Agencies	Vanuatu		TREND
						2005-2009	2010-2015	
	Coverage area in kilometer square under marine protection					*	*	-
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and								
127	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	173	41	FAO	UNEP	*	*	-
	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	174		UNEP- CMC UNEP		*	*	-
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels								
141	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	192	47	UNODC		*	*	-
	16.3.2 Unsensitized detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	193		UNODC		*	*	-
143	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	196				*	*	-
144	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	198		World Bank	UNODC	*	*	-
	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age ⁴⁴	202	48	UNSD UNICEF	UNFPA, DESA-Pop Division,	25.6	60	
	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	204		UNESCO	World Bank, UNEP	*	*	-
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development								

- Key**
- * Relevant UN agency in the Pacific has confirmed that it is contributing to the indicator but yet to confirm data availability.
 - NA Baseline data is not available as assessed and confirmed by relevant UN agency in the Pacific
 - SDGI Sustainable Development Goal Indicator
 - PHI Pacific Headline Indicator
- Sources of Data**
- 1 - 2 SPC 2015 Pocket Summary
 - 3a, 3b, 5, 37-38 Vanuatu Population and Housing Census 1999/2009
 - 4 SDD Mid Year Annual Population Projections SPC 2015
 - 6-7, 9, 24, 40 Vanuatu National MDG Report 2010
 - 8, 41-43 UNISDR Pacific
 - 10-13, 33 Vanuatu MICS 2007
 - 10-12, 33, 39 Vanuatu Demographic and Health Survey 2013
 - 18 UN Inter-Agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNICEF, World Health Organization, United Nations Population Division and the World Bank)
 - 19 TB incidence estimates from Global Tuberculosis Report 2007 and 2015
 - 20 WHO Health Information and Intelligence Platform (HIIP)
 - 21, 30 UNICEF Pacific
 - 22 Report on Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking* from Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH)
 - 23 Global Status Report on Road Safety 2015
 - 25-26 UNICEF/ WHO Estimates 2009 and 2015
 - 27 Ambient air pollution: a global assessment of exposure and burden of disease, WHO, 2016
 - 28 WHO report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2015
 - 29 Vanuatu Ministry of Health Human Resource Unit
 - 31-32 Vanuatu VAW Study, Vanuatu Women's Centre and NSO 2012
 - 34 Vanuatu National Election 2008 UN Women
 - 35-36 UNICEF/WHO JMP 2015
 - 44 UNICEF Civil Registration system database 2016

Notes to the Country Indicators:

Data extracted from SPC PRISM online database at www.spc.int, with additional information from:

- 2005 World Population Data Sheet, Population Reference Bureau
- Adolescent birth rate: Population and Development Profiles: Pacific Island Countries, UNFPA, April 2014. Most recent data available
- Child Stunting rates have been derived from national Health Department Surveys/statistics
- % Ages 15-24 with HIV/AIDS: SPC NMDI on-line database
- VAW: National Violence Against Women Studies, various. The indicator cited here is Current physical and/or sexual violence by partner.
- The Corruption Perceptions Index ranks countries/territories based on how corrupt their public sector is perceived to be. A country/territory's score indicates the perceived level of public sector corruption on a scale of 0 - 10, where 0 means that a country is perceived as highly corrupt and 10 means that a country is perceived as very clean. A country's rank indicates its position relative to the other countries/territories included in the index. Rankings are not available for Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Tokelau, and Tuvalu. For comparison with nearby developed countries: the rankings for New Zealand and Australia for the years 2015 and 2005 were: New Zealand 4th (8.8) and 2nd (9.6); and Australia 13th (7.9) and 9th (8.8). (www.transparency.org)
- The World Press Freedom Index provides an indicator on the freedom of the media in each country. It considers a country's performance as regards pluralism, media independence and respect for the safety and freedom of journalists, and includes the following indicators: 1 / Pluralism (the degree to which opinions are represented in the media); 2/ Media independence (the degree to which the media are able to function independently of sources of political, governmental, business and religious power and influence; 3/ Environment and self-censorship (the environment in which news and information providers operate); 4/ Legislative framework (impact of the legislative framework governing news and information activities); 5/ Transparency (transparency of the institutions and procedures that affect the production of news and information) ; 6/ Infrastructure (quality of the infrastructure that supports the production of news and information); 7/ Abuses (level of abuse and violence against journalists and media); Each country receives a score between 0 and 100, a higher score indicating a lower level of media freedom. Rankings are available only for Fiji, Samoa and Tonga. For comparison with nearby developed countries: in 2016 New Zealand ranks 5th (10.01 score) and Australia 25th (17.84 score). (www.rsf.org)