



2015 **PACIFIC REGIONAL**
MDGs
TRACKING REPORT



PACIFIC ISLANDS
FORUM SECRETARIAT

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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MDGs
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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS




ADB	Asian Development Bank	MECC	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change	RMI	Republic of the Marshall Islands
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	MESC	Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture	SBOC	Statistics, Budget and Economic Management, Overseas Development Assistance, and Compact Management
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women	MEWAC	Ministry of Education, Women Affairs and Culture	SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
CO2	Carbon Dioxide	MFEM	Ministry of Finance and Economic Management	SGS	Second Generation Surveillance
CMI	College of Marshall Islands	MHMS	Ministry of Health and Medical Services	SIDS	Small Island Developing State
COFA	Compact of Free Association	MISGLB	Marshall Islands Scholarship, Grant and Loan Board	SIS	Smaller Island State
CSO	Civil Society Organisation	MOE	Ministry of Education	SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
CROP	Council of Regional Organisations of the Pacific	MOFNP	Ministry of Finance and National Planning	TB	Tuberculosis
DAC	Development Assistance Committee	MOH	Ministry of Health	TCSI	Telecommunications Commission Solomon Islands
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	NCD	Non-Communicable Disease	TWG	Technical Working Group
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey	NGO	Non-government Organisation	U5M	Under-five mortality
DHSA	Department of Health and Social Affairs	NHIS	National Health Information System	UN	United Nations
DOE	Department of Education	NMDI	National Minimum Development Indicators	UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment, Short-course	NSDS	National Sustainable Development Strategy	UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
EPPSO	Economic Policy, Planning and Statistics Office	NSO	National Statistics Office	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
FIBOS	Fiji Islands Bureau of Statistics	NTA	National Telecommunications Authority	UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FSM	Federated States of Micronesia	NZ	New Zealand	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
GAO	Government Accountability Office	ODA	Official Development Assistance	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey	OWG	Open Working Group	UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	PIFS	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat	US	United States
HLPF	High Level Political Forum	PNCC	Palau National Communication Corporation	USP	University of the South Pacific
IM	Infant Mortality	PNG	Papua New Guinea	WHO	World Health Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund	PSIDS	Pacific Small Island Developing States	WPRO	West Pacific Regional Office
ITU	International Telecommunication Union				
JEMCO	Joint Economic and Management Committee				
MDG	Millennium Development Goal				

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

One of the key deliverables of the 2009 Forum Compact on Strengthening Development Coordination is to track the progress of Forum island countries (FICs) towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The MDGs assessment in this Report is not strictly made against the global targets, as the assessments are contextualised to country realities and supplemented by proxy data and qualitative information.

At the deadline for the MDGs, the Pacific has recorded mixed outcomes towards the achievement of the MDGs, with only two countries achieving all the MDGs (Cook Islands and Niue), three countries achieving at least half of the MDGs (Fiji, Palau and Tonga), while the rest of the countries achieved less than half of the goals, with three countries not achieving any of the MDGs (Kiribati, PNG and Solomon Islands).

The majority of Forum Island Countries managed to reduce child mortality and achieve universal primary education. However, very few countries made gains in reducing poverty and achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women. Achievements on improving maternal health, combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, and ensuring environmental sustainability was mixed.



Reducing poverty (MDG 1) was the biggest challenge for many Forum Island Countries as only two countries (Cook Islands and Niue) met this goal, six countries failed to achieve this goal, while the other six countries recorded mixed outcomes. In the Pacific, poverty is generally viewed as hardship and measured by the proportion of the population living below the basic needs poverty line. Against this measure, around 75 percent of the region's poor or 2 million people live in Papua New Guinea.

Seven Forum Island Countries (Cook Islands, Fiji, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa and Tonga) achieved **universal primary education (MDG 2)**, five recorded mixed outcomes, while two countries failed to achieve the target (Kiribati and PNG). Critical to the success of countries that achieved MDG 2 was the provision of free and compulsory education.

All the Forum Island Countries except Kiribati, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands achieved gender parity in primary and secondary education. However, progress towards empowering women was much slower. Consequently, the majority of countries recorded mixed outcomes towards the broader goal of **promoting gender equality and empowering women (MDG 3)**.


Through the 2012 Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration, Forum Leaders reinvigorated their commitment to lift the status of women in the Pacific and committed to report annually towards progress on this Declaration. Under the Declaration, Leaders made commitments in 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.

Nine of the 14 Forum Island Countries achieved **MDG 4 to reduce child mortality**, underpinned by increased antenatal services, higher immunisation coverage, exclusive breastfeeding, application of the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness techniques, as well as access to clean water and sanitation.

Half of the Forum Island Countries achieved **MDG 5 (improve maternal health)**, while only two countries failed to achieve the goal (FSM and PNG) and the rest of the countries recording mixed outcomes.

On **combating HIV/AIDS and other major diseases (MDG 6)**, six of the Forum Island Countries achieved this goal, seven countries recorded mixed outcomes, while only Papua New Guinea failed to achieve this goal. Except for Papua New Guinea, the HIV prevalence rate for most countries is largely insignificant. Malaria is endemic to only Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, with Solomon Islands and Vanuatu successfully curbing malaria. The majority of the Forum Island Countries achieved the target to halt and reverse the spread of tuberculosis, with Solomon Islands recording mixed outcomes and Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands and Papua New Guinea failing to achieve this Target.

Seven of the 14 Forum Island Countries (Cook Islands, FSM, Fiji, Niue, Palau, Samoa and Tonga) achieved **MDG 7 (ensure environmental sustainability)**, four countries failed to achieve this goal, while three countries reported mixed outcomes (Nauru, PNG, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu). All Forum Island Countries have integrated the principles of sustainable development into their national plans in one form or the



other. However, only a few (Fiji, Kiribati, PNG and Solomon Islands) target the improvement of squatters/informal settlements. Many Forum Island Countries are facing unique challenges to achieve sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, which are further aggravated by increases in both urban and rural populations and by the impact of climate change.

While each country is responsible for its own development, there was a strong recognition that a range of support (investments, technical assistance, and debt relief) would be necessary to achieve the first seven goals. This international support, which includes drawing on a range of partners, is the **global partnership for development (MDG 8)**. The global partnership focused on a wide range of tools to assist developing countries, especially small island developing states. These included innovative multi-stakeholder partnerships, addressing systemic debt issues, the provision of international public finance, including official development assistance (ODA), innovative approaches in relation to trade, finance and technology, as well as market shaping approaches to facilitate access to critical goods and services, like medicine. In this regard, developed countries committed to support developing countries through ODA, especially to small island developing states; improving access to essential drugs, trade, finance and technology; and to deal comprehensively with debt problems of developing countries.

Official development assistance to the region doubled between 2005 and 2011 but has since levelled off to around US\$2 billion. Approximately two-thirds of official development

assistance was expended in the social infrastructure and services sector, which includes education, health and water supply and sanitation. These flows have been instrumental in supporting progress towards the MDGs.

In terms of market access, there are various regional, sub-regional and bilateral preferential trade agreements in place that provide duty free access to developed markets but only a few resource-rich countries, particularly Papua New Guinea and Fiji, are benefiting from these agreements. There are opportunities in trade in services, particularly tourism, but developing this sector requires significant investment in infrastructure. Allowing labour mobility, especially through regional seasonal worker programmes, is an important avenue for many Forum Island Countries that have limited economic growth and job opportunities.

In terms of debt sustainability, out of the 11 Forum Island Countries surveyed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), four countries are at high risk of debt distress (Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Samoa and Tuvalu), two countries are at medium risk of debt distress (Solomon Islands and Tonga), while the rest of the countries are at low risk of debt distress.

Although there is lack of data on the proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs, anecdotal evidence suggests that essential drugs are accessible in most countries. Access to technology, particularly mobile phones and the internet, has grown significantly across the region.

In September 2015, replacing the MDGs, UN member states are set to adopt the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In order to achieve the SDGs, official development assistance will remain critical for most Forum Island Countries, given the limited availability of domestic fiscal resources due to narrow economic bases and very small private sector. Given the breadth and depth of the proposed goals and targets, the demand for statistics is expected to increase significantly. These are key areas which will require the continued support of development partners.

From the experience of the MDGs, the Pacific region was rather slow in its response to the MDGs, with many countries only taking the MDGs seriously close to the MDG Review Summit in 2010. This time around, the region has a good platform to respond to the challenge of achieving the SDGs by 2030 by building on the momentum of the MDGs.

There is also merit in tailoring the global SDG indicators to better reflect the Pacific context and to use these regional indicators to monitor the region's progress on the SDGs. One of the key lessons learned from monitoring the MDGs at the regional level was the difficulty in monitoring progress against the official MDG indicators as many indicators were not suitable in the Pacific context.

In selecting the relevant global SDGs indicators to the Pacific context, it is important to ensure an open and inclusive consultation process, accounting for national priorities, that ensures Forum members' ownership towards the SDGs. Given that the SDGs are also universal, it is an opportunity to demonstrate the solidarity of Forum members, as a group of developed and developing countries, working together to achieve the SDGs in the region.

In terms of follow up and review, there was value in tracking progress towards the MDGs both at the regional and national level. Countries generally faced difficulty in tracking progress on an annual basis at the national level so regional monitoring helped fill in the gap and retained Forum Leaders' focus on MDGs progress each year. However, tracking progress on the SDGs on an annual basis will likely prove difficult given the increased number of goals, targets and indicators.

To mitigate this, a thematic area could be considered each year, with complete reporting done every five years. Given the importance of political leadership in the implementation of the SDGs, it is critical that Forum Leaders continue to oversee the monitoring of the SDGs at the regional level. At the national level, it is important to focus on mainstreaming the SDGs into national plans, budgets and monitoring and evaluation frameworks.

One of the key lessons of the MDGs was that strong political leadership and commitment towards achieving the MDGs was the catalyst towards progress. This will remain the catalyst for the Pacific's achievement towards the SDGs by 2030.

PURPOSE

Part 1

Forum Leaders affirmed their support for the Millennium Declaration in September 2000 and later set out their Vision for the Pacific in the Auckland Declaration of April 2004, the foundation for the Pacific Plan. Endorsed in October 2005, the Pacific Plan was designed to strengthen Pacific regional integration and cooperation based on four pillars – economic growth, sustainable development, good governance and security. Until it was succeeded by the Framework for Pacific Regionalism in 2014, the Pacific Plan remained the foundation for the region's efforts towards the achievement of the MDGs.

In 2009, in response to concerns that the region was off-track to achieve the MDGs despite high levels of development assistance, Forum Leaders agreed to the Cairns Compact on Strengthening Development Coordination in the Pacific (Forum Compact). The key objective of the Forum Compact is to improve the coordination and use of all available development resources with the aim of achieving real progress against the MDGs.

One of the main deliverables under the Forum Compact is to provide an annual Pacific Regional MDGs Tracking Report. This Report is the sixth and final Report under the Forum Compact (see Figure 1). As the deadline for the MDGs is 2015, the Report will highlight how the region has performed against the MDGs.

Figure 1. Annual Pacific Regional MDGs Tracking Reports: 2010-2014



The Report also integrates all Forum member countries' reporting against their commitments on the 2012 Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration. Under the Declaration, Leaders made commitments in 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.

Finally, the upcoming UN Summit on the Adoption of the Post-2015 Agenda will see the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which replaces the MDGs. The Report will examine the challenge of meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) given the lessons learned from the MDGs.

The Report is structured as follows:

Part 2 provides a brief summary of the Pacific's MDGs progress, including progress towards the Pacific Leaders' Gender Equality Declaration; Part 3 discusses the Pacific region's performance against each of the eight goals; Part 4 provides individual country report cards against the MDGs; and Part 5 looks at the challenge of addressing the SDGs.

SUMMARY BY GOAL

Part 2

The MDGs were intended as global targets and not every country is expected to achieve the specific Targets (see Annex 1). It is in this overall context that the MDGs assessment is made for each of the countries. For some Forum Island Countries, given their baselines and small populations, it would be unrealistic to expect the achievement of the specific Targets.

In addition, for all countries, there is a lack of comprehensive data on all the MDG indicators, and where data is available, there are concerns about the quality of the data. Given these shortcomings, proxy data, as well as qualitative information, supplement the MDGs assessment (see Annex 2 for more details).



This year marks the end of the deadline for the MDGs, which was agreed to by UN member states through the 2000 Millennium Declaration. The Pacific has recorded mixed outcomes towards the achievement of the MDGs (see Figure 2), with only two countries achieving all the MDGs (Cook Islands and Niue), three countries achieving at least half of the MDGs (Fiji, Palau and Tonga), while the rest of the countries achieved less than half of the goals, with three countries not achieving any of the MDGs (Kiribati, PNG and Solomon Islands).

The majority of Forum Island Countries managed to reduce child mortality and achieve universal primary education. However, very few countries made gains in reducing poverty and achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women. Achievements on improving maternal health, combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, and ensuring environmental sustainability were mixed.

Figure 2. Forum Island Countries' Achievements on the MDGs

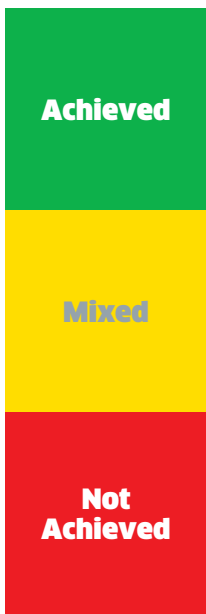
MDG 1 MDG 2 MDG 3



POVERTY

EDUCATION

GENDER



MDG 4



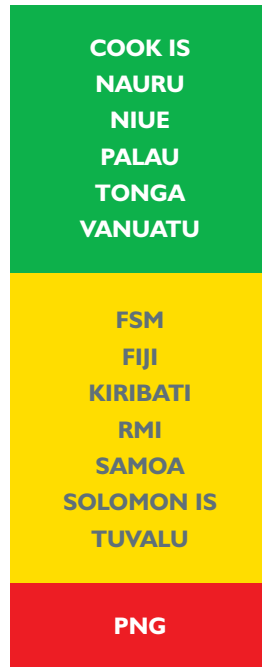
CHILD HEALTH

MDG 5



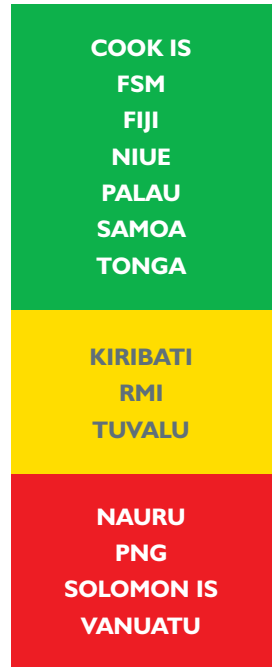
MATERNAL HEALTH

MDG 6



MAJOR DISEASES

MDG 7



ENVIRONMENT

POVERTY

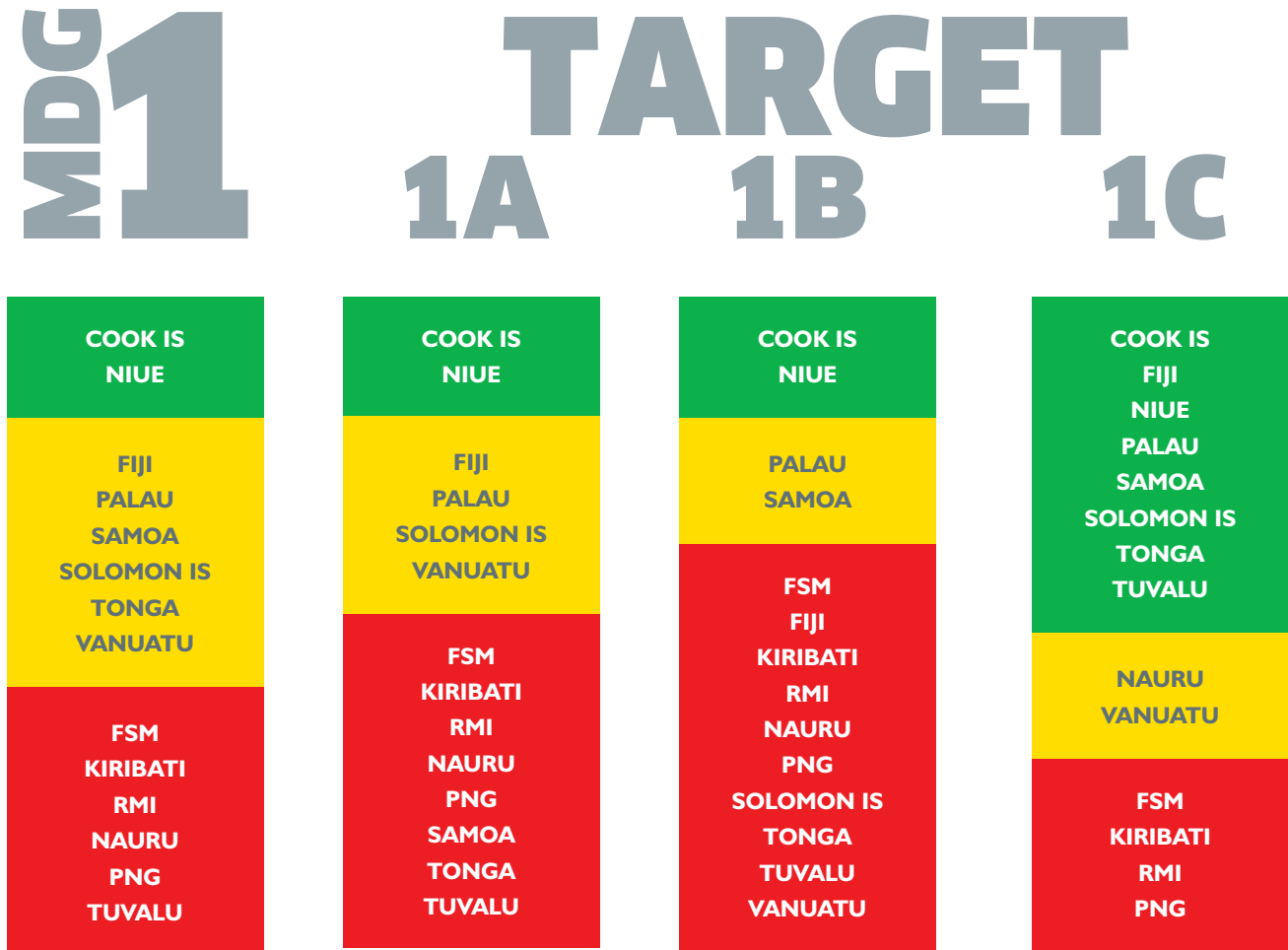
Achieving MDG 1 was the biggest challenge for many Forum Island Countries as only two countries (Cook Islands and Niue) met this goal, six countries failed to achieve this goal, while the other six countries recorded mixed outcomes (see Figure 3).

In the Pacific, extreme poverty and its manifestations of starvation and destitution are rare. Poverty is generally viewed as hardship and measured by the proportion of the population living below the national basic needs poverty line. Against this measure, around 75 percent of the region's poor or 2 million people live in Papua New Guinea. Papua New Guinea has the largest population of 7 million people. The remaining countries account for roughly 600,000 of the poor, of which half this number live in Fiji. Fiji has the second largest population of around 860,000 people.

Only Cook Islands and Niue achieved TARGET 1.A while more than half of the Forum Island Countries failed to achieve this target. The region's progress on reducing poverty was constrained by generally low economic growth, lack of job opportunities and rising prices. The majority of Forum Island Countries experienced either declining or marginal to negative economic growth rates in the last decade. The GDP per capita growth rate was generally negative over the same period, indicating a decline in household disposable incomes.

The global financial, food and fuel crises of the late 2000s affected most of the economies in the region, which worsened prevailing conditions of poverty/hardship. The impact was particularly acute for many of the Forum Island Countries who are resource-poor and import-dependent.

Figure 3. Achievements on MDG 1



For instance, in Tuvalu, the proportion of the population below the basic needs poverty line initially fell between 1994 and 2005 but increased to 26 percent in 2010. The reversal of gains was likely a result of the adverse impact of the global financial crisis as the economy contracted sharply in 2009. The impact of the global financial crisis lowered demand for Tuvalu's seafarers, resulting in a decline in remittances, which is an important source of income for most households.

Various natural disasters also curbed growth for affected countries. In 2015, category 5 Cyclone Pam, one of the worst natural disasters in Vanuatu's history, plunged many households into hardship, reversing earlier gains. Vanuatu had recorded a decline in the proportion of the population living below the basic needs poverty line between 2006 and 2010.

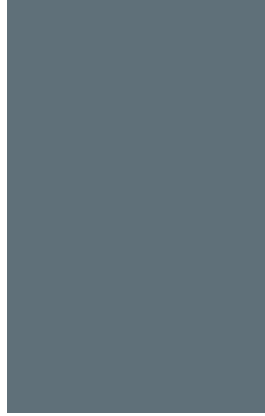
Countries across the region also generally experienced rising inflation in the last decade, following high global food and fuel prices . Several Forum Island Countries posted double digit inflation at the peak of the global crises in 2008, with Solomon Islands' inflation soaring to 17.3 percent during that year. High inflation erodes the purchasing power of incomes, severely affecting poor and vulnerable households.

Across the region, income inequalities between national and sub-national levels persist. For example, in Fiji, Palau, Samoa and Tonga, the incidence of poverty/hardship is markedly higher in the rural areas compared to the urban centres. High levels of urbanisation, migration and increasing monetisation of economies are placing significant pressure on typical traditional supportive social structures.

Certain groups within populations are more vulnerable to poverty than others. Women, particularly in rural areas, are increasingly experiencing poverty and its effects. Pacific youths are also highly susceptible to poverty and hardship. Young people account for a large proportion of the population and many Forum Island Countries have a significant youth bulge in the adult working age population. The median age in the region is 21.3 years. People with disabilities are also among the poorest and most marginalised members of their communities. Disability limits access to education and employment and other basic social services and leads to economic and social exclusion, while disabled people and their families face prejudice, discrimination and rejection.

The majority of the Forum Island Countries failed to achieve full and productive employment (TARGET 1.B), with the exception of Cook Islands and Niue, who were the only countries to achieve the Target, as well as Palau and Samoa that recorded mixed outcomes. Job creation is difficult given the generally low economic growth outcomes across the countries. Limited employment opportunities result in large youth unemployment and underemployment across all productive age groups, especially in urban centres.

For many countries, the public sector is usually the biggest employer in the formal sector and is typically located in urban areas, while the private sector is relatively under-developed. Most rural employment is informal or based on subsistence agriculture and small-scale cash cropping and fishing. The informal economy is sizeable for many Forum Island Countries.



For countries with limited domestic job creation opportunities, seasonal worker programs provided by Australia and New Zealand, and more recently, the United States, are providing crucial avenues for employment and income, as well as remittance transfers.

Remittances are a particularly important source of income for most households in most Forum Island Countries and provide a lifeline for poorer households, acting as an informal social protection mechanism. For both Samoa and Tonga, remittances total almost one-quarter of their GDP. Remittances are also an important source of income for households in Tuvalu, Kiribati and Fiji and to a much lesser extent in Vanuatu, Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea.

More than half of the Forum Island Countries achieved TARGET 1.C, with the exception of the Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands and Papua New Guinea who failed to achieve this Target, while Nauru and Vanuatu reported mixed outcomes. For countries that failed to achieve this target, there was relatively high prevalence of underweight children and problems of malnutrition. However, for the majority of countries, there were concerns about overweight children and obesity rather than underweight children and food poverty, linked to the non-communicable diseases (NCDs) epidemic in the region.

While food poverty is not a serious concern for the region, food security is a major challenge. Traditionally, Forum Island Countries achieved food security through sustainable agricultural and fishing practices and a reliance on local food staples but imported foods are now filling in the growing demand for more and a greater variety of foods that are quick and easy to prepare. However, the increasing reliance on imported food, the decline in local food production and the shift in preferences towards convenient, cheap but nutritionally-inferior foods are placing Pacific populations at greater health risks, such as obesity in children.

EDUCATION

Seven Forum Island Countries achieved universal primary education (TARGET 2.A), five recorded mixed outcomes, while two countries failed to achieved the target (see Figure 4). Critical to the success of countries that achieved MDG 2 was the provision of free and compulsory primary education. Some countries have a long history with this approach such as Cook Islands, Niue, Palau and Tonga, while others have recently introduced fee-free education, such as Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Solomon Islands.

The quality of education remains a concern for all Forum Island Countries. Teacher quality is a major concern for most countries, with high levels of teacher absenteeism in some countries. Many students finish school without basic literacy, numeracy and life skills based on tests administered in a number of countries in primary schools. These tests also indicate the under-performance of boys, which is another challenge in most countries.

Figure 4. Achievements on MDG 2



In addition, Forum Island Countries are finding it difficult to address the poor state of the physical learning environment of schools, including inadequate learning materials, libraries, information and communications technology and the lack of maintenance of school infrastructure. This challenge is linked to the issue of sustainable financing of education systems and the structure of public expenditure on education, given that in most countries, salaries represent over 90 percent of recurrent government budgets.

GENDER

All the Forum Island Countries except Kiribati, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands achieved gender parity in primary and secondary education (TARGET 3.A). It was difficult to assess the outcomes for gender parity in tertiary education due to data gaps. However, progress towards empowering women, measured by the share of women in the non-agricultural sector and seats held by women in parliament, was much slower. Consequently, the majority of countries recorded mixed outcomes towards the broader goal, MDG 3, of promoting gender equality and empowering women (see Figure 5).

Men outnumber women in paid employment outside the agricultural sector. Higher education for young women are not leading to better employment outcomes due to gender barriers in labour markets, gendered stereotypes about suitable occupations for women and traditional expectations about women's unpaid domestic and caring work. The public sector is usually the largest employer, with most women occupying lower level positions although there are a growing number of women in some countries holding mid- to senior-level public service positions.

Women's representation in parliament in the Pacific is the lowest of any region in the world. The Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Palau and Vanuatu currently have no women in their national parliaments, while FSM remains one of the three countries in the world that have never elected a woman. Across the region, traditional views that leadership is for men continue to influence electorates.

A few countries have considered reserved seats at local and national government levels to improve women's political representation, including FSM, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. In 2013, Samoa became the first Forum Island Country to successfully amend its Constitution to introduce a quota system to reserve 10 percent of parliamentary seats or five of the 49 seats for women.

Figure 5. Achievements on MDG 3



Violence against women is the most pervasive and direct manifestation of women’s disempowerment. Baseline studies for Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu reported over 60 percent of women had experienced physical and or sexual violence. These rates of violence against women are among the highest in the world and is a major barrier in achieving all the development goals.

Through the 2012 Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration (see Annex 3), Forum Leaders reinvigorated their commitment to lift the status of women in the Pacific and committed to report annually towards progress on this Declaration. Under the Declaration, Leaders made commitments in 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.

Although it has taken time for Forum Island Countries to respond to the Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration, some progress was noted since the last report in 2014 (see overleaf).

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ON THE PACIFIC LEADERS' GENDER EQUALITY DECLARATION

Gender Responsive Government Programmes and Policies

Decision Making

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS

- Tonga included gender priorities such as ending violence against women in their revised national development plan.
- Australia, Kiribati, PNG enacted or revised CEDAW compliant law to better address human trafficking and violence against women and children.
- Australia implemented the 2013 National Insurance Disability Scheme Act, which give effect to CEDAW and the rights of women and girls with disabilities.
- Palau included gender and human rights indicators in their national census; Kiribati considering the same for the 2015 Census.
- NZ Statistics and NZ Police developing new set of official statistics on victims of crime.
- Kiribati, Palau, Samoa and Solomon Islands reviewing national gender policies.
- Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, Palau, PNG, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu drafted National Disability Policies, which included addressing women and girls with disability as a priority.
- In Samoa the Cabinet Development Committee introduced gender assessment measures in their development aid process.

CHALLENGES

- National budget processes generally open for submissions but only a few countries support active engagement from civil society.
- Inadequate budget and resources to progress gender equality – less than 1% of most governments' national budgets allocated for national women's machineries.
- Law reform mechanisms lack gender experts.

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

- Fiji appointed a female Speaker of the House of Parliament and introduced gender inclusive parliamentary committees, policies and procedures.
- Australia, Marshall Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Tuvalu and Vanuatu introduced temporary special measures at the local level resulting in an increase in the number of women in local governments/councils.
- Number of women candidates contesting for elections increased in Tonga, Marshall Islands and Solomon Islands.
- Marshall Islands considering temporary special measures.

CHALLENGES

- Multiple barriers faced by women including, social, cultural and financial factors.
- Women in senior positions in the public service remains low, with women still primarily concentrated in the middle and lower ranks.

Economic Empowerment

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

- Australia introduced the Parental Leave Scheme to support gender equity in the workplace; progress noted in the proportion of women working in traditionally male-dominated industries such as mining.
- Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Fiji and Vanuatu expanded activities to support safe markets for women selling their produce.
- Palau allocated \$75,000 to support women-headed households without income.
- Fiji introduced the Care and Protection Allowance to provide social security support for single headed households.
- Samoa increased the salary for women village councillors to address the gender pay gap between men and women councillors.

CHALLENGES

- Enforceability of workers' rights is lacking as proper mechanisms, such as tribunals, are not in place.
- Lack of data of the level of women's participation in formal and informal sectors.
- Lack of marketing opportunities and access to supply chain.
- Lack of reporting on sexual harassment in the workplace.

Ending Violence Against Women

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

- Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, NZ, Samoa and Tonga reported an increase in the number of women accessing support services for victims of violence.
- Tuvalu's Family Protection and Domestic Violence Bill was passed during its second reading in December 2014.
- In FSM, the Kosrae State Family Protection Act was passed on 27 February 2014 and signed into law on 14 March 2014
- Fiji established 38 Zero Tolerance Violence Free Communities.

CHALLENGES

- Prevailing social/cultural attitudes and stigma prevent reporting of violence against women.
- Additional resources required to support implementation of domestic violence legislation.
- Lack of safe houses/shelters and other services for women in most countries and in rural and outer islands.

Gender Parity in Education

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

- Niue has updated its curriculum to eliminate gender stereotypes.

CHALLENGES

- Increased resources and technical support needed to mainstream gender equality issues in the education sector.
- Lack of data on women in tertiary education.
- Limited reintegration of programs for young pregnant women/mothers.

Reproductive Health Services

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

- Awareness programs expanded in most FICs.
- Samoa implemented the Teen Mums Program to address teen pregnancy.

CHALLENGES

- Costs and access to reproductive health services a barrier, particularly acute for Smaller Island States, compounded by social, cultural and religious factors.
- High rates of STIs, especially chlamydia. National reports show a strong association between intimate partner violence and women's ability to negotiate the use of contraceptives.

CHILD HEALTH

Nine of the 14 Forum Island Countries have achieved MDG 4 (see Figure 6) to reduce child mortality (not strictly assessed against TARGET 4.A for a two-thirds reduction in the under-five mortality rate). According to recent Demographic and Health Surveys, the majority of child mortality is a result of neonatal deaths, which are deaths that occurred during the first 28 days of life.

Figure 6. Achievements on MDG 4



Overall, the improvement in child health across the region was due to increased access to antenatal services, higher immunisation coverage, exclusive breastfeeding, application of the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness techniques, as well as access to clean water and sanitation. Clean

water and sanitation is important for the prevention of diarrhoeal diseases in children, which is a major cause of morbidity and mortality of children. Forum Island Countries that recorded lower under-five mortality rates also recorded higher access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

MATERNAL HEALTH

Half of the Forum Island Countries achieved MDG 5 (improve maternal health), with only two countries failing to achieve the goal (FSM and PNG) and the rest of the countries recording mixed outcomes (see Figure 7). Costs of accessing health care services, limited resources and lack of specialised professionals, such as obstetricians, in rural areas create additional barriers to realising this goal.

Skilled birth attendance was a better indicator for assessing outcomes against TARGET 5.A as the maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births is misleading for countries with populations less than 250,000. This is because the statistical impact of an individual event has a magnified impact. Only Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu have populations greater than 250,000. The lack of a standardised definition for maternal deaths in the region further complicated assessment on this Target. The nine countries that achieved this Target reported close to 100 percent skilled birth attendance and a lower number of maternal deaths.

Fewer countries (Cook Islands, Fiji, Niue and Palau) achieved universal access to reproductive health (TARGET 5.B), with most countries recording mixed outcomes and four (PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu) failing to achieve the Target.

The contraceptive prevalence rate is relatively low across all countries, most recording below 40 percent. Use of contraceptives is important for maternal and infant health, as it prevents unintended or closely spaced pregnancies, and pregnancy in very young women, which can be risky. Teenage pregnancies also increase the risks of complications or even death. Nauru, Marshall Islands and Vanuatu recorded very high adolescent birth rates (>80 per 1,000 females). Social and cultural attitudes impact on women's voice and decision making on sexual reproductive health and violence against women contributes to the low uptake of family planning and contraceptives.

Figure 7. Achievements on MDG 5



Antenatal visits allow for appropriate interventions vital to ensure maternal and infant health. Most Forum Island Countries had a high rate of antenatal coverage (at least one visit). However, the World Health Organisation recommends a minimum of four antenatal visits and for countries where data is available, antenatal coverage for at least four visits is much lower.

Unmet need for family planning describes women (married or in a consensual union) who are fecund and sexually active that do not use any method of contraception but want to avoid or delay pregnancy. There is sparse data available for this indicator but high teenage fertility rates indicate there is likely high unmet need for family planning.

Geographical constraints and population dispersion affects effective service delivery, while low demand for family planning services may be associated with preference for large families, misconceptions and inadequate information on contraceptive choices.

MAJOR DISEASES

MDG 6

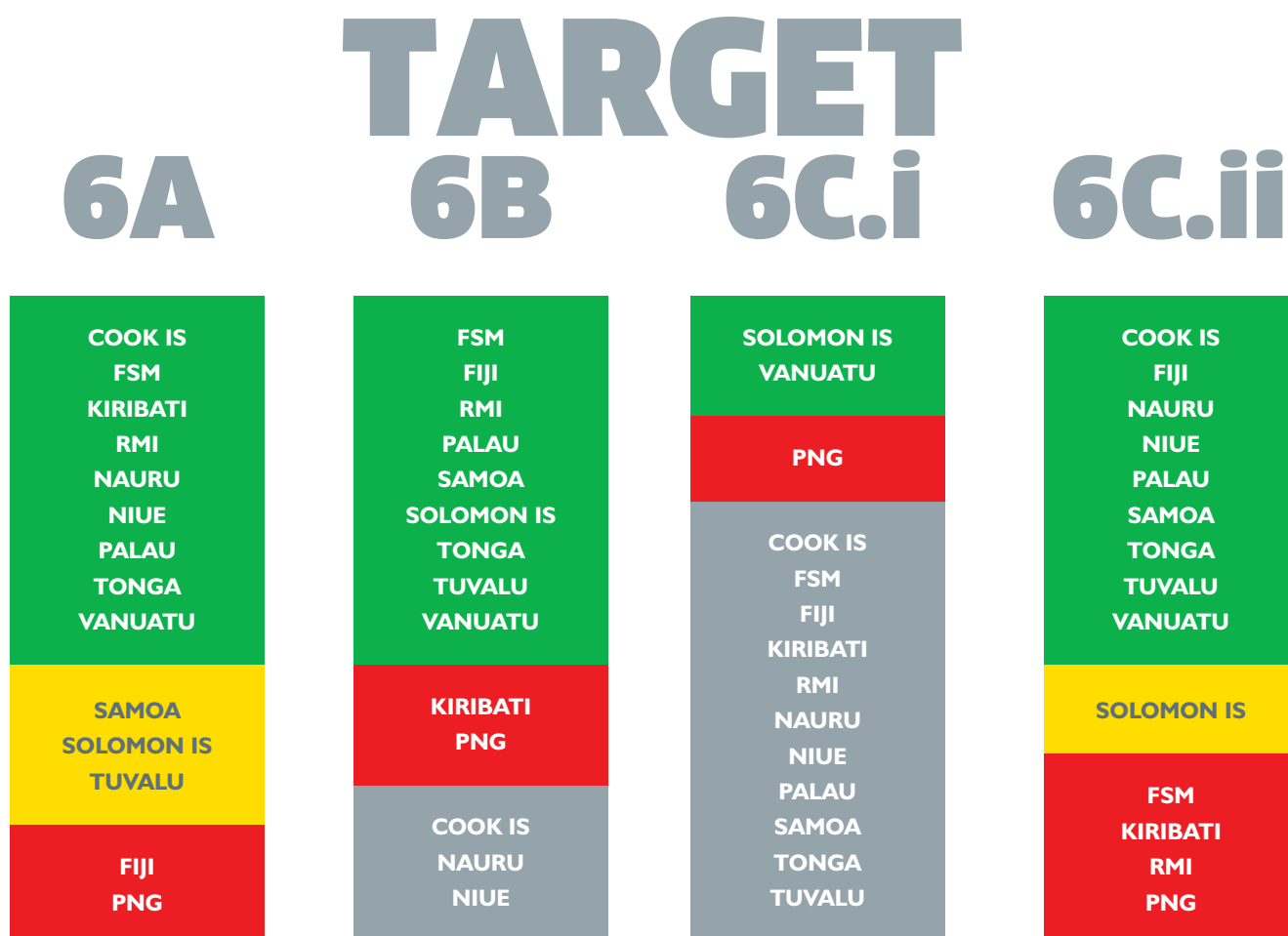
COOK IS
NAURU
NIUE
PALAU
TONGA
VANUATU

FSM
FIJI
KIRIBATI
RMI
SAMOA
SOLOMON IS
TUVALU

PNG

Almost half of the Forum Island Countries achieved MDG 6 (combat HIV/AIDS and other major diseases), with six countries recording mixed outcomes and two countries failing to achieve this Goal (see Figure 8).

Figure 8. Achievements on MDG 6



The HIV prevalence rate for most countries is largely insignificant (<0.01%), with nine countries achieving TARGET 6.A (curb the spread of HIV/AIDS), three countries recording mixed progress and two countries failing to achieve the Target. Papua New Guinea accounted for 98 percent of around 30,000 reported HIV/AIDS cases in the region. However, there is a high probability of under-reported cases for most countries.

With regards to treatment for HIV/AIDS, except for Kiribati and Papua New Guinea, all other countries achieved universal access to antiretroviral therapy for all those who needed it (TARGET 6.B). Treatment coverage for those with advanced HIV infection is less than 100 percent in Fiji and Marshall Islands as some declined treatment for various reasons, including side effects, as well as fear of stigma and discrimination. There are no advanced HIV cases that require treatment in the Cook Islands, Nauru and Niue.

However, the high incidence of STIs, low condom use, low comprehensive correct knowledge about HIV/AIDS and mobility of residents indicate that the spread of HIV/AIDS remains a serious risk for many countries.

MALARIA

Malaria is endemic to only Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. While Solomon Islands and Vanuatu achieved TARGET 6.C.i to halt and reverse the incidence of malaria, Papua New Guinea failed to achieve this Target.

Malaria is one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in Papua New Guinea. The HIV/AIDS epidemic in Papua New Guinea exacerbates the incidence of malaria, as those infected with HIV are vulnerable to malaria. Children under five years and pregnant women are also vulnerable to malaria.

Solomon Islands and Vanuatu achieved the target of curbing the spread of malaria through strong government commitment, donor support and effective distribution of bed-nets. In the Solomon Islands, ethnic conflict in the early 2000s reversed gains made in the 1990s but following the end of ethnic conflict in 2003, the fight against malaria resumed and significant progress was made in malaria control.

TUBERCULOSIS

The majority of the Forum Island Countries achieved the target to curb the spread of tuberculosis (TARGET 6.C.ii), with Solomon Island recording mixed outcomes and Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands and Papua New Guinea failing to achieve this Target.

Kiribati has the highest prevalence and incidence rates of tuberculosis in the region. High-density housing and overcrowding in urban areas such as Betio provide ideal conditions for transmission. For Papua New Guinea, the HIV/AIDS epidemic is a major challenge in curbing the spread of tuberculosis, with many reported cases of co-infection. Kiribati also reported cases of co-infection of tuberculosis and HIV. Outbreaks of multi-drug resistant tuberculosis in the Chuuk State of the Federated States of Micronesia, as well as similar cases detected in the Marshall Islands make it difficult for these countries to contain tuberculosis

ENVIRONMENT

Seven of the 14 Forum Island Countries have achieved MDG 7 (ensure environmental sustainability), four countries have not achieved this goal, while three countries reported mixed outcomes (see Figure 9).

All Forum Island Countries have integrated the principles of sustainable development into their national plans in one form or another. Most national development plans address reducing biodiversity loss, fisheries and water and sanitation (especially related infrastructure). Climate change and sustainable energy are also national priority areas of many countries, while key sectors such as agriculture and tourism usually have an environmental sustainability component. However, only a few (Fiji, Kiribati, PNG and Solomon Islands) target the improvement of squatters/informal settlements.

Eight of the Forum Island Countries achieved TARGET 7.A and TARGET 7.B. Only Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu failed to achieve these targets, while Kiribati and Marshall Islands recorded mixed outcomes.

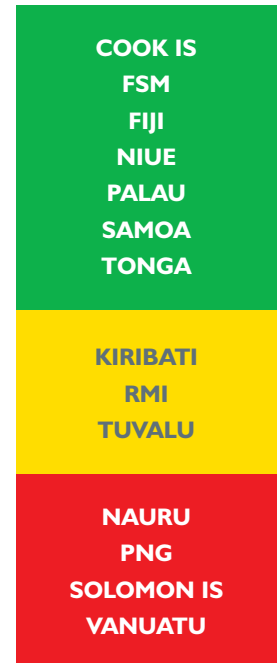


Figure 9. Achievements on MDG 7

TARGET

7A

7B

7C

7D



WATER & SANITATION

The assessment for TARGET 7.C was not strictly based on the quantitative target of halving the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. Rather, the assessment was based on improvements made towards improving access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, also accounting for qualitative information. Only five countries (Cook Islands, Fiji, Niue, Palau and Tonga) achieved this Target, while five other countries recorded mixed outcomes and four countries failed to achieve the Target.

Many Forum Island Countries are facing unique challenges to achieve sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, including small communities living in remote areas; limited and extremely vulnerable water resources; a shortage of human and financial resources; high vulnerability to climate variability and natural hazards risk such as drought and floods. These challenges are further aggravated by increases in both urban and rural populations in most countries and by the impact of climate change.

SLUM DWELLERS

There are significant data and information gaps to properly assess outcomes against TARGET 7.D (improve the lives of slum dwellers). Anecdotal evidence suggests that Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu failed to achieve this Target, while Fiji recorded mixed outcomes.

There has been an increase in the number of very poor squatters in urban areas of Suva (Fiji), Honiara (Solomon Islands) and Port Moresby (PNG). This is due to lack of access to affordable land and safe housing. High-density housing and lack of access to clean water and proper sanitation are major challenges for Kiribati and Marshall Islands. In Vanuatu, according to the 2010 Household Income and Expenditure Survey, almost 30 percent of the population in Port Vila were living in makeshift houses. The situation worsened in 2015 from the impact of Cyclone Pam.

The Government of Fiji made a concerted effort to address adequate housing for all and the 2013 Constitution recognises the rights to housing. As part of its poverty alleviation strategy, the Government of Fiji spent FJD\$23m between 2003 and 2014 to improve the living conditions of squatters. Government efforts also included improving security of tenure.

There was insufficient information to make an assessment for FSM, Nauru, Samoa, Tonga and Tuvalu, while there were no informal settlements in Cook Islands, Niue and Palau.

MDG 8

The achievement of the first seven goals was predicated on the effective support of developed countries through a global partnership for development (MDG 8). Developed countries committed to support developing countries through official development assistance (ODA), especially to small island developing states; improving access to essential drugs, trade, finance and technology; and to deal comprehensively with debt problems of developing countries.

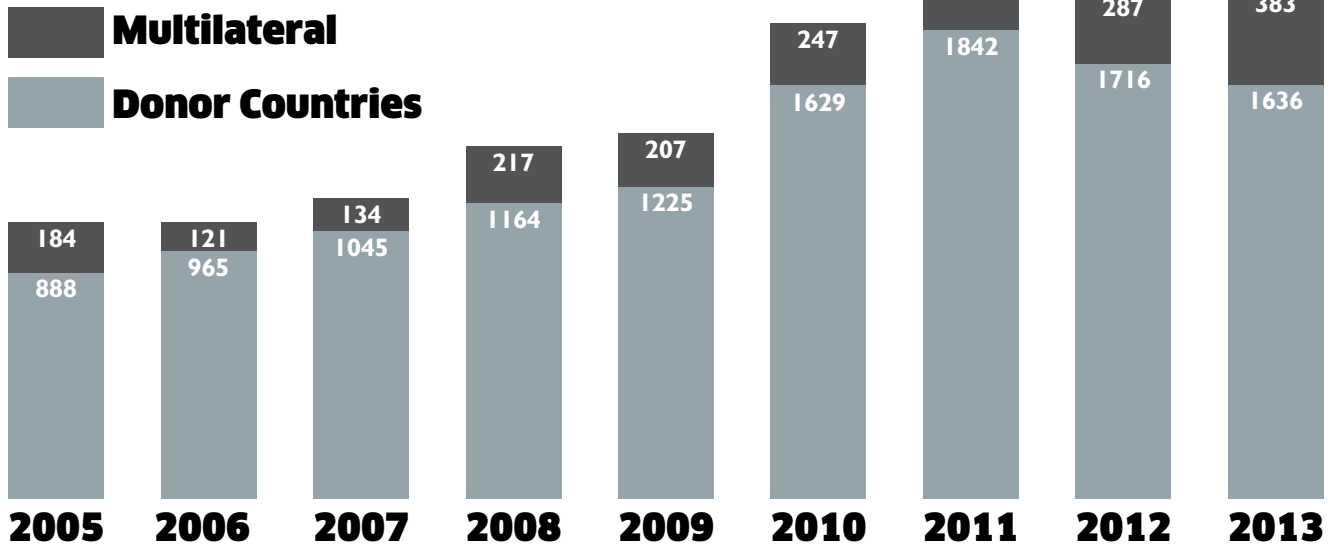
Official development assistance to the region doubled between 2005 and 2011 but has since levelled off to around US\$2 billion. Donor countries account for roughly 80 percent of ODA while multilateral institutions make up the balance. Australia accounted for half of the ODA to the region in 2013. The United States, New Zealand, European Union (including aid from European Institutions) and Japan are the other major donors. The Asian Development Bank, World Bank and the Global Fund (to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria) are the major multilateral sources of ODA to the region.

The Pacific region receives higher ODA per capita (US\$222) than any other region but this is a reflection of the peculiar vulnerabilities and characteristics of the Pacific small island developing states. These special characteristics include small size, isolation, vulnerability to climate change and sea-level rise, as well as susceptibility to natural and environmental disasters, which makes it more costly for aid delivery in the region.

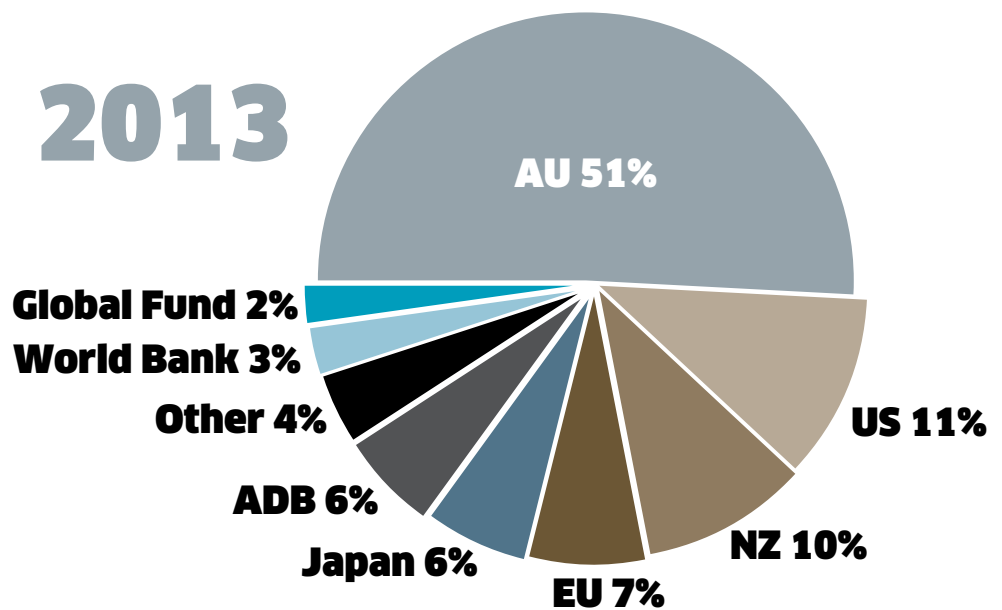
Marshall Islands, Tuvalu and FSM are highly dependent on official development assistance, which accounts for around 40 percent of each of the countries' gross national income. Marshall Islands and FSM are heavily dependent on the Compact of Free Association grants from the United States. While Palau also receives similar grants, it has been able to diversify its economy through tourism development and is less dependent on aid.

ODA TO THE PACIFIC

US\$M



Source: OECD.Stat accessed 3 August 2015



Source: OECD.Stat accessed 3 August 2015

Approximately two-thirds of official development assistance was expended in the social infrastructure and services sector, which includes education, health, water supply and sanitation. These flows have supported gains towards the MDGs, particularly in the case of the Solomon Islands, where increased aid flows helped rebuild

the nation following ethnic tensions in early 2000. Solomon Islands remained heavily dependent on aid post-2000, with ODA as a percentage of gross national income peaking at 67 percent in 2010 but has since fallen to 30 percent in 2013.

Aid fragmentation remains an issue, with calls for simpler and less fragmented aid delivery modalities being addressed through country efforts supported by regional initiatives under the Forum Compact on Strengthening Development Coordination.

MARKET ACCESS

In terms of market access, there are various regional, sub-regional and bilateral preferential trade agreements in place that provide duty free access to developed markets but only a few, resource-rich countries, particularly Papua New Guinea and Fiji, are benefiting from these agreements.

Most countries have limited natural resources and compounded by the distance to markets, their export potential is quite low. Non-tariff and technical barriers to trade, such as quarantine, sanitary and phytosanitary measures and standards, are also a major barrier for many countries in fully capitalising on these preferential trade agreements.

For example, the South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Co-operation Agreement provides Forum Island Countries duty free access to Australia and New Zealand but is criticised for stringent rules of origin requirements and non-tariff/technical barriers.

Similarly, under the Compact of Free Association agreement with the United States, FSM, Palau and Marshall Islands have duty free access to the US market for goods that meet 35 percent local content but quarantine requirements are a major barrier to fully utilising this facility.

However, there are opportunities in trade in services, particularly tourism, but developing this sector requires significant investment in infrastructure. Allowing labour mobility, especially through regional seasonal worker programmes, is an important avenue for many Forum Island Countries that have limited economic growth and job opportunities.

DEBT, DRUGS & TECHNOLOGY

In terms of debt sustainability, out of the 11 Forum Island Countries surveyed by the International Monetary Fund, four countries are at high risk of debt distress (Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Samoa and Tuvalu), two countries are at medium risk of debt distress (Solomon Islands and Tonga), while the rest of the countries are at low risk of debt distress. Cook Islands, Niue and Nauru are not surveyed by the IMF.

Although there is lack of data on the proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs, anecdotal evidence suggests that essential drugs are accessible in most countries. Access to technology, particularly mobile phones and the internet, has grown significantly across the region.

SUMMARY BY COUNTRY

Part 3

Mixed

Achieved

**Insufficient
Information**

Not Achieved

Not Applicable

COOK ISLANDS

MDG 1

TARGET 1.A

Poverty and its manifestation of starvation and destitution not a problem. High GDP per capita. Citizens have access to NZ job markets and welfare systems. Good access to essential services. But income inequality between Rarotonga (main island – tourist-based economy) and outer islands (subsistence economy). Households affected by rising cost of living. Government committed to developing outer islands.

TARGET 1.B

Emigration of workers major concern. Population declined steadily to an estimated 15,300 in 2015 since it peaked at 21,323 in 1971. Mass exodus in late 1990s after a severe national financial crisis. Outmigration continues. Consequently, of the working-age population remaining, 64% employed in 2011.

TARGET 1.C

Hunger is not an issue. Major concern is not with underweight children but with overweight children.

MDG 2

TARGET 2.A

Long history of providing free and compulsory basic education dating back to 1896. Net enrolment and literacy rates high – both at 96% for 2014 and 2011, respectively. Decline in the survival rate to the last grade to 87% in 2014 due to outmigration. Government focussed on improving the quality of education.

MDG 3

TARGET 3.A

Gender parity in education achieved. Women's economic participation increasing but concerns over pay disparities. Highest proportion of women in parliament (17% in 2014) in the Pacific.

The Cook Islands is made up of 15 islands located south east of Samoa and south west of Tahiti. The Islands are divided into two groups, the Northern Group and the Southern Group. Almost three-quarters of the population live on Rarotonga.

Capital: Avarua on Rarotonga
Land: 240 sq km
EEZ: 1.8 million sq km
Population: 15,200 (2013)
GDP per capita: USD\$13,478
Language: English (official), Cook Islands Maori
Currency: New Zealand dollar, Cook Islands coins
Economy: Tourism, offshore banking, black pearls, agriculture

MDG 4

TARGET 4.A

National target is to maintain a low under-five mortality rate. Under-five mortality rates declined to 5.7 (2009-13) from 26 (1996-02), while the infant mortality rate declined to 3.6 (2009-13) from 16.1 (1990-97). Trends consistent with the increase of the measles immunisation coverage to 100% in 2010 from 83% in 2001. Child mortality rates significantly low compared to international standards. Public health care for children up to 16 years of age is free. Major challenge is provision of quality health services to the outer islands.

MDG 5

TARGET 5.A

National target is to maintain a low maternal mortality rate. Maternal deaths are a rare occurrence. Between 1990 and 2012, only 2 maternal deaths, recorded in 1992 and 1995. 100% skilled birth attendance in 2008.

TARGET 5.B

100% antenatal coverage in 2008 and one of the highest recorded contraceptive prevalence rates in the Pacific (46% in 2005). However, teen fertility rate a concern as it doubled to 68 (2009-13), which is also higher than the developing country average of 56.

MDG 6

TARGET 6.A

Zero reported cases but high prevalence of STIs, and coupled with low condom use, mobility of residents and high number of tourists, the spread of HIV/AIDS is still a risk.

TARGET 6.B

Not applicable – zero reported cases.

TARGET 6.C.i

No malaria in the Cook Islands.

TARGET 6.C.ii

TB not a concern. No new cases.

MDG 7

TARGET 7.A & 7.B

High forest cover. CO2 emissions up. Zero use of ozone-depleting substances. Long history of protected areas or nature reserves. Ecological sustainability one of eight priority areas in national plan. Government also focussed on renewable energy to reduce reliance on fossil fuels.

TARGET 7.C

100% of population using an improved drinking water source, with 97% using an improved sanitation facility in 2012. Government focussed on improving the quality of drinking water and ensuring more reliable sources to Cook Islanders, as well as improving the management of sewage, animal waste and wastewater.

TARGET 7.D

There are no squatters or informal settlements in the Cook Islands.

PROGRESS ON THE PACIFIC LEADERS' GENDER EQUALITY DECLARATION

Gender Responsive Government Programmes and Policies

Decision Making

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

The Family Law Bill yet to be enacted; awareness and consultations underway. Capacity support on production and analysis of sex disaggregated data completed and gender indicators will be covered in next census. National Gender Policy in place to support women's economic development and eliminate violence against women.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Gender-mainstreaming into public decision making and policy analysis remains a challenge.

FUTURE PLANS

Institutionalise gender responsiveness into government policies and programmes as identified in the National Policy on Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment.

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Since July 2014 elections, 4 of 24 seats held by women; female Speaker of the House (non-parliamentary member appointment). UNDP-supported project to improve gender mainstreaming at the parliamentary level commenced in 2015. Increase in women's representation in top tier management in the public service – six out of 16 ministries are headed by women.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Discussions ongoing on proposals to reform electoral processes, including introduction of temporary special measures. No steps towards reserve seats for women or political party quotas.

FUTURE PLANS

Gender mainstreaming training at parliamentary level. Establish a network of gender focal points in each Government department.

COOK ISLANDS

Economic Empowerment

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

With support from the Australian Government Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development, several initiatives supporting women's economic development commenced in 2015. Engaged key training service providers and business groups to promote mentoring services for women and business development qualifications.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Overall very limited data in the area of women's economic empowerment to inform policy decisions.

FUTURE PLANS

Strengthen capacity of relevant Government Ministries and Agencies, including the island councils and NGOs to support women's access to and benefit from new economic opportunities.

Ending Violence Against Women

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

A comprehensive study on family and sexual based violence was launched in 2014, providing the first ever in-depth study on family violence. A formal referral mechanism to support services for victims involving the police, health, justice system and the Child and Family Unit has been developed and is currently being trialled. Increased funding allocated to NGOs through the Australian Government Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development Initiative to provide legal services for women seeking protection from domestic violence. Family Law Bill training and consultations underway; led by Parliamentary Select Committee – Bill will provide increased protection orders for families. Advocacy and awareness programs have contributed to an increase in reported cases of domestic violence.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Small close knit communities create obstacles for reporting on domestic violence.

FUTURE PLANS

Systems and services improved through the enactment and implementation of the Family Law Bill and review of the Crimes Act. Raise awareness of workplace sexual harassment issues and measures to address them.

Gender Parity in Education

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Gender parity achieved; result of ongoing programs and policies. Progress noted in the area of inclusive education, particularly for women and girls with disabilities.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Changing mind-sets of the general community, key sectors and service providers.

FUTURE PLANS

Gender-sensitive curriculum.

Reproductive Health Services

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Ongoing implementation of reproductive health programs.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Social and cultural barriers that limit women's uptake on key services.

FUTURE PLANS

Conduct ongoing counselling and information sessions for women on their wellness and reproductive health rights.

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

MDC 1

MDC 2

MDC 3

TARGET 1.A

Evidence of growing hardship. Chuuk has the highest proportion of its population below the basic needs poverty line, while Yap has the smallest. Pohnpei has relatively more working poor than the other states. Poverty in Kosrae widespread but less severe. Government recognises need for a targeted poverty strategy but yet to materialise.

TARGET 1.B

Decline in US Compact of Free Association grants led to a decline in government expenditure – public sector jobs declined across all the States. Private sector stagnant, contributes little to job creation. More people turning to the informal sector or to outmigration (citizens able to emigrate to and work in the US).

TARGET 1.C

Prevalence of underweight children remain a concern. Households falling below the food poverty line not necessarily suffering from hunger but from poor diet practices and inadequate nutrition.

TARGET 2.A

Net enrolment and survival rate to the last grade declined to 83% (2014) and 86% (2007-09), respectively but could be a result of outmigration. Chuuk and Kosrae States most affected by emigration due to its poor economic outcomes. Decline in survival rate to the last grade in Chuuk related to outmigration. Kosrae doing comparatively better due to favourable geography (easier to attend school compared to other States), as well as strong influence of Church. Access to education in Pohnpei fairly good. Data issues for Yap prevent proper analysis.

TARGET 3.A

Gender parity in education achieved at all levels. However, low economic participation of women. Better access to education not translated into increased participation in the formal sector. Likely due to deeply entrenched beliefs in the traditional role of women. Also, general lack of job opportunities so women turning to subsistence lifestyles. FSM among the few FICs that do not have any women in parliament. In 2010, a Bill was introduced to reserve four seats in parliament for women but it lapsed as it was not returned to Congress for consideration following referral to the Committee on Judiciary and Governmental Operations. As any change involves amending the Constitution, it will need to pass a referendum and be approved by 75% of the people in three of FSM's four states.

Federated States of Micronesia comprises 607 islands lying in an arc along the equator. It is a federation of four semi-autonomous island States in geographic sequence from east to west – Kosrae, Pohnpei, Chuuk and Yap. Half the population lives in Chuuk.

Capital: Palikir on Pohnpei
 Land: 700 sq km
 EEZ 2.9 million sq km
 Population: 103,000 (2013)
 GDP per capita: USD\$3,235
 Language: English (official), Micronesian languages
 Currency: United States dollar
 Economy: Fisheries, agriculture

MDG 4

MDG 5

MDG 6

MDG 7

TARGET 4.A

Decline in under-five and infant mortality rates since 1990 to 36 and 29 in 2010, respectively. Consistent with the increase in the measles immunisation coverage to 91%. A likely contributory factor to the positive results was the increased support provided by WHO and UNICEF in rolling out child and maternal health care and immunisation programs since 2006.

TARGET 5.A

Data indicate maternal deaths declined but under-reporting widespread and data gaps an issue. Skilled birth attendance a concern. Authorities recognise maternal mortality still a problem. US Compact of Free Association grants prioritise spending on health but improving maternal health missing in national plan.

TARGET 5.B

Low contraceptive use (40% in 2009) because of poor service delivery due to geography, lack of supplies and cultural/religious beliefs against contraceptive use. Teenage fertility rates halved. No data for antenatal coverage, but recognised as a major challenge. Although no data for unmet need for family planning, relatively high fertility rate for women above 35 years, indicate likely to be some unmet need.

TARGET 6.A

Up until 2013, 38 reported cases, with 3 known living cases. Increase in community education, testing, diagnostic and clinical skills and capacity since access to antiretroviral treatment was introduced in 2007 has improved knowledge and attitudes towards HIV/AIDS.

TARGET 6.B

100% treated in 2013. Antiretroviral treatment is free through the public health system.

TARGET 6.C.i

No malaria in FSM.

TARGET 6.C.ii

Multi-drug resistant TB complications. Inadequate treatment due to shortages of skilled staff, medication, and funding. Multi-drug resistant TB also affecting directly observed treatment short course.

TARGET 7.A & 7.B

High forest cover. Adopted 'Green Energy Micronesia' initiative to increase energy efficiency, expand renewable energy and increase conservation. Eliminated use of ozone-depleting substances. Embraced 'Micronesia Challenge' to increase protected areas.

TARGET 7.C

Ensuring sustainable access to safe water a challenge. Access to sanitation improved but still relatively low. Water and sanitation issues are particularly problematic in Chuuk.

TARGET 7.D

No data but anecdotal evidence suggests pockets of informal settlements.

PROGRESS ON THE PACIFIC LEADERS' GENDER EQUALITY DECLARATION

Gender Responsive Government Programmes and Policies

Decision Making

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Government officials received capacity building training on gender statistics. Revised National Disability Policy to better support women and girls with disabilities. No progress reported on legislative reforms to better address sexual assault, employment and maternity.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Cultural mores encourage differential treatment. Gender budget is less than 1% with 1 full time staff dedicated for gender mainstreaming and policy work. No specific Gender Policy in place. National Development Plan has gender priorities yet monitoring and tracking progress needs to be strengthened.

FUTURE PLANS

Submission of CEDAW Report to the United Nations.

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Women continue to be well represented in the middle and lower ranks of government at both federal and state level but scarcer in upper ranks. Conducted leadership training programs for women in the public service.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

No women elected in the 2015 elections; no women registered as candidates. Cultural factors limit women's representation in government. The proposal on reserve seats for women in parliament has not progressed.

FUTURE PLANS

Targeted leadership training, Women's Practice Parliament and progressing the proposal on reserve seats.

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

Economic Empowerment

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Maternity cover implemented in the private sector.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Cultural and social norms create barriers for women's appointments to leadership positions. There is an absence of gender equality measures and quotas.

FUTURE PLANS

Strengthening collaboration between government, private sector, civil society and Island Councils to increase economic opportunities for women.

Ending Violence Against Women

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Incorporated domestic violence response in police training curriculum. Chuuk Women's Advisory Council received a grant to build a multi-purpose centre, including a shelter for victims of domestic violence. Kosrae State Family Protection Act was passed on 27 February 2014; came into legal effect 14 March 2014. Pohnpei Domestic Violence Bill redrafted.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

No private facilities to shelter women subject to violence.

FUTURE PLANS

Allocate/mobilise resources towards establishment of shelters for victims of domestic violence.

Gender Parity in Education

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

None reported.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Primary/secondary enrolment and drop-out rates for boys is an emerging concern, together with the retention of adolescent girls.

FUTURE PLANS

Education sector policies and programs to integrate gender specific targets.

Reproductive Health Services

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

None reported.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Low contraceptive use is high risk for STIs especially chlamydia. Close knit families are a key challenge to confidentiality, compounded with lack of awareness of reproductive health services.

FUTURE PLANS

Allocate/mobilise resources for sexual reproductive health and rights programs to raise awareness and access to essential services.

MDG 1

TARGET 1.A

Poverty rates fell, led by urban households. Rural areas showed no decline in poverty. Many households near the poverty line so vulnerable to falling below poverty line. Government committed to addressing poverty.

TARGET 1.B

Employment numbers down between 1996 and 2007. Unemployment rate increased from 3.7% to 8.6% in the same period due to adverse effects of the 2000 and 2006 coups and various natural disasters. Around 28% of workers in vulnerable employment in 2007. Economic recovery since 2010 but latest data not available to make a proper assessment.

TARGET 1.C

Underweight children and food poverty not a concern. Authorities more concerned about overweight children and malnutrition due to poor diet practices, linked to the NCDs epidemic.

MDG 2

TARGET 2.A

Close to 100% net enrolment rate (2013), survival rate to last grade (2010) and literacy rate (2008). Progress led by dedicated government support, as well as development partner assistance. In 2010, Government introduced bus fare/transportation assistance for school children from disadvantaged families, as well as provision of free tuition and text books.

MDG 3

TARGET 3.A

Gender parity in education achieved at all levels but low participation in employment in the non-agricultural sector (34% in 2007), with many disparities prevailing – lower pay for women and fewer women represented on executive decision-making levels in government and the private sector. One of the highest proportions of women in parliament in the Pacific (16% in 2014).

Fiji is located northeast of New Zealand and comprises an archipelago of more than 332 islands, of which 110 are inhabited. There are two major islands – Viti Levu and Vanua Levu. One-quarter of the population resides in the Ba province on Viti Levu.

Capital: Suva
 Land: 18,333 sq km EEZ 1.3 million sq km
 Population: 859,200 (2013)
 GDP per capita USD\$4,572
 Language: English (official), iTaukei, Hindi
 Currency: Fiji dollar
 Economy: Tourism, manufacturing, agriculture and forestry

MDG 4

TARGET 4.A

Fiji's national target is to reduce the under-five mortality rate to 20 (per 1,000 live births). In 2013, the under-five mortality rate declined to 18; the infant mortality rate also fell to a low of 14. Progress led by good obstetrical services, introduction of the integrated management of child care and antenatal strategies. Drop in the measles immunisation coverage to 80% in 2013 from 86% in 1991 an area of concern.

MDG 5

TARGET 5.A

National target is to reduce the maternal mortality ratio to 20 (per 100,000 live births). Fiji recorded significant decline in the maternal mortality ratio to 19 in 2013 from 60 in 1995. 100% skilled birth attendance in 2013.

TARGET 5.B

Reproductive health services widely available, including for adolescents, but access in rural areas needs improvement. High antenatal care (95% in 2010) but relatively low contraceptive use (38% in 2013) and upward trend in teenage pregnancies. No data on unmet need for family planning.

MDG 6

TARGET 6.A

Low prevalence country but exponential increase in reported cases. In the 1990s, 1-2 new cases reported annually, growing to 30 new cases in the 2000s and over 60 new cases post-2010. In 2012 and 2013, 62 and 64 new cases were reported. High prevalence of STIs. No data on condom use. No data on HIV/AIDS knowledge.

TARGET 6.B

Antiretroviral treatment is free through the public health system. 70% receiving antiretroviral treatment.

TARGET 6.C.i

No malaria in Fiji.

TARGET 6.C.ii

TB prevalence, incidence and death rates down, consistent with increase in treatment success rates under the directly observed treatment short-course.

MDG 7

TARGET 7.A & 7.B

Efforts to address deforestation date back to the 1950s but threats to forest resources remain. CO2 emissions low. Use of ozone depleting substances up since 2000 – Fiji is phasing out these substances and ozone depleting substance consumption should be nil by 2015. Environmental and biodiversity issues mainstreamed in national and sector policies. Fiji currently has 48 terrestrial protected areas, with eight nature reserves.

TARGET 7.C

Access to safe water and sanitation increased to 96% and 87% in 2012, respectively. Government focussed on improving access in rural areas.

TARGET 7.D

No data but many squatter settlements a major concern. Government spent FJD\$23m between 2003 and 2014 on squatter resettlement programmes. Government also provided re-settled squatters with more secure land tenure and allocated funds to assist re-settled squatters through sustainable farming.

PROGRESS ON THE PACIFIC LEADERS' GENDER EQUALITY DECLARATION

Gender Responsive Government Programmes and Policies

Decision Making

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Implementation of the sexual harassment provisions in the Employment Regulation Decree. Some steps undertaken to support gender responsive budgeting across line ministries.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Less than 1% of the total national budget allocated to the Department of Women. Lack of capacity across government to drive gender mainstreaming.

FUTURE PLANS

Gender mainstreaming, particularly for agriculture and fisheries sectors. Efforts towards gender responsive budgeting.

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Fiji Parliamentary Committees included gender performance targets. September 2014 Elections saw more women candidates and resulted in an increase in women in parliament. Speaker of the House a woman.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

No steps undertaken towards quota or reserve seats for women in parliament. Only 2 permanent Secretaries are women. Women in executive positions in the public service is still less than 10%.

FUTURE PLANS

National Gender Policy to guide implementation and monitoring of women's decision making at all levels.

Economic Empowerment

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Introduced Care and Protection Allowance to provide social security support for single headed households. Safe Markets Program expanded. Implemented several formal and informal sector programs to benefit women. More programs planned for women in the rural and maritime area. Increased access to bank accounts and loans for women.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Ownership and access to land is a challenge for women. Need to address the micro and communal level based discrimination against women.

FUTURE PLANS

Raise awareness on women's productive resources and ensuring equitable macroeconomic policies.

Ending Violence Against Women

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Progressed the Memorandum of Understanding between the Fiji Police and Ministry of Social Welfare, Women and Poverty through the delivery of training programs for police officers. Established 38 Zero Tolerance Violence Free Communities. Increased partnerships between communities, government and NGOs to support services for victims of violence and implement prevention programs.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

None reported.

FUTURE PLANS

Support for Fiji Police to expand their services for victims of violence. Improve access for targeted groups of women such as women and girls with disabilities, women living with HIV, sexual minorities and Indo-Fijian women and girls in rural communities.

Gender Parity in Education

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Gender parity is reinforced through the government's free and compulsory education program and administrative measures such as free transport. Matua Program successful as more girls entered University.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Addressing the social and cultural factors that contribute towards girls dropping out of school. Challenges in securing better jobs after school.

FUTURE PLANS

More support required by way of grants and scholarships for girls and women at tertiary level and improving women's participation in male dominated fields.

Reproductive Health Services

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Food voucher program targets rural women to minimise pregnancy related complications. Implemented Wellness training program.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Limited resources in the form of skilled personnel as a result of brain drain, as well as lack of adequate facilities, equipment and transportation in rural areas.

FUTURE PLANS

Raise awareness on adolescent health. Better collaboration between government and NGOs in this area.

KIRIBATI

MDG 1

TARGET 1.A

Hardship prevailing. Economy recovered from global financial crisis but driven by infrastructure projects so unlikely to create enough jobs to pull households out of hardship.

TARGET 1.B

44% employment-to-population ratio in 2010. 30.6% unemployment rate. Lack of employment opportunities. Public sector the major employer. Limited private sector employment. Opportunities exist in seafaring industry and regional seasonal employment schemes.

TARGET 1.C

High prevalence of underweight children (23% in 2009). Food poverty particularly in the outer islands. Impact of high population, competition/over-exploitation of fishing grounds, and high prices of imported rice makes it difficult for households to meet their daily needs.

MDG 2

TARGET 2.A

Net enrolment rate and survival rate to the last grade declined. Most primary schools (93) located in the outer islands, with only 10 located in South Tarawa. Primary education is free, schools provide textbooks and there is automatic promotion for students up to Form 3. Fall in net enrolment rates due to transportation issues, both in the outer islands and in South Tarawa. Also, due to lack of jobs, there is low perceived value of education, particularly in the outer islands. Concerns over the quality of education.

MDG 3

TARGET 3.A

Gender parity in education achieved in primary school. More girls attending high school; emerging concern on getting boys to enrol and stay in school, especially high school. Increase in women in the non-agricultural sector from 37% in 2010 to 47% in 2010. Representation in parliament increased – four women elected in 2011. High domestic violence against women.

Kiribati, lying roughly between Hawaii and Australia, consists of 33 low lying atolls, 21 of which are inhabited. The capital of South Tarawa consists of a number of islets connected through a series of causeways, located in the Tarawa archipelago.

Capital: Tarawa
 Land: 726 sq km
 EEZ: 3.6 million sq km
 Population: 108,800 (2013)
 GDP per capita: USD\$1,651
 Language: English, Kiribati
 Currency: Australian dollar
 Economy: Aid, remittances, copra, fisheries

MDG 4

TARGET 4.A

Under-five and infant mortality declined to 53 and 26 in 2013, respectively. 91% measles immunisation coverage in 2013. Only a few outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases. Diarrhoeal diseases and respiratory infections major causes of mortality linked to water and sanitation issues. Free from polio since 2002. Gaps in delivery of quality health services, especially to the highly dispersed outer islands.

MDG 5

TARGET 5.A

Maternal deaths declined, while skilled birth attendance increased. Traditional birth attendants declined and those remaining received basic midwifery training. Integrated child and maternal care programs in place.

TARGET 5.B

Teen fertility increased, 88% antenatal care coverage in 2009, low contraceptive prevalence (22% in 2009) and evidence of unmet need for family planning (28%). Broad range of reproductive health services available but culture, tradition and religious views major barrier, particularly in the outer islands.

MDG 6

TARGET 6.A

58 cumulative cases to 2014. New cases of HIV/AIDS have fallen since its peak of 10 cases reported in 1996. No cases reported in 2010, 2011 or 2012. One was reported in 2013 and two in 2014. High incidence of STIs, poor self-referral for treatment, and low condom use remain a concern.

TARGET 6.B

Currently, 28 people living with HIV, with 6 on antiretroviral treatment; whereabouts and status of 22 not known. Accessibility to HIV testing facilities and availability of health care providers an issue. High levels of stigma and fear could be discouraging HIV positive people from accessing treatment or publically disclosing their status.

TARGET 6.C.i

No malaria in Kiribati.

TARGET 6.C.ii

TB prevalence and incidence rates tripled, despite improvement in treatment rates under directly observed treatment short-course. High-density housing and overcrowding in urban areas ripe for transmission. Some reported cases of co-infection of TB and HIV in Kiribati.

MDG 7

TARGET 7.A & 7.B

There have been several initiatives to improve policy and some major gains in the proportion of protected land and marine areas. Through 'Micronesia Challenge', established the Phoenix Islands Protected Area, the largest marine protected area in the world. Strong advocate for emissions reductions. Extremely vulnerable to climate change - parts of Tarawa are submerged from higher sea levels.

TARGET 7.C

Access to clean water improved but remains low at 67% in 2012. Water quality issues. Contamination of the groundwater and dry spells disrupts water supplies. Access to proper sanitation improved but remains low at 40% in 2012. Untreated sewerage disposed at various ocean outfalls. Open defecation remain an issue.

TARGET 7.D

Squatter settlements in South Tarawa growing from migrants from the outer islands. Squatters in Betio live in poor housing, cramped conditions and poor access to clean water and proper sanitation. Betio has one of the highest population densities in the world, similar to Hong Kong.

PROGRESS ON THE PACIFIC LEADERS' GENDER EQUALITY DECLARATION

Gender Responsive Government Programmes and Policies

Decision Making

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Conducted consultations on draft CEDAW Report. CEDAW complaint laws enacted - Children Young Persons and Family Welfare Act, Education Act, and amendment of the Kiribati National Provident Fund Act that ensures women spouses can become beneficiaries of deceased member's estate. Submitted second Universal Periodic Review Report. Incorporated gender indicators for the 2015 Census questionnaires. Newly established Ministry for Women developed its strategic plan and expanded its resources (staff increased).

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Less than 1% of the total national budget allocated to the Ministry for Women.

FUTURE PLANS

Finalise National Gender Policy and CEDAW Report.

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Women in senior management positions received capacity building training. Increase in women in senior management roles in the public service – all heads of the three diplomatic missions overseas are women.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Social and cultural barriers are strong; high prevalence of violence against women. Women lack the skills and confidence to run for parliament. No progress recorded in the area of reserve seats in parliament. 4.3% of seats held by women in local government - no indication of measures to improve these numbers.

FUTURE PLANS

Preparations for improving women candidates for next next elections. Women's Practice Parliament. Training for women in local government.

KIRIBATI

Economic Empowerment

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Feasibility Study on Women's Economic Empowerment.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Employment Law Reform stalled. Number of state-owned enterprises that have at least one woman sitting in their boards is relatively low. Lack of data on economic opportunities. Limited market opportunities for women.

FUTURE PLANS

Institute leadership and mentoring programs for women entrepreneurs.

Ending Violence Against Women

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Endorsed Kiribati Shared Implementation Plan. Increase in the number of women reporting on domestic violence.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

There is no shelter for victims of violence. There is a lot of stigma around this issue, which contributes to under-reporting and withdrawal of complaints.

FUTURE PLANS

Roll out Family Peace Act Implementation Plan, including training for key stakeholders. Strengthen law enforcement capacity. Implement prevention programs by raising awareness and mobilising communities. Establish a shelter for women and children.

Gender Parity in Education

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

None reported.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Educations costs, including for lunch and transport. Lack of gender sensitivity in school and in curriculum. Girls' enrolment improved; boys dropping out of school an emerging issue.

FUTURE PLANS

Gender mainstreaming in the education sector.

Reproductive Health Services

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

A number of initiatives introduced, including the Health Outreach Programme for Equity.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Women's access to health services and specialised obstetric care is a challenge for outer island communities. Low rates of contraceptive use increases the risks to STIs and contracting HIV.

FUTURE PLANS

Awareness and education programmes on sexual reproductive health, including in school curriculum. Develop Reproductive Maternal Neonatal Child Adolescent Health Program.

REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS

MDG 1

MDG 2

MDG 3

TARGET 1.A

No data on poverty. Hardship likely. Economic recovery from global financial crisis concentrated in a few sectors. No social safety net and high inflation. Rising unemployment and financial hardship on many of the outer islands.

TARGET 1.B

US Compact of Free Association grants expire in 2024 so Government focussed on fiscal self-sufficiency. Expenditure cuts necessary – wage cuts, civil service rationalisation. Few private sector jobs. High unemployment. Some prospects in growing fisheries sector.

TARGET 1.C

Prevalence of underweight children declined but still high. No data on food poverty.

TARGET 2.A

Decline in net enrolment rate but survival rate to last grade improved. High literacy rates. Lack of improvement in net enrolment rate likely a result of both a drop-out effect, as well as a push-out effect. Insufficient number of seats in primary schools, particularly in congested urban areas of Majuro and Ebeye, underpin push-out phenomenon.

TARGET 3.A

Gender parity in education achieved in primary and tertiary education. More girls attending secondary school. Low economic participation. Matrilineal society where land rights pass through women but men usually delegated the authority to exercise and control these rights. Only one woman in the 33-member parliament (Nitijela), unchanged since 1990. A number of women serving in prominent government positions, including as ministers. More women employed in the private sector but in low-paying positions.

Republic of the Marshall Islands is located north of the equator half way between Australia and Hawaii. RMI consists of two roughly parallel chains of 29 coral atolls and 5 single coral islands – 20 atolls and 4 islands are inhabited. Close to half the population live in the capital.

Capital: Majuro
 Land: 181 sq km
 EEZ 2 million sq km
 Population: 54,200 (2013)
 GDP per capita: USD\$3,325
 Language: English, Marshallese
 Currency: United States dollar
 Economy: Aid, fisheries

MDG 4

TARGET 4.A

Under-five mortality and infant mortality rates have declined steadily, consistent with the increase in the measles immunisation coverage.

MDG 5

TARGET 5.A

Low maternal deaths, consistent with high skilled birth attendance. Increase in trained personnel at the hospitals and in the outer islands. Also, strengthening of pre- and postnatal programs, hiring of qualified expatriate medical staff, purchase of modern monitoring equipment, and improvement of the off-island medical referral system.

TARGET 5.B

Low contraceptive use. Teen fertility declined but still high at 85% in 2011. 92% antenatal cover in 2011. Low reported unmet need based on vital registration statistics but likely under-reported due to weak reporting systems. Strong influence of culture and religion so difficult to openly discuss sexual and reproductive health issues, especially among young people.

MDG 6

TARGET 6.A

Low HIV/AIDS prevalence with 26 cases reported cumulative to 2013. Two new cases reported during 2011-13, presented as co-infection with TB. High STIs, low levels of HIV/AIDS knowledge and unprotected sexual activity among youth a concern.

TARGET 6.B

8 people living with HIV, of which seven are currently on antiretroviral treatment. One person stopped treatment due to side effects.

TARGET 6.C.i

No malaria in RMI.

TARGET 6.C.ii

Significant increase in TB incidence and prevalence rates. Environmental conditions underpin lack of progress. Ebeye accounts for majority of new cases due to overly crowded and poor sanitation conditions. Densely populated conditions in the Darrit-Ujiga-Delap area of the Majuro atoll also a concern.

MDG 7

TARGET 7.A & 7.B

Slow progress in mainstreaming sustainable development principles and practices into planning and development processes. CO2 emissions increased but negligible. Government examining renewable energy technologies. Use of ozone depleting substances fallen after RMI banned its importation, sale and use. Established the Remaanlok Conservation Plan to meet/exceed targets under the 'Micronesia Challenge'.

TARGET 7.C

Despite data reporting 95% of population using improved drinking water sources in 2012, various studies indicate serious concerns over water quantity and quality problems. Access to clean sanitation an issue (76% in 2012), particularly in densely populated areas where households have poor sanitation facilities, some with none at all.

TARGET 7.D

Rural to urban migration leading to densely populated villages in Majuro and Ebeye that usually have poor housing and poor access to clean water and proper sanitation.

PROGRESS ON THE PACIFIC LEADERS' GENDER EQUALITY DECLARATION

Gender Responsive Government Programmes and Policies

Decision Making

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Consultations on draft CEDAW Report. National Statistics Office and other key government officials received capacity building training on gender statistics and indicators.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Less than 1% of total national budget allocated to Department of Women.

FUTURE PLANS

Complete National Gender Policy, including strategies for gender mainstreaming.

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Targeted training and advocacy for women in leadership contributed to 138 women contesting the 2015 Elections, of which 4 women contesting seats in parliament (Nitijela).

MAJOR CHALLENGES

No steps taken towards enactment of provisions for reserve seats for women in parliament. Limited resources for campaigning, prevailing social attitudes, outdated legislation creates an unequal playing field for women candidates.

FUTURE PLANS

Reivew of the National Plan on Advancing Women's Decision Making. Training and support towards women contesting for elections.

REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS

Economic Empowerment

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Government continued to provide grants to support women weavers' access to external markets. Women Entrepreneurs RMI, new NGO, set up to strengthen women entrepreneurs. .

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Limited funding and technical expertise to implement programmes. Inadequate laws to address sexual harassment and no progress noted in changing the labour laws to ensure maternity protection and equal pay for equal value of work.

FUTURE PLANS

Explore opportunities for women in the fisheries sector and expansion of markets for women in the cultural industry. Progress Employment Law reform.

Ending Violence Against Women

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Secured funding for the establishment of counselling services. Uptake on accessing services for victims of violence improving. Conducted advocacy and training programs on the Family Safety Act.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Social and cultural barriers contribute to low levels of reporting. No steps towards reforming sexual offences provisions to impose higher penalties for all forms of violence, including for trafficking.

FUTURE PLANS

Implement Family Safety Act. Establish counselling centre.

Gender Parity in Education

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

More women entered into formal education.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Limited re-integration programmes for drop-outs; girls drop out due to family obligations and pregnancy.

FUTURE PLANS

Programmes to support girls completing school into the workforce. Targeted re-integration programmes.

Reproductive Health Services

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Ongoing awareness programs.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Costs faced by women living in outer islands who have limited access to professional obstetric or gynaecological care as it is only available in the urban centre. High rates of teenage pregnancy.

FUTURE PLANS

Resources to support centralised screening, immunisation, early detection and family planning training.

NAURU

MDG 1

TARGET 1.A

1 in 4 people below basic needs poverty line according to 2006 HIES. Economy generally contracted in 2000s, except for a slight reprieve in 2008 due to renewed mining of secondary phosphate. As Nauru faces significant economic challenges and limited job opportunities, likely that hardship prevailing.

TARGET 1.B

Employment-to-population ratio declined to 47% in 2011 from 84% in 2002. Unemployment rate at 23% in 2011. Since 2012, the re-opening of the Australian immigration detention centre has created job opportunities.

TARGET 1.C

Low prevalence of underweight children. Concerns over overweight children as Nauru has one of the highest rates of obesity in the world. Fair degree of food poverty in the aftermath of local financial crisis in 2004 but since the economic recovery and stabilisation of Government, situation has improved. Nauru imports majority of its food items and there is a general shortage of fresh local produce.

MDG 2

TARGET 2.A

Increase in net enrolment rate to 93% in 2013 from 75% in 1992. Primary education is free for all students, including the provision of textbooks. Government prioritised its spending on the education sector and in 2011, passed the Education Act, which among other initiatives, takes parents to task if their children are truant. Survival rate to last grade at 93% in 2011.

MDG 3

TARGET 3.A

Achieved gender parity in education but concerns over the enrolment of boys over the high school level. Without recent data, difficult to gauge the trends in women's economic participation. In June 2013, Nauru elected a woman to parliament – the last time a woman was elected was in the 1990s.

Nauru is an oval-shaped island located in the south-western Pacific Ocean, 42km south of the equator. In the 1970s Nauru had the highest GDP per capita in the world due to its phosphate. But phosphate reserves were exhausted and poor management led to a sharp decline in wealth.

Capital: No official capital
Land: 21 sq km
EEZ 320,000 sq km
Population: 10,500 (2013)
GDP per capita: USD\$6,954
Language: English, Nauruan
Currency: Australian dollar
Economy: Aid, phosphate

MDG 4

TARGET 4.A

Under-five and infant mortality declined. Drug shortage has affected measles immunisation coverage, at 65% in 2010. Even though child mortality has fallen, it is still relatively high for a small population.

MDG 5

TARGET 5.A

No data on maternal deaths but 97% skilled birth attendance and high antenatal coverage (95%) in 2007. Nauru has an absence of traditional birth attendants, easy access to the Hospital, high antenatal coverage and administers integrated child and maternal and safe motherhood programs.

TARGET 5.B

Nauru has a low contraceptive prevalence rate (36% in 2007), consistent with relatively high unmet need for family planning (24% in 2007). Teenage birth rate fell but still high at 94 for the 2009-11 period.

MDG 6

TARGET 6.A

Nauru had no registered HIV cases among the local population at the end of 2013.

TARGET 6.B

Zero reported cases.

TARGET 6.C.i

No malaria in Nauru.

TARGET 6.C.ii

Low number of TB cases. TB treatment improved under directly observed treatment short-course.

MDG 7

TARGET 7.A & 7.B

Mined-out phosphate lands cover almost 90% of the island. Years of strip-mining phosphate left behind a barren landscape of deep pits and tall pillars. Removal of natural vegetation and topsoil from over 70% of land area so most of the island uninhabitable and barren. Degradation of (inland) topsoil through phosphate mining limits land for agricultural use. Low environmental awareness and lack of protected areas hinders environment promotion efforts.

TARGET 7.C

Proportion of the population using an improved drinking water source has risen to 96% in 2012 from 93% in 2000. No improvement in using improved sanitation facilities between 1990 and 2012, remaining at 66%.

TARGET 7.D

Anecdotal evidence suggests informal settlements exist in some parts of Nauru.

PROGRESS ON THE PACIFIC LEADERS' GENDER EQUALITY DECLARATION

Gender Responsive Government Programmes and Policies

Decision Making

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Consultations on draft CEDAW Report. Public Service Act undergoing review. Work in progress on Nauru Gender Stocktake Report.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Less than 1% of total national budget allocated to Department of Women. Limited resources and capacity to implement gender mainstreaming.

FUTURE PLANS

Implement National Women's Policy and Stocktake recommendations. Finalise CEDAW Report.

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Conducted training programs.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Majority of women are concentrated in lower level positions and are on the middle or bottom thirds of government salary scales. Women's multiple responsibilities are not fully acknowledged or supported through government policy and this makes it more difficult for women than men to take up high level positions.

FUTURE PLANS

Women's Practice Parliament. Review of National SIS Action Plan on Advancing Women's Decision Making.

Economic Empowerment

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Work in progress on National Action Plan on Women's Economic Empowerment. More women employed in the Refugee Processing Centres.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Limited employment opportunities for women.

FUTURE PLANS

Implement National Plan of Action on Women's Economic Empowerment.

Ending Violence Against Women

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Penal Code under review. Commissioned study on prevalence of violence against women; study in final stage of completion. Safe House refurbished; provides counselling services, implementing "Building families for life" program, counsellors conducting gender sensitisation workshops for government departments, institutions and communities. More women accessing the safe house.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Social stigma on violence against women. Under-reporting of cases. Lack of legal protection for victims of violence.

FUTURE PLANS

Recruit a professional counsellor. Development of a health worker protocol and referral system.

Gender Parity in Education

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Implemented National Education Policy.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

More girls drop out of schools due to pregnancies. No programs on gender mainstreaming in education sector.

FUTURE PLANS

Explore measures to support employment for girls and women after school. Programmes targeting boys retention in schools.

Reproductive Health Services

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Increase in the uptake of family planning methods. Reviewed the National Reproductive Health Policy. Gender Advisor working with the health sector on gender mainstreaming issues.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Shortage of staff in the health system and limited awareness campaigns makes it difficult for women to be proactive about their health.

FUTURE PLANS

Secure funding to expand reproductive health services for women and girls.

MDG 1

TARGET 1.A

Poverty not a concern. With free education and health services, and most Niuean families growing their own food crops or fishing for subsistence, the level of financial hardship is limited.

TARGET 1.B

Population decline a major concern. Outmigration, especially to New Zealand. Of the working-age population remaining, 67% in employment in 2011. Government the main employer with around 400 employees. Only 14% in vulnerable employment in 2011.

TARGET 1.C

Zero prevalence of underweight children. Land tenure system allows free access to land for subsistence farming, as well as to the sea, where Niueans fish for food.

MDG 2

TARGET 2.A

100% net enrolment and survival rate, with high literacy rate (98% in 2011). Education is free and compulsory for children between the ages of 5 and 16. Due to close constitutional relationship with New Zealand, Niue's school curriculum based on the New Zealand Curriculum Framework, contextualised to Niue's situation.

MDG 3

TARGET 3.A

Achieved gender parity in education in primary and secondary education. More girls attending tertiary institutions. Relatively high participation of women in the non-agricultural sector (46% in 2011) and good representation in parliament (15% in 2014). Women's participation in national and local government is high. Niue historically offered women equality under the law and equal access to social and economic services.

Niue is a raised coral atoll in the southern Pacific Ocean, northeast of New Zealand in a triangle between Tonga, Samoa and the Cook Islands. Niue has 14 villages, with one-third of the population or approximately 490 people living in Alofi, the capital.

Capital: Alofi
Land: 259 sq km
EEZ 390,000 sq km
Population: 1,500 (2013)
GDP per capita: USD\$10,358
Language: English, Niuean
Currency: New Zealand dollar
Economy: Tourism, fisheries and agriculture

MDG 4

TARGET 4.A

Niue's national target is to have zero child deaths. Between 2007 and 2011, of 124 live births, there were only two under-five deaths in 2011, with one infant death. 100% measles immunisation coverage in 2011. All Niuean citizens enjoy free quality health care services.

MDG 5

TARGET 5.A

Niue's national target is to have zero maternal deaths and since the 1980s, no reported maternal deaths. Outcomes consistent with 100% skilled birth attendance.

TARGET 5.B

Teen fertility rate declined and one of the lowest in the region (20 for the period 2007-11). 100% antenatal care coverage. Easily accessible and high quality reproductive health services. No data on unmet need for family planning.

MDG 6

TARGET 6.A

Zero reported HIV/AIDS cases. High proportion of the population with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS.

TARGET 6.B

Niue has zero reported HIV/AIDS cases.

TARGET 6.C.i

No malaria in Niue.

TARGET 6.C.ii

No new cases. TB not a concern.

MDG 7

TARGET 7.A & 7.B

Slight decline in estimated forest cover but remains high at 73% in 2010. CO2 emissions negligible and Niue has not used ozone-depleting substances since 1990. Sustainable use and management of Niue's natural resources and environment for present and future generations is one of six pillars in Niue's national plan.

TARGET 7.C

100% access to clean water and proper sanitation.

TARGET 7.D

No squatters or informal settlements in Niue.

PROGRESS ON THE PACIFIC LEADERS' GENDER EQUALITY DECLARATION

Gender Responsive Government Programmes and Policies

Decision Making

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

New family law bill proposed to address issues of family wellbeing. Government provided grant to the National Council of Women to support programs on gender equality.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Niue has yet to implement legislative reforms following the CEDAW Legislative Compliance Review. Less than 1% of total budget allocated to Department of Women.

FUTURE PLANS

Review National Youth Policy, establishment of Human Rights Committee and implementation of CEDAW legislative compliance.

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

None reported.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

No steps taken towards enactment of provisions for reserve seats for women in parliament. Lack of support for women in leadership. Women actively participate in village council but are under-represented at the senior management level in the public service.

FUTURE PLANS

Women's Practice Parliament.

Economic Empowerment

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Grants provided to women to start up micro-finance and livelihoods project.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

No legal protection for those employed in the private sector.

FUTURE PLANS

Review the existing employment schemes and legislation.

Ending Violence Against Women

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

'No drop' policy is widely used. New Family Law Bill provides protection measures for victims of domestic violence.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Domestic violence not formally reported and the 'no drop' policy is limited as it is not legally enforceable. No facilities such as a safe house, counselling and rehabilitation.

FUTURE PLANS

Participate in the Family Health and Safety Study. Enactment of the Family Law Bill.

Gender Parity in Education

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Niue has updated its curriculum to eliminate gender stereotypes however still an issue at the primary level. Increasing number of girls taking carpentry and mechanics.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

None reported.

FUTURE PLANS

Boys continue to be slightly behind girls in educational achievement. Niue will be working on a tracking system to monitor progress.

Reproductive Health Services

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Free reproductive health services provided.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Accessibility to services might be a challenge, particularly for young people.

FUTURE PLANS

Improving accessibility and awareness for young people.

PALAU

MDG 1

TARGET 1.A

2006 HIES reported one in four people below the basic needs poverty line. High cost of living and relatively low wages of immigrant workers in the tourism sector contribute to the level of households that fall below the basic needs poverty line. Rural-urban differences minimal due to compact geography, high GDP and relatively low level of subsistence production.

TARGET 1.B

Relatively high level of employment (65% in 2012). Unusual labour force profile – more jobs than Palauan workers due to mismatch between market demand and labour force skills. Many Palauans opt out of the labour force or emigrate to the US for jobs.

TARGET 1.C

Low prevalence of underweight children (2% in 2010). No food poverty. Malnutrition widespread due to poor diet practices and high incidence of / obesity.

MDG 2

TARGET 2.A

High net enrolment (90% in 2011), survival to the last grade (93% in 2005) and literacy rates (100% in 2013). Traditionally, Palauans place a high value on education. The Government provides free public education for all levels for all citizens and allocates a high level of expenditure on education. Legislation mandates school attendance for children 6-17 years of age.

MDG 3

TARGET 3.A

Gender parity in secondary education achieved. Palau is a matriarchal and matrilineal society where women traditionally hold positions of power and respect. While less likely to participate in the formal labour market, when women do enter the workforce, on average, they earn more than men. In the public service, women dominate the Judicial branch of government and many sit on public sector boards and commissions. But women remain under-represented in the national congress, cabinet and top echelon of the civil service. Palau has a bicameral parliament with three of 13 Senate (upper house) seats occupied by women but no women in the House of Delegates (lower house).

Palau lies southeast of the Philippines and consists of 8 principal islands, with more than 250 smaller ones. The islands share maritime boundaries with Indonesia, the Philippines, and the Federated States of Micronesia. Around 77 percent of the population live in the capital.

Capital: Koror
Land: 487 sq km
EEZ 600,900 sq km
Population: 17,800 (2013)
GDP per capita: USD\$11,810
Language: English, Palauan
Currency: United States dollar
Economy: Tourism, aid, fisheries

MDG 4

TARGET 4.A

Under-five and infant mortality declined significantly. Compact geography, good transportation and communications infrastructure, high level of health expenditure and well-developed health care system ensure health services accessible to all. Government also provides health services either free of charge or at highly subsidised rates. Palau follows US immunisation protocols – vaccinated at 2 years. Children fully immunised by 36 months range between 95 and 98 percent.

MDG 5

TARGET 5.A

Since 1990, Palau recorded only one maternal death in 1993. Result of universal access to prenatal and obstetric services at low or no cost. High skilled birth attendance and antenatal care coverage. Health officials concerned over increase in high risk pregnancies due to maternal obesity and prevalence of obesity-related NCDs.

TARGET 5.B

Despite the availability, accessibility and affordability of contraceptives, the contraceptive prevalence rate is low (22% in 2010). Adolescent birth rate has increased to 37 in 2013 and is an area of concern.

MDG 6

TARGET 6.A

10 reported HIV/AIDS cases up until 2013. Palau's HIV/AIDS programme focuses on awareness, education, screening and prevention. Aggressive outreach and education program targeting youth.

TARGET 6.B

All people living with HIV in Palau that require antiretroviral therapy are receiving the drugs for free.

TARGET 6.C.i

No malaria in Palau.

TARGET 6.C.ii

Low number of TB cases and elimination of TB a possibility.

MDG 7

TARGET 7.A & 7.B

Palau has prioritised environmental sustainability in its national plans and ratified many environmental treaties and conventions. Low CO2 emissions. Government implementing strategies to reduce reliance on fossil fuels through renewable energy. Long tradition of protected areas. Exceeded the targets set by the 'Micronesian Challenge'.

TARGET 7.C

High access to clean water (95% in 2010) and proper sanitation (100% in 2012).

TARGET 7.D

No squatters/informal settlements in Palau.

PROGRESS ON THE PACIFIC LEADERS' GENDER EQUALITY DECLARATION

Gender Responsive Government Programmes and Policies

Decision Making

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Consultations on the Convention on the Rights of the Child and Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Reports. Established legislation for maternity leave and developed regulations on day care facilities. Included gender and human rights indicators in national census. Key government officials received gender mainstreaming training. Completed National Gender Policy.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Less than 1% of total national budget allocated to Department of Women.

FUTURE PLANS

Establish a resource centre for women and children. Establish gender focal points within each ministry to coordinate better with the Department of Women.

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Center for Women's Empowerment a new NGO established in 2014 active in advocating for women's political leadership.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

No steps taken towards enactment of provisions for reserve seats for women in parliament.

FUTURE PLANS

Women's Practice Parliament.

PALAU

Economic Empowerment

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Palau Congress appropriated \$75,000 to support households without income, including for women headed households.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Lack of comprehensive Labour Policy to address gender equality in the workplace. Prevailing attitudes against equality and rights for migrant workers, including women.

FUTURE PLANS

Development of Women's Economic Empowerment Plan/ Strategy. Explore women's opportunity in the tourism sector.

Ending Violence Against Women

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Ministry of Health program in place to provide services and referrals for victims of violence. Counselling services provided but uptake low. AGs Office conducted awareness and training workshops for Ministry for Justice staff. Disseminated advocacy and awareness material on the Palau Family Protection Act.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

No shelters in place for victims and no support services for women and girls with disabilities.

FUTURE PLANS

Improve enforcement of existing protective legislation, particularly for human trafficking.

Gender Parity in Education

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Palau National Scholarship Office, Palau Community College and Palau International Coral Reef Center provided scholarships for women.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Lack of gender mainstreaming in the education sector.

FUTURE PLANS

Monitor gender equality measures through the Pacific Education Development Framework.

Reproductive Health Services

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Continued implementation of national policy and program on sexual reproductive health services.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Resources to support the comprehensive national policy and program on sexual reproductive health services.

FUTURE PLANS

Adoption of National Health Policy for Women.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

MDG 1

TARGET 1.A

2 million people remain poor and/or face hardship. Key challenge is to translate economic benefits from mineral wealth into broad-based improvements in living standards. Social challenges include low levels of education, poor housing and lack of access to clean water and proper sanitation. TB is eclipsing HIV as a significant issue influencing poverty. PNG likely achieved its national target of a 10% reduction in people below the lower poverty line.

TARGET 1.B

High proportion of people employed in subsistence sector so high vulnerable employment and underemployment. Formal employment likely increased due to liquefied natural gas project and other infrastructure development projects, including for the 2015 Pacific Games. Very small proportion in wage employment. Urban unemployment rate high, especially among youths. Government focussed on expanding job opportunities in the small and medium sized business enterprise sector. HIV/AIDS epidemic and high TB burden affects productive capacity.

TARGET 1.C

High prevalence of underweight children (27% in 2010), concentrated in the Northern (Momas) region, although very few children severely underweight. Unlikely to have met national target of a 9% reduction in the proportion of underweight births to total births.

MDG 2

TARGET 2.A

Net enrolment rate increased to 86% in 2012, but survival rate to the last grade (57% in 2009) and literacy rates (63% in 2009) remain low. Unlikely to have met national targets – 85% gross enrolment rate, 70% cohort retention ratio and 70% youth literacy ratio. Major obstacles related to 'in-school' (lack of educational infrastructure, absenteeism and financial barriers), and 'out-of-school' (lack of parental support, low value of education due to limited jobs, as well as law and order problems) factors. HIV/AIDS epidemic also adversely affected education outcomes. Government progressively abolished fees since 2010 to improve access, which raised the student-to-teacher ratio. Compulsory education legislation in place since 2013.

MDG 3

TARGET 3.A

Gender parity in education improved since 1990 but short of reaching equality. Women's employment in the non-agricultural sector low, given large subsistence economy. Three women in parliament from one previously but still low representation (3% in 2014). Before 2012 elections, Government introduced a Bill to allow 22 reserve seats, out of 109, but could not get the Bill passed. Gender based violence widespread and key barrier.

Papua New Guinea is located on the western edge of the Pacific ocean, between the equator and north east of Australia. The geography is diverse and, in places, extremely rugged. It is the largest of the FICs in land mass and population. Majority of the population live in rural areas.

Capital: Port Moresby
Land: 463,000 sq km
EEZ 2.4 million sq km
Population: 7,398,500 (2013)
GDP per capita: USD\$2,088
Language: English, Tok Pisin, Hiri Motu
Currency: Kina
Economy: Agriculture, fisheries, forestry, mining

MDG 4

TARGET 4.A

Under-five and infant mortality increased and relatively high. PNG most likely met its more modest national targets of an under-five mortality rate of 72 and infant mortality rate of 44 by 2015. Low measles immunisation coverage (50% in 2010). Many infants and young children die from pneumonia, malaria and TB. Inadequate delivery of basic health services, especially to rural areas, and lack of proper sanitation and safe water supply major challenge. Key concerns include insufficient funding for rural health services/infrastructure, insufficient and ageing health workforce, and capacity to procure and deliver quality-assured medical supplies. In 2014, Government introduced free public health care.

MDG 5

TARGET 5.A

Maternal mortality ratio (711) is one of the highest in the Asia Pacific region, consistent with the low level of skilled birth attendance (40% in 2010). High level of fertility, high teenage pregnancy, low antenatal care coverage and a weak health system, particularly for rural areas, are contributing factors. PNG unlikely to have achieved its national target of a maternal mortality ratio of 274 by 2015.

TARGET 5.B

Reproductive health care and family planning non-existent or not very effective in most parts of PNG, particularly in rural areas. Interventions remain ineffective, while contraceptives are not readily available for majority of women in PNG. Teen pregnancy declined but remains high (65 for the period 2002-06).

MDG 6

TARGET 6.A

Recent data and analysis indicate that PNG's HIV epidemic is concentrated in certain geographical locations and certain key populations rather than generalised. Despite increased effort in recent years, PNG's health system has yet to control HIV/AIDS. PNG unlikely to have met its national target to have controlled by 2015 and stabilised the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2020.

TARGET 6.B

PNG scaled up its national antiretroviral treatment programme since 2007 and improvements noted but concerns regarding coverage and availability of drugs remain.

TARGET 6.C.i

Malaria is leading cause of morbidity and mortality; highest disease burden. PNG unlikely to have met its national target to have controlled by 2015 and stabilised the spread of malaria by 2020.

TARGET 6.C.ii

Decline in TB prevalence and death rates but increase in incidence rates. Close association of HIV/AIDS with TB. Low treatment success under directly observed treatment short-course.

MDG 7

TARGET 7.A & 7.B

Rigorous regulatory regime in place but lack of compliance and enforcement major issues. Funding for maintaining PNG's wealth of biodiversity has declined substantially. Activities in the mining sector have adversely affected the environment, in some cases quite detrimentally. Forest cover declined to 63% in 2010 from 70% in 1990. PNG's environmental track record is largely poor.

TARGET 7.C

Very low access to clean water (40% in 2012) and proper sanitation (19% in 2012). Majority of rural households use traditional pit toilets, while a significant number of households do not have any toilet facilities at all. In 2014, Government introduced an integrated water and sanitation management policy to improve access.

TARGET 7.D

Informal/squatter settlements increased in and around urban centres due to rural to urban drift. Squatter areas house most of the unemployed and under-employed, especially youths. In 2015, Government announced that it will give out 2000 land titles in Port Moresby free of charge to ordinary Papua New Guineas to build affordable homes.

PROGRESS ON THE PACIFIC LEADERS' GENDER EQUALITY DECLARATION

Gender Responsive Government Programmes and Policies

Decision Making

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

The National Executive Council approved the establishment of a National Human Rights Commission that will oversee breaches of CEDAW. Drafted Lukautim Pikini Bill, which provides maximum protection for teenage girls from abuse and early marriage. Repealed Sorcery Act and amended Criminal Code to criminalise human trafficking. Adopted National Disability Policy, which includes priority areas for women and girls with disabilities.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Lack of coordination across government and capacity in many areas. Lack of political will in driving women's issues. Ineffective enforcement of legislation and service delivery in remote areas. Lack of understanding and commitment to gender responsive budgeting for effective implementation of gender initiatives.

FUTURE PLANS

Revision of laws that have an adverse impact on women and girls. Increase budget allocation to promote gender equality and empowerment across all sectors. Establish a mechanism to support government and CSO partnerships and coordination to progress and address gender equality.

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

None reported.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Despite the growing interest from women to stand for elections women continue to face social, economic and cultural barriers.

FUTURE PLANS

Support for women candidates in the lead up to the 2017 elections. Establish a Parliamentary Committee on Gender and Social Inclusion. Legislative review of the Organic Law on Provincial and Local Level Government and Organic Law on the Integrity of Political Parties and Candidates. Establishment of women's caucus at the sub-national level.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Economic Empowerment

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Government launched the National Strategy on Financial Inclusion and Financial Strategy, which includes improving women's access to financial services. Introduction of a Women's Bank by the Women's Business Group. Gender mainstreaming in the Mineral Resource Authority through the implementation of the Women in Mining Action Plan.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Lack of national budgetary support towards implementation of frameworks and policies. Insufficient data in this area. Occupational segregation exists and is reinforced by legislation.

FUTURE PLANS

Department of Trade and Commerce to develop Small and Medium Enterprises Framework. Remove discriminatory elements in the Draft Employment Relations Bill and Draft Industrial Relations Bill. Explore increasing national budget allocation towards women's economic empowerment initiatives.

Ending Violence Against Women

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Completed Sexual Gender Based Violence Strategy and established a technical multi-sectoral technical working group. Established domestic violence and family support centres in the urban and provincial areas. Adopted National Security Policy and Plan which addresses gender issues from the security perspective. Expansion of Family and Sexual Violence Units. Male Advocacy Network conducted training and advocacy programs for men at correctional services.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Social and cultural attitudes condone acts of violence. The isolation of communities from the formal justice system and limited policing and enforcement of legislation has led to increased and targeted violence against women. Increasing number of women acquiring disabilities due sexual gender based violence. High correlation between high rates of STIs, HIV, and gender based violence.

FUTURE PLANS

Finalise regulations on the Family Protection Act. Implement National Action Plan on Sorcery-Related.

Gender Parity in Education

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

None reported.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Gender disparity in education is a significant issue. A lower number of girls complete a full primary cycle. Attributing factors include gender based violence, inability to pay school fees and cultural factors. Issues of under resourcing of current equitable policies and mainstreaming is a key challenge. Lack of national priority for the implementation of Gender Equity in Education Policy.

FUTURE PLANS

Implementation of the National Education Plan gender priorities. Allocate/ mobilise resources to support gender mainstreaming initiatives as outlined in the 2009 Gender Equity in Education Policy.

Reproductive Health Services

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Implementing Health Gender Policy. The Maternal and Child Health Initiative increased the number of trained midwives. Established Maternal Death Review Committees. Developed the Sexual Reproductive Policy and Family Planning Policy. Established hospital based Family Support Centres.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Limited capacity to deliver programs at provincial level. Despite free antenatal care, access remains low. Cervical cancer is leading cancer among women; high cost of preventative vaccination.

FUTURE PLANS

Explore budgetary support to implement policies and solutions for reducing costs for women.

SAMOA

MDG 1

TARGET 1.A

Poverty, more accurately hardship, measured by people below the basic needs poverty line increased to 27% in 2008 from 23% in 2002, especially for rural areas – Savai'i accounts for a quarter of the poor. Hardship in the urban centres declined. Generally weak labour market conditions and high inflation makes it difficult for households to meet daily needs. Reducing hardship a key priority for the Government.

TARGET 1.B

Impact of the global financial crisis led to 53% of employers freezing or cutting jobs. Recourse to public sector jobs narrowing. Government focussed on encouraging more private sector jobs, developing informal sector, as well as accessing regional seasonal workers' programmes offered by New Zealand and Australia.

TARGET 1.C

Underweight children and food poverty not a concern. Growing concern of overweight children, linked to NCDs epidemic in Samoa. Concerns over poorest households not receiving adequate nutrition despite increased dietary energy supply.

MDG 2

TARGET 2.A

100% net enrolment rate in 2014 and 98% literacy rate in 2011. Survival rate to last grade increased to 87% in 2013. Lack of affordability of school fees, lack of parental support and low priority on education contributing factors in completion rates. Compulsory Education Act in place since 1992 but not strictly enforced. To tackle the issue, Government introduced the 2008 Education Bill, which fines parents for children not in school. Government also introduced the School Fee Grant Scheme in 2010 to cover full payment of fees. As a result, it is expected that more than 90% of the 2008 primary school cohort are expected to complete school by end of 2015.

MDG 3

TARGET 3.A

Gender parity in education achieved but concern over the performance of boys, with males less likely to complete secondary and tertiary education compared to girls. Women's employment in the non-agricultural sector increased but remains low at 39% in 2011. Low representation of women in parliament (4% in 2014), reflecting significant obstacles, including political system where only a chief (matai) can run for election, as well as social and customary attitudes about the traditional role of women. In 2013, Government passed a Bill to reserve 5 seats or 10 percent of the 49 parliamentary seats for women electoral candidates.

Samoa is located south of the equator, about halfway between Hawaii and New Zealand. The country consists of two large islands (Upolu and Savai'i) and eight small islets. Upolu is home to nearly three-quarters of the population.

Capital: Apia
 Land: 2,820 sq km
 EEZ: 120,000 sq km
 Population: 187,400 (2013)
 GDP per capita: USD\$3,647
 Language: Samoan, English
 Currency: Tala
 Economy: Agriculture, fisheries, tourism, remittances

MDG 4

TARGET 4.A

Under-five and infant mortality declined to 19 and 16 in 2011 from 23 and 20 in 2001, respectively. Samoa's national goal is to 'Improve Child Health' rather than 'Reduce Child Mortality'. However, Government recognises the danger of a trend reversal if it does not sustain effective services delivery and targeted prevention programmes. Government working closely with NGOs and development partners to raise the immunisation rates of children, given low measles immunisation rate (61% in 2010).

MDG 5

TARGET 5.A

Low maternal deaths and improvement in skilled birth attendance to 81% in 2009. Concerns over access to skilled birth attendants in the rural area. Antenatal care high (93% in 2009).

TARGET 5.B

Low contraceptive use (29% in 2009), consistent with high unmet need for family planning (46% in 2009). Access to contraceptives a major challenge. Small population makes it difficult to ensure confidentiality amid strict cultural norms. Lack of access linked to increase in teen pregnancies. Samoa's sexual and reproductive health issues complex and require further study. Limited funding major barrier.

MDG 6

TARGET 6.A

Even though absolute numbers are small, HIV/AIDS still a concern given high prevalence of STIs, low condom use and low HIV/AIDS knowledge.

TARGET 6.B

All 12 people living with HIV are receiving treatment from government (10) and privately (2). Government offers free antiretroviral treatments.

TARGET 6.C.i

No malaria in Samoa.

TARGET 6.C.ii

TB prevalence, death and incidence rates have declined and remain low.

MDG 7

TARGET 7.A & 7.B

Government has incorporated the principles of sustainable development in its national development plan and places a high priority on environmental sustainability. Government has also implemented successful conservation programs. Forest cover increased significantly from 46% in 1990 to 60% in 2010.

TARGET 7.C

Proportion of the population using an improved drinking water source increased but findings from initial water quality surveys indicate that access to safe water is likely much lower (30-40%). Access to proper sanitation is high at 92% in 2012.

TARGET 7.D

Some anecdotal evidence of informal settlements in Apia that lack proper access to water/sanitation, as well as lack of secure land tenure.

PROGRESS ON THE PACIFIC LEADERS' GENDER EQUALITY DECLARATION

Gender Responsive Government Programmes and Policies

Decision Making

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Conducted national compliance review of CEDAW. Included gender neutral language in legislation. Crimes Act Reform broadened the definition of rape. Drafted Child Care and Protection Bill; in final consultation phase. Cabinet Development Committee introduced gender assessment measures in their development aid process.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Technical and financial resource constraints in advancing gender policies and programs.

FUTURE PLANS

Continue gender mainstreaming efforts and ensure adequate resourcing for key initiatives.

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Following the 2014 Constitutional Amendment that established 5 reserve seats for women in parliament, developed an implementation plan to prepare for next elections, including awareness programs targeted at women matai and public-private sector partnerships in promoting women leadership. Conducted Women's Parliamentary Forum and Transformational Leadership training. Government increased salary for women village councillors to address the gender pay gap between men and women councillors.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Some villages do not permit women to hold matai titles. Structural barriers that limit women's participation.

FUTURE PLANS

None reported.

SAMOA

Economic Empowerment

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Women in Business Development and Samoa Small Business Enterprise provided assistance and training for women. The Samoa Chamber of Commerce conducted mentoring programs on financial management. Central Bank of Samoa expanded its financial literacy training program.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Balancing work demands with social and family obligations.

FUTURE PLANS

Explore opportunities for labour mobility and vocational training for women.

Ending Violence Against Women

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Implementation of Family Safety Act through collaborative effort by the Domestic Violence Unit, Justice, Courts and Samoa Victims Support Unit.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Social and customary attitudinal barriers. Under-reporting of domestic violence cases; need for increased awareness and sensitisation of the Police force.

FUTURE PLANS

Consultations on Child Care and Protection Bill. Align National gender specific indicators to the core set of minimum gender indicators of the UN Statistics Commission. Progress the National Family Health and Safety Prevalence Study.

Gender Parity in Education

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

None reported.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

More males than females in primary school, trend reversed for secondary enrolment. Mismatch between skills taught and skills needed for employment.

FUTURE PLANS

Government to focus on matching skills for employment and targeted initiatives for high risk groups such as teenage boys. Implement inclusive education program.

Reproductive Health Services

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Implemented Teen Mums pilot program. Increase in health professionals and nurses.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Obstacles remain for access to women in rural areas due to lack of infrastructure and transport issues.

FUTURE PLANS

Amplify awareness on sexual reproductive health and rights issues and the importance of contraceptive use through media and community outreach.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

MDG 1

TARGET 1.A

Households face increasing hardship – struggle to meet living expenses and difficulties accessing basic social services; limited jobs. Strong resource-led growth failing to trickle down to disadvantaged. High inflation negatively affecting households. Rural households depend on subsistence but pressure from increasing monetisation.

TARGET 1.B

Anecdotal evidence suggests that unemployment remains high and appears to be concentrated among youth. Government recognises the need to develop an investment climate that attracts foreign investment and provides employment and income.

TARGET 1.C

Nutrition a concern. Households experiencing food poverty not necessarily going hungry but have poor diets with inadequate nutrition.

MDG 2

TARGET 2.A

Solomon Islands made remarkable progress in recuperating lost ground in education following civil unrest that spanned between 1998 and 2003. The net enrolment rate improved significantly from 56% in 1999 to 89% in 2013. Government prioritised education during the post-conflict period and in 2009, delivered fee free education up to form three. However, survival rate to last grade (83% in 2010) remain a concern.

MDG 3

TARGET 3.A

Gender parity in education achieved in primary and secondary education. Solomon Islands culturally a male-dominated society. Given large subsistence economy, and traditional roles of women, few women enter the non-agricultural sector (33% in 2009). Women severely under-represented in many political and government institutions. One woman in parliament. Only a few women are permanent secretaries and ministers.

Solomon Islands is located east of Papua New Guinea and is made up 992 islands. The country is divided into 9 provinces, with the capital Honiara situated in the Guadalcanal province. The other densely populated areas are Malaita and Temotu.

Capital: Honiara
 Land: 28,370 sq km
 EEZ 1.35 million sq km
 Population: 610,800 (2013)
 GDP per capita: USD\$1,954
 Language: English, Pijin, local languages
 Currency: Solomon Islands dollar
 Economy: Agriculture, fisheries and forestry

MDG 4

TARGET 4.A

Only slight decline in under-five and infant mortality. Low measles immunisation coverage (81% in 2007).

MDG 5

TARGET 5.A

Weak data on maternal mortality. Only 86% births attended by skilled health personnel and 80% antenatal coverage in 2007.

TARGET 5.B

Although the contraceptive prevalence rate improved, it remains relatively low (35% in 2007). Teen fertility has declined steadily but remains comparatively high (62).

MDG 6

TARGET 6.A

22 cases reported up until 2013 but likely significantly under-reported due to low access to testing. High STIs, low condom use and low HIV/AIDS knowledge remain major risk factors for transmission.

TARGET 6.B

10 of 12 receiving treatment, while 2 declined treatment due to stigma and discrimination.

TARGET 6.C.i

Burden of disease down, consistent with improvement in the use of bed-nets.

TARGET 6.C.ii

TB prevalence and incidence rates down significantly but still high burden. TB detection rate improved but cure rate fallen slightly under directly observed treatment short-course.

MDG 7

TARGET 7.A & 7.B

Decline in forest cover. Environmental degradation very significant problem due to rapidly accelerating land use, logging and the effects of global environmental change on seascapes and terrestrial landscapes. Logging activities unsustainable, causes siltation problems for reefs in coastal areas downstream of them.

TARGET 7.C

Access to clean water (81% in 2012) remains a concern. Very low access to proper sanitation (29% in 2012).

TARGET 7.D

Squatter settlements in the capital Honiara increasing due to migration from other Provinces, which are largely undeveloped.

PROGRESS ON THE PACIFIC LEADERS' GENDER EQUALITY DECLARATION

Gender Responsive Government Programmes and Policies

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

None reported.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Lack of understanding and capacity to support gender mainstreaming across all sectors.

FUTURE PLANS

Develop a gender mainstreaming strategy.

Decision Making

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Adopted Political Parties Integrity Bill in 2014, which mandates political parties to select and endorse at least 10% of women candidates and SBD10,000 awarded to political party if their female candidate is elected. Higher number of women contesting 2014 elections. Survey by Regional Assistance Mission in the Solomon Islands reported 71% supported reserve seats for women in parliament.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Bill to reserve seats for women in parliament has not progressed. Only 6% of senior public service positions are women despite targets in place to achieve equal representation of women and men in the public service. Prevailing belief that only men are eligible for public affairs.

FUTURE PLANS

Track Implementation of Political Parties Integrity Act. Conduct civic education programmes and consultations on temporary special measures.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Economic Empowerment

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Central Bank of Solomon Islands opened saving clubs for women in rural/outer-island areas.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Low financial literacy and poor savings behaviour.

FUTURE PLANS

Complete and launch the National Strategy and Action Plan for the Economic Empowerment of Women and Girls.

Ending Violence Against Women

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Work in progress on an implementation plan for the 2014 Family Protection Act. Work underway on establishing medical guidelines on health sectors response to victims of violence

MAJOR CHALLENGES

None reported.

FUTURE PLANS

None reported.

Gender Parity in Education

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Established gender focal point at the Ministry of Education to ensure gender mainstreaming in the sector.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

None reported.

FUTURE PLANS

None reported.

Reproductive Health Services

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

None reported.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Prohibitive costs for access to services for women in rural areas.

FUTURE PLANS

None reported.

TONGA

MDG 1

TARGET 1.A

More households facing difficulties, especially migrant families from outer islands. Many households from least developed Ha'apai island group emigrated to Nuku'alofa for work and education. Poor communities on outer islands of 'Eua, Niua and Vava'u also have limited access to essential services. Government focussed on structural reforms and private sector development to alleviate poverty.

TARGET 1.B

Low employment-to-population ratio (37% in 2011). High proportion of the population in vulnerable employment (55% in 2011). Number of public servants remains high, and with higher pay, private sector job creation limited. New Zealand and Australia's seasonal worker schemes provide much-needed jobs. Government recognises private sector-led job creation as a more sustainable strategy.

TARGET 1.C

Very low prevalence of underweight children (2% in 2012) and very low food poverty (2% in 2009). Concern over overweight children and quality of nutrition.

MDG 2

TARGET 2.A

High net enrolment rate (99% in 2011), survival rate to last grade (90% in 2007) and literacy rate (99% in 2011). Since 1962, Tonga ensured primary education is compulsory and free until class 6. Government's focus is on raising the quality of education and improving access to the more disadvantaged communities, especially in the outer islands.

MDG 3

TARGET 3.A

Gender parity achieved but slow progress in economic participation. Following Tongan traditions, many women choose to remain at home and forego the opportunity for a career. Difficulties in balancing family life with the demands of full time employment are also an underlying reason. Low representation of women in parliament (4% in 2014). Women in leadership positions lacking, particularly in the civil service. Traditional view that decision-making and politics is the domain of men is predominant. On a positive note, more women entering the private sector as business entrepreneurs.

The Kingdom of Tonga is an archipelago, directly south of Samoa and about two-thirds of the way from Hawaii to New Zealand. There are over 170 islands, of which 36 are inhabited. Around 70 percent of the population live in the island group of Tongatapu, which houses the capital.

Capital: Nuku'alofa
Land: 718 sq km
EEZ 700,000 sq km
Population: 103,400 (2013)
GDP per capita: USD\$4,427
Language: English, Tongan
Currency: Pa'anga
Economy: Agriculture, remittances

MDG 4

TARGET 4.A

Historical child mortality data are likely under-reported but more reliable recent data indicate relatively low child mortality rates. Government provides free health services through 4 hospitals, 14 health centres and 34 maternal and child health clinics, which are scattered throughout the four island groups.

MDG 5

TARGET 5.A

Very few maternal deaths recorded. Almost all women give birth at the hospital or at home with a skilled birth attendant (98% in 2012), a result of the Ministry of Health's strong commitment to improving maternal health.

TARGET 5.B

Opposition to family planning was strong in 1960s/1970s but Tonga gradually accepted the utility of family planning. Contraceptive use low (34% in 2012) but decline in total fertility suggests women are taking action to reduce the size of their families. However, likely some unmet need for family planning, particularly for birth spacing and unwanted pregnancy (expressed as 'too many children'). Teen pregnancy rates have increased slightly to 27 – still a need for better sex education and improved access to contraceptives for youth.

MDG 6

TARGET 6.A

19 cumulative reported HIV/AIDS cases up until 2013. High STIs, low condom use and relatively low HIV/AIDS knowledge remain a concern.

TARGET 6.B

Only two people living with HIV – one receiving treatment while the other one does not yet require treatment.

TARGET 6.C.i

No malaria in Tonga.

TARGET 6.C.ii

TB cases down, consistent with high rates of treatment success (100% cure rate in 2012).

MDG 7

TARGET 7.A & 7.B

Tonga faces competing demands for land, heavy reliance on imported petroleum products, and historically poor natural resource management and biodiversity conservation. However, Tonga has taken various steps to ensure environmental sustainability since 2009, including the Tonga Energy Roadmap.

TARGET 7.C

High access to clean water (99% in 2012) and proper sanitation (91% in 2012). Slight decline in access to proper sanitation but remains high.

TARGET 7.D

Anecdotal evidence suggests an increase in informal settlements in Nuku'alofa due to rural-to-urban drift, lack of employment and lack of secure land tenure

PROGRESS ON THE PACIFIC LEADERS' GENDER EQUALITY DECLARATION

Gender Responsive Government Programmes and Policies

Decision Making

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

CEDAW tabled in parliament for ratification however ratification withheld due to resistance from key groups including the church.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Human resource capacity and scarce technical skills to fully undertake gender mainstreaming.

FUTURE PLANS

Implementation of the National Gender Policy. Integration of gender targets and indicators in the Revised National Development Plan. Harmonisation of the National Gender Report.

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

A number of initiatives to sensitise the public on women's leadership roles completed, including the Women's Recognition Award by the Ministry for Internal Affairs.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

None reported.

FUTURE PLANS

None reported.

TONGA

Economic Empowerment

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

None reported.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Limited economic opportunities for women and limited resources to implement key activities.

FUTURE PLANS

Explore opportunities for greater participation of women in labour mobility schemes. Support women in business initiatives.

Ending Violence Against Women

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Developed the implementation plan for the Family Protection Act; established taskforce. More women and children accessing the crisis centre.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Under-reporting of domestic violence.

FUTURE PLANS

Allocate/mobilise resources to support the Taskforce to implement and monitor progress on the Family Protection Act. Review of legislation relating to non-intimate partner violence.

Gender Parity in Education

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Completed education curriculum gender audit.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Inadequate resources for gender policies and initiatives within the education sector.

FUTURE PLANS

Implement key recommendations from the education curriculum gender audit.

Reproductive Health Services

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

None reported.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Social and cultural barriers that impact women's access to sexual and reproductive health and rights services.

FUTURE PLANS

None reported.

TUVALU

MDG 1

TARGET 1.A

Proportion of the population below the basic needs poverty line initially fell from 1994 to 2005 but increased to 26% in 2010. Reversal of gains likely a result of the impact of the global financial crisis. Economy contracted sharply in 2009. Global financial crisis lowered demand for Tuvalu's seafarers, resulting in a decline in remittances, which is an important source of income for most households.

TARGET 1.B

Employment-to-population ratio increased since 1990 but remain low (36% in 2012). Limited land, poor soil, and geographic isolation limit private sector development. Demand for Tuvaluan seafarers declining due to competition. Australian and New Zealand seasonal overseas worker schemes provides vital opportunities for Tuvalu.

TARGET 1.C

Low prevalence of underweight children (2% in 2007) and low food poverty (3% in 2010). Nutrition and poor diet practices an area of concern.

MDG 2

TARGET 2.A

Net enrolment rates have been historically high (>95%) but recorded a drop to 89% in 2014. No recent data on the survival rate to the last grade although has improved from 81% in 1991 to 91% in 2007.

MDG 3

TARGET 3.A

Gender parity in education achieved in primary education but more girls accessing secondary and tertiary education. Increase in the participation of women in the non-agricultural sector from 36% in 1991 to 44% in 2012. Women account for nearly half the civil service but hold only one-fifth of high-level positions. Only two women held seats in Tuvalu's parliament and this occurred during 1986 to 1993, and since 2011. In 2002 and 2006, two women contested the elections; both were unsuccessful, while no women contested the 2010 elections. In 2011, Tuvalu elected one woman to parliament in a bi-election, following the sudden death of a former parliamentarian (her husband).

Tuvalu is located in the Pacific ocean midway between Hawaii and Australia, consisting of 9 low lying coral islands. The limited land in Tuvalu is generally of low quality with poor fertility. Almost half of Tuvalu's population lives in the capital city.

Capital: Funafuti
 Land: 25.6 sq km
 EEZ 900,000 sq km
 Population: 10,900 (2013)
 GDP per capita: USD\$3,861
 Language: English, Tuvaluan
 Currency: Australian dollar
 Economy: Aid, remittances, fisheries

MDG 4

TARGET 4.A

Significant reduction in both the under-five and infant mortality rates. Under-five mortality declined from 69 in 1991 to 10 in 2010, while infant mortality declined from 57 in 1992 to 10 in 2010.

MDG 5

TARGET 5.A

Low level of maternal deaths, consistent with high level of skilled birth attendance (98% in 2007) and antenatal care coverage (98% in 2007). Government provides free health care.

TARGET 5.B

Government main provider of reproductive health services through the main hospital. There are no private medical practitioners or private pharmacies. Low promotion and utilisation of family planning underpin decline in the contraceptive prevalence rate to 22% in 2010 from 39% in 1990. Teen fertility has declined to 28 in 2012 from 37 in 1991. Negative attitudes toward family planning prevail.

MDG 6

TARGET 6.A

Seafarers accounted for 70% of HIV reported cases. Despite the low number of reported cases, high incidence of STIs, urban drift, increased international travel, and more young people engaging in risky sexual behaviours contribute to the growing risk of transmission of HIV.

TARGET 6.B

Only one person currently living with HIV requires and is receiving treatment. Tuvalu provides antiretroviral treatment free for those who need it.

TARGET 6.C.i

No malaria in Tuvalu.

TARGET 6.C.ii

TB under control with declines in prevalence and incidence rates. TB detection rates improved but cure rate fallen under directly observed treatment short-course.

MDG 7

TARGET 7.A & 7.B

Tuvalu has actively conserved forest area through protected areas. Since 1996, every island identified and established protected areas. To address concerns of tuna overfishing, Tuvalu signed and ratified 1982 Nauru Agreement and 1997 FSM Agreement that aim to prevent overfishing, restore depleted resources, and ensure sustainable resource use.

TARGET 7.C

High reported proportion of the population using an improved drinking water source (98% in 2012) but water quality issues remain, with very poor access during droughts. Tuvalu faced several water shortage crises, relying on the international community to overcome them. Increased access to proper sanitation to 83% in 2012 but concerns over access in outer islands. One-fifth of households in outer islands have no sanitation facilities.

TARGET 7.D

Proper housing situation a concern in Funafuti.

PROGRESS ON THE PACIFIC LEADERS' GENDER EQUALITY DECLARATION

Gender Responsive Government Programmes and Policies

Decision Making

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Completed third and fourth periodic CEDAW Report. Passed Family Protection and Domestic Violence Law.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Inadequate resources and capacity to support gender mainstreaming across all government sectors.

FUTURE PLANS

Allocate/mobilise resources to implement the National Gender Policy and strengthen inter-agency coordination to support gender mainstreaming activities.

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

None reported.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Perceptions of women's traditional role in the community and home are strongly embedded.

FUTURE PLANS

Women's Practice Parliament. Review of National Action Plan on Advancing Women's Decision Making and Leadership at all levels.

TUVALU

Economic Empowerment

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

None reported.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

None reported.

FUTURE PLANS

Explore opportunities and external markets for women in the cultural industry. Introduce measures to increase number of women on government boards.

Ending Violence Against Women

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Police received training as first responders to sexual offence cases.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Lack of privacy in communities often create peer pressure and stigma against reporting. Under-reporting of domestic violence. No safe house for victims of violence.

FUTURE PLANS

Establish a Safe House for women and a 'safenet' program.

Gender Parity in Education

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

None reported.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Lack of political will to support gender mainstreaming.

FUTURE PLANS

Support integration of education and gender targets, indicators in the national education policy and framework.

Reproductive Health Services

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

The Tuvalu Family Health Association supported national awareness programs and campaigns.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Social and cultural attitudes that prevent access to services.

FUTURE PLANS

Expansion of programs in outer islands and allocate/mobilise resources to expand services.

VANUATU

MDG 1

TARGET 1.A

Low level of people below the basic needs poverty line (13% in 2010), with slight decline recorded between 2006 and 2010. In March 2015, category 5 Cyclone Pam, one of the worst natural disasters in Vanuatu's history, plunged many households in hardship, reversing earlier gains.

TARGET 1.B

Vanuatu's working-age population continues to grow at a faster rate than the growth in total employment. Likely to continue if labour market unable to absorb relatively high annual number of new entrants. Unemployment rising, especially among youths.

TARGET 1.C

Decline in prevalence of underweight children to 11% in 2013 but remains a concern due to poor diet practices, lack of knowledge of importance of breastfeeding and improper weaning practices. Low food poverty (3% in 2010).

MDG 2

TARGET 2.A

Following a decline in the 1990s, the net enrolment and survival rate to the last grade improved since 2000 to 86% and 71%, respectively, in 2013. Literacy rates also increased significantly from 32% in 1990 to 92% in 2009. Vanuatu initially faced difficulties in making progress, one of the constraints being the costs of maintaining the dual education system – separate streams for 'English' and 'French' as the language of instruction. With the assistance of development partners, the Government introduced fee free primary level education up to Year 6. This has helped with recent progress.

MDG 3

TARGET 3.A

Achieved gender parity in primary and secondary education but low economic participation of women. 41% of women in the non-agricultural sector in 2009. Under-representation of women in Government and decision-making positions, underpinned by deep-rooted traditional and religious beliefs. Attitudes are slowly changing, most noticeably at the municipal level where Luganville, for example, has a female mayor. Currently no woman in parliament.

Vanuatu is located in the Pacific ocean, northeast of Australia. It is an island archipelago consisting of approximately 82 islands, of which 65 are permanently inhabited. Approximately three-quarters of the population live in rural areas.

Capital: Port Vila
Land: 12,190 sq km
EEZ: 680,000 sq km
Population: 264,700 (2013)
GDP per capita: USD\$3,303
Language: Bislama, English, French, local languages
Currency: Vatu
Economy: Agriculture, fisheries, tourism

MDG 4

TARGET 4.A

The 2013 Demographic & Health Survey indicated only a slight decline in under-five mortality and an increase in infant mortality. Measles immunisation has increased from 66% in 1990 to 80% in 2009. Vanuatu administers simple and affordable high impact child health interventions such as exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months, oral re-hydration solution for diarrhoea, antibiotics for pneumonia, immunisation, vitamin A supplementation and child spacing.

MDG 5

TARGET 5.A

National target is to have no more than 3 maternal deaths per year. In 2005, Vanuatu reported 4 maternal deaths, although authorities suspect under-reporting. From 2006 to 2009, authorities estimated 6 maternal deaths a year. Skilled birth attendance increased to 89% in 2013.

TARGET 5.B

Contraceptive prevalence rate has increased to 49% in 2013. Teen fertility has declined but remains high at 81. 24% unmet need for family planning in 2013. Antenatal coverage is 76% in 2013. In 2013, Government adopted the UNDP MDG Acceleration Framework to improve progress in this area but outcomes unlikely to materialise by end 2015.

MDG 6

TARGET 6.A

Vanuatu has low incidence and prevalence of HIV. Cumulative to 2013, there have been 9 officially reported cases.

TARGET 6.B

All the people living with HIV and require antiretroviral therapy are receiving the drugs for free.

TARGET 6.C.i

Through concerted control efforts by the Government and development partners, the burden of malaria has declined significantly over the past 20 years.

TARGET 6.C.ii

Government has implemented a highly successful campaign to combat TB. Treatment success rates are high.

MDG 7

TARGET 7.A & 7.B

Commercial logging, including illegal activities, exacts a heavy toll on forests. 'Slash and burn' practices are prevalent. Although minimal, use of ozone depleting substances increased since 2000. Vanuatu yet to fully ratify the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. However, Vanuatu has established a large number of protected areas.

TARGET 7.C

Proportion of the population using an improved drinking water source has increased to 91% in 2012. Although the proportion using an improved sanitation facility has increased from 35% in 1992 to 58% in 2012, it remains low.

TARGET 7.D

According to 2006 HIES, 30% in urban centres of Port Vila and Luganville living in a slum. Actual rate probably higher as definition of 'urban' doesn't include many informal settlements just outside the urban boundaries.

PROGRESS ON THE PACIFIC LEADERS' GENDER EQUALITY DECLARATION

Gender Responsive Government Programmes and Policies

Decision Making

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Finalised Gender Equality Policy and gender mainstreaming of sector policies. Sex disaggregated data available for Census, Household Surveys and National Disability Survey.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Challenges in ensuring ownership and responsibility by line Ministries to ensure whole of government approach. Coordination challenges and limited financial support towards programs targeting gender equality and empowerment of women. Very few male advocates.

FUTURE PLANS

Implement National Gender Policy and Gender Stocktake Recommendations.

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Training held for women in preparations for 2016 elections. Appointment of a female judge.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Perceptions of women's leadership is negative, with very low voter support for women candidates. Women under-represented in senior public service.

FUTURE PLANS

Strengthen existing temporary special measures, such as quotas for women in municipal councils. Women Practice Parliament.

VANUATU

Economic Empowerment

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Cyclone Pam adversely affected women vendors and those in subsistence sector. VAN WOODS successfully advocated for removal of business licences for small business owners largely women. Establishment of handicraft trade partnership with New Caledonia to benefit women.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Lack of opportunities for women in labour mobility schemes.

FUTURE PLANS

Explore opportunities for women in labour mobility schemes. Adoption and Implementation of Women's Economic Empowerment Strategy.

Ending Violence Against Women

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Ongoing training and key activities to support the implementation of the Family Protection Act.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Victim withdrawal of cases (around 65%) is high in Vanuatu due to social pressure and stigma.

FUTURE PLANS

Expansion of services to support implementation of Family Protection Act.

Gender Parity in Education

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Discussions underway on amendments to Education Act; current proposals include gender equality and child protection measures.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Limited education and training opportunities for women and girls. General lack of human, technical and financial resources for implementation.

FUTURE PLANS

None reported.

Reproductive Health Services

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

None reported.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Recent studies have noted that there is a strong association between intimate partner violence and women's ability to negotiate the use of contraceptives. Urban women are more likely to use contraceptives than rural women. High dependence on aid for high risk diseases such as cervical cancer.

FUTURE PLANS

More training on sexual reproductive health services and rights.

THE SDGS CHALLENGE

Part 4

In September 2015, replacing the MDGs, UN member states are set to adopt the Sustainable Development Goals as part of the post-2015 development agenda. Since the agreement to develop the SDGs at the 2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20 Conference), Forum Leaders in 2012 recognised the importance of actively participating in the global discussions, subsequently providing high-level direction each year, including for the post-2015 intergovernmental negotiations (see Box 1).

The UN Summit for the Adoption of the Post-2015 Development Agenda, scheduled for 25-27 September 2015 in New York, marks the culmination of more than 2½ years of intense negotiations. This work began in March 2013 with the Open Working Group (OWG) on SDGs through to the intergovernmental negotiations, which concluded on 2 August 2015.

The SDGs OWG agreed to 17 goals and 169 targets, which have been included in the outcome document finalised for adoption at the Summit, titled 'Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development' (see Annex 5). Forum Member countries played an active role in these negotiations, with the Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) group successfully leading efforts to advocate and secure a stand-alone goal on Oceans as part of the 17 proposed goals. The 17 goals and 169 targets are a significant increase on the 8 MDGs and related 21 targets and 60 indicators (see pp 104-105).

Box 1. Forum Leaders' Directions on the Post-2015 Development Agenda/Sustainable Development Goals

2012 COMMUNIQUE

(para 19) Leaders tasked the Forum Secretariat, in collaboration with CROP and UN agencies, to work closely with FICs to develop a Pacific position on the post-2015 development agenda and Sustainable Development Goals, and to contribute effectively to the relevant global processes, including the 68th UN General Assembly in September 2013.

(para 20) Leaders called on the UN system to clearly map out a merged process for the post-2015 development agenda and Sustainable Development Goals paths at the 67th UN General Assembly. Leaders also called for Pacific representation on the Sustainable Development Goals Working Group and the Finance Working Group proposed in the Rio+20 outcome document. Leaders acknowledged the importance of the review of the Pacific Plan in 2013 as an opportunity to encompass global developments and to better influence the post-2015 development agenda and Sustainable Development Goals in the Plan.

2013 COMMUNIQUE

(para 7) Leaders reiterated the importance of the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda/SDGs and the opportunity for the Pacific to contribute, as well as to shape, the new development paradigm. Leaders renewed their calls for coherence of the parallel processes, ensuring important priorities that are specific to the Pacific, including disaster risk management, culture, and mental health, are included as goals and targets with indicators that are appropriate for Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs).

(para 8) Leaders noted the vital role of CROP agencies in supporting Pacific Island Countries (PICs) to prepare for the SIDS 2014 Conference, and the need for their greater inclusion in the Conference and its preparatory processes. They also emphasised the importance of an open, transparent and inclusive discussion on the post-2015 development agenda/SDGs, and directed that the Pacific position advocated in the global arena must account for all relevant Pacific regional and national meetings/consultations, including directions provided by Forum Ministers.

2014 COMMUNIQUE

(para 8) Leaders reiterated the importance of member countries playing an active role in shaping the Post-2015 Development Agenda, particularly the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). They warmly commended and support the active efforts of Pacific Ambassadors/Permanent Representatives to the United Nations in New York to shape the Post-2015 Development Agenda, particularly the Troika of Papua New Guinea, Palau and Nauru representing the Pacific region on the SDGs Open Working Group.

(para 9) Leaders expressed their serious concern for the extremely large number of SDGs and targets being discussed at the global level and called on the global community to strive for a more manageable, achievable and limited number of SDGs with clear and relevant targets. They emphasised the importance of incorporating the unfinished business of the MDGs in the SDGs, reflecting the special case of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) as a cross-cutting issue, and taking into account the circumstances that have constrained the ability to achieve MDGs in some countries. Leaders made a strong call fo

(para 10) Accordingly, Leaders tasked the Forum Secretariat, in collaboration with CROP and UN agencies, to fully support and assist member countries throughout the intergovernmental process to determine the SDGs by the Post-2015 Summit in September 2015. Leaders reiterated strong support for a successful Third International Conference on SIDS and affirmed the important roles and continued coordination of CROP agencies in relation to the Third International Conference on SIDS.

MDGs

1

End Extreme Poverty & Hunger

2

Achieve Universal Primary Education

3

Promote Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women

4

Reduce Child Mortality

5

Improve Maternal Health

6

Combat HIV/AIDS and Other Major Diseases

7

Ensure Environmental Sustainability

8

A Global Partnership for Development

SDGs

1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	10	Reduce inequality within and among countries
2	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
4	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*
5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	14	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	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
7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	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
8	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development
9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation		

MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

The Pacific's achievement on the MDGs would not have been possible without the support of development partners to supplement national efforts. To achieve the SDGs, Forum Island Countries will need to maximise their access to finance in a range of ways. This will include pursuing effective domestic resource mobilisation strategies, private sector engagement and development, pursue debt sustainability policies and promote effective spending of existing flows. Despite this, international public finance, including official development assistance, will remain critical for most Forum Island Countries, given the limited availability of domestic fiscal resources due to narrow economic bases and very small private sector, which will require ongoing cooperation and partnerships in these areas.

Given the breadth and depth of the proposed goals and targets, the demand for statistics is expected to increase significantly. The expansion of indicators and new areas of coverage will require more systematic statistical coverage and resources. In addition, there will be greater demand for disaggregated data, particularly by gender, youth and persons with disability. While the MDGs also called for disaggregated data, accessibility proved problematic.

Despite significant investment in statistical resources in the last five years, current national and regional statistical resources are insufficient in addressing the increased demand of monitoring and analysing the SDGs. This is an area where development partners will need to dedicate even more resources to improve the region's national and regional statistical systems. Without this investment, it will be very difficult to effectively track the region's progress on the SDGs.

The special case of SIDS and commitment of development partners in addressing these challenges has been highlighted in the 2030 Agenda (finalised text for adoption at the UN Post-2015 Summit), the SAMOA Pathway (outcome of the 2014 Third International Conference on SIDS) and Addis Ababa Accord (outcome of the 2015 Third International Conference on Financing for Development).

Figure 10. National MDG Reports Published

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Fiji	Cook Is	Tuvalu	Kiribati	RMI	Cook Is	Fiji	FSM	Nauru
PNG	RMI		Niue	Palau		PNG	Tuvalu	
Samoa	Tonga					Samoa		
	Vanuatu					Sol Is		
						Tonga		
						Vanuatu		

In the experience of the MDGs, the Pacific region was rather slow in its response to the MDGs, with many countries only taking the MDGs seriously close to the MDG Review Summit in 2010. The UN system in the Pacific only began promoting the MDGs from 2005, after which more countries completed their first national MDGs report (see Figure 10). It was also in 2013 that a few countries (Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu) adopted.

Similarly, at the regional level, it was not until the 2009 Forum Compact on Strengthening Development Coordination that Forum Leaders committed to diligently track the progress on the MDGs each year. In 2010, Forum Leaders also committed to the Port Vila Declaration on accelerating progress on the achievement of the MDGs.

One of the key lessons of the MDGs was that strong political leadership and commitment towards achieving the MDGs was the catalyst towards progress. Countries that demonstrated their commitment to the MDGs by mainstreaming the achievement of the MDGs in their national development plans, allocating/mobilising resources towards their achievement, as well as having effective monitoring and evaluation frameworks in place, had relatively better outcomes on the MDGs.

The Pacific region, however, has a good starting point to respond to the challenge of achieving the SDGs by 2030 by building on the momentum of the MDGs. Many Forum Island Countries are already considering the SDGs in their national plans, budgets and monitoring and evaluation frameworks. At the regional level, the 2014 Framework for Pacific Regionalism (see Box 2), which replaced the 2005 Pacific Plan, provides for a high-level regional monitoring framework, such as that provided by the SDGs.

Box 2. Framework for Pacific Regionalism

VISION

Our Pacific Vision is for a region of peace, harmony, security, social inclusion, and prosperity, so that all Pacific people can lead free, healthy, and productive lives.

VALUES

We value and depend upon the integrity of our vast ocean and our island resources.

We treasure the diversity and heritage of the Pacific and seek an inclusive future in which cultures, traditions and religious beliefs are valued, honoured and developed.

We embrace 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.

We seek peaceful, safe, and stable communities and countries, ensuring full security and wellbeing for the peoples of the Pacific.

We support full inclusivity, equity and equality for all people of the Pacific.

We strive for effective, open and honest relationships and inclusive and enduring partnerships—based on mutual accountability and respect—with each other, within our sub-regions, within our region, and beyond.

These Pacific regional values will guide all our policy-making and implementation.

OBJECTIVES

Our principal objectives are:

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

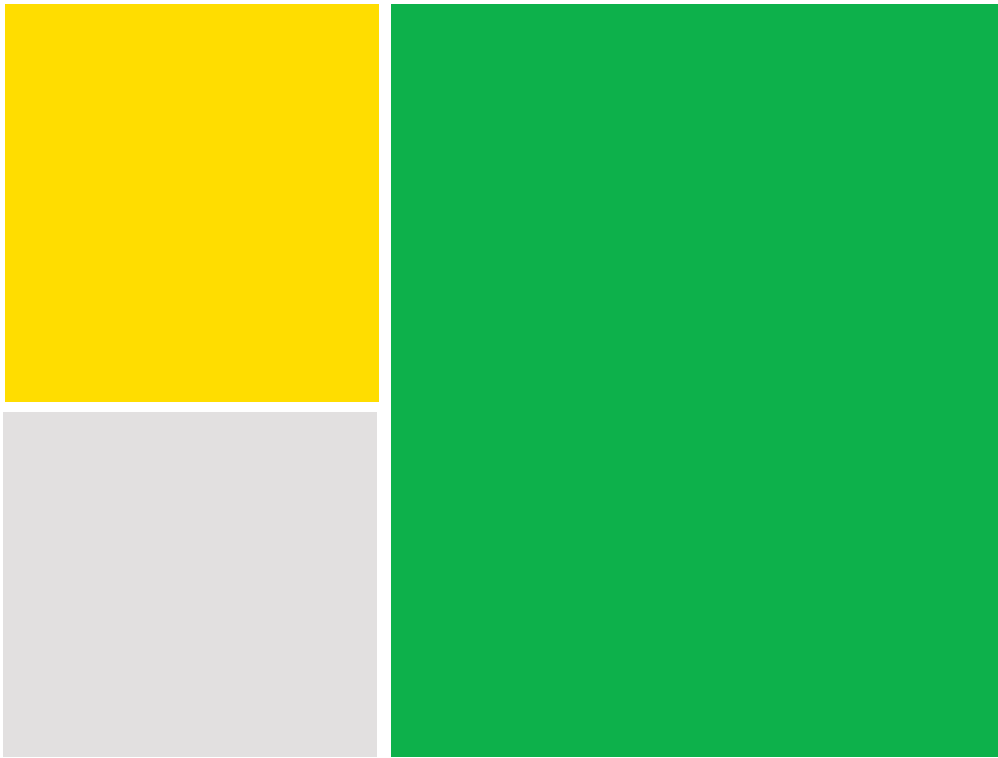
CONTEXTUALISING THE SDGs

A global indicator framework is currently being developed by the Inter Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators, of which Fiji and Samoa are members. The UN Statistical Commission is expected to agree on a global indicator set by March 2016 before adoption by the UN Economic and Social Council and UN General Assembly.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that global indicators “will be complemented by indicators at the regional and national levels which will be developed by member states” (para 75). At a Pacific regional post-2015 consultation in 2014 (see Annex 6), which included government officials from 14 Forum Island Countries, participants also agreed that “For the implementation of the SDGs, there are unique regional and national contexts which need to be taken into account [and the] need to contextualize the goals in the regional, sub-regional and national context...”

Forum governments are already considering the integration and implementation of the SDGs at the national level as over half are set to review their national development plans and design successor plans over the next two years. These reviews would also include better linking plans to budget allocations and improving monitoring and evaluation frameworks. With oversight by the Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific's Sustainable Development Working Group, the National Sustainable Development Strategies (NSDS) Partnership Group, provides technical support to member countries in tailoring and integrating the SDGs in their national plans, budgets, and monitoring and evaluation frameworks. The NSDS Partnership Group was launched at the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States in 2014.

At the regional level, there is also merit in tailoring the global indicators to better reflect the Pacific context and to use these regional indicators to monitor the region's progress on the SDGs. One of the key lessons learned from monitoring the MDGs at the regional level was the difficulty in monitoring progress against the official MDG indicators. This was because many indicators were not suitable in the Pacific context, such as the poverty indicator (proportion of population below US\$1.25 per day) or maternal mortality indicator (per 100,000 live births). The 2013 Pacific Plan Review also noted that “There is a strong case for developing multi-dimensional indicators of poverty and development that are uniquely Pacific, and a deep desire amongst the people of the Pacific for this to occur.”



Tailoring the global SDGs indicators to better reflect the Pacific context also complements work planned to develop a high-level regional monitoring framework, such as the SDGs, under the Framework for Pacific Regionalism. In addition, there are existing mechanisms in place to lead this work, including the Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific's Sustainable Development Working Group, the National Sustainable Development Strategy Partnership Group, as well as building on the work of the MDGs Technical Working Group, which has been responsible for supporting the production of the annual Pacific Regional MDGs Tracking Report.

In selecting the relevant global SDGs indicators to the Pacific context, it is important to ensure an open and inclusive consultation process, accounting for national priorities, that ensures Forum members' ownership towards the SDGs. Given that the SDGs are also universal, it is an opportunity to demonstrate the solidarity of Forum members, as a group of developed and developing countries, working together to achieve the SDGs in the region.

FOLLOW UP AND REVIEW

At the global level, following the Rio+20 Conference, the High-level Political Forum (HLPF) replaced the Commission on Sustainable Development as the main UN platform on sustainable development. The HLPF provides political leadership and guidance on sustainable development issues, particularly on the follow up and review of the implementation of the SDGs. The High-level Political Forum meets:

- Every four years at the level of Heads of State and Government under the auspices of the UN General Assembly.
- Every year under the auspices of the UN Economic and Social Council.

The HLPF met for the first time under the auspices of the UN General Assembly in 2013. According to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the UN system will produce an annual SDGs Progress Report based on the global indicator framework for the consideration of the HLPF. The meetings of the HLPF under the auspices of the UN General Assembly has been re-set, with the next meeting scheduled for 2019 and every four years thereafter.

For the Pacific, there was value in tracking progress towards the MDGs both at the regional and national level. Countries generally faced difficulty in tracking progress on an annual basis at the national level so regional monitoring helped fill in the gap and retained Forum Leaders' focus on MDGs progress each year. However, tracking progress on the SDGs on an annual basis will likely prove difficult given the increased number of goals, targets and indicators.

To mitigate this, a thematic area could be considered each year, with complete reporting done every five years. Given the importance of political leadership in the implementation of the SDGs, it is critical that Forum Leaders continue to oversee the monitoring of the SDGs at the regional level. At the national level, integration of the SDGs into national development plans should include consistency with the monitoring and evaluation frameworks of national plans. Regular review of achievements against national plans would then automatically include progress towards the SDGs. This would reduce the burden of reporting on the SDGs separately and irregularly, which was the case for the MDGs.

Official List of MDGs, Targets and Indicators

ANNEX 1

Goals and Targets	Indicators
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	1.1 Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day 1.2 Poverty gap ratio 1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed 1.5 Employment-to-population ratio 1.6 Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day 1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment
Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age 1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	
Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education 2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary 2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	
Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education 3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector 3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	
Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	4.1 Under-five mortality rate 4.2 Infant mortality rate 4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	
Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	5.1 Maternal mortality ratio 5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate 5.4 Adolescent birth rate 5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) 5.6 Unmet need for family planning

Goals and Targets	Indicators
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	
Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years 6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex 6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS 6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years
Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it	6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs
Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria 6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets 6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs 6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis 6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	
Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest 7.2 CO ₂ emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP) 7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances 7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits
Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	7.5 Proportion of total water resources used 7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected 7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction
Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source 7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility
Target 7.D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums ⁱⁱ

Goals and Targets	Indicators
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development	
Target 8.A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally	Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States. Official development assistance (ODA) 8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income 8.2 Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation) 8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied 8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes 8.5 ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes Market access 8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty 8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries 8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product 8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity Debt sustainability 8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative) 8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives 8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services
Target 8.B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries Includes: tariff and quota free access for the least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction	
Target 8.C: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)	
Target 8.D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	

MDGs Assessment and Data Guidelines

ANNEX 2

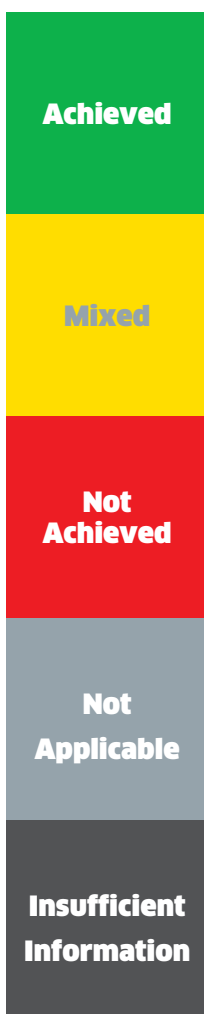
In the preparation of this Report, the dataset for the 2014 Pacific Regional MDGs Tracking Report was reviewed, refined and updated. For countries that had not released a recent national MDG Report, updates were sourced primarily from national sources. Global sources for MDGs data, particularly the UN Statistics Division's MDGs Indicators Database, was used when national data was not available. The MDGs dataset was cross-checked and verified against the official statistical definitions for the MDG indicators to ensure consistency and comparability across time for each country.

Given that global data sources usually transformed national data to ensure comparability across countries, it would not be comparable against nationally-sourced data. To this end, as much as possible, the same source (either national or global) for which the most up-to-date data was available was used to update the indicator for each country. For cases where national and global sources both reported data for the latest year, national sources were preferred. Consequently, the data presented in this Report is not strictly comparable across countries.

The MDGs assessments account for countries' own appraisals, particularly for those that have recently completed their national MDG reports. In most cases, countries use proxy data and qualitative information to assess their progress against the MDGs. These factors are accounted for in the overall assessment. However, there are occasions when the recent national assessment is different from that contained in this Report. This could be because of differences in data and/or accounting for recent in-country information from relevant technical agencies.

Therefore, as the MDGs assessments are not solely based on quantitative indicators, it is open to interpretation. Although a balanced approach was taken to make the final assessment, there may be cases where the assessment is considered to be either too optimistic or too pessimistic.

Based on the Assessment Guidelines (See Box A.1), the following MDGs progress classification is used:



An 'achieved' assessment does not necessarily indicate that the country will achieve the quantitative target by 2015. Instead, it means that good progress was made towards achieving the MDGs:

- (i) Latest data recorded modest to significant increments in the right direction.
- (ii) Proxy data and qualitative information (strong government commitment and/or development partner support, good initiatives in place) indicate good progress.

A 'not achieved' assessment indicates insufficient progress towards achieving the MDGs. In other words:

- (i) Data trended in the wrong direction or recorded marginal increments in the right direction.
- (ii) Proxy data and qualitative information (weak government commitment and/or development partner support, lack of initiatives in place) indicate insufficient progress.

A 'mixed' assessment indicates:

- (i) Uneven progress: good progress on some indicators but insufficient progress in others.
- (ii) Inconsistent progress: initially, insufficient/slow progress but good progress more recently; initially, good progress but insufficient/slow progress more recently.

On MDG 8 (global partnership for development), this Report recognises that the premise of Goal 8 was that developing countries would focus on achieving the first seven goals, while the developed countries would support these efforts through increased aid flows, fairer market access, debt relief, as well as ensuring access to affordable essential drugs and information and communications technologies. Therefore, countries are not assessed on progress towards MDG 8.

Box A.1. MDGs Assessment Guidelines

In forming the final MDGs assessment for each country the following are taken into account:

1. How does the baseline and latest data compare with the MDG Target, developing country averages and the global target for developing countries?
2. Is it realistic to expect that the country will achieve the quantitative target?
3. Is the data trending in the right direction?
4. Are there any issues with the quality of the data?
5. What are the trends in proxy data or qualitative information from national and technical sources indicating?
6. What are the countries' own assessment on this target? Does the basis for the countries' own assessment still hold?

Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration

3 ANNEX

The Leaders of the Pacific Islands Forum met from 27 to 30 August 2012 in Rarotonga and brought new determination and invigorated commitment to efforts to lift the status of women in the Pacific and empower them to be active participants in economic, political and social life.

Leaders expressed their deep concern that despite gains in girls' education and some positive initiatives to address violence against women, overall progress in the region towards gender equality is slow. In particular Leaders are concerned that women's representation in Pacific legislature remains the lowest in the world; violence against women is unacceptably high; and that women's economic opportunities remain limited.

Leaders understand that gender inequality is imposing a high personal, social and economic cost on Pacific people and nations, and that improved gender equality will make a significant contribution to creating a prosperous, stable and secure Pacific for all current and future generations.

To realise this goal, Leaders commit with renewed energy to implement the gender equality actions of the Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the Revised Pacific Platform for Action on Advancement of Women and Gender Equality (2005 to 2015); the Pacific Plan; the 42nd Pacific Island Forum commitment to increase the representation of women in legislatures and decision making; and the 40th Pacific Island Forum commitment to eradicate sexual and gender based violence.

To progress these commitments, Leaders commit to implement specific national policy actions to progress gender equality in the areas of gender responsive government programs and policies, decision making, economic empowerment, ending violence against women, and health and education:

Gender Responsive Government Programs and Policies

- Incorporate articles from the Convention for the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) into legislative and statutory reforms and policy initiatives across government;
- Support the production and use of sex disaggregated data and gender analysis to inform government policies and programs;
- Strengthen consultative mechanisms with civil society groups, including women's advocacy groups, on key budget and policy issues of national and sub-national governments.

Decision Making

- Adopt measures, including temporary special measures (such as legislation to establish reserved seats for women and political party reforms), to accelerate women's full and equal participation in governance reform at all levels and women's leadership in all decision making.
- Advocate for increased representation of women in private sector and local level governance boards and committees (e.g. school boards and produce market committees).

Economic Empowerment

- Remove barriers to women's employment and participation in the formal and informal sectors, including in relation to legislation that directly or indirectly limits women's access to employment opportunities or contributes to discriminatory pay and conditions for women.

- Implement equal employment opportunity and gender equality measures in public sector employment, including State Owned Enterprises and statutory boards, to increase the proportion of women employed, including in senior positions, and advocate for a similar approach in private sector agencies;
- Improve the facilities and governance of local produce markets, including fair and transparent local regulation and taxation policies, so that market operations increase profitability and efficiency and encourage women's safe, fair and equal participation in local economies.
- Target support to women entrepreneurs in the formal and informal sectors, for example financial services, information and training, and review legislation that limits women's access to finance, assets, land and productive resources.

Ending Violence against Women

- Implement progressively a package of essential services (protection, health, counselling, legal) for women and girls who are survivors of violence.
- Enact and implement legislation regarding sexual and gender based violence to protect women from violence and impose appropriate penalties for perpetrators of violence.

Health and Education

- Ensure reproductive health (including family planning) education, awareness and service programs receive adequate funding support;
- Encourage gender parity in informal, primary, secondary and tertiary education and training opportunities.

Leaders called on Development Partners to work in a coordinated, consultative and harmonised way to support national led efforts to address gender inequality across the region in line with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and Cairns Compact on Strengthening Development Coordination in the Pacific. Leaders also requested Development Partners to increase financial and technical support to gender equality and women's empowerment programs, and to adopt strategies within their programs to provide employment and consultation opportunities for women in the planning and delivery of development assistance to the region.

Leaders agreed that progress on the economic, political and social positions of women should be reported on at each Forum Leaders meeting. They directed the Forum Secretariat, with the support of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community and Development Partners, to develop, as part of the Pacific Plan performance monitoring framework and annual report to Leaders on country progress in implementing the above commitments and moving towards achieving greater gender equality.

PROGRESS ON THE PACIFIC LEADERS' GENDER EQUALITY DECLARATION

Gender Responsive Government Programmes and Policies

Decision Making

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Workplace Gender Equality Act requires reporting on gender equality indicators for non-public sector organisations with 100 or more employees. Australia implementing the National Insurance Disability Scheme Act, with objects and principles that give effect to CEDAW and rights of women and girls with disabilities. Other Acts progressed are Crimes Legislation Amendment (Slavery, Slavery-like Conditions and Trafficking Act), which provides appropriate support to victims of human trafficking through other amendments. Australian Bureau of Statistics updated gender indicators which includes new data on social interest in education, health, safety and justice and democracy, governance and citizenship domains.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Measuring the impact of gender mainstreaming in government programmes and policies.

FUTURE PLANS

Launch of the "Promising the Results" (2016-2019) Action Plan. Continue with the collaborative cross-portfolio approach to women's policy and establishment of Inter-Departmental Committees.

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

The Census of Women in Leadership launched by the Government has been a useful tool to track progress in this area. The 5050 Vision-Councils for Gender Equality Program expanded the Executive Leadership Scholarships awarded to women. Workplace Center Equality Agency worked with employers to support gender equitable workplaces.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Overall, women in senior management positions remain low.

FUTURE PLANS

Continue to work with Workplace Center Equality Agency to support women's leadership policies and programs.

AUSTRALIA

Economic Empowerment

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Improvement in work benefits through the Paid Parental Leave Scheme which was introduced in July 2015. Australian women are increasingly self-employed and running their own business. Progress noted in the proportion of women working in traditionally male-dominated industries such as mining.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Indigenous women are less likely to participate in the labour force (49%) than indigenous men (62%) and non-indigenous women (60%). The gender pay gap is 18% and it is greater in the private sector at 20% than in the public sector at 13%.

FUTURE PLANS

Implementation of government fully funded parental leave.

Ending Violence Against Women

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

The 2014 Progress Report on the Australian National Plan of Action on Women Peace and Security tabled in parliament and recommendations are being implemented by key sectors.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Prevalence Studies show 1 out of 3 Australian women has experienced physical violence and 1 out of 5 have experienced sexual violence, with indigenous women many times more likely to experience physical violence over their lifetime than non-indigenous women.

FUTURE PLANS

The Second Action Plan "Moving Ahead (2013-2016)" was launched and resources directed towards implementation.

Gender Parity in Education

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Australian girls performed better on average across all tested literacy and numeracy domains in all years. Overall participation and retention rates for girls was 61% higher than boys.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Retention rates for girls year 7/8 to year 12: Indigenous is 58% compared to 86% for non-indigenous girls; programs are being implemented to address this gap.

FUTURE PLANS

Implementation of quality education programs.

Reproductive Health Services

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

The National Cervical Cancer Programme and Breast Screen Australia has led to significant reduction in mortality.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Policies and programme development need to fully consider sexual reproductive health within the social and cultural context of women's lives.

FUTURE PLANS

Continue to support quality reproductive health services.

PROGRESS ON THE PACIFIC LEADERS' GENDER EQUALITY DECLARATION

Gender Responsive Government Programmes and Policies

Decision Making

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Services and systems improved to support implementation of CEDAW compliant laws in areas of violence against women. Equal Employment Opportunities framework guided agencies in increasing equality and diversity in the workplace. New Zealand Police and Statistics are developing new set of official statistics on victims of crime. This will promote better understanding of the nature and extent of domestic violence in New Zealand

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Increasing women's safety from violence, improving women's economic independence and getting women into leadership roles.

FUTURE PLANS

Plans to accelerate support on the three key areas above.

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

34% seats held by women in parliament and 32% Government Ministers are women. 42% of women in senior management in public sector.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

None reported.

FUTURE PLANS

Raise awareness of the obstacles to women's progress to senior roles in organisations. Continue efforts to increase women into leadership roles and encourage actions to address barriers to women's career development.

NEW ZEALAND

Economic Empowerment

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Government provided funding to support measures for low income households and sole parents largely women.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

High levels of occupational segregation. In 2014 the employment rate for women in New Zealand was 60% compared to 71% for men. The unemployment rate is highest among Pacific and Maori women.

FUTURE PLANS

Consider current and future patterns of occupational segregation and work cross-sector to develop policies to transition low income, low wage women into sustainable employment.

Ending Violence Against Women

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Police reviewed their guidelines and training for investigations of adult sexual assaults. Primary prevention program supported by the police. New funding of NZ\$10.4M over 2 years to support sexual violence services to victims and perpetrators. Completed Social Services Select Committee Inquiry into funding specialist sexual violence services.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Maori women are twice as likely to experience violence as other women and at least 50% of women and girls who are sexually assaulted are likely to be re-victimised.

FUTURE PLANS

Implementation of the recommendations of the Social Services Select Committee Inquiry and progress the specialist sexual violence services.

Gender Parity in Education

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Girls tend to out-perform boys in participation and completion of education.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Education disparities for both female and male students of Maori or Pacific ethnicity. Fields of study still vary considerably by gender.

FUTURE PLANS

Continue to ensure all people, regardless of socio-economic status, ethnicity, disability, or gender succeed to the best of their ability and are positively engaged in effective and meaningful learning.

Reproductive Health Services

PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

None reported.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Teenage fertility rates are significantly higher in areas of high socio-economic deprivation.

FUTURE PLANS

Continue programs to support quality sexual and reproductive health.

ANNEX 4

Statistical Tables by Country

Cook Islands

	Baseline	Mid-point	Latest	Source	
MDG 1	1.1 Basic needs poverty (%)	...	...	28.4 (2006)	2005-06 HIES cited in [1]
	1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)	...	...	8.5 (2006)	UNDP from 2005-06 HIES
	1.3 Poorest quintile in national consumption	...	...	9.0 (2006)	UNDP from 2005-06 HIES
	1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed (%)	...	...	-1.3 (2008)	[2]
	1.5 Employment-to-population ratio (%)	...	...	64.0 (2011)	[3]
	1.6 Employed living below \$1 (PPP) per day	...	...	...
	1.7 Own-account and unpaid family workers	...	...	9.9 (2011)	SPC NMDI from census
	1.8 Underweight children under age 5 (%)	...	...	...
	1.9 Food poverty (%)	...	...	2.0 (2006)	2005-06 HIES cited in [1]
MDG 2	2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education	...	92.0 (2001)	96.0 (2014)	** MOE cited in [1], **[4]
	2.2 Reaches last grade in primary education	99.9 (1986)	99.9 (2001)	86.6 (2014)	*** NSO cited in [2], **MOE cited in [1], ***MOE
	2.3 Literacy rates of 15-24 years old (%)	...	99.0 (2001)	96.0 (2011)	** NSO cited in [1], **SPC NMDI from census
MDG 3	3.1a Gender parity index in primary education	98.0 (1990)	89.0 (2003)	97.3 (2014)	** MOE cited in [2], **[4]
	3.1b Gender parity index in secondary education	112.0 (1990)	94.0 (2003)	99.1 (2014)	** MOE cited in [2], **[4]
	3.1c Gender parity index in tertiary education	86.0 (1990)	100.0 (2001)	...	MOE cited in [2]
	3.2 Women in the non-agricultural sector (%)	38.0 (1991)	46.0 (2001)	47.3 (2011)	** NSO cited in [1], **[3]
	3.3 Seats held by women in parliament (%)	6.0 (1991)	8.0 (2001)	16.7 (2014)	** [2], **SPC NMDI
MDG 4	4.1 Under 5 mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	...	26.1 (1996-02)*	5.7 (2009-13)*	** [5], **SPC from preliminary Vital Statistics Report
	4.2 Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	16.1 (1990-94)*	13.9 (1998-02)*	3.6 (2009-13)*	** [6], **SPC from preliminary Vital Statistics Report
	4.3 Measles immunisation of 1 year old (%)	...	83.0 (2001)	100.0 (2010)	** MOH cited in [1], **MOH & WPRO technical units cited in [7]
MDG 5	5.1 Maternal mortality (per 100,000 live births)	39.2 (1990-94)	0.0 (1998-02)	0.0 (2008-12)	** [6], **[7]
	5.2 Skilled birth attendance (%)	70.0 (1988)	98.0 (2001)	100.0 (2008)	** MOH cited in [2], **[1]
	5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)	...	47.2 (2001)	46.1 (2005)	MOH cited in [1]
	5.4 Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 females)	...	33.0 (2001)	67.7 (2009-13)	** MOH cited in [1], **SPC from preliminary Vital Statistics Report
	5.5 Antenatal care coverage, ≥ 1 visit (%)	...	100.0 (2001)	100.0 (2008)	MOH cited in [1]
	5.6 Unmet need for family planning (%)	...	...	...
MDG 6	6.1 HIV prevalence of 15-24 years old (%)	0.0 (1991)	0.0 (2001)	0.0 (2010)	*** MOH cited in [2] & **[1], **SPC NMDI
	6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)	...	43.8 (2001)	...	MOH cited in [1]
	6.3 15-24 years old awareness of HIV/AIDS	...	...	...
	6.4 Orphans to non-orphans attending school	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	6.5 Access to antiretroviral drugs (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	6.6a Malaria incidence rate (per 100,000)	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	6.6b Malaria death rate (per 100,000)	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	6.7 Under 5 sleeping under bed-nets (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	6.8 Under 5 treated with anti-malarial drugs (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	6.9a TB prevalence rates (per 100,000)	12.0 (1990)	7.4 (2000)	18.0 (2013)	[8]
	6.9b TB death rates (per 100,000)	0.3 (1990)	0.3 (2000)	2.0 (2013)	[8]
	6.9c TB incidence rates (per 100,000)	0.0 (1990)	6.5 (2000)	11.0 (2013)	[8]
	6.10a TB detection rate under DOTS (%)	87.0 (1991)	87.0 (2000)	87.0 (2013)	[8]
6.10b TB cure rate under DOTS (%)	100.0 (1994)	0.0 (2001)	0.0 (2012)	[8]	
MDG 7	7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest	62.5 (1990)	66.7 (2000)	66.7 (2010)	Estimated data cited in [9]
	7.2a CO2 emissions, total ('000 metric tons)	22.0 (1990)	29.0 (2000)	70.0 (2010)	Global monitoring data cited in [9]
	7.2b CO2 emissions, per capita (metric tons)	1.2 (1990)	1.6 (2000)	3.5 (2010)	Global monitoring data cited in [9]
	7.2c CO2 emissions, per \$1 GDP (PPP) (ka)	...	...	...
	7.3 Use of ODS (ODP metric tons)	0.1 (1991)	0.0 (2000)	0.0 (2012)	Country data cited in [9]
	7.4 Fish stocks within safe biological limits (%)	...	...	...
	7.5 Total water resources used (%)	...	...	...
	7.6 Protected terrestrial and marine areas (%)	0.0 (1990)	0.1 (2000)	0.1 (2012)	Estimated data cited in [9]
	7.7 Species threatened with extinction (%)	...	...	...
	7.8 Using an improved drinking water source	100.0 (1990)	100.0 (2000)	100.0 (2012)	Estimated data cited in [9]
7.9 Using an improved sanitation facility (%)	92.0 (1995)	92.0 (2000)	97.0 (2012)	Estimated data cited in [9]	
7.10 Urban population living in slums (%)	...	0.0 (2001)	0.0 (2011)	** Office of the Prime Minister cited in [1], **[3]	
MDG 8	8.1 OECD net ODA (% GNI)	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	8.2 ODA to basic social services (%)	...	19.0 (2001)	26.9 (2008)	MFEM cited in [1]
	8.3 ODA that is untied (%)	67.6 (1991)	84.8 (2001)	...	MFEM cited in [2] & **[1]
	8.4 ODA to landlocked developing countries	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	8.5 Net ODA (% of GNI)	12.1 (1990)	4.3 (2000)	21.2 (2012)	*Disbursement basis, OECD DAC country data cited in [9]
	8.6 Duty free exports to developed countries	...	99.1 (2000)	54.9 (2012)	Country data cited in [9]
	8.7 Average tariffs by developed countries	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	8.8 OECD agricultural support (% of GDP)	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	8.9 ODA to build trade capacity (%)	2.6 (1999)	3.4 (2001)	10.0 (2008)	** MFEM cited in [2] & **[1]
	8.10 Countries reached HIPC points (no.)	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	8.12 Debt service (% of exports)	...	...	...
	8.13 Population with access to essential drugs	100.0 (1991)	100.0 (2001)	100.0 (2008)	** MOH cited in [2] & **[1]
	8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population	17.0 (1990)	31.9 (2000)	37.8 (2013)	** ITU estimate & **Telecom Cook Islands Limited cited in [9]
	8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population	0.0 (1990)	3.1 (2000)	55.8 (2013)	** ITU estimate & **Telecom Cook Islands Limited cited in [9]
	8.16 Internet users per 100 population	0.0 (1990)	15.7 (2000)	45.0 (2013)	* ITU estimate & **Telecom Cook Islands Limited cited in [9]

Achieved
 Not Achieved
 Mixed
 ... Data not available

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* USM and IM figures are not comparable due to different time periods.

FSM

	Baseline	Mid-point	Latest	Source		
MDG 1	1.1 Basic needs poverty (%)	...	27.9 (1998)	31.4 (2005)	[1]	
	1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)	...	9.8 (1998)	9.3 (2005)	[1]	
	1.3 Poorest quintile in national consumption	...	...	8.5 (2005)	[1]	
	1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed	...	...	0.4 (2009)	[2]	
	1.5 Employment-to-population ratio (%)	43.6 (1994)	58.6 (2000)	49.5 (2010)	**	*Census data cited in [2], **SPC NMDI from census
	1.6 Employed living below \$1 (PPP) per day	...	...	...
	1.7 Own-account and unpaid family workers	...	...	12.8 (2010)		SPC NMDI from census
	1.8 Underweight children under age 5 (%)	13.3 (1989)	...	15.0 (2005)	**	*National Nutrition Survey & **DHSA cited in [2]
	1.9 Food poverty (%)	...	...	11.0 (2005)	[1]	
MDG 2	2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education	93.7 (1990)	92.3 (2000)	83.1 (2014)	***	SPC from *1994 census, **2000 census & ***2014 UNESCO database
	2.2 Reaches last grade in primary education	...	92.0 (1997-00)	86.0 (2007-09)	**	*Statistical Yearbook & **2009 DOE JEMCO Report cited in [2]
	2.3 Literacy rates of 15-24 years old (%)	96.4 (1994)	95.1 (2000)	95.7 (2010)	**	*Census data cited in [2], **SPC from 2010 census
MDG 3	3.1a Gender parity index in primary education	92.0 (1994)	...	100.0 (2011)	**	*Census data cited in [2], **SPC from 2011 DOE JEMCO Report
	3.1b Gender parity index in secondary education	98.0 (1994)	...	109.0 (2011)	**	*Census data cited in [2], **SPC from 2011 DOE JEMCO Report
	3.1c Gender parity index in tertiary education	70.0 (1994)	107.0 (2000)	...		Census data cited in [2]
	3.2 Women in the non-agricultural sector (%)	14.8 (1994)	14.4 (2000)	37.9 (2010)	**	*Census data cited in [2], **SPC NMDI from census
	3.3 Seats held by women in parliament (%)	0.0 (1997)	0.0 (2000)	0.0 (2014)		Country data cited in [3]
MDG 4	4.1 Under 5 mortality (per 1,000 live births)	62.0 (1990)	52.0 (1996)	36.0 (2010)	**	Census data cited in [2], **SPC from census
	4.2 Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	46.0 (1990)	40.0 (1996)	29.0 (2010)	**	Census data cited in [2], **SPC from census
	4.3 Measles immunisation of 1 year old (%)	...	79.0 (1999)	91.0 (2009)		DHSA (Family Health Unit) cited in [2]
MDG 5	5.1 Maternal mortality (per 100,000 live births)*	224.0 (1994e)*	38.6 (2000)*	0.0 (2009)*		DHSA cited in [2]
	5.2 Skilled birth attendance (%)	93.0 (1998)	88.0 (2000)	90.0 (2008)		FSM Statistical Yearbook 2008 cited in [2]
	5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)	45.0 (1990)	...	40.0 (2009)		DHSA cited in [2]
	5.4 Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 females)	90.0 (1990)	44.0 (2000)	44.0 (2010)	**	*Census data & **SPC from census
	5.5 Antenatal care coverage, ≥ 1 visit (%)	...	...	...
	5.6 Unmet need for family planning (%)	...	...	...
MDG 6	6.1 HIV prevalence of 15-24 years old (%)	...	...	0.0 (2010)		SPC
	6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)	...	...	...
	6.3 15-24 years old awareness of HIV/AIDS	...	...	...
	6.4 Orphans to non-orphans attending school	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	6.5 Access to antiretroviral drugs (%)	...	...	100.0 (2013)		[4]
	6.6a Malaria incidence rate (per 100,000)	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	6.6b Malaria death rate (per 100,000)	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	6.7 Under 5 sleeping under bed-nets (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	6.8 Under 5 treated with anti-malarial drugs (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	6.9a TB prevalence rates (per 100,000)	469.0 (1990)	561.0 (2000)	262.0 (2013)		[5]
	6.9b TB death rates (per 100,000)	26.0 (1990)	81.0 (2000)	21.0 (2013)		[5]
	6.9c TB incidence rates (per 100,000)	379.0 (1990)	279.0 (2000)	188.0 (2013)		[5]
	6.10a TB detection rate under DOTS (%)	100.0 (1990)	30.0 (2000)	72.0 (2012)		[5]
	6.10b TB cure rate under DOTS (%)	64.0 (1994)	93.0 (2000)	93.0 (2011)		[5]
MDG 7	7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest	91.4 (1990)	91.4 (2000)	91.4 (2010)		Country data cited in [3]
	7.2a CO2 emissions, total ('000 metric tons)	...	136.0 (2000)	103.0 (2010)		Global monitoring data cited in [3]
	7.2b CO2 emissions, per capita (metric tons)	...	1.3 (2000)	0.9 (2010)		Global monitoring data cited in [3]
	7.2c CO2 emissions, per \$1 GDP (PPP) (kg)	...	0.4 (2000)	0.3 (2010)		Global monitoring data cited in [3]
	7.3 Use of ODS (ODP metric tons)	0.0 (1991)	1.0 (2000)	0.1 (2012)		Country data cited in [3]
	7.4 Fish stocks within safe biological limits (%)	...	...	...
	7.5 Total water resources used (%)	...	...	...
	7.6 Protected terrestrial and marine areas (%)	0.1 (1990)	0.1 (2000)	0.1 (2012)		Estimated data cited in [3]
	7.7 Species threatened with extinction (%)	...	...	...
	7.8 Using an improved drinking water source	91.0 (1990)	90.0 (2000)	89.0 (2012)		Estimated data cited in [3]
	7.9 Using an improved sanitation facility (%)	19.0 (1990)	34.0 (2000)	57.0 (2012)		Estimated data cited in [3]
7.10 Urban population living in slums (%)	...	...	...
MDG 8	8.1 OECD net ODA (% GNI)	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	8.2 ODA to basic social services (%)	...	...	58.0 (2004-08)		FSM Statistical Yearbook 2008 cited in [2]
	8.3 ODA that is untied (%)	...	...	100.0 (2009)		US GAO for COFA funds cited in [2]
	8.4 ODA to landlocked developing countries	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	8.5 Net ODA (% of GNI)	29.3 (1993)	41.5 (2000)	39.5 (2013)	**	*Disbursement basis, OECD DAC country data cited in [3], **[6]
	8.6 Duty free exports to developed countries	...	2.3 (2000)	5.6 (2012)		Country data cited in [3]
	8.7 Average tariffs by developed countries	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	8.8 OECD agricultural support (% of GDP)	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	8.9 ODA to build trade capacity (%)	...	...	...
	8.10 Countries reached HIPC points (no.)	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	8.12 Debt service (% of exports)	...	60.8 (2000)	6.6 (2012e)	**	[7], [8]
	8.13 Population with access to essential drugs	...	...	...
	8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population	2.5 (1990)	9.0 (2000)	9.7 (2013)	*	*FSM Telecom & **ITU estimate cited in [3]
	8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population	0.0 (1990)	0.0 (2000)	30.3 (2013)		FSM Telecom cited in [3]
	8.16 Internet users per 100 population	0.0 (1990)	3.7 (2000)	27.8 (2013)		ITU estimate cited in [3]

■ Achieved
■ Not Achieved
■ Mixed
 ... Data not available

n/a Indicator not applicable to country context

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* Single year figures unstable due to small size of population. Under-reporting an issue.

	Baseline	Mid-point	Latest	Source		
MDG 1	1.1 Basic needs poverty (%)	...	39.8 (2002-03)	35.2 (2008-09)	[1]	
	1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)	...	12.2 (2002-03)	9.9 (2008-09)	[1]	
	1.3 Poorest quintile in national consumption (%)	...	5.9 (2002)	5.4 (2008)	[2]	
	1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed	...	...	...
	1.5 Employment-to-population ratio (%)	...	57.2 (1996)	50.3 (2007)	SPC NMDI from [3]	
	1.6 Employed living below \$1 (PPP) per day	...	...	...
	1.7 Own-account and unpaid family workers	...	...	27.7 (2007)	SPC NMDI from [3]	
	1.8 Underweight children under age 5 (%)	6.9 (1993)	*	7.0 (2008)	**	*National Nutrition Survey cited in [4], **[5]
	1.9 Food poverty (%)	...	6.8 (2002)	7.5 (2008)	[2]	
MDG 2	2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education	92.0 (1990)	* 94.7 (2000)	* 99.6 (2013)	**	MOE cited in [6] & **[7]
	2.2 Reaches last grade in primary education	91.4 (1995)	* 88.4 (2000)	* 98.3 (2010)	**	MOE cited in [6] & **[8]
	2.3 Literacy rates of 15-24 years old (%)	97.5 (1986)	* 99.3 (1996)	* 99.5 (2008)	**	*NSO cited in [6], **MOE cited in [9]
MDG 3	3.1a Gender parity index in primary education	94.0 (1990)	* 98.0 (2000)	* 94.0 (2012)	**	*MOE cited in [6], **SPC NMDI from MOE
	3.1b Gender parity index in secondary education	105.0 (1990)	* 107.0 (2000)	* 104.0 (2012)	**	*MOE cited in [6], **SPC from MOE
	3.1c Gender parity index in tertiary education	72.0 (1990)	* 82.0 (2000)	* 119.0 (2005)	**	*USP cited in [6], **Estimated data cited in [4]
	3.2 Women in the non-agricultural sector (%)	29.9 (1990)	* 33.2 (2000)	* 34.0 (2007)	**	*Country estimated data cited in [4], **SPC NMDI from [3]
3.3 Seats held by women in parliament (%)	0.0 (1990)	* 11.3 (2000)	** 16.0 (2014)	***	[6], **Country data cited in [4], ***SPC NMDI	
MDG 4	4.1 Under 5 mortality (per 1,000 live births)	27.8 (1990)	*	17.9 (2013)	**	*MOH cited in [6], **[10]
	4.2 Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	16.8 (1990)	*	13.7 (2013)	**	*MOH cited in [6], **[10]
	4.3 Measles immunisation of 1 year old (%)	86.0 (1991)	*	79.9 (2013)	**	*MOH cited in [6], **[10]
MDG 5	5.1 Maternal mortality (per 100,000 live births)	60.4 (1995)	*	19.1 (2013)	**	*MOH cited in [6], **[10]
	5.2 Skilled birth attendance (%)	98.0 (1990)	*	99.7 (2013)	**	*MOH cited in [6], **[10]
	5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)	31.0 (1990)	*	38.4 (2013)	**	*MOH cited in [6], **[10]
	5.4 Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 females)	...	37.0 (2003e)	* 40.1 (2013)	**	*SPC NMDI, **[10]
	5.5 Antenatal care coverage, ≥ 1 visit (%)	...	...	95.0 (2010)		SPC NMDI from MOH hospital data
	5.6 Unmet need for family planning (%)	...	...	...
MDG 6	6.1 HIV prevalence of 15-24 years old (%)	0.1 (1990)	0.1 (2000)	0.2 (2013)		UNAIDS Report
	6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)	...	...	...
	6.3 15-24 years old awareness of HIV/AIDS (%)	...	...	...
	6.4 Orphans to non-orphans attending school	...	...	...
	6.5 Access to antiretroviral drugs (%)	...	...	70.1 (2013)		[11]
	6.6a Malaria incidence rate (per 100,000)	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	6.6b Malaria death rate (per 100,000)	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	6.7 Under 5 sleeping under bed-nets (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	6.8 Under 5 treated with anti-malarial drugs (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	6.9a TB prevalence rates (per 100,000)	165.0 (1990)	103.0 (2000)	100.0 (2013)		[12]
	6.9b TB death rates (per 100,000)	5.7 (1990)	3.7 (2000)	4.2 (2013)		[12]
	6.9c TB incidence rates (per 100,000)	84.0 (1990)	53.0 (2000)	57.0 (2013)		[12]
6.10a TB detection rate under DOTS (%)	37.0 (1990)	33.0 (2000)	51.0 (2013)		[12]	
6.10b TB cure rate under DOTS (%)	90.0 (1994)	85.0 (2000)	86.0 (2012)		[12]	
MDG 7	7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest	52.2 (1990)	53.7 (2000)	55.5 (2010)		Country data cited in [4]
	7.2a CO2 emissions, total ('000 metric tons)	818.0 (1990)	865.0 (2000)	1291.0 (2010)		Global monitoring data cited in [4]
	7.2b CO2 emissions, per capita (metric tons)	1.1 (1990)	1.1 (2000)	1.5 (2010)		Global monitoring data cited in [4]
	7.2c CO2 emissions, per \$1 GDP (PPP) (kg)	0.3 (1990)	0.3 (2000)	0.4 (2010)		Global monitoring data cited in [4]
	7.3 Use of ODS (ODP metric tons)	41.8 (1990)	2.5 (2000)	14.5 (2012)		Country data cited in [4]
	7.4 Fish stocks within safe biological limits (%)	...	...	...
	7.5 Total water resources used (%)	...	0.3 (2000)	...		Estimated data cited in [4]
	7.6 Protected terrestrial and marine areas (%)	0.3 (1990)	0.5 (2000)	6.0 (2012)		Estimated data cited in [4]
	7.7 Species threatened with extinction (%)	...	...	...
	7.8 Using an improved drinking water source	85.0 (1990)	91.0 (2000)	96.0 (2012)		Estimated data cited in [4]
7.9 Using an improved sanitation facility (%)	57.0 (1990)	74.0 (2000)	87.0 (2012)		Estimated data cited in [4]	
7.10 Urban population living in slums (%)	...	...	...
MDG 8	8.1 OECD net ODA (% GNI)	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	8.2 ODA to basic social services (%)	...	...	...
	8.3 ODA that is untied (%)	...	...	...
	8.4 ODA to landlocked developing countries	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	8.5 Net ODA (% of GNI)	3.8 (1990)	1.7 (2000)	2.4 (2013)	**	*Disbursement basis, OECD DAC country data cited in [4], **[13]
	8.6 Duty free exports to developed countries	...	51.2 (2000)	73.2 (2012)		Country data cited in [4]
	8.7 Average tariffs by developed countries	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	8.8 OECD agricultural support (% of GDP)	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	8.9 ODA to build trade capacity (%)	...	...	...
	8.10 Countries reached HIPC points (no.)	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	8.12 Debt service (% of exports)	9.0 (1990)	2.4 (2000)	1.5 (2012)		Country adjusted data cited in [4]
	8.13 Population with access to essential drugs	...	...	...
	8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population	5.8 (1990)	* 10.6 (2000)	** 8.5 (2013)	***	*Telecom Fiji, **ITU estimate & ***Ministry of Communications cited in [4]
	8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population	0.0 (1990)	* 6.8 (2000)	* 101.1 (2013)	**	*Telecom Fiji & **Ministry of Communications cited in [4]
	8.16 Internet users per 100 population	0.0 (1990)	* 1.5 (2000)	* 37.1 (2013)	**	*Telecom Fiji & **ITU estimate cited in [4]

Achieved
 Not Achieved
 Mixed
 ... Data not available
 n/a Indicator not applicable to country context

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Kiribati

	Baseline	Mid-point	Latest	Source			
MDG 1	1.1 Basic needs poverty (%)	21.8 (2006)	[1]		
	1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)	...	...	7.2 (2006)	[1]	
	1.3 Poorest quintile in national consumption	6.0 (1996)	7.8 (2006)	**	*HIES data cited in [2], **[1]
	1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed	...	...	...	...
	1.5 Employment-to-population ratio (%)	43.6 (2010)		SPC NMDI from census
	1.6 Employed living below \$1 (PPP) per day	...	...	...	...
	1.7 Own-account and unpaid family workers	15.7 (2010)		SPC NMDI from census
	1.8 Underweight children under age 5 (%)	23.1 (2009)		[3]
	1.9 Food poverty (%)	5.3 (2006)		[1]
MDG 2	2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education	76.2 (1990)	93.5 (2000)	78.0 (2013)	**	*[2], **MOE cited in Kiribati MDG Progress Report June 2014	
	2.2 Reaches last grade in primary education	98.0 (1990)	79.1 (2004)	89.5 (2012)	---	**NSO cited in [2], **SPC NMDI from NSO, ***[4]	
	2.3 Literacy rates of 15-24 years old (%)	...	92.0 (2000)	98.5 (2010)	**	*SPC NMDI from NSO, **SPC NMDI from census	
MDG 3	3.1a Gender parity index in primary education	...	101.0 (1999)	103.0 (2013)	**	*Country data cited in [5], **MOE cited in Kiribati MDG Progress Report June 2014	
	3.1b Gender parity index in secondary education	...	119.0 (1999)	153.0 (2013)	**	*Country data cited in [5], **MOE cited in Kiribati MDG Progress Report June 2014	
	3.1c Gender parity index in tertiary education	120.0 (1995)	100.0 (2000)	...	...	USP data* cited in [2]
	3.2 Women in the non-agricultural sector (%)	...	36.8 (2000)	47.4 (2010)	**	*Country census data cited in [5], **SPC NMDI from census	
	3.3 Seats held by women in parliament (%)	0.0 (1990)	4.9 (2000)	8.7 (2014)	**	*Country data cited in [5], **SPC NMDI	
MDG 4	4.1 Under 5 mortality (per 1,000 live births)	101.0 (1992)	69.0 (2005)	52.9 (2013)	*	*MHMS cited in Kiribati MDG Progress Report June 2014, **Census data cited in [6]	
	4.2 Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	49.0 (1991)	52.0 (2005)	26.2 (2013)	*	*MHMS cited in Kiribati MDG Progress Report June 2014, **Census data cited in [8]	
	4.3 Measles immunisation of 1 year old (%)	...	56.0 (2004)	91.0 (2013)	...	MHMS cited in Kiribati MDG Progress Report June 2014	
MDG 5	5.1 Maternal mortality (per 100,000 live births)	124.6 (1991-95)	179.8 (2000-05)	80.3 (2010-14)	...	MHMS cited in Kiribati MDG Progress Report June 2014	
	5.2 Skilled birth attendance (%)	60.0 (1988)	75.1 (2000)	86.9 (2014)	**	*MHMS cited in [2], **MHMS cited in Kiribati MDG Progress Report June 2014	
	5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)	...	...	22.3 (2009)	[3]	
	5.4 Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 females)	...	39.0 (2004-05)	49.0 (2010)	**	SPC NMDI from *population estimates & **census	
	5.5 Antenatal care coverage, ≥ 1 visit (%)	...	...	88.4 (2009)	[3]	
	5.6 Unmet need for family planning (%)	...	...	28.0 (2009)	[3]	
MDG 6	6.1 HIV prevalence of 15-24 years old (%)	...	...	...	...
	6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)	...	...	16.0 (2009)	...	2007 DHS (average of men & women) cited in [5]
	6.3 15-24 years old awareness of HIV/AIDS	...	...	...	...
	6.4 Orphans to non-orphans attending school	...	...	...	...
	6.5 Access to antiretroviral drugs (%)	...	...	...	...
	6.6a Malaria incidence rate (per 100,000)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	6.6b Malaria death rate (per 100,000)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	6.7 Under 5 sleeping under bed-nets (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	6.8 Under 5 treated with anti-malarial drugs (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	6.9a TB prevalence rates (per 100,000)	236.0 (1990)	472.0 (2000)	748.0 (2013)	[9]		
	6.9b TB death rates (per 100,000)	29.0 (1990)	15.0 (2000)	29.0 (2013)	[9]		
	6.9c TB incidence rates (per 100,000)	116.0 (1990)	372.0 (2000)	497.0 (2013)	[9]		
	6.10a TB detection rate under DOTS (%)	82.0 (1990)	82.0 (2000)	80.0 (2013)	[9]		
6.10b TB cure rate under DOTS (%)	87.0 (1995)	87.0 (2000)	89.0 (2012)	[9]			
MDG 7	7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest	14.8 (1990)	14.8 (2000)	14.8 (2010)	...	Estimated data cited in [5]	
	7.2a CO2 emissions, total ('000 metric tons)	22.0 (1990)	33.0 (2000)	62.0 (2010)	...	Global monitoring data cited in [5]	
	7.2b CO2 emissions, per capita (metric tons)	0.3 (1990)	0.4 (2000)	0.6 (2010)	...	Global monitoring data cited in [5]	
	7.2c CO2 emissions, per \$1 GDP (PPP) (kg)	0.2 (1990)	0.2 (2000)	0.3 (2010)	...	Global monitoring data cited in [5]	
	7.3 Use of ODS (ODP metric tons)	0.0 (1991)	0.0 (2000)	0.0 (2012)	...	Country data cited in [5]	
	7.4 Fish stocks within safe biological limits (%)	...	...	...	...
	7.5 Total water resources used (%)	...	...	...	...
	7.6 Protected terrestrial and marine areas (%)	0.4 (1990)	1.0 (2000)	20.2 (2012)	...	Estimated data cited in [5]	
	7.7 Species threatened with extinction (%)	...	...	...	...
	7.8 Using an improved drinking water source	50.0 (1990)	59.0 (2000)	67.0 (2012)	...	Estimated data cited in [5]	
	7.9 Using an improved sanitation facility (%)	28.0 (1990)	34.0 (2000)	40.0 (2012)	...	Estimated data cited in [5]	
7.10 Urban population living in slums (%)	...	...	...	...
MDG 8	8.1 OECD net ODA (% GNI)	n/a	n/a	n/a	...		
	8.2 ODA to basic social services (%)	...	...	...	...
	8.3 ODA that is untied (%)	...	...	...	...
	8.4 ODA to landlocked developing countries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	8.5 Net ODA (% of GNI)	41.9 (1990)	16.5 (2000)	25.2 (2013)	**	*Disbursement basis, OECD DAC country data cited in [5], **[10]	
	8.6 Duty free exports to developed countries	...	8.3 (2000)	99.8 (2013)	...	Country data cited in [5]	
	8.7 Average tariffs by developed countries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	8.8 OECD agricultural support (% of GDP)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	8.9 ODA to build trade capacity (%)	...	...	...	...
	8.10 Countries reached HIPC points (no.)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	8.12 Debt service (% of exports)	...	9.5 (1998)	10.0 (2014)	**	*[11], **Ministry of Finance & Economic Development	
	8.13 Population with access to essential drugs	...	...	...	...
	8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population	1.7 (1990)	4.0 (2000)	8.8 (2013)	**	*Telecom Services Kiribati Limited, **ITU estimate cited in [5]	
	8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population	0.0 (1990)	0.4 (2000)	16.6 (2013)	**	*Telecom Services Kiribati Limited, **ITU estimate cited in [5]	
	8.16 Internet users per 100 population	0.0 (1990)	1.8 (2000)	11.5 (2013)	*	*ITU estimate cited in [5]	

Achieved
Not Achieved
Mixed
... Data not available

n/a Indicator not applicable to country context

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* "in-country", for USP centres and satellite training.

RMI

		Baseline	Mid-point	Latest	Source
MDG 1	1.1 Basic needs poverty (%)	...	...	...
	1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)	...	...	...
	1.3 Poorest quintile in national consumption	...	1.6 (1999)	3.3 (2002e)	EPPSO cited in [1]
	1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed	...	...	...
	1.5 Employment-to-population ratio (%)	...	38.6 (1999)	39.9 (2011)	** SPC NMDI from *1999 & **2011 census
	1.6 Employed living below \$1 (PPP) per day	...	...	...
	1.7 Own-account and unpaid family workers	...	26.7 (1999)	21.9 (2010)	** *Country census data cited in [3], **SPC
	1.8 Underweight children under age 5 (%)	19.0 (1991)	27.0 (1997)	13.0 (2007)	SPC & 2007 DHS cited in [2]
	1.9 Food poverty (%)	...	...	...
MDG 2	2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education	89.7 (1988)	84.1 (1999)	84.0 (2011)	** *Census data cited in [1], **SPC from 2011 census
	2.2 Reaches last grade in primary education	...	42.4 (2002)	83.5 (2008)	Country data cited in [3]
	2.3 Literacy rates of 15-24 years old (%)	...	98.3 (1999)	98.0 (2011)	** SPC NMDI from *1999 census & **2011 census
MDG 3	3.1a Gender parity index in primary education	95.0 (1989)	...	100.0 (2010-11)	** *MOE cited in [2], **SPC NMDI from 2010-11 MOE Yearbook
	3.1b Gender parity index in secondary education	105.0 (1990)	...	113.0 (2010-11)	** *MOE cited in [2], **SPC NMDI from 2010-11 MOE Yearbook
	3.1c Gender parity index in tertiary education	...	90.0 (1996)	103.0 (2008)	CMI, MISGLB & USP data cited in [2]
	3.2 Women in the non-agricultural sector (%)	33.2 (1988)	35.9 (1999)	36.7 (2011)	** Census data cited in [2], **SPC NMDI from 2011 census
	3.3 Seats held by women in parliament (%)	3.0 (1990)	3.0 (2001)	3.0 (2014)	** [2], **Country data cited in [3]
MDG 4	4.1 Under 5 mortality (per 1,000 live births)	93.0 (1988)	56.0 (1998-02)	31.4 (2009-11)	** *Census data cited in [2], **[4], ***SPC NMDI from 2011 MOH Annual Report
	4.2 Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	63.0 (1988)	46.0 (1998-02)	25.4 (2009-11)	** *Census data cited in [2], **[4], ***SPC NMDI from 2011 census
	4.3 Measles immunisation of 1 year old (%)	...	80.0 (2001)	90.2 (2009)*	** *SPC cited in [2], **MOH cited in [5]
MDG 5	5.1 Maternal mortality (per 100,000 live births)	0.0 (1991)	...	143.0 (2010)	** MOH cited in *11 & **MOH cited in [5]
	5.2 Skilled birth attendance (%)	...	...	98.3 (2011)	SPC NMDI from 2011 MOH Annual Report
	5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)	30.6 (1995)	34.0 (2001)	16.0 (2010)	** *SPC & 2007 DHS cited in [2], **MOH cited in [5]
	5.4 Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 females)	162.0 (1988)	94.0 (2000)	85.0 (2011)	** *Census data cited in [2], **SPC NMDI from census
	5.5 Antenatal care coverage, ≥ 1 visit (%)	...	...	92.0 (2011)	SPC NMDI from 2011 MOH Annual Report
	5.6 Unmet need for family planning (%)	...	...	2.4 (2009)	MOH cited in [5]
MDG 6	6.1 HIV prevalence of 15-24 years old (%)	...	...	0.2 (2011)	SPC NMDI from 2011 MOH Annual Report
	6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)	...	...	15.3 (2007)	2007 DHS (average of men & women) cited in [3]
	6.3 15-24 years old awareness of HIV/AIDS	...	...	33.0 (2007)	2007 DHS (average of men & women) cited in [3]
	6.4 Orphans to non-orphans attending school	...	...	...
	6.5 Access to antiretroviral drugs (%)	...	...	87.5 (2013)	[6]
	6.6a Malaria incidence rate (per 100,000)	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	6.6b Malaria death rate (per 100,000)	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	6.7 Under 5 sleeping under bed-nets (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	6.8 Under 5 treated with anti-malarial drugs (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	6.9a TB prevalence rates (per 100,000)	78.0 (1990)	103.0 (2000)	490.0 (2013)	[7]
	6.9b TB death rates (per 100,000)	3.6 (1990)	3.5 (2000)	39.0 (2013)	[7]
	6.9c TB incidence rates (per 100,000)	67.0 (1990)	81.0 (2000)	354.0 (2013)	[7]
	6.10a TB detection rate under DOTS (%)	80.0 (1991)	80.0 (2000)	80.0 (2013)	[7]
6.10b TB cure rate under DOTS (%)	25.0 (1995)	91.0 (2000)	86.0 (2012)	[7]	
MDG 7	7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest	72.2 (1990)	72.2 (2000)	72.2 (2010)	Country data cited in [3]
	7.2a CO2 emissions, total ('000 metric tons)	48.0 (1990)	77.0 (2000)	103.0 (2010)	Global monitoring data cited in [3]
	7.2b CO2 emissions, per capita (metric tons)	1.0 (1990)	1.5 (2000)	1.9 (2010)	Global monitoring data cited in [3]
	7.2c CO2 emissions, per \$1 GDP (PPP) (kg)	...	...	...
	7.3 Use of ODS (ODP metric tons)	1.2 (1990)	0.6 (2000)	0.2 (2012)	Country data cited in [3]
	7.4 Fish stocks within safe biological limits (%)	...	...	...
	7.5 Total water resources used (%)	...	...	...
	7.6 Protected terrestrial and marine areas (%)	0.1 (1990)	0.7 (2000)	0.7 (2012)	Estimated data cited in [3]
	7.7 Species threatened with extinction (%)	...	...	...
	7.8 Using an improved drinking water source	92.0 (1990)	93.0 (2000)	95.0 (2012)	** Estimated data cited in [3]
7.9 Using an improved sanitation facility (%)	65.0 (1990)	70.0 (2000)	76.0 (2012)	** Estimated data cited in [3]	
7.10 Urban population living in slums (%)	...	...	...
MDG 8	8.1 OECD net ODA (% GNI)	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	8.2 ODA to basic social services (%)	...	...	...
	8.3 ODA that is untied (%)	...	...	...
	8.4 ODA to landlocked developing countries	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	8.5 Net ODA (% of GNI)	...	45.8 (1998)	43.0 (2013)	** *Disbursement basis, OECD DAC country data cited in [3], **[8]
	8.6 Duty free exports to developed countries	...	85.6 (2000)	84.9 (2011)	Country data cited in [3]
	8.7 Average tariffs by developed countries	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	8.8 OECD agricultural support (% of GDP)	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	8.9 ODA to build trade capacity (%)	...	...	...
	8.10 Countries reached HIPC points (no.)	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	8.12 Debt service (% of exports)	...	135.8 (2001)	10.2 (2012)	** [9] **[10]
	8.13 Population with access to essential drugs	...	...	...
	8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population	1.1 (1990)	7.7 (2000)	6.0 (2011)	** *NTA cited in [3], **SPC NMDI from Ministry of Transportation & Communication
	8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population	0.0 (1990)	0.9 (2000)	24.0 (2011)	** *NTA cited in [3], **SPC NMDI from Ministry of Transportation & Communication
	8.16 Internet users per 100 population	0.0 (1990)	1.5 (2000)	11.7 (2013)	** *NTA & **ITU estimate cited in [3]

Achieved
 Not Achieved
 Mixed

... Data not available

n/a Indicator not applicable to country context

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* Likely represents 12-23 month olds. Measles immunisation administered at [ba] months.

Nauru

	Baseline	Mid-point	Latest	Source	
MDG 1	1.1 Basic needs poverty (%)	...	...	25.1 (2006)	[1]
	1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)	...	...	...
	1.3 Poorest quintile in national consumption	...	...	6.4 (2006)	[1]
	1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed	...	...	...
	1.5 Employment-to-population ratio (%)	...	83.9 (2002)	46.7 (2011)	** *SPC NMDI from 2002 census, **[2]
	1.6 Employed living below \$1 (PPP) per day	...	...	...
	1.7 Own-account and unpaid family workers	...	...	5.6 (2011)	SPC
	1.8 Underweight children under age 5 (%)	...	...	5.6 (2007)	[3]
	1.9 Food poverty (%)	...	...	16.0 (2006)	[1]
MDG 2	2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education	75.1 (1992)	60.3 (2002)	93.0 (2013)	** *Census data cited in [4], **SPC NMDI from DOE
	2.2 Reaches last grade in primary education	...	...	92.8 (2011)	SPC NMDI from MOE
	2.3 Literacy rates of 15-24 years old (%)	...	99.0 (2002)	96.5 (2011)	** *SPC NMDI from *NSO, **[2]
MDG 3	3.1a Gender parity index in primary education	103.0 (1992)	115.0 (2000)	102.0 (2013)	** *Census data cited in [4], **SPC NMDI from DOE
	3.1b Gender parity index in secondary education	...	...	106.0 (2013)	SPC NMDI from MOE
	3.1c Gender parity index in tertiary education	60.0 (1995)	250.0 (2000)	...	USP data* cited in [4]
	3.2 Women in the non-agricultural sector (%)	...	42.0 (2002)	37.6 (2011)	** *SPC NMDI from 2002 census, **[2]
	3.3 Seats held by women in parliament (%)	5.6 (1990)	0.0 (2000)	5.3 (2014)	Country data cited in [5]
MDG 4	4.1 Under 5 mortality (per 1,000 live births)	...	48.0 (2002-06)	22.7 (2007-11)	** [2] **SPC from preliminary Vital Statistics Report
	4.2 Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	...	43.0 (2002-06)	18.0 (2007-11)	** [2] **SPC from preliminary Vital Statistics Report
	4.3 Measles immunisation of 1 year old (%)	...	...	65.0 (2010)*	PIFS from MOH
MDG 5	5.1 Maternal mortality (per 100,000 live births)	...	...	...
	5.2 Skilled birth attendance (%)	...	...	97.4 (2007)	2007 DHS cited in [4]
	5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)	...	...	35.6 (2007)	2007 DHS cited in [4]
	5.4 Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 females)	108.0 (1988-92)	105.0 (1998-02)	94.3 (2009-11)	** [3] **SPC
	5.5 Antenatal care coverage, ≥ 1 visit (%)	...	...	94.6 (2007)	[3]
	5.6 Unmet need for family planning (%)	...	...	23.5 (2007)	[3]
MDG 6	6.1 HIV prevalence of 15-24 years old (%)	...	...	0.0 (2011)	SPC NMDI
	6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)	...	...	13.3 (2007)	2007 DHS (average of men & women) cited in [4]
	6.3 15-24 years old awareness of HIV/AIDS	...	...	11.5 (2007)	2007 DHS (average of men & women) cited in [4]
	6.4 Orphans to non-orphans attending school	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	6.5 Access to antiretroviral drugs (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	6.6a Malaria incidence rate (per 100,000)	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	6.6b Malaria death rate (per 100,000)	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	6.7 Under 5 sleeping under bed-nets (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	6.8 Under 5 treated with anti-malarial drugs (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	6.9a TB prevalence rates (per 100,000)	111.0 (1990)	69.0 (2000)	71.0 (2013)	[6]
	6.9b TB death rates (per 100,000)	6.6 (1990)	6.6 (2000)	6.7 (2013)	[6]
	6.9c TB incidence rates (per 100,000)	88.0 (1990)	46.0 (2000)	47.0 (2013)	[6]
	6.10a TB detection rate under DOTS (%)	87.0 (1990)	87.0 (2000)	87.0 (2011)	[6]
6.10b TB cure rate under DOTS (%)	...	25.0 (2000)	40.0 (2010)	[6]	
MDG 7	7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest	0.0 (1990)	0.0 (2000)	0.0 (2010)	Estimated data cited in [5]
	7.2a CO2 emissions, total ('000 metric tons)	154.0 (1990)	103.0 (2000)	84.0 (2010)	Global monitoring data cited in [5]
	7.2b CO2 emissions, per capita (metric tons)	16.5 (1990)	10.3 (2000)	8.2 (2010)	Global monitoring data cited in [5]
	7.2c CO2 emissions, per \$1 GDP (PPP) (kg)	...	...	...
	7.3 Use of ODS (ODP metric tons)	0.0 (1991)	0.4 (2000)	0.0 (2012)	Country data cited in [5]
	7.4 Fish stocks within safe biological limits (%)	...	...	...
	7.5 Total water resources used (%)	...	...	...
	7.6 Protected terrestrial and marine areas (%)	...	...	...
	7.7 Species threatened with extinction (%)	...	...	...
	7.8 Using an improved drinking water source	...	93.0 (2000)	96.0 (2012)	Estimated data cited in [5]
	7.9 Using an improved sanitation facility (%)	66.0 (1990)	66.0 (2000)	66.0 (2012)	Estimated data cited in [5]
7.10 Urban population living in slums (%)	...	...	...
MDG 8	8.1 OECD net ODA (% GNI)	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	8.2 ODA to basic social services (%)	...	...	...
	8.3 ODA that is untied (%)	...	...	...
	8.4 ODA to landlocked developing countries	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	8.5 Net ODA (% of GNI)	0.2 (1990)	4.0 (2000)	...	Disbursement basis, OECD DAC country data cited in [5]
	8.6 Duty free exports to developed countries	...	84.6 (2010)	97.8 (2012)	Country data cited in [5]
	8.7 Average tariffs by developed countries	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	8.8 OECD agricultural support (% of GDP)	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	8.9 ODA to build trade capacity (%)	...	...	...
	8.10 Countries reached HIPC points (no.)	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	8.12 Debt service (% of exports)	...	...	...
	8.13 Population with access to essential drugs	...	...	...
8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population	13.1 (1990)	17.9 (2000)	n/a	** ITU estimate & **Min of Transport & Telecom (Nauru no longer has an operational	
8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population	0.0 (1990)	12.0 (2000)	67.8 (2012)	** ITU estimate & **Min of Transport & Telecom (according to Digicel data) cited in [5]	
8.16 Internet users per 100 population	0.0 (1990)	3.0 (2001)	25.4 (2013)	** ITU estimate cited in [5], **SPC NMDI from HIES	

Achieved
Not Achieved
Mixed

... Data not available

n/a Indicator not applicable to country context

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* "in-country", for USP centres and satellite training.

** According to health authorities, 100% of 1 year olds were immunised against measles from 2007-09. The 65% recorded in 2010 was due to the shortage of vaccine and the remaining children were immunised in 2011.

Niue

	Baseline	Mid-point	Latest	Source	
MDG 1	1.1 Basic needs poverty (%)	...	13.0 (2002)	...	SPC NMDI from 2002 HIES
	1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)	...	0.0 (2002)	...	NSO cited in [1]
	1.3 Poorest quintile in national consumption	...	6.6 (2002)	...	NSO cited in [1]
	1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed	...	...	...
	1.5 Employment-to-population ratio (%)	...	...	67.0 (2011)	SPC NMDI from 2011 census
	1.6 Employed living below \$1 (PPP) per day	...	...	...
	1.7 Own-account and unpaid family workers	...	...	14.0 (2011)	SPC NMDI from 2011 census
	1.8 Underweight children under age 5 (%)	...	0.0 (2002)	0.0 (2005)	**NSO from MOH cited in [1], **Niue Focou Hospital data cited in [2]
	1.9 Food poverty (%)	...	0.0 (2002)	...	NSO cited in [1]
MDG 2	2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education	100.0 (1991)	90.2 (2001)	100.0 (2013)	***NSO from MOE cited in [1], **NSO from census cited in [3], ***SPC NMDI from MOE
	2.2 Reaches last grade in primary education	100.0 (1991)	...	100.0 (2010)	**NSO from MOE cited in [1], **SPC NMDI from 2011 census
	2.3 Literacy rates of 15-24 years old (%)	95.0 (1992)	...	98.0 (2011)	**NSO from MOE cited in [1], **SPC NMDI from 2011 census
MDG 3	3.1a Gender parity index in primary education	270.0 (1991)	90.0 (2001)	90.0 (2013)	**NSO cited in [1], **SPC NMDI from MOE
	3.1b Gender parity index in secondary education	90.0 (1991)	100.0 (2001)	97.0 (2013)	**NSO cited in [1], **SPC NMDI from 2011 census
	3.1c Gender parity index in tertiary education	190.0 (1995)	200.0 (2002)	517.0 (2011)	**USP data* cited in [3], **NSO cited in [1], **SPC NMDI from 2011 census
	3.2 Women in the non-agricultural sector (%)	43.0 (1991)	70.0 (1997)	46.0 (2011)	**Census data cited in [1], **SPC NMDI from 2011 census
	3.3 Seats held by women in parliament (%)	10.0 (1990)	10.0 (2002)	15.0 (2014)	*Justice cited in [1], **SPC NMDI
MDG 4	4.1 Under 5 mortality (per 1,000 live births)	13.0 (1987-91)	37.6 (1997-01)	16.1 (2007-11)	[4]
	4.2 Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	13.0 (1987-91)	30.1 (199-01)	8.1 (2007-11)	[4]
	4.3 Measles immunisation of 1 year old (%)	100.0 (1991)	100.0 (2001)	100.0 (2011)	**MOH cited in [1], **PIFS from MOH
MDG 5	5.1 Maternal mortality (per 100,000 live births) ^F	0.0 (1991) ^F	0.0 (2001) ^F	0.0 (2007-11)	**MOH cited in [1], **[4]
	5.2 Skilled birth attendance (%)	100.0 (1991)	100.0 (2000)	100.0 (2011)	SPC NMDI from NSO
	5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)	35.9 (1991)	22.6 (2001)	...	MOH cited in [1]
	5.4 Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 females)	...	27.7 (2001-06)	19.9 (2007-11)	**[5], **SPC NMDI from Niue Vital Statistics Report
	5.5 Antenatal care coverage, ≥ 1 visit (%)	...	...	100.0 (2008)	Country adjusted data, FPI* cited in [6]
	5.6 Unmet need for family planning (%)	...	...	...
MDG 6	6.1 HIV prevalence of 15-24 years old (%)	0.0 (1991)	0.0 (2001)	0.0 (2010)	**MOH cited in [1], **SPC
	6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)	...	...	...
	6.3 15-24 years old awareness of HIV/AIDS	60.0 (1991)	65.0 (2001)	70.0 (2006)	MOH cited in [1]
	6.4 Orphans to non-orphans attending school	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	6.5 Access to antiretroviral drugs (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	6.6a Malaria incidence rate (per 100,000)	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	6.6b Malaria death rate (per 100,000)	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	6.7 Under 5 sleeping under bed-nets (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	6.8 Under 5 treated with anti-malarial drugs (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	6.9a TB prevalence rates (per 100,000)	44.0 (1990)	45.0 (2000)	19.0 (2013)	[7]
	6.9b TB death rates (per 100,000)	1.2 (1990)	1.2 (2000)	0.5 (2013)	[7]
	6.9c TB incidence rates (per 100,000)	0.0 (1990)	0.0 (2000)	0.0 (2013)	[7]
	6.10a TB detection rate under DOTS (%)	0.0 (1990)	0.0 (2000)	0.0 (2013)	[7]
6.10b TB cure rate under DOTS (%)	...	100.0 (1999)	n/a (2012)	[7]*	
MDG 7	7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest	80.8 (1990)	76.9 (2000)	73.1 (2010)	Estimated data cited in [6]
	7.2a CO2 emissions, total ('000 metric tons)	4.0 (1990)	4.0 (2000)	7.0 (2010)	Global monitoring data cited in [6]
	7.2b CO2 emissions, per capita (metric tons)	1.7 (1990)	2.1 (2000)	4.8 (2010)	Global monitoring data cited in [6]
	7.2c CO2 emissions, per \$1 GDP (PPP) (kg)	...	...	...
	7.3 Use of ODS (ODP metric tons)	0.0 (1991)	0.0 (2000)	0.0 (2012)	Country data cited in [6]
	7.4 Fish stocks within safe biological limits (%)	...	...	...
	7.5 Total water resources used (%)	...	...	...
	7.6 Protected terrestrial and marine areas (%)	...	1.9 (2000)	1.9 (2010)	Estimated data cited in [6]
	7.7 Species threatened with extinction (%)	...	...	...
	7.8 Using an improved drinking water source	99.0 (1990)	99.0 (2000)	99.0 (2012)	Estimated data cited in [6]
7.9 Using an improved sanitation facility (%)	69.0 (1995)	79.0 (2000)	100.0 (2012)	Estimated data cited in [6]	
7.10 Urban population living in slums (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a		
MDG 8	8.1 OECD net ODA (% GNI)	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	8.2 ODA to basic social services (%)	...	...	...
	8.3 ODA that is untied (%)	...	...	...
	8.4 ODA to landlocked developing countries	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	8.5 Net ODA (% of GNI)	7.2 (1990)	3.2 (2000)	...	Disbursement basis, OECD DAC country data cited in [6]
	8.6 Duty free exports to developed countries	...	92.3 (2000)	88.5 (2010)	Country data cited in [6]
	8.7 Average tariffs by developed countries	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	8.8 OECD agricultural support (% of GDP)	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	8.9 ODA to build trade capacity (%)	...	...	...
	8.10 Countries reached HIPC points (no.)	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	8.12 Debt service (% of exports)	...	...	...
	8.13 Population with access to essential drugs	100.0 (1991)	100.0 (2001)	100.0 (2006)	MOH cited in [1]
	8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population	17.7 (1992)	55.3 (2000)	74.4 (2013)	**Posts and Telecom & **ITU estimate cited in [6]
	8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population	...	...	11.8 (2011)	SPC from Niue Telecom
	8.16 Internet users per 100 population	0.0 (1990)	26.5 (2000)	86.9 (2013)	ITU estimate cited in [6]

Achieved
 Not Achieved
 Mixed
 ... Data not available

n/a Indicator not applicable to country context

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* "In-country", for USP centres and satellite training.

^F Single year figure unstable due to small size of population.

Palau

	Baseline	Mid-point	Latest	Source		
MDG 1	1.1 Basic needs poverty (%)	...	...	24.9 (2006)	[1]	
	1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)	...	...	6.6 (2006)	[1]	
	1.3 Poorest quintile in national consumption	...	...	10.2 (2006)	[1]	
	1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed	...	...	...
	1.5 Employment-to-population ratio (%)	...	...	65.3 (2012)	SPC NMDI from 2012 Mini Census	
	1.6 Employed living below \$1 (PPP) per day	...	...	...
	1.7 Own-account and unpaid family workers	...	...	7.9 (2012)	SPC NMDI from 2012 Mini Census	
	1.8 Underweight children under age 5 (%)	...	...	2.2 (2010)	MOH cited in [2]	
	1.9 Food poverty (%)	...	...	0.0 (2006)	[1]	
MDG 2	2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education	81.8 (1990)	85.0 (2004-05)	90.0 (2011)	***	*Census data cited in [3], **MOE cited in [4], ***SPC NMDI from MOE
	2.2 Reaches last grade in primary education	...	...	93.0 (2005)	...	MOE cited in [4]
	2.3 Literacy rates of 15-24 years old (%)	...	99.0 (2000)	99.8 (2013)	**	*Office of Planning and Statistics cited in [4], **Country data cited in [5]
MDG 3	3.1a Gender parity index in primary education	...	92.7 (2000-01)	87.7 (2013-14)	**	*SPC NMDI from MOE, **Palau 2013 Statistical Yearbook
	3.1b Gender parity index in secondary education	...	110.0 (2000-01)	103.0 (2013-14)	**	*MOE cited in [4], **Palau 2013 Statistical Yearbook
	3.1c Gender parity index in tertiary education	...	235.0 (2000)	204.0 (2002)	...	Estimated data cited in [5]
	3.2 Women in the non-agricultural sector (%)	39.6 (1990)	39.6 (2000)	39.6 (2005)	***	*Estimated data & **country census data cited in [5], ***SPC NMDI from census
	3.3 Seats held by women in parliament (%)	0.0 (1990)	0.0 (2000)	0.0 (2014)	**	*[4], **Country data cited in [5]
MDG 4	4.1 Under 5 mortality (per 1,000 live births) [^]	36.8 (1990) [^]	14.4 (2000) [^]	12.2 (2010) [^]	**	MOH cited in [4] & **[2]
	4.2 Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) [^]	...	40.6 (1999-2001)	13.4 (2011-2013)	...	Palau 2013 Statistical Yearbook
	4.3 Measles immunisation of 1 year old (%)	98.0 (1990)	83.0 (2000)	85.0 (2011)	...	Estimated data cited in [5]
MDG 5	5.1 Maternal mortality (per 100,000 live births)	0.0 (1990)	0.0 (2000)	0.0 (2010)	**	MOH cited in [4] & **[2]
	5.2 Skilled birth attendance (%)	100.0 (1990)	100.0 (2000)	100.0 (2010)	**	MOH cited in [4] & **[2]
	5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)	...	...	22.3 (2010)	...	MOH cited in [2]
	5.4 Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 females)	...	24.8 (2000)	37.0 (2013)	**	MOH cited in [4] & **Palau Statistical Yearbook
	5.5 Antenatal care coverage, ≥ 1 visit (%)	...	...	90.3 (2010)	...	MOH cited in [2]
	5.6 Unmet need for family planning (%)	...	...	...	...
MDG 6	6.1 HIV prevalence of 15-24 years old (%)	0.0 (1990)	...	0.0 (2010)	**	MOH cited in [4] & **[2]
	6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)	...	1.8 (2003)	...	...	Country survey ^f data cited in [5]
	6.3 15-24 years old awareness of HIV/AIDS	...	...	...	...
	6.4 Orphans to non-orphans attending school	...	...	...	...
	6.5 Access to antiretroviral drugs (%)	100.0 (1995)	100.0 (2000)	100.0 (2007)	...	MOH cited in [4]
	6.6a Malaria incidence rate (per 100,000)	n/a	n/a	n/a	...	
	6.6b Malaria death rate (per 100,000)	n/a	n/a	n/a	...	
	6.7 Under 5 sleeping under bed-nets (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	...	
	6.8 Under 5 treated with anti-malarial drugs (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	...	
	6.9a TB prevalence rates (per 100,000)	102.0 (1990)	207.0 (2000)	53.0 (2013)	...	[6]
	6.9b TB death rates (per 100,000)	10.0 (1990)	21.0 (2000)	1.7 (2013)	...	[6]
	6.9c TB incidence rates (per 100,000)	66.0 (1990)	135.0 (2000)	44.0 (2013)	...	[6]
6.10a TB detection rate under DOTS (%)	87.0 (1991)	87.0 (1999)	87.0 (2013)	...	[6]	
6.10b TB cure rate under DOTS (%)	64.0 (1994)	100.0 (2001)	100.0 (2012)	...	[6]	
MDG 7	7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest	82.6 (1990)	87.0 (2000)	87.0 (2010)	...	Country data cited in [5]
	7.2a CO2 emissions, total ('000 metric tons)	235.0 (1990)	117.0 (2000)	216.0 (2010)	...	Global monitoring data cited in [5]
	7.2b CO2 emissions, per capita (metric tons)	15.6 (1990)	6.1 (2000)	10.6 (2010)	...	Global monitoring data cited in [5]
	7.2c CO2 emissions, per \$1 GDP (PPP) (kg)	1.0 (1991)	0.5 (2000)	0.9 (2010)	...	Global monitoring data cited in [5]
	7.3 Use of ODS (ODP metric tons)	0.0 (1991)	70.7 (2000)	0.2 (2012)	...	Country data cited in [5]
	7.4 Fish stocks within safe biological limits (%)	...	...	...	...
	7.5 Total water resources used (%)	...	...	...	...
	7.6 Protected terrestrial and marine areas (%)	0.5 (1990)	18.4 (2000)	28.2 (2012)	...	Estimated data cited in [5]
	7.7 Species threatened with extinction (%)	...	...	...	...
	7.8 Using an improved drinking water source	90.0 (1990)	92.0 (2000)	95.0 (2010)	...	Estimated data cited in [5]
	7.9 Using an improved sanitation facility (%)	46.0 (1990)	81.0 (2000)	100.0 (2012)	...	Estimated data cited in [5]
7.10 Urban population living in slums (%)	...	...	...	...
MDG 8	8.1 OECD net ODA (% GNI)	n/a	n/a	n/a	...	
	8.2 ODA to basic social services (%)	...	...	...	...
	8.3 ODA that is untied (%)	65.0 (1995)	39.0 (2000)	35.0 (2007)	...	US GAO & MOF cited in [4]
	8.4 ODA to landlocked developing countries	n/a	n/a	n/a	...	
	8.5 Net ODA (% of GNI)	0.0 (1992)	31.2 (2000)	14.8 (2013)	**	*Disbursement basis, OECD DAC country data cited in [5], **[7]
	8.6 Duty free exports to developed countries	...	1.3 (2000)	1.7 (2012)	...	Country data cited in [5]
	8.7 Average tariffs by developed countries	0.0 (1995)	0.0 (2000)	0.0 (2007)	...	COFA cited in [4]
	8.8 OECD agricultural support (% of GDP)	n/a	n/a	n/a	...	
	8.9 ODA to build trade capacity (%)	...	...	...	...
	8.10 Countries reached HIPC points (no.)	n/a	n/a	n/a	...	
	8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and	n/a	n/a	n/a	...	
	8.12 Debt service (% of exports)	...	1.2 (2000)	4.2 (2013e)	**	*[8], **[9]
	8.13 Population with access to essential drugs	...	...	...	...
	8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population	...	35.4 (2002)	33.5 (2013)	**	*ITU estimate cited & **PNCC cited in [5]
	8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population	...	12.6 (2002)	90.4 (2013)	**	*ITU estimate cited & **PNCC cited in [5]
	8.16 Internet users per 100 population	...	6.1 (2000)	5.7 (2007)	...	Office of Planning and Statistics/PNCC cited in [4]

Achieved

Not Achieved

Mixed

... Data not available

n/a Indicator not applicable to country context

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[^] 3 women elected in the Upper House in 2012. However, indicator covers seats won by women in the Lower House in a bicameral system.

^f Single year figure unstable due to small size of population.

Papua New Guinea

		Baseline	Mid-point	Latest	Source	
MDG 1	1.1 Basic needs poverty (%)	30.0 (1990e)	30.2 (1996)	28.0 (2009e)	*	*Derived from survey & census data & ** 1996 DHS cited in [1]
	1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)	9.0 (1990e)	9.1 (1996)	9.0 (2009e)	*	*Derived from survey & census data & ** 1996 DHS cited in [1]
	1.3 Poorest quintile in national consumption	4.5 (1990e)	4.5 (1996)	4.5 (2009e)	*	*Derived from survey & census data & ** 1996 DHS cited in [1]
	1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed	...	...	...
	1.5 Employment-to-population ratio (%)	...	76.3 (2000)	...		SPC NMDI from Census
	1.6 Employed living below \$1 (PPP) per day	...	...	...
	1.7 Own-account and unpaid family workers	...	...	...
	1.8 Underweight children under age 5 (%)	...	...	27.2 (2010)		SPC NMDI from HIES
	1.9 Food poverty (%)	...	...	...
MDG 2	2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education	53.1 (1990)	...	85.6 (2012)	**	*SPC NMDI from census, **SPC from UNESCO database
	2.2 Reaches last grade in primary education	58.1 (1990)	56.8 (2000)	56.9 (2009)	**	[2], **SPC NMDI from DOE
	2.3 Literacy rates of 15-24 years old (%)	61.0 (1990e)	...	63.0 (2009e)		Derived from census data cited in [1]
MDG 3	3.1a Gender parity index in primary education	84.0 (1991)	86.0 (2000)	92.0 (2013)	**	*Country data cited in [3], **SPC NMDI
	3.1b Gender parity index in secondary education	65.0 (1990)	70.0 (1998)	71.0 (2013)	**	*Country data cited in [3], **SPC NMDI
	3.1c Gender parity index in tertiary education	...	55.0 (1999)	...		Estimated data cited in [3]
	3.2 Women in the non-agricultural sector (%)	27.9 (1990)	32.1 (2000)	...		Country census data cited in [3]
	3.3 Seats held by women in parliament (%)	0.0 (1990)	1.8 (2000)	2.7 (2014)	**	*Country data cited in [3]
MDG 4	4.1 Under 5 mortality (per 1,000 live births)	63.4 (1992-96)	73.7 (1997-01)	74.7 (2002-06)		[5]
	4.2 Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	47.3 (1992-96)	60.1 (1997-01)	56.7 (2002-06)		[5]
	4.3 Measles immunisation of 1 year old (%)	45.0 (1990e)	...	50.0 (2010)	**	*Derived from NHIS data cited in [1], **NHIS cited in [6]
MDG 5	5.1 Maternal mortality (per 100,000 live births)	739.0 (1990e)	...	711.0 (2009e)		Derived from 2006 DHS cited in [1]
	5.2 Skilled birth attendance (%)	50.0 (1990e)	51.8 (2006)	40.0 (2010)	***	*Derived from 2006 DHS & **2006 DHS cited in [1], ***NHIS cited in [6]
	5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)	...	...	32.4 (2006)		[5]
	5.4 Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 females)	98.0 (1992-96)	88.0 (1997-01)	65.0 (2002-06)		[5]
	5.5 Antenatal care coverage, ≥ 1 visit (%)	...	77.5 (1996)	62.0 (2010)	**	*SPC NMDI from 1996 DHS, **NHIS cited in [6]
	5.6 Unmet need for family planning (%)	...	45.9 (1996)	29.8 (2006)		SPC NMDI from 1996 & 2006 DHS
MDG 6	6.1 HIV prevalence of 15-24 years old (%)	0.1 (1990)	0.4 (2000)	0.6 (2013)		UNAIDS Gap Report cited in [3]
	6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)	...	...	42.3 (2006)		2006 DHS (average of men & women) cited in [3]
	6.3 15-24 years old awareness of HIV/AIDS	...	...	40.9 (2013)		[6]
	6.4 Orphans to non-orphans attending school	...	...	...
	6.5 Access to antiretroviral drugs (%)	...	...	69.1 (2013)		[7]
	6.6a Malaria incidence rate (per 100,000)	...	...	8694.0 (2011)		[8]
	6.6b Malaria death rate (per 100,000)	...	...	4.1 (2011)		[8]
	6.7 Under 5 sleeping under bed-nets (%)	...	...	57.3 (2010)		SPC NMDI from HIES
	6.8 Under 5 treated with anti-malarial drugs (%)	...	...	37.3 (2008)		SPC NMDI
	6.9a TB prevalence rates (per 100,000)	694.0 (1990)	556.0 (2000)	437.0 (2013)		[9]
	6.9b TB death rates (per 100,000)	105.0 (1990)	62.0 (2000)	33.0 (2013)		[9]
	6.9c TB incidence rates (per 100,000)	309.0 (1990)	349.0 (2000)	347.0 (2013)		[9]
	6.10a TB detection rate under DOTS (%)	19.0 (1990)	56.0 (2000)	89.0 (2013)		[9]
	6.10b TB cure rate under DOTS (%)	60.0 (1994)	63.0 (2000)	68.0 (2012)		[9]
MDG 7	7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest	69.6 (1990)	66.5 (2000)	63.4 (2010)		Country data cited in [3]
	7.2a CO2 emissions, total ('000 metric tons)	2142.0 (1990)	2688.0 (2000)	3135.0 (2010)		Global monitoring data cited in [3]
	7.2b CO2 emissions, per capita (metric tons)	0.5 (1990)	0.5 (2000)	0.5 (2010)		Global monitoring data cited in [3]
	7.2c CO2 emissions, per \$1 GDP (PPP) (kg)	0.3 (1990)	0.3 (2000)	0.2 (2010)		Global monitoring data cited in [3]
	7.3 Use of ODS (ODP metric tons)	28.5 (1991)	52.0 (2000)	3.1 (2012)		Country data cited in [3]
	7.4 Fish stocks within safe biological limits (%)	...	...	...
	7.5 Total water resources used (%)	...	0.0 (2000)	0.0 (2005)		Estimated data cited in [3]
	7.6 Protected terrestrial and marine areas (%)	1.0 (1990)	1.4 (2000)	1.4 (2012)		Estimated data cited in [3]
	7.7 Species threatened with extinction (%)	...	...	...
	7.8 Using an improved drinking water source	34.0 (1990)	35.0 (2000)	40.0 (2012)		Estimated data cited in [3]
	7.9 Using an improved sanitation facility (%)	20.0 (1990)	19.0 (2000)	19.0 (2012)		Estimated data cited in [3]
7.10 Urban population living in slums (%)	...	...	...
MDG 8	8.1 OECD net ODA (% GNI)	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	8.2 ODA to basic social services (%)	...	...	...
	8.3 ODA that is untied (%)	...	...	...
	8.4 ODA to landlocked developing countries	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	8.5 Net ODA (% of GNI)	13.3 (1990)	8.3 (2000)	4.5 (2013)	**	*Disbursement basis, OECD DAC country data cited in [3], **[10]
	8.6 Duty free exports to developed countries	...	...	...
	8.7 Average tariffs by developed countries	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	8.8 OECD agricultural support (% of GDP)	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	8.9 ODA to build trade capacity (%)	...	...	...
	8.10 Countries reached HIPC points (no.)	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	8.12 Debt service (% of exports)	18.4 (1990)	8.0 (2000)	10.0 (2013)	**	*Country adjusted data cited in [3], **[11]
	8.13 Population with access to essential drugs	...	...	...
	8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population	0.7 (1990)	1.2 (2000)	1.9 (2013)	**	*ITU estimate cited in [3]
	8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population	0.0 (1990)	0.2 (2000)	41.0 (2013)		SPC from HIES
	8.16 Internet users per 100 population	0.0 (1990)	0.8 (2000)	6.5 (2013)	**	*Telikom PNG & **ITU estimate cited in [3]

■ Achieved
■ Not Achieved
■ Mixed
 ... Data not available
 n/a Indicator not applicable to country context

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 ** 2000 census.
 # 2005 Micro Nutrients Survey.

Samoa

	Baseline	Mid-point	Latest	Source		
MDG 1	1.1 Basic needs poverty (%)	...	22.9 (2002)	26.9 (2008)	**	*SPC NMDI from 2002 HIES, **[1]
	1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)	...	6.6 (2002)	8.2 (2008)	**	*SPC NMDI from 2002 HIES, **[1]
	1.3 Poorest quintile in national consumption	...	5.2 (2002)	9.3 (2008)	**	*SPC NMDI from 2002 HIES, **[1]
	1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed	3.2 (1999)	2.9 (2002)	4.7 (2009)		[2]
	1.5 Employment-to-population ratio (%)	...	50.6 (2001)	41.3 (2011)		[3]
	1.6 Employed living below \$1 (PPP) per day	...	...	...
	1.7 Own-account and unpaid family workers	...	4.9 (2001)	11.3 (2011)		SPC
	1.8 Underweight children under age 5 (%)	6.6 (1990)	1.9 (1999)	...		[2]
	1.9 Food poverty (%)	...	10.6 (2002)	4.9 (2008)	**	*[2], **[1]
MDG 2	2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education	93.0 (1991)	...	100.0 (2014)	**	*MESC cited in [2], **SPC from MOE
	2.2 Reaches last grade in primary education	...	85.3 (2001)	87.0 (2013)*	**	*MESC cited in [2], **[4]
	2.3 Literacy rates of 15-24 years old (%)	96.0 (1991)	...	97.9 (2011)	**	*[2], **[3]
MDG 3	3.1a Gender parity index in primary education	98.0 (1990)	93.0 (2002)	103.0 (2012)	**	*[2], **SPC NMDI
	3.1b Gender parity index in secondary education	106.0 (1990)	104.0 (2002)	113.0 (2012)	**	*[2], **SPC NMDI
	3.1c Gender parity index in tertiary education	166.0 (1990)	143.0 (2002)	156.0 (2009)		[2]
	3.2 Women in the non-agricultural sector (%)	31.0 (1990)	36.7 (2001)	39.3 (2011)	***	**Country census data cited in [2], ***[3]
	3.3 Seats held by women in parliament (%)	4.0 (1990)	6.1 (2002)	4.1 (2014)	**	*[2], **SPC NMDI
MDG 4	4.1 Under 5 mortality (per 1,000 live births)	...	22.8 (2001)	19.4 (2011)		[3]
	4.2 Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	...	19.5 (2001)	15.6 (2011)		[3]
	4.3 Measles immunisation of 1 year old (%)	...	31.0 (2001)	60.6 (2010)	**	*[2], **WPRO technical units cited in [5]
MDG 5	5.1 Maternal mortality (per 100,000 live births)	74.0 (1990-94)	...	46.0 (2002-06)		[2]
	5.2 Skilled birth attendance (%)	76.0 (1991)	...	80.8 (2009)	**	*[2], **[6]
	5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)	18.0 (1991)	...	28.7 (2009)	**	*[2], **[6]
	5.4 Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 females)	26.0 (1992)	...	39.0 (2011)	**	*[2], **[3]
	5.5 Antenatal care coverage, ≥ 1 visit (%)	...	...	92.7 (2009)		[6]
	5.6 Unmet need for family planning (%)	...	...	45.6 (2009)		[6]
MDG 6	6.1 HIV prevalence of 15-24 years old (%)	0.0 (1990)	0.0 (2000)	0.0 (2013)		[7]
	6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)	...	...	14.7 (2009)		[2]
	6.3 15-24 years old awareness of HIV/AIDS	...	...	3.8 (2009)		[6]
	6.4 Orphans to non-orphans attending school	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	6.5 Access to antiretroviral drugs (%)	...	...	100.0 (2013)		[7]
	6.6a Malaria incidence rate (per 100,000)	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	6.6b Malaria death rate (per 100,000)	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	6.7 Under 5 sleeping under bed-nets (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	6.8 Under 5 treated with anti-malarial drugs (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	6.9a TB prevalence rates (per 100,000)	53.0 (1990)	34.0 (2000)	29.0 (2013)		[8]
	6.9b TB death rates (per 100,000)	4.8 (1990)	3.0 (2000)	3.2 (2013)		[8]
	6.9c TB incidence rates (per 100,000)	36.0 (1990)	23.0 (2000)	18.0 (2013)		[8]
	6.10a TB detection rate under DOTS (%)	75.0 (1990)	110.0 (2000)	66.0 (2013)		[8]
6.10b TB cure rate under DOTS (%)	50.0 (1994)	92.0 (2000)	86.0 (2012)		[8]	
MDG 7	7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest	45.9 (1990)	60.4 (2000)	60.4 (2010)		Country data cited in [9]
	7.2a CO2 emissions, total ('000 metric tons)	125.0 (1990)	139.0 (2000)	161.0 (2010)		Global monitoring data cited in [9]
	7.2b CO2 emissions, per capita (metric tons)	0.8 (1990)	0.8 (2000)	0.9 (2010)		Global monitoring data cited in [9]
	7.2c CO2 emissions, per \$1 GDP (PPP) (kg)	0.3 (1990)	0.3 (2000)	0.2 (2010)		Global monitoring data cited in [9]
	7.3 Use of ODS (ODP metric tons)	4.0 (1991)	0.7 (2000)	0.1 (2012)		Country data cited in [9]
	7.4 Fish stocks within safe biological limits (%)	...	...	...
	7.5 Total water resources used (%)	...	...	...
	7.6 Protected terrestrial and marine areas (%)	0.9 (1990)	2.1 (2000)	2.3 (2012)		Estimated data cited in [9]
	7.7 Species threatened with extinction (%)	...	...	...
	7.8 Using an improved drinking water source	89.0 (1990)	93.0 (2000)	99.0 (2012)		Estimated data cited in [9]
7.9 Using an improved sanitation facility (%)	93.0 (1990)	92.0 (2000)	92.0 (2012)		Estimated data cited in [9]	
7.10 Urban population living in slums (%)	...	...	...
MDG 8	8.1 OECD net ODA (% GNI)	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	8.2 ODA to basic social services (%)	...	...	...
	8.3 ODA that is untied (%)	...	...	...
	8.4 ODA to landlocked developing countries	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	8.5 Net ODA (% of GNI)	28.9 (1990)	11.7 (2000)	17.8 (2013)	**	*Disbursement basis, OECD DAC country data cited in [9], **[11]
	8.6 Duty free exports to developed countries	...	98.8 (2000)	99.6 (2012)		Country data cited in [9]
	8.7 Average tariffs by developed countries	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	8.8 OECD agricultural support (% of GDP)	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	8.9 ODA to build trade capacity (%)	...	...	...
	8.10 Countries reached HIPC points (no.)	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	8.12 Debt service (% of exports)	10.6 (1990)	5.7 (1999)	5.3 (2012)	**	*Country adjusted data cited in [9]
	8.13 Population with access to essential drugs	...	...	...
	8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population	2.5 (1990)	4.8 (2000)	19.3 (2010)	**	*Country data* in [9]
	8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population	0.0 (1990)	1.4 (2000)	91.4 (2010)	**	*Country data* & **2008 Pacific Economic Survey cited in [9]
	8.16 Internet users per 100 population	0.0 (1990)	0.6 (2000)	15.3 (2013)	**	*Country data* & **ITU estimate cited in [7]

Achieved
Not Achieved
Mixed

... Data not available

n/a Indicator not applicable to country context

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* Apparent Retention Rate

† Samoa Communications Limited.

Solomon Islands

	Baseline	Mid-point	Latest	Source		
MDG 1	1.1 Basic needs poverty (%)	...	...	22.7 (2006) [1]	
	1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)	...	...	7.5 (2006) [1]	
	1.3 Poorest quintile in national consumption	...	...	6.7 (2006) [1]	
	1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed	...	...	...
	1.5 Employment-to-population ratio (%)	...	64.0 (1999)	67.9 (2009) **	SPC NMDI from census	
	1.6 Employed living below \$1 (PPP) per day	...	...	...
	1.7 Own-account and unpaid family workers	...	...	34.8 (2009)	SPC NMDI from census
	1.8 Underweight children under age 5 (%)	...	...	14.2 (2007) [2]	
	1.9 Food poverty (%)	...	...	10.6 (2006) [1]	
MDG 2	2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education	39.0 (1986)	56.0 (1999)	89.0 (2013) **	*NSO from census cited in [3], **SPC from MOE Education Digest	
	2.2 Reaches last grade in primary education	85.0 (1991)	...	82.9 (2010)	**UNDP 2003 Human Development Report, **[4]	
	2.3 Literacy rates of 15-24 years old (%)	62.0 (1991)	84.5 (1999)	89.5 (2009)	**NSO cited in [3], **SPC NMDI from census	
MDG 3	3.1a Gender parity index in primary education	80.0 (1986)	86.0 (1999)	99.0 (2013)	**	*NSO from census cited in [3], **http://www.mehrd.gov.sb/education-access-indicator
	3.1b Gender parity index in secondary education	57.0 (1986)	70.0 (1999)	105.0 (2013)	**	*NSO from census cited in [3], **http://www.mehrd.gov.sb/education-access-indicator
	3.1c Gender parity index in tertiary education	30.0 (1995)	30.0 (2000)	USP data ^a cited in [3]
	3.2 Women in the non-agricultural sector (%)	...	30.8 (1999)	33.2 (2009)	...	Country census data cited in [5], **SPC NMDI
	3.3 Seats held by women in parliament (%)	0.0 (1990)	2.0 (2000)	2.0 (2014)	**	*Country data cited in [5], **SPC NMDI
MDG 4	4.1 Under 5 mortality (per 1,000 live births)	...	34.0 (1999)	28.0 (2009)	[6]	
	4.2 Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	...	28.0 (1999)	22.0 (2009)	**	[6]
	4.3 Measles immunisation of 1 year old (%)	...	...	80.6 (2007)	[2]
MDG 5	5.1 Maternal mortality (per 100,000 live births)	320.0 (1990)	210.0 (2000)	130.0 (2013)	...	Modeled data cited in [5]
	5.2 Skilled birth attendance (%)	...	...	85.5 (2007)	[2]
	5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)	6.8 (2001)	...	34.6 (2007)	**	*MOH cited in [3], **[2]
	5.4 Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 females)	95.0 (1993-98)	82.0 (1998-03)	62.0 (2007-09)	**	*[2], **SPC from 2009 Census
	5.5 Antenatal care coverage, ≥ 1 visit (%)	...	...	79.8 (2007)	[2]
	5.6 Unmet need for family planning (%)	...	...	11.1 (2007)	[2]
MDG 6	6.1 HIV prevalence of 15-24 years old (%)	...	...	0.0 (2010)	SPC NMDI
	6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)	...	...	21.1 (2007)	[2]
	6.3 15-24 years old awareness of HIV/AIDS	...	...	32.2 (2007)	2007 DHS (average of men & women) cited in [5]
	6.4 Orphans to non-orphans attending school	n/a	n/a	n/a	...	
	6.5 Access to antiretroviral drugs (%)	...	...	100.0 (2013)	[7]
	6.6a Malaria incidence rate (per 100,000)	...	...	9380.0 (2011)	[8]
	6.6b Malaria death rate (per 100,000)	...	...	172.0 (2011)	[8]
	6.7 Under 5 sleeping under bed-nets (%)	...	...	69.4 (2011)	SPC NMDI from 2011 Solomon Islands Malaria Indicator Survey
	6.8 Under 5 treated with anti-malarial drugs (%)	...	...	27.9 (2011)	SPC NMDI from 2011 Solomon Islands Malaria Indicator Survey
	6.9a TB prevalence rates (per 100,000)	618.0 (1990)	362.0 (2000)	142.0 (2013)	[9]	
	6.9b TB death rates (per 100,000)	87.0 (1990)	51.0 (2000)	14.0 (2013)	[9]	
	6.9c TB incidence rates (per 100,000)	312.0 (1990)	185.0 (2000)	92.0 (2013)	[9]	
6.10a TB detection rate under DOTS (%)	39.0 (1990)	40.0 (2000)	70.0 (2013)	[9]		
6.10b TB cure rate under DOTS (%)	90.0 (1994)	81.0 (2000)	88.0 (2012)	[9]		
MDG 7	7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest	83.0 (1990)	81.0 (2000)	79.1 (2010)	Country data cited in [5]	
	7.2a CO ₂ emissions, total ('000 metric tons)	161.0 (1990)	165.0 (2000)	202.0 (2010)	Global monitoring data cited in [5]	
	7.2b CO ₂ emissions, per capita (metric tons)	0.5 (1990)	0.4 (2000)	0.4 (2010)	Global monitoring data cited in [5]	
	7.2c CO ₂ emissions, per \$1 GDP (PPP) (kg)	0.2 (1990)	0.2 (2000)	0.2 (2010)	Global monitoring data cited in [5]	
	7.3 Use of ODS (ODP metric tons)	2.1 (1990)	0.8 (2000)	1.6 (2012)	Country data cited in [5]	
	7.4 Fish stocks within safe biological limits (%)	...	...	...	...
	7.5 Total water resources used (%)	...	...	...	...
	7.6 Protected terrestrial and marine areas (%)	0.0 (1990)	0.5 (2000)	1.1 (2012)	Estimated data cited in [5]	
	7.7 Species threatened with extinction (%)	...	...	...	...
	7.8 Using an improved drinking water source	...	80.0 (2000)	81.0 (2012)	**	Estimated data cited in [5]
7.9 Using an improved sanitation facility (%)	...	25.0 (2000)	29.0 (2012)	**	Estimated data cited in [5]	
7.10 Urban population living in slums (%)	...	...	...	...
MDG 8	8.1 OECD net ODA (% GNI)	n/a	n/a	n/a	...	
	8.2 ODA to basic social services (%)	...	...	...	...
	8.3 ODA that is untied (%)	...	...	...	...
	8.4 ODA to landlocked developing countries	n/a	n/a	n/a	...	
	8.5 Net ODA (% of GNI)	22.0 (1990)	15.7 (2000)	30.0 (2013)	**	*Disbursement basis, OECD DAC country data cited in [5], **[10]
	8.6 Duty free exports to developed countries	...	74.4 (2000)	100.0 (2012)	...	Country data cited in [5]
	8.7 Average tariffs by developed countries	n/a	n/a	n/a	...	
	8.8 OECD agricultural support (% of GDP)	n/a	n/a	n/a	...	
	8.9 ODA to build trade capacity (%)	...	...	...	...
	8.10 Countries reached HIPC points (no.)	n/a	n/a	n/a	...	
	8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and	n/a	n/a	n/a	...	
	8.12 Debt service (% of exports)	11.3 (1990)	2.8 (2000)	1.2 (2012)	Country adjusted data cited in [5]	
	8.13 Population with access to essential drugs	...	...	...	...
	8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population	1.5 (1990)	1.9 (2000)	1.4 (2013)	**	*Country data ^a & **TCSI cited in [5]
	8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population	0.0 (1990)	0.3 (2000)	57.6 (2013)	**	*Country data ^a & **TCSI cited in [5]
	8.16 Internet users per 100 population	0.0 (1990)	0.5 (2000)	8.0 (2013)	...	ITU estimate cited in [5]

■ Achieved
■ Not Achieved
■ Mixed

... Data not available

n/a Indicator not applicable to country context

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^a "in-country", for USP centres and satellite training.

^b Average of men and women.

^c Solomon Telekom Company Limited.

Tonga

	Baseline	Mid-point	Latest	Source	
MDG 1	1.1 Basic needs poverty (%)	...	16.2 (2001)	22.5 (2009)	NSO from 2009 HIES cited in [1]
	1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)	...	7.7 (2001)	7.7 (2004)	NSO from 2009 HIES cited in [1]
	1.3 Poorest quintile in national consumption	...	9.4 (2001)	10.0 (2009)	NSO from 2009 HIES cited in [1]
	1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed	...	6.0 (2004)	5.2 (2008)	NSO & SPC cited in [1]
	1.5 Employment-to-population ratio (%)	...	...	36.7 (2011)	[2]
	1.6 Employed living below \$1 (PPP) per day	...	...	...
	1.7 Own-account and unpaid family workers	...	57.0 (1996)	55.3 (2011)	**Census data cited in [3], **SPC NMDI from census
	1.8 Underweight children under age 5 (%)	1.6 (1986)	2.0 (1999)	1.8 (2012)	**NSO from 2009 HIES cited in [1], **SPC NMDI from 2012 DHS
	1.9 Food poverty (%)	...	1.7 (2001)	2.0 (2009)	NSO from 2009 HIES cited in [1]
MDG 2	2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education	91.6 (1990)	89.4 (2000)	98.7 (2011)	**MEWAC cited in [1], **SPC NMDI from MOE
	2.2 Reaches last grade in primary education	...	84.0 (1996)	90.0 (2007)	MEWAC cited in [1]
	2.3 Literacy rates of 15-24 years old (%)	98.8 (1990)	99.3 (1996)	99.4 (2011)	**MEWAC cited in [1], **SPC NMDI from census
MDG 3	3.1a Gender parity index in primary education	...	87.0 (1997)	90.0 (2011)	**MEWAC cited in [1], **SPC NMDI from NSO
	3.1b Gender parity index in secondary education	97.0 (1995)	99.0 (2000)	99.0 (2011)	**MEWAC cited in [1], **SPC NMDI from NSO
	3.1c Gender parity index in tertiary education	67.0 (1995)	69.0 (2000)	99.0 (2005)	MEWAC cited in [1]
	3.2 Women in the non-agricultural sector (%)	33.7 (1986)	35.7 (1996)	47.9 (2011)	Census data cited in [1], **SPC NMDI from census data
	3.3 Seats held by women in parliament (%)	3.0 (1990)	5.7 (2000)	3.6 (2014)	**Parliament Office cited in [1], **SPC NMDI
MDG 4	4.1 Under 5 mortality (per 1,000 live births) ^a	...	15.0 (1998-02)	23.0 (2008-12)	2012 DHS
	4.2 Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) ^a	...	12.0 (1998-02)	17.0 (2008-12)	2012 DHS
	4.3 Measles immunisation of 1 year old (%)	94.0 (1994)	97.0 (2001)	99.4 (2009)	**MOH cited in [1], **SPC from Tonga health statistics
MDG 5	5.1 Maternal mortality (per 100,000 live births)	204.7 (1995)	81.4 (2000)	37.1 (2010)	**MOH cited in [1], **[4]
	5.2 Skilled birth attendance (%)	96.0 (1999)	95.0 (2001)	97.9 (2012)	**MOH cited in [1], **2012 DHS
	5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)	33.0 (1990)	30.7 (2000)	34.1 (2012)	**MOH, Reproductive Health Unit cited in [1], **2012 DHS
	5.4 Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 females)	23.0 (1995)	25.0 (2000)	27.0 (2012)	**MOH, Reproductive Health Unit cited in [1], **2012 DHS
	5.5 Antenatal care coverage, ≥ 1 visit (%)	...	...	99.0 (2012)	2012 DHS
	5.6 Unmet need for family planning (%)	...	...	25.2 (2012)	2012 DHS
MDG 6	6.1 HIV prevalence of 15-24 years old (%)	...	...	...
	6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)	...	...	21.1 (2008)	Youth SGS Survey & MOH cited in [1]
	6.3 15-24 years old awareness of HIV/AIDS	...	...	19.5 (2012)	2012 DHS cited in [5]
	6.4 Orphans to non-orphans attending school	...	...	...
	6.5 Access to antiretroviral drugs (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	6.6a Malaria incidence rate (per 100,000)	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	6.6b Malaria death rate (per 100,000)	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	6.7 Under 5 sleeping under bed-nets (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	6.8 Under 5 treated with anti-malarial drugs (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	6.9a TB prevalence rates (per 100,000)	59.0 (1990)	39.0 (2000)	22.0 (2013)	[6]
	6.9b TB death rates (per 100,000)	6.2 (1990)	3.3 (2000)	2.4 (2013)	[6]
	6.9c TB incidence rates (per 100,000)	38.0 (1990)	28.0 (2000)	13.0 (2013)	[6]
	6.10a TB detection rate under DOTS (%)	64.0 (1990)	88.0 (2000)	72.0 (2013)	[6]
6.10b TB cure rate under DOTS (%)	89.0 (1994)	93.0 (2000)	100.0 (2012)	[6]	
MDG 7	7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest	12.5 (1990)	12.5 (2000)	12.5 (2010)	Country data cited in [3]
	7.2a CO2 emissions, total ('000 metric tons)	77.0 (1990)	121.0 (2000)	158.0 (2010)	Global monitoring data cited in [3]
	7.2b CO2 emissions, per capita (metric tons)	0.8 (1990)	1.2 (2000)	1.5 (2010)	Global monitoring data cited in [3]
	7.2c CO2 emissions, per \$1 GDP (PPP) (kg)	0.3 (1990)	0.3 (2000)	0.4 (2010)	Global monitoring data cited in [3]
	7.3 Use of ODS (ODP metric tons)	0.4 (1991)	0.5 (2000)	0.1 (2012)	Country data cited in [3]
	7.4 Fish stocks within safe biological limits (%)	...	...	...
	7.5 Total water resources used (%)	2.2 (1995)	2.2 (2000)	2.2 (2005)	MECC cited in [1]
	7.6 Protected terrestrial and marine areas (%)	0.1 (1990)	9.4 (2000)	9.5 (2012)	Estimated data cited in [3]
	7.7 Species threatened with extinction (%)	...	...	...
	7.8 Using an improved drinking water source	99.0 (1990)	99.0 (2000)	99.0 (2012)	Estimated data cited in [3]
7.9 Using an improved sanitation facility (%)	95.0 (1990)	94.0 (2000)	91.0 (2012)	Estimated data cited in [3]	
7.10 Urban population living in slums (%)	...	...	...
MDG 8	8.1 OECD net ODA (% GNI)	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	8.2 ODA to basic social services (%)	...	...	...
	8.3 ODA that is untied (%)	...	...	...
	8.4 ODA to landlocked developing countries	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	8.5 Net ODA (% of GNI)	25.5 (1990)	12.1 (2000)	16.8 (2013)	**Disbursement basis, OECD DAC country data cited in [3], **[7]
	8.6 Duty free exports to developed countries	...	29.8 (2000)	60.2 (2012)	Country data cited in [3]
	8.7 Average tariffs by developed countries	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	8.8 OECD agricultural support (% of GDP)	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	8.9 ODA to build trade capacity (%)	9.0 (1995)	...	14.3 (2005)	MOFNP cited in [1]
	8.10 Countries reached HIPC points (no.)	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	8.12 Debt service (% of exports)	3.5 (1990)	8.3 (2001)	8.6 (2013)	**Country adjusted data cited in [3], **[8]
	8.13 Population with access to essential drugs	...	95.0 (2002)	...	MOH cited in [1]
	8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population	4.6 (1990)	9.9 (2000)	29.4 (2013)	**Country data & ITU estimate cited in [3]
	8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population	0.0 (1990)	0.2 (2000)	54.6 (2013)	ITU estimate cited in [3]
	8.16 Internet users per 100 population	0.0 (1990)	2.4 (2000)	35.0 (2013)	ITU estimate cited in [3]

Achieved

Not Achieved

Mixed

... Data not available

n/a Indicator not applicable to country context

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^a Single year figure unstable due to small size of population.

^b Under-reporting an issue.

^c *Tonga Telecommunications Commission, **Tonga Communications Corporation Limited.

Tuvalu

	Baseline	Mid-point	Latest	Source	
MDG 1	1.1 Basic needs poverty (%)	23.2 (1994)	21.2 (2004-05)	26.3 (2010)	*HIES cited in [1], **[2]
	1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)	7.6 (1994)	5.6 (2004)	6.2 (2010)	HIES cited in [1]
	1.3 Poorest quintile in national consumption	7.0 (1994)	10.2 (2004)	8.1 (2010)	HIES cited in [1]
	1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed	2.7 (1998)	1.0 (2001)	-0.2 (2007)	Census & HIES cited in [1]
	1.5 Employment-to-population ratio (%)	26.8 (1991)	32.4 (2002)	35.9 (2012)	*Census cited in [1], **SPC NMDI from census cited in [3]
	1.6 Employed living below \$1 (PPP) per day	...	...	...	...
	1.7 Own-account and unpaid family workers	8.4 (1991)	3.6 (2002)	8.0 (2012)	*Census data cited in [1], **SPC [3]
	1.8 Underweight children under age 5 (%)	...	...	1.9 (2007)	[3]
	1.9 Food poverty (%)	6.0 (1994)	4.9 (2004-05)	3.4 (2010)	*HIES cited in [1], **[2]
MDG 2	2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education	99.5 (1991)	96.9 (2002)	89.0 (2014)	*1991 census & 2007 DHS cited in [1], **SPC NMDI from MOE
	2.2 Reaches last grade in primary education	81.3 (1991)	86.5 (2002)	91.2 (2007)	1991 census & 2007 DHS cited in [1]
	2.3 Literacy rates of 15-24 years old (%)	98.7 (1991)	...	98.6 (2007)	1991 census & 2007 DHS cited in [1]
MDG 3	3.1a Gender parity index in primary education	105.0 (1991)	103.0 (2002)	100.0 (2011)	*Census & **DOE cited in [1], ***SPC NMDI from DOE
	3.1b Gender parity index in secondary education	105.0 (1991)	128.0 (2002)	152.0 (2011)	*Census & **DOE cited in [1], ***SPC from DOE
	3.1c Gender parity index in tertiary education	42.0 (1991)	127.0 (2002)	172.0 (2009)	*Census & **DOE cited in [1]
	3.2 Women in the non-agricultural sector (%)	36.4 (1991)	36.0 (2002)	43.5 (2012)	*Census & **DHS cited in [1], **SPC NMDI from census
	3.3 Seats held by women in parliament (%)	6.0 (1990)	0.0 (2002)	6.7 (2014)	*Parliament records cited in [1], **Country data cited in [4]
MDG 4	4.1 Under 5 mortality (per 1,000 live births) [*]	68.7 (1991) [*]	34.6 (2000) [*]	10.3 (2010) [*]	*MOH cited in [1], **SPC NMDI from MOH
	4.2 Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) [*]	57.3 (1992) [*]	34.6 (2000) [*]	10.3 (2010) [*]	*MOH cited in [1], **SPC NMDI from MOH
	4.3 Measles immunisation of 1 year old (%)	94.0 (1995)	81.0 (2000)	84.8 (2010)	*MOH cited in [1], **SPC NMDI from MOH
	5.1 Maternal mortality (per 100,000 live births) [^]	413.2 (1990) [*]	432.9 (2000) [*]	0.0 (2010) [*]	*MOH cited in [1], **SPC NMDI from MOH
MDG 5	5.2 Skilled birth attendance (%)	95.0 (1990)	100.0 (2002)	97.9 (2007)	*MOH cited in [5], **[3]
	5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)	39.0 (1990)	32.0 (2002)	22.0 (2010)	*MOH cited in [5], **SPC NMDI from MOH
	5.4 Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 females)	38.6 (1991)	41.3 (2000)	28.0 (2012)	*[1], **2012 Census
	5.5 Antenatal care coverage, ≥ 1 visit (%)	...	...	97.0 (2007)	[3]
	5.6 Unmet need for family planning (%)	...	...	24.2 (2007)	[3]
	MDG 6	6.1 HIV prevalence of 15-24 years old (%)
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)		...	...	44.1 (2007)	[3]
6.3 15-24 years old awareness of HIV/AIDS		...	...	50.1 (2007)	[3]
6.4 Orphans to non-orphans attending school		n/a	n/a	n/a	...
6.5 Access to antiretroviral drugs (%)		...	...	100.0 (2009)	MOH cited in [1]
6.6a Malaria incidence rate (per 100,000)		n/a	n/a	n/a	...
6.6b Malaria death rate (per 100,000)		n/a	n/a	n/a	...
6.7 Under 5 sleeping under bed-nets (%)		n/a	n/a	n/a	...
6.8 Under 5 treated with anti-malarial drugs (%)		n/a	n/a	n/a	...
6.9a TB prevalence rates (per 100,000)		911.0 (1990)	623.0 (2000)	327.0 (2013)	[6]
6.9b TB death rates (per 100,000)		108.0 (1990)	76.0 (2000)	29.0 (2013)	[6]
6.9c TB incidence rates (per 100,000)		536.0 (1990)	357.0 (2000)	228.0 (2013)	[6]
6.10a TB detection rate under DOTS (%)		48.0 (1990)	48.0 (2000)	80.0 (2013)	[6]
6.10b TB cure rate under DOTS (%)	100.0 (1994)	86.0 (2000)	70.0 (2012)	[6]	
MDG 7	7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest	33.3 (1990)	33.3 (2000)	33.3 (2010)	Estimated data cited in [4]
	7.2a CO2 emissions, total ('000 metric tons)	...	...	...	...
	7.2b CO2 emissions, per capita (metric tons)	...	...	...	...
	7.2c CO2 emissions, per \$1 GDP (PPP) (kg)	...	...	...	...
	7.3 Use of ODS (ODP metric tons)	0.0 (1991)	0.0 (2000)	0.0 (2012)	Country data cited in [4]
	7.4 Fish stocks within safe biological limits (%)	...	...	...	...
	7.5 Total water resources used (%)	...	...	...	...
	7.6 Protected terrestrial and marine areas (%)	0.1 (1990)	0.3 (2000)	0.3 (2012)	Estimated data cited in [4]
	7.7 Species threatened with extinction (%)	...	...	...	...
	7.8 Using an improved drinking water source	90.0 (1990)	94.0 (2000)	98.0 (2012)	Estimated data cited in [4]
	7.9 Using an improved sanitation facility (%)	73.0 (1990)	78.0 (2000)	83.0 (2012)	Estimated data cited in [4]
7.10 Urban population living in slums (%)	...	...	...	...
MDG 8	8.1 OECD net ODA (% GNI)	n/a	n/a	n/a	...
	8.2 ODA to basic social services (%)	...	...	6.9 (2001-08)	Aid Unit, Department of Planning & Budget cited in [1]
	8.3 ODA that is untied (%)	...	...	...	...
	8.4 ODA to landlocked developing countries	n/a	n/a	n/a	...
	8.5 Net ODA (% of GNI)	5.1 (1990)	4.0 (2000)	42.6 (2013)	*Disbursement basis, OECD DAC country data cited in [4], **[7]
	8.6 Duty free exports to developed countries	...	96.7 (2000)	100.0 (2012)	Country data cited in [4]
	8.7 Average tariffs by developed countries	n/a	n/a	n/a	...
	8.8 OECD agricultural support (% of GDP)	n/a	n/a	n/a	...
	8.9 ODA to build trade capacity (%)	...	...	...	...
	8.10 Countries reached HIPC points (no.)	n/a	n/a	n/a	...
	8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and	n/a	n/a	n/a	...
	8.12 Debt service (% of exports)	...	...	11.6 (2013)	[8]
	8.13 Population with access to essential drugs	...	...	...	...
	8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population	1.3 (1990)	7.0 (2000)	14.7 (2013)	*Country data & **ITU estimate cited in [4]
	8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population	0.0 (1990)	0.0 (2000)	34.4 (2013)	ITU estimate cited in [4]
	8.16 Internet users per 100 population	0.0 (1990)	5.2 (2000)	37.0 (2013)	ITU estimate cited in [4]

Achieved
 Not Achieved
 Mixed

... Data not available

n/a Indicator not applicable to country context

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^{*} Single year figure unstable due to small size of population.

[^] Tuvalu Telecommunications Corporation.

Vanuatu

	Baseline	Mid-point	Latest	Source	
MDG 1	1.1 Basic needs poverty (%)	...	13.0 (2006)	12.7 (2010)	UNDP from 2010 HIES
	1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)	...	5.6 (2006)	2.9 (2010)	**NSO from 2006 HIES cited in [1], **UNDP from 2010 HIES
	1.3 Poorest quintile in national consumption	...	7.4 (2006)	8.3 (2010)	**NSO from 2006 HIES cited in [1], **UNDP from 2010 HIES
	1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed	0.8 (1995-99)	-0.7 (2000-04)	2.7 (2005-08)	NSO cited in [1]
	1.5 Employment-to-population ratio (%)	...	76.8 (1999)	66.0 (2009)	**NSO derived from 1999 Census cited in [1], **SPC NMDI from census
	1.6 Employed living below \$1 (PPP) per day	...	...	4.0 (2006)	NSO cited in [1]
	1.7 Own-account and unpaid family workers	...	...	25.7 (2009)	SPC NMDI from census
	1.8 Underweight children under age 5 (%)	...	15.9 (2007)	10.7 (2013)	**[2], **SPC
	1.9 Food poverty (%)	...	7.4 (2006)	3.2 (2010)	UNDP from 2010 HIES
MDG 2	2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education	88.0 (1989)	75.0 (1999)	86.3 (2013)	**NSO from census data cited in [1], **SPC NMDI from MOE
	2.2 Reaches last grade in primary education	90.2 (1991)	36.2 (2000)	70.8 (2013)	**SPC NMDI from NSO, **NSO from MOE cited in [1], **SPC NMDI from MOE
	2.3 Literacy rates of 15-24 years old (%)	32.0 (1990)	86.0 (1999)	92.0 (2009)	NSO from MOE cited in [1]
MDG 3	3.1a Gender parity index in primary education	...	93.0 (2000)	97.0 (2011)	**MOE cited in [1], **SPC NMDI from MOE
	3.1b Gender parity index in secondary education	...	95.0 (2000)	110.0 (2011)	**MOE cited in [1], **SPC NMDI from MOE
	3.1c Gender parity index in tertiary education	40.0 (1995)	60.0 (2003)	85.0 (2008)	USP data cited in [1]
	3.2 Women in the non-agricultural sector (%)	...	37.5 (2004)	41.3 (2009)	**Country administrative data cited in [3], **SPC NMDI from census
	3.3 Seats held by women in parliament (%)	4.3 (1990)	0.0 (2000)	0.0 (2014)	**Country data cited in [3]
MDG 4	4.1 Under 5 mortality (per 1,000 live births)	...	34.0 (1998-02)	31.0 (2008-12)	2013 DHS
	4.2 Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	...	20.0 (1998-02)	28.0 (2008-12)	2013 DHS
	4.3 Measles immunisation of 1 year old (%)	66.0 (1990)	75.0 (2001)	80.0 (2009)	WHO/UNICEF Joint Reporting Forms cited in [1]
MDG 5	5.1 Maternal mortality (per 100,000 live births)	...	96.0 (1998)	86.0 (2007)	MOH cited in [1]
	5.2 Skilled birth attendance (%)	79.0 (1990-95)	88.0 (1999)	89.4 (2013)	**MOH cited in [1], **2013 DHS
	5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)	15.0 (1991)	28.0 (1999)	49.0 (2013)	**MOH cited in [1], **2013 DHS
	5.4 Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 females)	...	92.0 (1999)	81.0 (2013)	**NSO cited in [1], **2013 DHS
	5.5 Antenatal care coverage, ≥ 1 visit (%)	...	...	75.6 (2013)	2013 DHS
	5.6 Unmet need for family planning (%)	...	24.0 (1996)	24.4 (2013)	**MOH from National Family Planning Study cited in [1], **2013 DHS
MDG 6	6.1 HIV prevalence of 15-24 years old (%)	...	...	...
	6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)	...	...	...
	6.3 15-24 years old awareness of HIV/AIDS	...	...	24.0 (2013)	[5]
	6.4 Orphans to non-orphans attending school	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	6.5 Access to antiretroviral drugs (%)	...	...	100.0 (2013)	[5]
	6.6a Malaria incidence rate (per 100,000)	19800.0 (1990)	3300.0 (2000)	1338.0 (2013)	**MOH from Malaria Information System cited in [1], **[6]
	6.6b Malaria death rate (per 100,000)	22.0 (1990)	1.6 (2000)	0.0 (2013)	**MOH from Malaria Information System cited in [1], **[6]
	6.7 Under 5 sleeping under bed-nets (%)	...	13.0 (2002)	51.0 (2013)	**MOH cited in [1], **SPC NMDI from 2013 DHS
	6.8 Under 5 treated with anti-malarial drugs (%)	...	...	5.1 (2013)	SPC NMDI from 2013 DHS
	6.9a TB prevalence rates (per 100,000)	151.0 (1990)	168.0 (2000)	84.0 (2013)	[7]
	6.9b TB death rates (per 100,000)	7.0 (1990)	17.0 (2000)	6.3 (2013)	[7]
	6.9c TB incidence rates (per 100,000)	127.0 (1990)	110.0 (2000)	62.0 (2013)	[7]
6.10a TB detection rate under DOTS (%)	75.0 (1990)	75.0 (2000)	78.0 (2013)	[7]	
6.10b TB cure rate under DOTS (%)	100.0 (1994)	88.0 (2000)	91.0 (2012)	[7]	
MDG 7	7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest	36.1 (1990)	36.1 (2000)	36.1 (2010)	Country data cited in [3]
	7.2a CO2 emissions, total ('000 metric tons)	70.0 (1990)	81.0 (2000)	117.0 (2010)	Global monitoring data cited in [3]
	7.2b CO2 emissions, per capita (metric tons)	0.5 (1990)	0.4 (2000)	0.5 (2010)	Global monitoring data cited in [3]
	7.2c CO2 emissions, per \$1 GDP (PPP) (kg)	0.1 (1990)	0.1 (2000)	0.1 (2010)	Global monitoring data cited in [3]
	7.3 Use of ODS (ODP metric tons)	0.0 (1991)	0.0 (2000)	0.1 (2012)	Country data cited in [3]
	7.4 Fish stocks within safe biological limits (%)	...	...	...
	7.5 Total water resources used (%)	...	...	...
	7.6 Protected terrestrial and marine areas (%)	0.4 (1990)	0.5 (2000)	0.5 (2012)	Estimated data cited in [3]
	7.7 Species threatened with extinction (%)	...	...	...
	7.8 Using an improved drinking water source	62.0 (1990)	76.0 (2000)	91.0 (2012)	Estimated data cited in [3]
7.9 Using an improved sanitation facility (%)	35.0 (1992)	42.0 (2000)	58.0 (2012)	Estimated data cited in [3]	
7.10 Urban population living in slums (%)	...	...	30.0 (2006)	NSO from 2006 HIES cited in [1]	
MDG 8	8.1 OECD net ODA (% GNI)	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	8.2 ODA to basic social services (%)	...	...	...
	8.3 ODA that is untied (%)	...	...	...
	8.4 ODA to landlocked developing countries	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	8.5 Net ODA (% of GNI)	30.5 (1990)	17.1 (2000)	11.4 (2013)	**Disbursement basis, OECD DAC country data cited in [3], **[8]
	8.6 Duty free exports to developed countries	...	59.4 (2000)	99.9 (2012)	Country data cited in [3]
	8.7 Average tariffs by developed countries	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	8.8 OECD agricultural support (% of GDP)	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	8.9 ODA to build trade capacity (%)	...	...	1.0 (2010)	Parliamentary Appropriations cited in [1]
	8.10 Countries reached HIPC points (no.)	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	8.12 Debt service (% of exports)	...	7.3 (2000)	3.6 (2012)	**Reserve Bank of Vanuatu cited in [1], **[9]
	8.13 Population with access to essential drugs	...	...	...
	8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population	1.8 (1990)	3.6 (2000)	2.0 (2013)	**Telecom Vanuatu Limited & **ITU estimate cited in [3]
	8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population	0.0 (1990)	0.2 (2000)	59.3 (2013)	**Telecom Vanuatu Limited & **ITU estimate cited in [3]
	8.16 Internet users per 100 population	0.0 (1990)	2.1 (2000)	11.3 (2013)	**ITU estimate cited in [3]

Achieved

Not Achieved

Mixed

... Data not available

n/a Indicator not applicable to country context

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Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Preamble

This Agenda is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. It also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom. We recognise that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development.

All countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership, will implement this plan. We are resolved to free the human race from the tyranny of poverty and want and to heal and secure our planet. We are determined to take the bold and transformative steps which are urgently needed to shift the world onto a sustainable and resilient path. As we embark on this collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets which we are announcing today demonstrate the scale and ambition of this new universal Agenda. They seek to build on the Millennium Development Goals and complete what these did not achieve.

They seek to realize the human rights of all and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental.

The Goals and targets will stimulate action over the next fifteen years in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet:

People

We are determined to end poverty and hunger, in all their forms and dimensions, and to ensure that all human beings can fulfil their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment.

Planet

We are determined to protect the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and production, sustainably managing its natural resources and taking urgent action on climate change, so that it can support the needs of the present and future generations.

Prosperity

We are determined to ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature.

Peace

We are determined to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development.

Partnership

We are determined to mobilize the means required to implement this Agenda through a revitalised Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, based on a spirit of strengthened global solidarity, focussed in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people.

The interlinkages and integrated nature of the Sustainable Development Goals are of crucial importance in ensuring that the purpose of the new Agenda is realised. If we realize our ambitions across the full extent of the Agenda, the lives of all will be profoundly improved and our world will be transformed for the better.

DECLARATION

Introduction

1. We, the Heads of State and Government and High Representatives, meeting at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 25-27 September 2015 as the Organization celebrates its seventieth anniversary, have decided today on new global Sustainable Development Goals.

2. On behalf of the peoples we serve, we have adopted a historic decision on a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Goals and targets. We commit ourselves to working tirelessly for the full implementation of this Agenda by 2030. We recognize that eradicating poverty in all its forms

and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. We are committed to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner. We will also build upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seek to address their unfinished business.

3. We resolve, between now and 2030, to end poverty and hunger everywhere; to combat inequalities within and among countries; to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies; to protect human rights and promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls; and to ensure the lasting protection of the planet and its natural resources. We resolve also to create conditions for sustainable, inclusive and sustained economic growth, shared prosperity and decent work for all, taking into account different levels of national development and capacities.

4. As we embark on this great collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind. Recognizing that the dignity of the human person is fundamental, we wish to see the Goals and targets met for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society. And we will endeavour to reach the furthest behind first.

5. This is an Agenda of unprecedented scope and significance. It is accepted by all countries and is applicable to all, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. These are universal goals and targets which involve the entire world, developed and developing countries alike. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development.

6. The Goals and targets are the result of over two years of intensive public consultation and engagement with civil society and other stakeholders around the world, which paid particular

attention to the voices of the poorest and most vulnerable. This consultation included valuable work done by the General Assembly Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals and by the United Nations, whose Secretary-General provided a synthesis report in December 2014.

Our vision

7. In these Goals and targets, we are setting out a supremely ambitious and transformational vision. We envisage a world free of poverty, hunger, disease and want, where all life can thrive. We envisage a world free of fear and violence. A world with universal literacy. A world with equitable and universal access to quality education at all levels, to health care and social protection, where physical, mental and social well-being are assured. A world where we reaffirm our commitments regarding the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation and where there is improved hygiene; and where food is sufficient, safe, affordable and nutritious. A world where human habitats are safe, resilient and sustainable and where there is universal access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy.

8. We envisage a world of universal respect for human rights and human dignity, the rule of law, justice, equality and non-discrimination; of respect for race, ethnicity and cultural diversity; and of equal opportunity permitting the full realization of human potential and contributing to shared prosperity. A world which invests in its children and in which every child grows up free from violence and exploitation. A world in which every woman and girl enjoys full gender equality and all legal, social and economic barriers to their empowerment have been removed. A just, equitable, tolerant, open and socially inclusive world in which the needs of the most vulnerable are met.

9. We envisage a world in which every country enjoys sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and decent work for all. A world in which consumption and production patterns and use of all natural resources

– from air to land, from rivers, lakes and aquifers to oceans and seas - are sustainable. One in which democracy, good governance and the rule of law as well as an enabling environment at national and international levels, are essential for sustainable development, including sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development, environmental protection and the eradication of poverty and hunger. One in which development and the application of technology are climate-sensitive, respect biodiversity and are resilient. One in which humanity lives in harmony with nature and in which wildlife and other living species are protected.

Our shared principles and commitments

10. The new Agenda is guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including full respect for international law. It is grounded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, international human rights treaties, the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document. It is informed by other instruments such as the Declaration on the Right to Development.

11. We reaffirm the outcomes of all major UN conferences and summits which have laid a solid foundation for sustainable development and have helped to shape the new Agenda. These include the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development; the World Summit on Sustainable Development; the World Summit for Social Development; the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action; and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (“Rio+20”). We also reaffirm the follow-up to these conferences, including the outcomes of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States; the Second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries; and

the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.

12. We reaffirm all the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, including, inter alia, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, as set out in principle 7 thereof.

13. The challenges and commitments contained in these major conferences and summits are interrelated and call for integrated solutions. To address them effectively, a new approach is needed. Sustainable development recognizes that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, combatting inequality within and among countries, preserving the planet, creating sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and fostering social inclusion are linked to each other and are interdependent.

Our world today

14. We are meeting at a time of immense challenges to sustainable development. Billions of our citizens continue to live in poverty and are denied a life of dignity. There are rising inequalities within and among countries. There

are enormous disparities of opportunity, wealth and power. Gender inequality remains a key challenge. Unemployment, particularly youth unemployment, is a major concern. Global health threats, more frequent and intense natural disasters, spiralling conflict, violent extremism, terrorism and related humanitarian crises and forced displacement of people threaten to reverse much of the development progress made in recent decades. Natural resource depletion and adverse impacts of environmental degradation, including desertification, drought, land degradation, freshwater scarcity and loss of biodiversity, add to and exacerbate the list of challenges which humanity faces. Climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time and its adverse impacts undermine the ability of all countries to achieve sustainable development. Increases in global temperature, sea level rise, ocean

acidification and other climate change impacts are seriously affecting coastal areas and low-lying coastal countries, including many least developed countries and small island developing States. The survival of many societies, and of the biological support systems of the planet, is at risk.

15. It is also, however, a time of immense opportunity. Significant progress has been made in meeting many development challenges. Within the past generation, hundreds of millions of people have emerged from extreme poverty. Access to education has greatly increased for both boys and girls. The spread of information and communications technology and global interconnectedness has great potential to accelerate human progress, to bridge the digital divide and to develop knowledge societies, as does scientific and technological innovation across areas as diverse as medicine and energy.

16. Almost fifteen years ago, the Millennium Development Goals were agreed. These provided an important framework for development and significant progress has been made in a number of areas. But the progress has been uneven, particularly in Africa, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, and small island developing States, and some of the MDGs remain off-track, in particular those related to maternal, newborn and child health and to reproductive health. We recommit ourselves to the full realization of all the MDGs, including the off-track MDGs, in particular by providing focussed and scaled-up assistance to least developed countries and other countries in special situations, in line with relevant support programmes. The new Agenda builds on the Millennium Development Goals and seeks to complete what these did not achieve, particularly in reaching the most vulnerable.

17. In its scope, however, the framework we are announcing today goes far beyond the MDGs. Alongside continuing development priorities such as poverty eradication, health, education and food security

and nutrition, it sets out a wide range of economic, social and environmental objectives. It also promises more peaceful and inclusive societies. It also, crucially, defines means of implementation. Reflecting the integrated approach that we have decided on, there are deep interconnections and many cross-cutting elements across the new Goals and targets.

The new Agenda

18. We are announcing today 17 Sustainable Development Goals with 169 associated targets which are integrated and indivisible. Never before have world leaders pledged common action and endeavour across such a broad and universal policy agenda. We are setting out together on the path towards sustainable development, devoting ourselves collectively to the pursuit of global development and of “win-win” cooperation which can bring huge gains to all countries and all parts of the world. We reaffirm that every State has, and shall freely exercise, full permanent sovereignty over all its wealth, natural resources and economic activity. We will implement the Agenda for the full benefit of all, for today’s generation and for future generations. In doing so, we reaffirm our commitment to international law and emphasize that the Agenda is to be implemented in a manner that is consistent with the rights and obligations of states under international law.

19. We reaffirm the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as other international instruments relating to human rights and international law. We emphasize the responsibilities of all States, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, to respect, protect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, disability or other status.

20. Realizing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress

across all the Goals and targets. The achievement of full human potential and of sustainable development is not possible if one half of humanity continues to be denied its full human rights and opportunities. Women and girls must enjoy equal access to quality education, economic resources and political participation as well as equal opportunities with men and boys for employment, leadership and decision-making at all levels. We will work for a significant increase in investments to close the gender gap and strengthen support for institutions in relation to gender equality and the empowerment of women at the global, regional and national levels. All forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls will be eliminated, including through the engagement of men and boys. The systematic mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the implementation of the Agenda is crucial.

21. The new Goals and targets will come into effect on 1 January 2016 and will guide the decisions we take over the next fifteen years. All of us will work to implement the Agenda within our own countries and at the regional and global levels, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. We will respect national policy space for sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, in particular for developing states, while remaining consistent with relevant international rules and commitments. We acknowledge also the importance of the regional and sub-regional dimensions, regional economic integration and interconnectivity in sustainable development. Regional and sub-regional frameworks can facilitate the effective translation of sustainable development policies into concrete action at national level.

22. Each country faces specific challenges in its pursuit of sustainable development. The most vulnerable countries and, in particular, African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and

small island developing states deserve special attention, as do countries in situations of conflict and post-conflict countries. There are also serious challenges within many middle-income countries.

23. People who are vulnerable must be empowered. Those whose needs are reflected in the Agenda include all children, youth, persons with disabilities (of whom more than 80% live in poverty), people living with HIV/AIDS, older persons, indigenous peoples, refugees and internally displaced persons and migrants. We resolve to take further effective measures and actions, in conformity with international law, to remove obstacles and constraints, strengthen support and meet the special needs of people living in areas affected by complex humanitarian emergencies and in areas affected by terrorism.

24. We are committed to ending poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including by eradicating extreme poverty by 2030. All people must enjoy a basic standard of living, including through social protection systems. We are also determined to end hunger and to achieve food security as a matter of priority and to end all forms of malnutrition. In this regard, we reaffirm the important role and inclusive nature of the Committee on World Food Security and welcome the Rome Declaration on Nutrition and Framework for Action. We will devote resources to developing rural areas and sustainable agriculture and fisheries, supporting smallholder farmers, especially women farmers, herders and fishers in developing countries, particularly least developed countries.

25. We commit to providing inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels – early childhood, primary, secondary, tertiary, technical and vocational training. All people, irrespective of sex, age, race, ethnicity, and persons with disabilities, migrants, indigenous peoples, children and youth, especially those in vulnerable situations, should have access to life-long learning opportunities that help them acquire the knowledge and skills needed to

exploit opportunities and to participate fully in society. We will strive to provide children and youth with a nurturing environment for the full realization of their rights and capabilities, helping our countries to reap the demographic dividend including through safe schools and cohesive communities and families.

26. To promote physical and mental health and well-being, and to extend life expectancy for all, we must achieve universal health coverage and access to quality health care. No one must be left behind. We commit to accelerating the progress made to date in reducing newborn, child and maternal mortality by ending all such preventable deaths before 2030. We are committed to ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education. We will equally accelerate the pace of progress made in fighting malaria, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, hepatitis, Ebola and other communicable diseases and epidemics, including by addressing growing anti-microbial resistance and the problem of unattended diseases affecting developing countries. We are committed to the prevention and treatment of non-communicable diseases, including behavioural, developmental and neurological disorders, which constitute a major challenge for sustainable development.

27. We will seek to build strong economic foundations for all our countries. Sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth is essential for prosperity. This will only be possible if wealth is shared and income inequality is addressed. We will work to build dynamic, sustainable, innovative and people-centred economies, promoting youth employment and women's economic empowerment, in particular, and decent work for all. We will eradicate forced labour and human trafficking and end child labour in all its forms. All countries stand to benefit from having a healthy and well-educated workforce with the knowledge and skills needed for productive and fulfilling work and full participation in society. We will

strengthen the productive capacities of least-developed countries in all sectors, including through structural transformation. We will adopt policies which increase productive capacities, productivity and productive employment; financial inclusion; sustainable agriculture, pastoralist and fisheries development; sustainable industrial development; universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy services; sustainable transport systems; and quality and resilient infrastructure.

28. We commit to making fundamental changes in the way that our societies produce and consume goods and services. Governments, international organizations, the business sector and other non-state actors and individuals must contribute to changing unsustainable consumption and production patterns, including through the mobilization, from all sources, of financial and technical assistance to strengthen developing countries' scientific, technological and innovative capacities to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production. We encourage the implementation of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production. All countries take action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.

29. We recognize the positive contribution of migrants for inclusive growth and sustainable development. We also recognize that international migration is a multi-dimensional reality of major relevance for the development of countries of origin, transit and destination, which requires coherent and comprehensive responses. We will cooperate internationally to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration involving full respect for human rights and the humane treatment of migrants regardless of migration status, of refugees and of displaced persons. Such cooperation should also strengthen the resilience of communities hosting refugees, particularly in developing

countries. We underline the right of migrants to return to their country of citizenship, and recall that States must ensure that their returning nationals are duly received.

30. States are strongly urged to refrain from promulgating and applying any unilateral economic, financial or trade measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impede the full achievement of economic and social development, particularly in developing countries.

31. We acknowledge that the UNFCCC is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change. We are determined to address decisively the threat posed by climate change and environmental degradation. The global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible international cooperation aimed at accelerating the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions and addressing adaptation to the adverse impacts of climate change. We note with grave concern the significant gap between the aggregate effect of Parties' mitigation pledges in terms of global annual emissions of greenhouse gases by 2020 and aggregate emission pathways consistent with having a likely chance of holding the increase in global average temperature below 2 °C or 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels.

32. Looking ahead to the COP21 conference in Paris in December, we underscore the commitment of all States to work for an ambitious and universal climate agreement. We reaffirm that the protocol, another legal instrument or agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties shall address in a balanced manner, inter alia, mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building, and transparency of action and support.

33. We recognise that social and economic development depends on the sustainable management of our planet's natural resources. We are

therefore determined to conserve and sustainably use oceans and seas, freshwater resources, as well as forests, mountains and drylands and to protect biodiversity, ecosystems and wildlife. We are also determined to promote sustainable tourism, tackle water scarcity and water pollution, to strengthen cooperation on desertification, dust storms, land degradation and drought and to promote resilience and disaster risk reduction. In this regard, we look forward to COP13 of the Convention on Biological Diversity to be held in Mexico in 2016.

34. We recognize that sustainable urban development and management are crucial to the quality of life of our people. We will work with local authorities and communities to renew and plan our cities and human settlements so as to foster community cohesion and personal security and to stimulate innovation and employment. We will reduce the negative impacts of urban activities and of chemicals which are hazardous for human health and the environment, including through the environmentally sound management and safe use of chemicals, the reduction and recycling of waste and more efficient use of water and energy. And we will work to minimize the impact of cities on the global climate system. We will also take account of population trends and projections in our national, rural and urban development strategies and policies. We look forward to the upcoming United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development in Quito, Ecuador.

35. Sustainable development cannot be realized without peace and security; and peace and security will be at risk without sustainable development. The new Agenda recognizes the need to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies that provide equal access to justice and that are based on respect for human rights (including the right to development), on effective rule of law and good governance at all levels and on transparent, effective and accountable institutions. Factors which give rise to violence, insecurity and injustice, such as inequality, corruption,

poor governance and illicit financial and arms flows, are addressed in the Agenda. We must redouble our efforts to resolve or prevent conflict and to support post-conflict countries, including through ensuring that women have a role in peace-building and state-building. We call for further effective measures and actions to be taken, in conformity with international law, to remove the obstacles to the full realization of the right of self-determination of peoples living under colonial and foreign occupation, which continue to adversely affect their economic and social development as well as their environment.

36. We pledge to foster inter-cultural understanding, tolerance, mutual respect and an ethic of global citizenship and shared responsibility. We acknowledge the natural and cultural diversity of the world and recognize that all cultures and civilizations can contribute to, and are crucial enablers of, sustainable development.

37. Sport is also an important enabler of sustainable development. We recognize the growing contribution of sport to the realization of development and peace in its promotion of tolerance and respect and the contributions it makes to the empowerment of women and of young people, individuals and communities as well as to health, education and social inclusion objectives.

38. We reaffirm, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the need to respect the territorial integrity and political independence of States.

Means of Implementation

39. The scale and ambition of the new Agenda requires a revitalized Global Partnership to ensure its implementation. We fully commit to this. This Partnership will work in a spirit of global solidarity, in particular solidarity with the poorest and with people in vulnerable situations. It will facilitate an intensive global engagement in support of implementation of all the Goals and targets, bringing together Governments, the private sector, civil society, the United Nations system and other actors

and mobilizing all available resources.

40. The means of implementation targets under Goal 17 and under each SDG are key to realising our Agenda and are of equal importance with the other Goals and targets. The Agenda, including the SDGs, can be met within the framework of a revitalized global partnership for sustainable development, supported by the concrete policies and actions as outlined in the outcome document of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Addis Ababa from 13-16 July 2015. We welcome the endorsement by the General Assembly of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. We recognize that the full implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda is critical for the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets.

41. We recognize that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development. The new Agenda deals with the means required for implementation of the Goals and targets. We recognize that these will include the mobilization of financial resources as well as capacity-building and the transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed. Public finance, both domestic and international, will play a vital role in providing essential services and public goods and in catalyzing other sources of finance. We acknowledge the role of the diverse private sector, ranging from micro-enterprises to cooperatives to multinationals, and that of civil society organizations and philanthropic organizations in the implementation of the new Agenda.

42. We support the implementation of relevant strategies and programmes of action, including the Istanbul Declaration and Programme of Action, the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for

the Decade 2014-2024, and reaffirm the importance of supporting the African Union's Agenda 2063 and the programme of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), all of which are integral to the new Agenda. We recognize the major challenge to the achievement of durable peace and sustainable development in countries in conflict and post- conflict situations.

43. We emphasize that international public finance plays an important role in complementing the efforts of countries to mobilize public resources domestically, especially in the poorest and most vulnerable countries with limited domestic resources. An important use of international public finance, including ODA, is to catalyse additional resource mobilization from other sources, public and private. ODA providers reaffirm their respective commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7% of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15% to 0.2% of ODA/GNI to least developed countries.

44. We acknowledge the importance for international financial institutions to support, in line with their mandates, the policy space of each country, in particular developing countries. We recommit to broadening and strengthening the voice and participation of developing countries – including African countries, least developed countries, land-locked developing countries, small-island developing States and middle-income countries – in international economic decision-making, norm-setting and global economic governance.

45. We acknowledge also the essential role of national parliaments through their enactment of legislation and adoption of budgets and their role in ensuring accountability for the effective implementation of our commitments. Governments and public institutions will also work closely on implementation with regional and local authorities, sub-regional institutions, international institutions, academia, philanthropic organisations, volunteer groups and

others.

46. We underline the important role and comparative advantage of an adequately resourced, relevant, coherent, efficient and effective UN system in supporting the achievement of the SDGs and sustainable development. While stressing the importance of strengthened national ownership and leadership at country level, we express our support for the ongoing ECOSOC Dialogue on the longer-term positioning of the United Nations development system in the context of this Agenda.

Follow-up and review

47. Our Governments have the primary responsibility for follow-up and review, at the national, regional and global levels, in relation to the progress made in implementing the Goals and targets over the coming fifteen years. To support accountability to our citizens, we will provide for systematic follow-up and review at the various levels, as set out in this Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. The High Level Political Forum under the auspices of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council will have the central role in overseeing follow-up and review at the global level.

48. Indicators are being developed to assist this work. Quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind. Such data is key to decision-making. Data and information from existing reporting mechanisms should be used where possible. We agree to intensify our efforts to strengthen statistical capacities in developing countries, particularly African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and middle-income countries. We are committed to developing broader measures of progress to complement gross domestic product (GDP).

A call for action to change our world

49. Seventy years ago, an earlier generation of world leaders came together to create the United Nations. From the ashes of war and division they fashioned this Organization and the values of peace, dialogue and international cooperation which underpin it. The supreme embodiment of those values is the Charter of the United Nations.

50. Today we are also taking a decision of great historic significance. We resolve to build a better future for all people, including the millions who have been denied the chance to lead decent, dignified and rewarding lives and to achieve their full human potential. We can be the first generation to succeed in ending poverty; just as we may be the last to have a chance of saving the planet. The world will be a better place in 2030 if we succeed in our objectives.

51. What we are announcing today – an Agenda for global action for the next fifteen years – is a charter for people and planet in the twenty-first century. Children and young women and men are critical agents of change and will find in the new Goals a platform to channel their infinite capacities for activism into the creation of a better world.

52. “We the Peoples” are the celebrated opening words of the UN Charter. It is “We the Peoples” who are embarking today on the road to 2030. Our journey will involve Governments as well as Parliaments, the UN system and other international institutions, local authorities, indigenous peoples, civil society, business and the private sector, the scientific and academic community – and all people. Millions have already engaged with, and will own, this Agenda. It is an Agenda of the people, by the people, and for the people – and this, we believe, will ensure its success.

53. The future of humanity and of our planet lies in our hands. It lies also in the hands of today's younger generation who will pass the torch to future generations. We have mapped the road

to sustainable development; it will be for all of us to ensure that the journey is successful and its gains irreversible.

Sustainable Development Goals and targets

54. Following an inclusive process of intergovernmental negotiations, and based on the Proposal of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals¹, which includes a chapeau contextualising the latter, the following are the Goals and targets which we have agreed.

55. The SDGs and targets are integrated and indivisible, global in nature and universally applicable, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. Targets are defined as aspirational and global, with each government setting its own national targets guided by the global level of ambition but taking into account national circumstances. Each government will also decide how these aspirational and global targets should be incorporated in national planning processes, policies and strategies. It is important to recognize the link between sustainable development and other relevant ongoing processes in the economic, social and environmental fields.

56. In deciding upon these Goals and targets, we recognise that each country faces specific challenges to achieve sustainable development, and we underscore the special challenges facing the most vulnerable countries and, in particular, African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, as well as the specific challenges facing the middle-income countries. Countries in situations of conflict also need special attention.

57. We recognize that baseline data for several of the targets remain unavailable, and we call for increased support for strengthening data collection and capacity building in Member States, to develop national and global baselines where they do not yet exist. We commit to addressing this gap in data collection so as to better inform the

measurement of progress, in particular for those targets below which do not have clear numerical targets.

58. We encourage ongoing efforts by states in other fora to address key issues which pose potential challenges to the implementation of our Agenda; and we respect the independent mandates of those processes. We intend that the Agenda and its implementation would support, and be without prejudice to, those other processes and the decisions taken therein.

59. We recognise that there are different approaches, visions, models and tools available to each country, in accordance with its national circumstances and priorities, to achieve sustainable development; and we reaffirm that planet Earth and its ecosystems are our common home and that 'Mother Earth' is a common expression in a number of countries and regions.

Sustainable Development Goals

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

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

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

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

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

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

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

* Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

¹ Contained in A/68/970 'Report of the Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals' (see also A/68/970 Add. 1)

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day

1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions

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

2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular

the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries

2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round

2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

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

3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births

3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate

3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade - Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all

3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States

3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early

childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development

4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries

4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including

through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology

7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries

8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors

8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the

10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead

8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms

8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment

8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries

8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure,

to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the

Internet in least developed countries by 2020

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard

10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations

10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions

10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements

10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes

10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

12.1 Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries

12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses

12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and

priorities

12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production

12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*

13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and

transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible

13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

* Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation²

14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism

14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries

14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want

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

15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and

their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed

15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species

15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to

finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

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

16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime

16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent

² Taking into account ongoing World Trade Organization negotiations, the Doha Development Agenda and the Hong Kong ministerial mandate.

violence and combat terrorism and crime

16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Finance

17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries

17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress

17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

Technology

17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed

17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

Capacity-building

17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

Trade

17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda

17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020

17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access

Systemic issues

Policy and institutional coherence

17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence

17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

Multi-stakeholder partnerships

17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

Data, monitoring and accountability

17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

Means of implementation and the Global Partnership

60. We reaffirm our strong commitment to the full implementation of this new Agenda. We recognize that we will not be able to achieve our ambitious Goals and targets without a revitalized and enhanced Global Partnership and comparably ambitious means of implementation. The revitalized Global Partnership will facilitate an intensive global engagement in support of implementation of all the goals and targets, bringing together Governments, civil society, the private

sector, the United Nations system and other actors and mobilizing all available resources.

61. The Agenda's Goals and targets deal with the means required to realise our collective ambitions. The means of implementation targets under each SDG and Goal 17, which are referred to above, are key to realising our Agenda and are of equal importance with the other Goals and targets. We shall accord them equal priority in our implementation efforts and in the global indicator framework for monitoring our progress.

62. This Agenda, including the SDGs, can be met within the framework of a revitalized global partnership for sustainable development, supported by the concrete policies and actions outlined in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda³, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development. The Addis Ababa Action Agenda supports, complements and helps contextualize the 2030 Agenda's means of implementation targets. These relate to domestic public resources, domestic and international private business and finance, international development cooperation, international trade as an engine for development, debt and debt sustainability, addressing systemic issues and science, technology, innovation and capacity-building, and data, monitoring and follow-up.

63. Cohesive nationally owned sustainable development strategies, supported by integrated national financing frameworks, will be at the heart of our efforts. We reiterate that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized. We will respect each country's policy space and leadership to implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development, while remaining consistent with relevant international rules and commitments. At the same time, national development efforts need to be supported by an enabling international economic

environment, including coherent and mutually supporting world trade, monetary and financial systems, and strengthened and enhanced global economic governance. Processes to develop and facilitate the availability of appropriate knowledge and technologies globally, as well as capacity-building, are also critical. We commit to pursuing policy coherence and an enabling environment for sustainable development at all levels and by all actors, and to reinvigorating the global partnership for sustainable development.

64. We support the implementation of relevant strategies and programmes of action, including the Istanbul Declaration and Programme of Action, the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014-2024, and reaffirm the importance of supporting the African Union's Agenda 2063 and the programme of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), all of which are integral to the new Agenda. We recognize the major challenge to the achievement of durable peace and sustainable development in countries in conflict and post - conflict situations.

65. We recognize that middle-income countries still face significant challenges to achieve sustainable development.

In order to ensure that achievements made to date are sustained, efforts to address ongoing challenges should be strengthened through the exchange of experiences, improved coordination, and better and focused support of the United Nations Development System, the international financial institutions, regional organizations and other stakeholders.

66. We underscore that, for all countries, public policies and the mobilization and effective use of domestic resources, underscored by the principle of national ownership, are central to our common pursuit of sustainable development, including achieving the sustainable development goals. We recognize that domestic

resources are first and foremost generated by economic growth, supported by an enabling environment at all levels.

67. Private business activity, investment and innovation are major drivers of productivity, inclusive economic growth and job creation. We acknowledge the diversity of the private sector, ranging from micro-enterprises to cooperatives to multinationals. We call on all businesses to apply their creativity and innovation to solving sustainable development challenges. We will foster a dynamic and well-functioning business sector, while protecting labour rights and environmental and health standards in accordance with relevant international standards and agreements and other on-going initiatives in this regard, such as the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the labour standards of ILO, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and key multilateral environmental agreements, for parties to those agreements.

68. International trade is an engine for inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction, and contributes to the promotion of sustainable development. We will continue to promote a universal, rules-based, open, transparent, predictable, inclusive, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization (WTO), as well as meaningful trade liberalization. We call on all WTO members to redouble their efforts to promptly conclude the negotiations on the Doha Development Agenda. We attach great importance to providing trade-related capacity-building for developing countries, including African countries, least-developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing states and middle-income countries, including for the promotion of regional economic integration and interconnectivity.

69. We recognize the need to assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed

³ Resolution A/69/313 The Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda), adopted by the General Assembly on 27 July 2015.

at fostering debt financing, debt relief, debt restructuring and sound debt management, as appropriate. Many countries remain vulnerable to debt crises and some are in the midst of crises, including a number of least developed countries, small-island developing States and some developed countries. We reiterate that debtors and creditors must work together to prevent and resolve unsustainable debt situations. Maintaining sustainable debt levels is the responsibility of the borrowing countries; however we acknowledge that lenders also have a responsibility to lend in a way that does not undermine a country's debt sustainability. We will support the maintenance of debt sustainability of those countries that have received debt relief and achieved sustainable debt levels.

70. We hereby launch a Technology Facilitation Mechanism which was established by the Addis Ababa Action Agenda in order to support the sustainable development goals. The Technology Facilitation Mechanism will be based on a multi-stakeholder collaboration between Member States, civil society, private sector, scientific community, United Nations entities and other stakeholders and will be composed of: a United Nations Interagency Task Team on Science, Technology and Innovation for the SDGs, a collaborative Multistakeholder Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation for the SDGs and an on-line platform.

- The United Nations Interagency Task Team on Science, Technology and Innovation for the SDGs will promote coordination, coherence, and cooperation within the UN System on STI related matters, enhancing synergy and efficiency, in particular to enhance capacity-building initiatives. The Task Team will draw on existing resources and will work with 10 representatives from the civil society, private sector, the scientific community, to prepare the meetings of the Multistakeholder Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation for the SDGs, as well as in the development and operationalization of

the on-line platform, including preparing proposals for the modalities for the Forum and the on-line platform. The 10 representatives will be appointed by the Secretary General, for periods of two years. The Task Team will be open to the participation of all UN agencies, funds and programmes, and ECOSOC functional commissions and it will initially be composed by the entities that currently integrate the informal working group on technology facilitation, namely: UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations Environment Programme, UNIDO, United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, UNCTAD, International Telecommunication Union, WIPO and the World Bank.

- The on-line platform will be used to establish a comprehensive mapping of, and serve as a gateway for, information on existing STI initiatives, mechanisms and programmes, within and beyond the UN. The on-line platform will facilitate access to information, knowledge and experience, as well as best practices and lessons learned, on STI facilitation initiatives and policies. The online platform will also facilitate the dissemination of relevant open access scientific publications generated worldwide. The on-line platform will be developed on the basis of an independent technical assessment which will take into account best practices and lessons learned from other initiatives, within and beyond the United Nations, in order to ensure that it will complement, facilitate access to and provide adequate information on existing STI platforms, avoiding duplications and enhancing synergies.

- The Multi-stakeholder Forum on Science Technology and Innovation for the SDGs will be convened once a year, for a period of two days, to discuss STI cooperation around thematic areas for the implementation of the SDGs, congregating all relevant stakeholders to actively contribute in their area of expertise. The Forum will provide a venue for facilitating interaction, matchmaking and the establishment of networks between relevant stakeholders and multi-

stakeholder partnerships in order to identify and examine technology needs and gaps, including on scientific cooperation, innovation and capacity building, and also in order to help facilitate development, transfer and dissemination of relevant technologies for the SDGs. The meetings of the Forum will be convened by the President of the ECOSOC before the meeting of the High Level Political Forum under the auspices of ECOSOC or, alternatively, in conjunction with other fora or conferences, as appropriate, taking into account the theme to be considered and on the basis of a collaboration with the organizers of the other fora or conference. The meetings of the Forum will be co-chaired by two Member States and will result in a summary of discussions elaborated by the two co-chairs, as an input to the meetings of the High Level Political Forum, in the context of the follow-up and review of the implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

- The meetings of the HLPF will be informed by the summary of the Multistakeholder Forum. The themes for the subsequent Multistakeholder Forum on Science Technology and Innovation for the SDGs will be considered by the High Level Political Forum on sustainable development, taking into account expert inputs from the Task Team.

71. We reiterate that this Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, including the means of implementation are universal, indivisible and interlinked.

Follow-up and review

72. We commit to engage in systematic follow-up and review of implementation of this Agenda over the next fifteen years. A robust, voluntary, effective, participatory, transparent and integrated follow-up and review framework will make a vital contribution to implementation and will help countries to maximize and track progress in implementing this Agenda in order to ensure that no one is left behind.

73. Operating at the national, regional and global levels, it will promote accountability to our citizens, support effective international cooperation in achieving this Agenda and foster exchanges of best practices and mutual learning. It will mobilize support to overcome shared challenges and identify new and emerging issues. As this is a universal Agenda, mutual trust and understanding among all nations will be important.

74. Follow-up and review processes at all levels will be guided by the following principles:

a. They will be voluntary and country-led, will take into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and will respect policy space and priorities. As national ownership is key to achieving sustainable development, the outcome from national level processes will be the foundation for reviews at regional and global levels, given that the global review will be primarily based on national official data sources.

b. They will track progress in implementing the universal Goals and targets, including the means of implementation, in all countries in a manner which respects their universal, integrated and interrelated nature and the three dimensions of sustainable development.

c. They will maintain a longer-term orientation, identify achievements, challenges, gaps and critical success factors and support countries in making informed policy choices. They will help mobilize the necessary means of implementation and partnerships, support the identification of solutions and best practices and promote coordination and effectiveness of the international development system.

d. They will be open, inclusive, participatory and transparent for all people and will support the reporting by all relevant stakeholders.

e. They will be people-centred, gender-sensitive, respect human rights and have a particular focus on the poorest, most vulnerable and those furthest behind.

f. They will build on existing platforms and processes, where these exist, avoid duplication and respond to national circumstances, capacities, needs and priorities. They will evolve over time, taking into account emerging issues and the development of new methodologies, and will minimize the reporting burden on national administrations.

g. They will 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 contexts.

h. They will require enhanced capacity-building support for developing countries, including the strengthening of national data systems and evaluation programs, particularly in African countries, LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs and middle-income countries.

i. They will benefit from the active support of the UN system and other multilateral institutions.

75. The Goals and targets will be followed-up and reviewed using a set of global indicators. These will be complemented by indicators at the regional and national levels which will be developed by member states, in addition to the outcomes of work undertaken for the development of the baselines for those targets where national and global baseline data does not yet exist. The global indicator framework, to be developed by the Inter Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators, will be agreed by the UN Statistical Commission by March

2016 and adopted thereafter by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, in line with existing mandates. This framework will be simple yet robust, address all SDGs and targets including for means of implementation, and preserve the political balance, integration and ambition contained therein.

76. We will support developing

countries, particularly African countries, LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs, in strengthening the capacity of national statistical offices and data systems to ensure access to high-quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data. We will promote transparent and accountable scaling-up of appropriate public-private cooperation to exploit the contribution to be made by a wide range of data, including earth observation and geo-spatial information, while ensuring national ownership in supporting and tracking progress.

77. We commit to fully engage in conducting regular and inclusive reviews of progress at sub-national, national, regional and global levels. We will draw as far as possible on the existing network of follow-up and review institutions and mechanisms. National reports will allow assessments of progress and identify challenges at the regional and global level. Along with regional dialogues and global reviews, they will inform recommendations for follow-up at various levels.

National level

78. We encourage all member states to develop as soon as practicable ambitious national responses to the overall implementation of this Agenda. These can support the transition to the SDGs and build on existing planning instruments, such as national development and sustainable development strategies, as appropriate.

79. We also encourage member states to conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and sub-national levels which are country-led and country-driven. Such reviews should draw on contributions from indigenous peoples, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders, in line with national circumstances, policies and priorities. National parliaments as well as other institutions can also support these processes.

Regional level

80. Follow-up and review at the regional and sub-regional levels can, as appropriate, provide useful opportunities for peer learning,

including through voluntary reviews, sharing of best practices and discussion on shared targets. We welcome in this respect the cooperation of regional and sub-regional commissions and organizations. Inclusive regional processes will draw on national-level reviews and contribute to follow-up and review at the global level, including at the High Level Political Forum on sustainable development (HLPF).

81. Recognizing the importance of building on existing follow-up and review mechanisms at the regional level and allowing adequate policy space, we encourage all member states to identify the most suitable regional forum in which to engage. UN regional commissions are encouraged to continue supporting member states in this regard.

Global level

82. The HLPF will have a central role in overseeing a network of follow-up and review processes at the global level, working coherently with the General Assembly, ECOSOC and other relevant organs and forums, in accordance with existing mandates. It will facilitate sharing of experiences, including successes, challenges and lessons learned, and provide political leadership, guidance and recommendations for follow-up. It will promote system-wide coherence and coordination of sustainable development policies. It should ensure that the Agenda remains relevant and ambitious and should focus on the assessment of progress, achievements and challenges faced by developed and developing countries as well as new and emerging issues. Effective linkages will be made with the follow-up and review arrangements of all relevant UN Conferences and processes, including on LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs.

83. Follow-up and review at the HLPF will be informed by an annual SDG Progress Report to be prepared by the Secretary General in cooperation with the UN System, based on the global indicator framework and data produced by national statistical systems and information collected at the regional

level. The HLPF will also be informed by the Global Sustainable Development Report, which shall strengthen the science-policy interface and could provide a strong evidence-based instrument to support policy-makers in promoting poverty eradication and sustainable development. We invite the President of ECOSOC to conduct a process of consultations on the scope, methodology and frequency of the Report as well as its relation to the SDG Progress Report, the outcome of which should be reflected in the Ministerial Declaration of the HLPF session in 2016.

84. The HLPF, under the auspices of ECOSOC, shall carry out regular reviews, in line with Resolution 67/290.

Reviews will be voluntary, while encouraging reporting, and include developed and developing countries as well as relevant UN entities and other stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector. They shall be state-led, involving ministerial and other relevant high-level participants. They shall provide a platform for partnerships, including through the participation of major groups and other relevant stakeholders.

85. Thematic reviews of progress on the Sustainable Development Goals, including cross-cutting issues, will also take place at the HLPF. These will be supported by reviews by the ECOSOC functional commissions and other inter-governmental bodies and forums which should reflect the integrated nature of the goals as well as the interlinkages between them. They will engage all relevant stakeholders and, where possible, feed into, and be aligned with, the cycle of the HLPF.

86. We welcome, as outlined in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the dedicated follow-up and review for the Financing for Development outcomes as well as all the means of implementation of the SDGs which is integrated with the follow-up and review framework of this Agenda. The intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations of the annual ECOSOC Forum on Financing for

Development will be fed into the overall follow-up and review of the implementation of this Agenda in the HLPF.

87. Meeting every four years under the auspices of the General Assembly, the HLPF will provide high-level political guidance on the Agenda and its implementation, identify progress and emerging challenges and mobilize further actions to accelerate implementation. The next HLPF, under the auspices of the General Assembly, will take place in 2019, with the cycle of meetings thus reset, in order to maximize coherence with the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review process.

88. We also stress the importance of system-wide strategic planning, implementation and reporting in order to ensure coherent and integrated support to implementation of the new Agenda by the UN development system. The relevant governing bodies should take action to review such support to implementation and to report on progress and obstacles. We welcome the ongoing ECOSOC Dialogues on the longer term positioning of the UN development system and look forward to taking action on these issues, as appropriate.

89. The HLPF will support participation in follow-up and review processes by the major groups and other relevant stakeholders in line with Resolution 67/290. We call on these actors to report on their contribution to the implementation of the Agenda.

90. We request the Secretary General, in consultation with Member States, to prepare a report, for consideration at the 70th session of the General Assembly in preparation for the 2016 meeting of the HLPF, which outlines critical milestones towards coherent, efficient, and inclusive follow-up and review at the global level. This report should include a proposal on the organizational arrangements for state-led reviews at the HLPF under the auspices of ECOSOC, including recommendations on a voluntary common reporting guidelines. It should

clarify institutional responsibilities and provide guidance on annual themes, on a sequence of thematic reviews, and on options for periodic reviews for the HLPF.

91. We reaffirm our unwavering commitment to achieving this Agenda and utilizing it to the full to transform our world for the better by 2030.

ANNEX 6

Pacific Consultation on Progress on the Millennium Development Goals and the Post-2015 Development Agenda: Final Report

Pacific Consultation on Progress on the Millennium Development Goals and the Post-2015 Development Agenda

Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat Conference Centre,

Suva 17-19 November, 2014

I. Introduction and background

UNDP, ADB and ESCAP in cooperation with the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat organized a Pacific consultation on progress on the MDGs and the post-2015 development agenda in Suva, Fiji from 17-19 November 2014. Government officials, civil society and development partners attended the consultation representing 14 Pacific Island Countries (PICs).

The Suva workshop was the second one dedicated specifically to the Pacific. It is part of a series of regional and sub-regional workshops and consultations on the MDGs and post-2015 development agenda in Asia-Pacific led by the ESCAP/ADB/UNDP regional partnership. The latest consultations will feed into the next ESCAP/ADB/UNDP Asia Pacific Regional MDG Report (2014/15) on the Means of Implementation.

Recognizing that the international community is at the threshold of finalizing an ambitious new post-2015 development agenda, the consultation has two broad aims: 1) To take stock of progress towards the MDGs in the Pacific, including successes and challenges; 2) To explore how the future development agenda that will succeed the MDGs can best meet the needs and aspirations of the PICs and people of the region.

II. Current status and key issues in achieving the MDGs

While much progress has been made in the Pacific on some of the MDGs, for example on infant and maternal mortality, and education, challenges remain, particularly in progress towards more inclusive sustainable human development. Inequality and exclusion are on the rise in the Pacific. Vulnerability, for example to economic shocks and natural disasters, has a great impact on national progress against the MDGs and human well-being in general.

An understanding of the limitations in achievement of the MDG can be gained by examining data and reports on the MDGs such as the PIFS Pacific Regional MDGs Tracking Report, as well as those Reports beyond the MDG, such as the UNDP State of Human Development in the Pacific (2014); ESCAP Economic and Social Survey of Asia and Pacific (2014); and the Pacific complementary report to the World Bank's 2014 World Development Report. All of these reports suggest that issues of inequality, exclusion, hardship and vulnerability need to be taken into consideration when considering progress on the MDGs in the Pacific. For example, 25% of people in the Pacific still live below their national poverty line and over 20% of people are living in hardship. There are particular concerns as well on NCDs and violence against women. Gender equality was particularly flagged by Cook Islands, which found that women headed households are still more vulnerable to poverty and men still outnumber women in senior level positions and in full-time employment. NCDs and its impact on household and government budgets were illustrated by Tonga.

Common challenges in making progress against the MDGs faced by countries include human and institutional capacity constraints, lack of ownership and political will, lack of awareness and engagement of stakeholders and the challenge of localizing the MDGs, lack of alignment with global and regional actions, insufficient resources and capacities of resource implementation, lack of baseline data and capacities to collect and analyse data, etc. It was also noted that some MDG indicators were not relevant for Pacific Islands or unmeasurable. In addition, more efforts are needed to strengthen development partner coordination and to strengthen aid effectiveness tracking.

From these challenges, lessons can be drawn to inform the post-2015 agenda. Such lesson include: early and wide consultations to raise understanding and commitment; attention to proper planning and budgeting and the use of budget support for SDG implementation; capacity building and successive planning; using simple language; building and sustaining capacity in data collection/analyses and utilization; attention to the basics such as infrastructure and social services; properly analysing aspects of growth – inclusivity, vulnerable groups in society, social protection, etc.

A specific lesson from the MDGs in the Pacific is the need to not only address the symptoms but rather the root causes of structural inequalities underpinning poor development. To do so may require an alternative model of development other than a conventional "growth" model, to one that puts the humans at the centre and is linked to justice. This may also be facilitated by reconnecting with values expressed in

the Millennium Declaration.

Specific points were raised about the means of implementation. In the Pacific there was limited direct funding to countries to achieve MDG targets and global and regional funding mechanisms were not easy to access. Coordination of donor support was also lacking. On the technology side the relevance and sustainability (such as maintenance costs) of technology were obstacles in their role as contributor to MDG achievement. Capacities, including statistical capacities, have been stretched and further tailoring of capacity building initiatives to the national level is needed. Finally, for trade the cost of compliance versus the benefits received from trade agreements was questioned for the Pacific.

III. The new post-2015 agenda

While these lessons from MDG implementation in the Pacific remain relevant, the post-2015 agenda will constitute a much more comprehensive and integrated agenda. If anything, the SDGs are universal and will apply to all countries, regardless of the level of development

PNG, Nauru and Palau played an active role in the intergovernmental Open Working Group that designed the SDGs, in particular advocating for a stand-alone goal on Oceans (proposed SDG 14). With 17 goals and 169 associated targets, participants expressed concern over the breadth and complexity of the goals and targets, noting the challenge is to identify priorities and make the post-2015 agenda achievable for Pacific countries. Ownership and national leadership will be critical. Given the level of aspiration of the new goals, making the best use of resources for development

– from all sources – will be vital to ensure further progress for all people of the region.

Key Pacific regional strategies have been linked to global declarations over the past decade—and this approach has continued with the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway. In addition, the Pacific region already has a number of existing mechanisms and frameworks that are linked to the SDGs that can facilitate implementation, particularly the Framework for Pacific Regionalism and the Forum Compact on Strengthening Development Coordination.

The SDGs have been constructed as an integrated approach, as sustainable development interventions cannot be put in an economic, social and/or environmental box. Examples of nexus issues are water and energy, which are particularly difficult to delineate as environmental, social or economic issues. Both link to health, food security, industry, agricultural production and environmental health with ‘access’ being more of a social issue.

For the implementation of the SDGs, there are unique regional and national contexts which need to be taken into account. The Pacific has not only unique structural challenges with respect to economic development, but also a unique environment, culture and social context. The need to contextualize the goals in the regional, sub-regional and national context was therefore highlighted.

The Pacific region faces particular challenges in the context of climate change, and as such, SDG 13 on climate change is important for all of the

other SDGs. Climate change links to vulnerability and opportunities. Climate change in the Pacific is not only about sea level rise, but about rainfall and fresh water, oceans and disasters.

Contextualizing is also important for creating ownership, which was marked as one of the key elements for performance against the SDGs. Without national ownership and political will, progress against the SDGs is less likely, as was one of the lessons from the MDGs. Ownership at the local level is also important, and pro-active efforts will need to be made to raise awareness and “localize” the new agenda. Inclusive, equitable and sustainable development cannot occur without a participatory approach involving local government, private sector and civil society. Collaboration and partnerships are essential, including at the local level.

Contextualizing also means alignment with national development plans and strategies, as well as with regional activities. It should also include the coordination of country resources and donor assistance.

It was noted that capacities of the region to deliver on the SDGs are inadequate to meet the level of ambition. Building on existing work related to SDGs activities will therefore be essential. There is no need to “start from scratch” in building capacities to address the post-2015 development agenda. Work done towards the MDGs and other national development planning processes, coupled with the human rights based approach to development provides a significant foundation. “Use what we have, and enhance what we have.”

IV. Means of Implementation

Finance

Sustainable development cannot be considered without considering financing. Financing is not only about ODA, but also about communications, energy, trade, remittances, private sector, revenue from natural resources, climate change adaptation funds and private savings. Financing is also about fostering commitment at the national, community and individual level to invest in the future.

For the region it will be important to rearticulate development finance in a changed development landscape and move towards a financing framework that includes public and private, domestic and international sources of financing. There is declining availability of ODA but there are other sustainable sources of development finance such as government revenues, including sovereign wealth funds and private sources.

Financing needs are huge with the more ambitious agenda and there are global public and private funds that can be made available for use. However, current financing and investment patterns would not deliver sustainable development – investment returns on sustainable development are not as attractive as other opportunities and governments are unable to mobilize adequate financing to undertake public investments. In the Pacific, and elsewhere, there is a need to consider aligning private incentives with goals for the public good to direct private finance to sustainable development investments through policy and regulatory environment.

For the new agenda there will be competition between goals for resources. While the financial means

are there globally, the availability of domestic fiscal resources in Pacific Islands is severely constrained: there is limited scope to increase tax revenue because of narrow economic base, weak tax governance, and very small if not the total absence of the private sector. Therefore, for most Pacific SIDS, ODA will remain important necessitating the importance of strengthening development and aid effectiveness.

The role of the private sector as an engine for growth and leveraging was highlighted. However, how to engage small, medium and large enterprises has not been approached systematically. Private sector development should be promoted but the context of each country needs to be taken into account. Clear oversight and regulatory function must be there: the interest for common good vis-a-vis private incentives must be ensured at the outset of any public-private partnership contracts.

Trade and technology

Trade and technology can be important enablers for development. They were recognized as such for the MDGs and both included under MDG 8 on the global partnership for development, although to a limited extent. MDG 8 is probably also one of the most criticized for its lack of measurability and accountability. It was created as an enabler for the achievement of the other goals, but didn't live up to expectations.

The trade and technology targets included in the SDGs are of varying degree of relevance for the Pacific. For example, in the past decade, the failure to reap the gains from trade are mainly due to supply, rather than demand and a solution would be to move up the value added chain rather than to

increase the overall volume of exports. In addition, the cost of compliance for free trade agreements is often higher than the benefits for Pacific Islands.

Although access to technology seemed to have increased overall (especially mobile phone technology), there remain a lot of issues to technology transfer and usage. For example, there is little in-country capacity to maintain and repair new technologies or to even assess their relevance and suitability for the country's needs. It was suggested in order to increase capacities, technical training needs to be brought to the country, rather than the country sending its people abroad. Potential was also noted for the regional level to tackle some of the trade and technology challenges.

Statistics

Sustainable development requires integrated planning, management and monitoring across sectors. Many of the individual goals will require cooperation of a wide spectrum of ministries and stakeholders. Monitoring of the SDGs will also not only need to involve the national statistical offices, but the whole national statistical system, in particular line ministries.

Countries expressed concerns about the statistical capacities needed to monitor the SDGs. Monitoring and reporting on the MDGs was already a challenge for many. Disaggregation and quality of data were some of the issues encountered. Currently, there are inadequate investments and financial resources for national statistical systems - essential elements to acquire the tools for conducting work and maintaining a skilled and motivated work force.

The production of data is important, but so, too, is the utilization of data

to inform policy and enhance service delivery of development efforts. In the Pacific, there is a need to get value-for-money in data collection. In this regard, the fewer, simpler and more streamlined the indicators of the SDGs, the better.

It was recognized that robust inclusive and transparent monitoring is essential for accountability. Statistics form the foundation for making decisions related to sustainable development. It provides citizens and governments with information on progress toward development commitments, identifies gaps in different areas of sustainable development.

Accountability and monitoring should not be mistaken for one another. Accountability involves participation, equality, and other elements of the human rights based approach to development. Accountability is necessarily linked to the enabling environment in support of development. Monitoring and evaluation, however, can raise performance levels and guide implementation efforts towards transformative change.

In the Pacific, there are strong regional mechanisms in play to consolidate efforts, enhance learning and strengthen accountability towards agreed development objectives. In fact, investments in regional development frameworks have already shaped the wider, post-2015 development agenda in important ways. To ensure a robust effort towards achieving sustainable development goals, including the post-2015 development agenda,

these existing regional development frameworks must be built upon and enhanced. In this context, goals and targets must be contextualized to the Pacific Region, and localized.

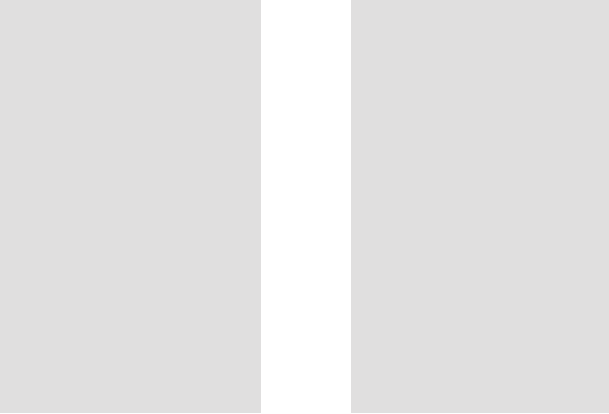
V. Key messages and next steps

To achieve the sustainable development goals in the Pacific, there is a need for early contextualization and localization of goals.

- Contextualizing the Sustainable Development Goals for the Pacific: From the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), one of the key lessons learned was the importance of adapting the agenda to the national and local contexts. With a more comprehensive and broad agenda, this will be even more important.
- Localizing the agenda: Pacific Island Countries perspectives of a localized agenda stresses the critical role of local governments, diversity of local stakeholders, and the need to invest in capacities and resources at the local level for implementation, monitoring and accountability. Early localization of SDGs will also avoid delays in implementation. Ownership, including at the local level, national leadership and political will is critical.
- Capacities and institutions: Pacific Island countries need transformed institutions that highlight the importance of national-level actors. This post-2015 development agenda should take into account a diversity of stakeholders with policies and actions derived from a specific national context.

When strengthening capacities Pacific Island Countries should concentrate on existing institutions and national development plans.

- Participation and inclusion: Pacific Islands need to actively engage with people by embedding participation as a principle for the realization of the post-2015 development agenda.
- Culture: Utilizing cultural values and culturally sensitive approaches in the Pacific can mediate and improve development outcomes by providing a space where opportunities for education, gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment, environmental sustainability, and durable urbanization can be realized.
- Private Sector: Participation from the private sector will be critical for the implementation of the new agenda. Governments have a role in putting in place the right incentives. At the same time ethical business practices should be promoted, in order to encourage businesses to make contributions towards poverty eradication and sustainability.
- Civil Society: The diversity of civil society in the Pacific Island Countries can create an enabling environment that will strengthen the impact and trust of multiple stakeholders. By partnering with civil society, a space will be created that is more inclusive and responsive towards the local and global voices of stakeholders. Civil society can create strong accountability mechanisms that can be used to measure implementation.



- Production of data is as important to inform policy making and improve the delivery of development efforts. There is need for early mapping of available statistics to build useful indicators for tracking progress, monitoring and evaluation.
- Adequate financing is vital. This is not only about the amount of funds available and from what sources, but also about effective delivery.
- For the Pacific, there are considerable benefits in taking a regional approach, including for statistics for monitoring and reporting.
- It will be important to simplify the new agenda and its requirements as much as possible and align it with and build on existing efforts and structures.
- There is a need for support from development partners for the contextualization, localization, implementation and monitoring of the new agenda.

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