



MDG

COOK IS | FSM | FIJI | KIRIBATI | MARSHALL IS | NAURU | NIUE | PALAU | PAPUA NEW GUINEA | SAMOA | SOLOMON IS | TUVALU | TONGA | VANUATU

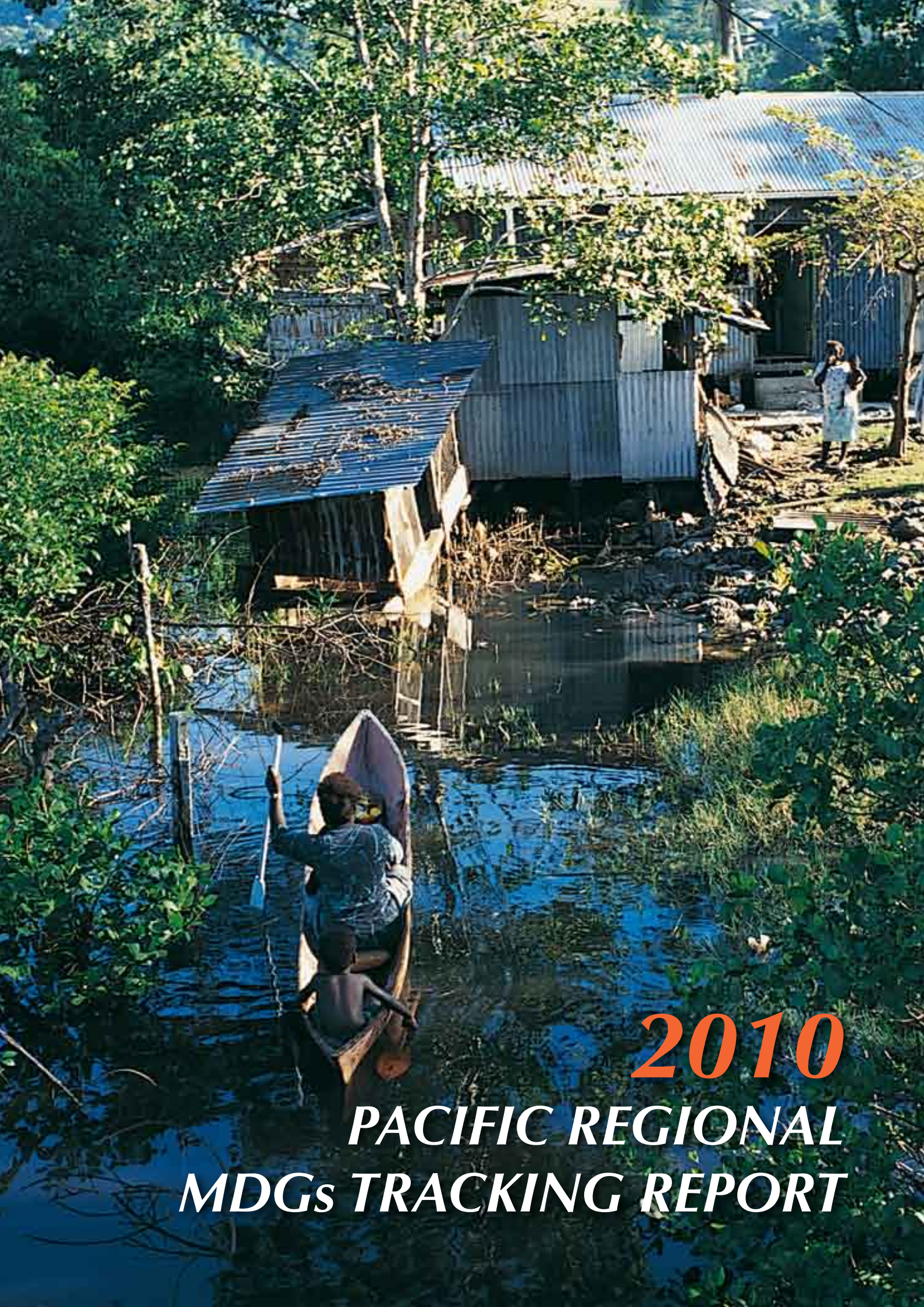
2010 PACIFIC REGIONAL MDGs TRACKING REPORT



PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM SECRETARIAT

Millennium Development Goals





2010
PACIFIC REGIONAL
MDGs TRACKING REPORT

Foreword

The 2010 Pacific Regional MDG Tracking Report sanctioned by the Pacific Islands Forum Leaders under the Compact for Strengthening Development Coordination, builds on a series of regional tracking reports on the progress towards achievement by the Pacific region of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Coming at a time when Pacific economies are still feeling the impacts of the global financial and economic crises and the high fuel and food prices, coupled with the impacts of regional disasters and conflict situations, the tracking report offers an opportunity for the Pacific to self reflect on its challenges, successes, weaknesses and opportunities to push ahead to meeting the 2015 global deadlines.

The report recognises that the Pacific faces the highest levels of vulnerability, with very low coping capacity and resilience to the endogenous and exogenous shocks that has adversely impacted Pacific communities in recent years. As a result, the Pacific region runs the very high risk of not achieving the MDGs. The report therefore focuses on drawing out what are the factors or practices in the region that influence change and impact positively on accelerating the achievement of the MDGs in the Pacific.

The Pacific's development status is uneven. With varying socio-economic and political contexts and economies of scale, assessing a regional profile can be complex. This is exacerbated by the shifts in progress at the geographical sub-regions of the Pacific; Polynesia, Micronesia and Melanesia. The report therefore recognises that it is now more difficult for any country to fully achieve all the MDGs.

For many Pacific Island Countries this is the case, the Melanesian countries still have a long way to go, while for the Polynesian, and to a lesser extent the Micronesian countries, the challenge is not to regress in the progress already achieved.

This is a report that will strengthen the Pacific contribution to the Asia-Pacific region and global discourse on tackling the MDG's and accelerated approaches to enable that. It makes clear representation of Pacific experiences, from Pacific national and regional voices going forward.

It is a timely report, as it comes at a time of global self reflection of ten years of MDG progress and achievement. It continues to raise questions on budgeting MDG policy directives, more targeted acceleration initiatives, localising MDG targets and indicators and greater coordination of efforts in achieving the MDGs.

In the spirit of cooperation, this report was prepared jointly through a technical working group led by the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat and consisting of the following agencies, ADB Pacific Subregional Office, AusAID, Secretariat of the Pacific Community and the UN in the Pacific.

Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat

July 2010.

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Acronyms/Abbreviations

ACP	African Caribbean & Pacific
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADF	Asian Development Fund
ADO	Asian Development Outlook
API	Annual Parasite Incidence
AusAID	Australian International Assistance programme
BNPL	Basic Needs Poverty Line
BPA	Beijing Platform of Action
CC	Climate Change
CEDAW	Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CePaCT	Centre for Pacific Crops and Trees
CMR	Under 5-years Child Mortality Rate
CRC	Convention of the Rights of the Child
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
DWFN	Distant Water Fishing Nation
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
EIB	European Investment Bank
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
EU	European Union
FAD	Fish Aggregating Device
FFA	Forum Fisheries Agency
FPL	Food Poverty Line
FSM	Federated States of Micronesia
FSMed	Fiji School of Medicine
FSPI	Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International
GEPG	Gender Equality and Political Governance
HDI	Human Development Index
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey

HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Country
HPI	Human Poverty Index
ICP	International Comparison Programme
IDA	International Development Association
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
INCAF	International Network on Conflict and Fragility
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
LDC	Least Developed Country
LLEE	Live and Learn Environmental Education
LMMA s	Locally Managed Marine Areas
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MM	Maternal Mortality
MMA s	Marine Managed Areas
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MPA	Marine Protected Areas
NCD	Non-communicable disease
NSDS	National Sustainable Development Strategies
NZAID	New Zealand Agency for International Development
NSO	National Statistics Office
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OPEN	Ownership, Partnership, Empowerment & Networking
OPVI	Oil Price Vulnerability Index
PACER	Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations
PacRICS	Pacific Rural Internet Connectivity System
PAFPNet	Pacific Agricultural and Forestry Policy Network
PEGN	Pacific Energy and Gender Network
PIC	Pacific Island Country

PICTA	Pacific Islands Trade Agreement
PIFACC	Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change
PIGGAREP	Pacific Islands Greenhouse Gas Abatement through Renewable Energy Project
RERF	Revenue Equalisation Reserve Fund
PIRMCCP	Pacific Islands Regional Multi-Country Coordinated Project
PNA	Parties to the Nauru Agreement
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PPA	Pacific Platform for Action
RH	Reproductive Health
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SOPAC	Pacific Geoscience Commission
SPBEA	South Pacific Board for Education Assessment
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SPREP	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme
SSFGS	Samoa School Fee Grant Scheme
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
U5M	Under 5 year Mortality Rate
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDESA	United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United National Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Women's Organisation
VDS	Vessel Day Scheme
VSD	Vessel Sailing Day
WASH	water supply, sanitation and hygiene
WB	World Bank
WCPFC	West and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission
WHO	World Health Organisation
WSSCC	Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council

Executive Summary

MDG Progress Context

1. The 2010 Pacific Millennium Development Goal (MDG) Tracking Report recognises that the MDGs were intended as global targets; therefore they do not need to be, nor are they necessarily expected to be achieved in each and every country. This is especially true perhaps amongst many of the Pacific Islands Countries' (PICs) which already had MDG and related human development indicators above the benchmark global averages set for 1990. Further, countries were encouraged to "localize" the global indicators to suit local circumstances and priorities. In the Pacific Papua New Guinea (PNG), which was well below global averages for many indicators at the time the MDGs were agreed, has set itself more meaningful targets for many of the Goals. It has thus given itself a realistic chance of achieving substantial improvements in human development, even if they fall somewhat short of the global targets. Other countries have added their own Goals, notably Cook Islands and Niue which have identified specific additional Goals on governance and sustainable population respectively; still others have localized the goals where some indicators have not been relevant, e.g. those PICs in which malaria is not endemic have focused on reducing the incidence of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) instead.

2. The report also recognises that progress towards the achievement of the MDGs is an incremental process and that measurement of progress is not always continuous; data sets for indicators frequently come from periodic surveys, sometimes five or ten years apart; e.g. Census, Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), and Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (HIES). In many instances data for individual countries may also be inconsistent over time in both coverage and methodology, and in consequence interpreting trends can be difficult. Further it may take many years for the impact of policies in areas of demography, social structures, health, education and environment to work their way through into the indicators. Thus in aggregate there has been little substantive change in the status of achievement in progress towards the Goals since the 2009 report.

3. Some Goals have multiple targets and indicators and it is therefore difficult to definitively assess whether a country is on-track or off-track against the Goal as a whole; a country might be making good progress on some aspects but less progress on others; the report therefore attempts to take a holistic approach to the assessment of progress towards the achievement of the Goals.

4. It also recognises that it is more difficult for any country to capture the last five or ten percent of the gains or improvements required, the greater the gap between the initial starting point and the final target the more likely will be the faster achievement of progress. For many PICs this is the case, it is easier for the Melanesian countries to demonstrate significant gains than for the Polynesian countries for example, since the former had further to travel towards the targets. This is not to say however that such progress has in fact been made, in many of the Goals the Melanesian countries still have a long way to go, while for the Polynesian countries, and to a lesser extent the Micronesian countries, the challenge is not to regress in the progress already achieved.

Data Issues

5. The compilation of the MDG indicator datasets has resulted in a very careful review of the available data, many inconsistencies have been identified, and in most cases these have been rectified. But there is no doubt that many may still remain. Wherever possible data generated from national sources has been used, but often these are difficult to access as they are not well publicized either by the originating agency or by the national statistics office (NSO). Thus the dataset presented in this report represents the "best estimates" of the MDG status of PICs as at mid-2010; bearing in mind that often the actual data relates to earlier years. Compilation of the datasets has also highlighted the fact that standard definitions and methodologies for some indicators are not universally used across the region.

1 Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

MDG Progress and Status

6. In the past three years while many countries in the Asia & Pacific region, led by high growth rates in parts of Asia, have made substantial progress towards achieving the MDGs and improved levels of human development, many countries are still lagging behind and are struggling to achieve the goals; this includes a number of countries in the Pacific Region. In the Pacific progress towards achievement of the MDGs, and consequently improved levels of human development has been uneven. The overall trend is that the Polynesian countries have been performing relatively well, the Micronesian countries of the north Pacific have been struggling to maintain earlier gains in some areas, and in some of the Melanesian countries, notably those where there has been conflict or civil/political tension, a reversal of earlier achievements is being witnessed. The result is that approximately nine PICs are either off-track or slightly off-track to achieve at least half of the eight MDGs.

7. A summary of how PICs are deemed to be progressing in aggregate towards the Goals is illustrated in Figure 1. This summary or scorecard is based on an assessment of overall performance against each of the Goals recognising that many of the Goals have multi-faceted targets and indicators. Indications of progress have been taken from the conclusions of national and regional MDG reports and assessments, as well as consideration of the latest MDG datasets which are at Appendix 2. Progress is therefore based on both quantitative and qualitative assessments and may therefore be open to interpretation.

MDG1: Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger

8. For MDG1, time series data on poverty is lacking for most countries, but for those for which data is available the indication is that whilst “extreme” poverty remains rare in the region, the incidence of basic-needs poverty has been increasing. In PNG where poverty is thought to be both most widespread and most severe, around 18% of the population are estimated to be living in extreme poverty. The food, fuel and economic crises of the past two years, following a period of low economic growth in most countries, are likely to have exacerbated the problems for many households. In general hunger is not an issue but there are an increasing number of instances of poor-nutrition in both adults and children; this is manifest in the increasing incidence of NCDs.

9. Real incomes for many households have fallen. On average around one-quarter of households and about thirty percent of the population of the PICs (excluding PNG) are estimated to be living at or below the respective national basic-needs poverty lines. Therefore no country can be deemed on-track to reduce basic-needs poverty at the present time.

10. Employment growth has been slow or negative in most countries as the affects of the global economic situation have impacted on PIC economies. No country has yet been able to generate sufficient new jobs each year to provide full employment for all those entering the labour force each year.

MDG2: Achieve universal primary education

11. Across the region only PNG remains significantly off-track to achieve MDG2. All the Polynesian countries have effectively already achieved universal primary education, although the challenge for these countries now is to maintain this level and to capture the remaining very small percentage of children who are still slipping-through-the-net. In Micronesia, Kiribati and Palau have made very substantial progress towards achieving MDG2, but the other Micronesian countries remain slightly off-track. This is also the case with the Melanesian countries excluding PNG: Solomon Islands and Vanuatu have made some slow progress but are slightly off-track overall; Fiji which previously had a relatively high level of universal primary education appears to have lost ground, although through the recent increased financial support to the education sector the government is taking steps to get back on track.

MDG3: Promote gender equality and empower women

12. The achievement of gender equality in education is generally on-track across the region with the exceptions of PNG and Solomon Islands, where it is still off-track, most notably at the secondary level; all other countries, except Vanuatu and FSM, have a high level of gender parity at both primary and secondary levels.

13. Gender empowerment, in relation to the proportion of women in national parliaments, is however off-track in all countries. Some countries are nevertheless taking steps to introduce temporary special measures under CEDAW to improve the level of women's parliamentary representation.

14. Although, on average, the proportion of women in non-agricultural employment is only about forty percent, women do occupy a growing number of senior level positions in PIC governments. Thus while women's representation in parliaments remains low, it may be argued that women are achieving a greater role in providing policy advice and in policy formulation.

15. No country is therefore deemed on-track with this Goal overall; whilst many are generally on-track with the education aspects they are off-track with empowerment and employment.

MDG4: Reduce child mortality

16. All countries with the exception of Nauru have reported steady improvements in infant and under-5 year mortality rates, including PNG which lowered its mortality rates by about 35% between 1990 and 2006. Most of the Polynesian countries already had relatively low rates of under five-year mortality (U5M) and infant mortality (IM); these low rates have been maintained and, in some countries, have gradually improved further. In Micronesia, Palau and Marshall Islands are both on-track to achieve MDG4, with the other countries all being slightly off-track. Although progress has been made in the Melanesian countries, the rate at which U5M and IM have been falling has been slower than necessary to achieve the MDG goal, but nevertheless the U5M and IM rates have at least been improving. Immunisation coverage has been very mixed amongst the PICs, with some showing falls in the rate of immunisation (e.g. Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Marshall Islands) while others (e.g. Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Samoa and PNG) are reported to have shown recent improvements.

MDG5: Improve maternal health

17. Progress towards MDG5 and reducing maternal mortality (MM) has been very mixed. Amongst the Micronesian countries Kiribati and FSM have both recorded a worsening in MMR, together with PNG in the Melanesian group. On the other hand Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, originally amongst the countries with the worst rates of MM, have both shown significant improvements. Polynesian countries are generally regarded as being on-track for this Goal; in Micronesia Nauru and Palau both have data gaps and are deemed to be slightly off-track, and in Melanesia Fiji is also regarded as being slightly off-track, as is Vanuatu despite its progress to date. All countries with the exception of PNG and Vanuatu report at least 85% of births attended by skilled health personnel, although Marshall Islands and Samoa both report slight declines in their rates of attendance since 2000. Access to, and use of contraceptives is generally low in most countries and in some the rate of use has been declining. Overall most countries are therefore deemed to be on-track or only slightly off-track.

MDG6: Combat HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases

18. MDG6 covers a wide range of indicators for HIV and AIDS, malaria, TB and other diseases, including NCDs. Thus, overall, few countries can be regarded as on-track (Palau, Samoa and Cook Islands) and even in these countries

the increasing rate of NCDs and the uncertainty over the HIV and AIDS prevalence means that they may still not yet achieve a halt in the spread of the various diseases by 2015. Reducing the incidence of malaria in Solomon Islands and Vanuatu has been successful with the Annual Parasite Incidence (API) rates falling significantly; these countries are therefore on-track with this disease but are slightly off-track if taken together with all the other aspects of MDG6. Fiji, PNG, Kiribati and Tuvalu are the countries most off-track on this Goal, especially in relation to the HIV and AIDS incidence. However in general PICs, supported by development partners, are showing strong commitment to the prevention of an HIV epidemic in the region. Most PICs also have HIV and STI strategies in place that have been endorsed by national governments, and have in place national coordination mechanisms to ensure an effective multi-sectoral and rights-based response to HIV and AIDS. This Goal has many facets, with ten indicators; five countries are deemed off-track on more than one of the indicators. Four countries are deemed to be slightly-off track overall and only three are deemed to be generally on-track.

MDG7: Ensure environmental sustainability

19. Measurement of progress towards MDG7 is hindered by the lack of comprehensive data. Given the importance of environmental sustainability to the region this is a serious weakness. However on the basis of the limited data available four countries are deemed to be generally off-track in progress towards environmental sustainability with four others deemed slightly off-track. As with many other of the Goals the Polynesian countries are achieving better rates of progress than either the Micronesian or Melanesian groups. Rates of access to improved water sources and sanitation systems have risen in all countries since 1990. However the definitions used across time and across countries are not always consistent. There are also wide variations in access to improved water and sanitation between rural households and urban households. The increasing urbanisation of all PICs also means that the number of squatter settlement dwellers is increasing and thus the goal of reducing the number of slum dwellers will not be met in any of the PICs. With the lack of comprehensive data no country is deemed on-track with this Goal.

MDG8: Develop a global partnership for development

20. Like the previous two Goals, MDG8 is multi-faceted covering the status of trading and financial systems, commitments to good governance, debt sustainability, access to affordable drugs and rates of utilisation of new technologies for development. Given the diversity of issues covered in this Goal no PIC can be said to be on-track to meet MDG8 in its entirety. Some countries have made progress in opening their trading and financial systems through PICTA and PACER; other countries have introduced economic and structural reforms to improve governance standards and the quality of service delivery and in general communities in most PICs have reasonable access to essential drugs, although there are variations in access between urban and rural areas in many countries.

21. No PIC is regarded as a Highly Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) and none are therefore eligible for debt relief, for most PICs external debt is largely on concessionary terms from ADB/ADF, WB/IDA or EIB although the levels of semi-commercial borrowing on a bilateral basis from some development partners has been increasing in a few countries, thus external debt service costs are a significant burden for only a very few countries, however the levels of total borrowing in some countries is now approaching up to sixty percent of GDP.

22. The use of new IT and communications technology has been growing fast in all PICs, mobile phone networks and internet access have become quite widespread in many countries and the one-laptop-per-child programme is now rolling-out in a number of PICs; further, mobile banking is now becoming a reality for Vanuatu and Fiji and implementation plans are being developed in a number of other countries. PICs have therefore all made progress on some of the development indicators in MDG8, although none can be regarded as on-track across all aspects.

23. Moreover it is clear from the mixed performance towards the achievement of the other Goals and indicators that there are still weaknesses in standards of governance and quality of service delivery. Low levels of economic growth in all but one or two countries has limited the fiscal space available to governments to increase domestic resource allocation to achieving the MDGs, however with clearer prioritisation and the implementation of reforms more such fiscal space could be created.

Development Finance

24. Finance is a necessary, but it is not a sufficient, condition for accelerated progress towards the achievement of the MDGs and higher standards of human development. The real responsibility is within governments themselves to put a high policy priority on the MDGs in national plans and strategies, and in the allocation of national budget and development resources. It is also the responsibility of development partners to support PIC governments where they need finance or capacity building to meet these prerequisite conditions.

25. These are the critical issues for PIC governments. Without high standards of governance, clear and committed leadership and strong management and capacity to lead and implement the process, then progress towards the Goals cannot be affectively achieved. Improved coordination and more effective use of development resources is essential.

Emerging Issue and Challenges

26. From the analysis of MDG progress in this report the following critical issues and challenges have been identified:

- Lack of adequate sustained economic growth to bring about material gains in real per capita incomes;
 - o Weak fiscal positions and, in many instances, poor expenditure choices, restrict the available fiscal space to enable full prioritising of expenditure for MDG achievements
 - o Lack of new employment creation leading to increasing youth unemployment
 - o Lack of private sector investment
 - o Lack of progress in developing new sources of export revenue
- Weakening in the quality of education delivery and education outcomes in the context of the changing livelihood and employment environment
- Weakening in health indicators particularly in relation to nutrition and lifestyle (NCDs), diseases associated with poor housing and social environments (TB) and social stability (teenage pregnancies, gender-based violence, drug and alcohol abuse)
- Impacts of climate change on all aspects of the traditional livelihoods and subsistence economies of the region
- Weak institutions, capacity gaps and poor governance practices reducing the quality of service delivery and the effectiveness of development assistance flows.

27. Climate change, the deterioration of urban living environments and unsustainable resource exploitation practices in some countries are also threatening the whole fabric of Pacific island societies, traditional economic structures and cultures.

Accelerating Progress

28. Accelerating progress towards the achievement of the MDGs needs to follow one of two paths; for those countries that have already achieved some of the goals, notably the Polynesian and some of the Micronesian countries, the challenge is to sustain the progress already made, and to enhance progress towards those goals that remain to be met. For other PICs, primarily those in the Melanesian group, but largely excluding Fiji which has relatively good achievement levels overall, the challenge is very much to accelerate progress so that they are able to meet at least some, if not most of the MDGs by 2015. For these countries the pace of progress needs to increase quite dramatically over the remaining five years, so that the promises of 2000 translate into real progress for the region's poorest people.

29. Many challenges persist in areas such as strengthening the environment for economic growth and private sector investment, improving the levels of environmental sustainability and in meeting the challenges of climate change which could have devastating consequences on vulnerable countries and communities. Reversals in progress as a result of the food, fuel, economic and financial crises, and the impact of natural disasters and instability in the region compound the challenges. The lack of employment creation on the back of slow economic growth in most PICs adds a further dimension to the challenge to reducing hardship and poverty for Pacific Island families.

30. As MDG success stories from around the region and globally demonstrates, targeted, near-term, "acceleration" interventions, such as reducing household costs for education, promoting immunisation and health and nutrition awareness programmes are of paramount importance to sustaining progress as well as to speed up progress where current trends suggest that progress is slowing down. New technology-based solutions for promoting financial inclusion and access to new technology, including mobile banking and the one-laptop-per-child-programmes that did not exist when the Goals were endorsed, can and should be leveraged to allow for rapid scaling up.

31. At the same time, interventions need to be framed in the context of national development strategies that define actions to ensure sustainability of the results in the long term. Especially, even if not exclusively, in times such as now of global economic, food price and climate change volatility. Building and sustaining an enabling environment is essential to maintaining progress towards the MDGs, and for many PICs this is just as important as accelerating achievements.

32. The challenges of poverty and hardship, food security, clean, affordable and renewable energy, global recession and climate change are all interrelated and cannot be effectively tackled on their own. PICs and development partners in the region need to work together to find solutions and acceleration initiatives that will yield benefits to all. This must also include scaling up of investment in gender equality and the empowerment of women in all aspects of development and development processes.

33. The main elements of this framework might include ensuring that responses to the economic downturn provide support for what has worked in the past, especially enhancing the growth momentum, sustaining support for integrated poverty reduction programmes, enhancing the reach of targeted interventions especially for social protection of the poorest and most vulnerable, laying the infrastructural foundations for a new impetus for sustainable economic development, and protecting countries and communities from the adverse impacts of global crises.

34. Both acceleration and sustainability of progress must therefore be pursued together. Accelerated and sustainable progress towards achievement of the MDGs will be contingent on combined efforts to do three things much more effectively than has been achieved in the past²:

- (a) To scale up implementation of proven and innovative interventions in such key domains as gender, sustainable agriculture (including inputs for smallholders and subsistence farmers and sustainable environmental land and resource management), energy, education and health. These efforts need to be backed by targeted investment, informed community participation, and adequate institutional capacities to effectively mobilise and manage financial resources and deliver public services;

² *Keeping the promise: a forward looking review to promote an agreed action agenda to achieve the MDGs by 2015; Report of the Secretary general, UN, February 2010*

- (b) To build the structural and economic foundations required to support and sustain progress and mitigate risks of reversal in achieving the MDGs; this should be done through promoting effective social and economic policies and institutions grounded in universal rights and supportive of structural changes and social cohesion, improved conditions for peace, security and good governance, strengthened public financial management and public enterprise reform, increased public and private investment that leads to faster pro-poor growth, and effective measures to ensure environmental sustainability;
- (c) To broaden and strengthen partnerships to ensure greater global and regional integration, a supportive international framework for trade, technology transfer and climate change mitigation and adaptation in order to sustain long-term human development; and to ensure sufficient, predictable, and well-coordinated financing for development, including national budgets, development assistance, debt relief where necessary and new financing instruments. Both PICs and supporting development partners need to work closely together to ensure that aid and development-effectiveness is improved and institutional structures are strengthened to deliver equitable and quality services to those most in need. This third element builds on the recognition that both within and across countries, no single stakeholder can achieve the first two strategic priorities on their own and without the support of the development community.

Figure 1
MDG SCORECARD
MDG Status at a Glance

MDG Goal	Melanesia					Micronesia					Polynesia				
	Fiji	PNG	Solomon Islands	Vanuatu	FSM	Kiribati	Marshall Islands	Nauru	Palau	Cook Islands	Niue	Samoa	Tokelau	Tonga	Tuvalu
MDG1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger. (Incidence of Food Poverty in national poverty data)	Low level of Food Poverty but Off Track to Reduce Basic Needs Poverty	Off Track	Low level of Food Poverty but Off Track to Reduce Basic Needs Poverty	Low level of Food Poverty but Off Track to Reduce Basic Needs Poverty	Low level of Food Poverty but Off Track to Reduce Basic Needs Poverty	Low level of Food Poverty but Off Track to Reduce Basic Needs Poverty	Low level of Food Poverty but Off Track to Reduce Basic Needs Poverty	No Data	Low level of Food Poverty but Off Track to Reduce Basic Needs Poverty	Low level of Food Poverty but Off Track to Reduce Basic Needs Poverty	Low level of Food Poverty but Off Track to Reduce Basic Needs Poverty	Low level of Food Poverty but Off Track to Reduce Basic Needs Poverty	No Data	Low level of Food Poverty but Off Track to Reduce Basic Needs Poverty	Low level of Food Poverty but Off Track to Reduce Basic Needs Poverty
MDG2: Achieve Universal Primary Education Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.	Slightly Off Track	Improving but Off Track Overall	Slightly Off Track	Slightly Off Track	Slightly Off Track	On Track	Slightly Off Track	Improving but Off Track Overall	On Track	On Track	On Track	On Track	On Track	On Track	On Track
MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015.	On Track with Education Equality but Off Track with Empowerment	Improving but Off Track Overall	Improving but Off Track Overall	Slightly Off Track	Slightly Off Track	On Track with Education Equality but Off Track with Empowerment	Data gaps Slightly Off-track	On Track with Education Equality but Off Track with Empowerment	On Track with Education Equality but Off Track with Empowerment	Some data gaps but mostly On Track	On Track with Education Equality but Off Track with Empowerment	On Track with Education Equality but Off Track with Empowerment	Weak Data	On Track with Education Equality but Off Track with Empowerment	On Track with Education Equality but Off Track with Empowerment
MDG4: Reduce Child Mortality Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.	Slightly Off Track	Off Track to meet Global Goal, but only slightly off-track to meet Local target	Slightly Off Track	Slightly Off Track	Slightly Off Track	On Track	Data Gaps & Generally Off-Track	On Track	On Track	Some data gaps but mostly On Track	On Track	On Track	On Track	On Track	Slightly Off Track
MDG5: Improve Maternal Health Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality rate.	Slightly Off Track	Off Track	On Track	Slightly Off Track	Off Track	Off Track	Data gaps in MMR & Slightly Off-track Overall	Data gaps in MMR & Slightly Off-track Overall	Data gaps in MMR & Slightly Off-track Overall	Some data gaps but mostly On Track	On Track	On Track	On Track	Off Track	On Track
MDG6: Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases Halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases.	Off Track	Off Track	Some data gaps and Slightly Off Track	Some data gaps and Slightly Off Track	Some data gaps but mostly On Track	Off Track	Some data gaps, but generally Off Track	On Track with some aspects but Slightly Off Track Overall	On Track with some aspects but Slightly Off Track Overall	Some data gaps but mostly On Track	On Track with some aspects but Slightly Off Track Overall	Weak Data	Slightly Off Track	Off Track	Off Track
MDG7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.	Some data gaps and Slightly Off Track	Some data gaps, but generally Off Track	Some data gaps, but generally Off Track	Some data gaps and Slightly Off Track	Some data gaps but mostly On Track	Some data gaps, but generally Off Track	Some data gaps, but generally Off Track	Some data gaps but mostly On Track	Some data gaps but mostly On Track	Some data gaps but mostly On Track	Some data gaps but mostly On Track	Weak Data	Slightly Off Track	Some data gaps but mostly On Track	Some data gaps and Slightly Off Track
MDG8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development Develop further an open, rules-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading & financial system, including a commitment to good governance, development & poverty reduction.	Data gaps Slightly Off-track	Data gaps Slightly Off-track	Data gaps Slightly Off-track	Data gaps Slightly Off-track	Data gaps Slightly Off-track	Data gaps Slightly Off-track	Some data gaps, but generally Off Track	Some data gaps but mostly On Track	Some data gaps but mostly On Track	Data gaps Slightly Off-track	Some data gaps but mostly On Track	Data gaps Slightly Off-track	Some data gaps but mostly On Track	Some data gaps but mostly On Track	Data gaps Slightly Off-track

Source: National & Regional MDG Reports (2004-2009). UNDP Pacific Centre & SFC

PART 1

BACKGROUND & CONTEXT



Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals

1. The adoption of the Millennium Declaration in 2000 by 189 Member States of the United Nations, including all Pacific Island Governments, was a defining moment for global cooperation in the twenty-first century. The Declaration captured previously agreed goals on international development, and gave birth to the Millennium Development Goals a set of concrete and measurable development objectives for improving human development conditions across the globe. Spurred by the Declaration, leaders from both developed and developing countries committed to achieve these interwoven goals by 2015. The MDGs are the highest profile articulation of internationally agreed goals associated with the global development agenda. They represent the culmination of numerous global and regional conferences and summits held during the last decade of the 20th century, including those on sustainable development, education, children, food, women, population and social development.

rights: the rights of everyone to good health, education and shelter. The eighth Goal, to build a global partnership for development, includes commitments in the areas of development assistance, debt relief, trade and access to technologies. It is in the spirit of this Goal that Pacific leaders, at the Forum Leaders Meeting held in Cairns in August 2009, agreed to establish a Compact to promote enhanced regional cooperation with the objectives of improving aid effectiveness and ultimately accelerated progress towards meeting the Goals, see Box 1. The 2010 MDG Tracking Report is the first to be prepared under the Compact.

3. During the first decade of the present century, the Millennium Declaration and the MDGs led to unprecedented commitments and partnerships towards the achievement of the Goals. These have been reaffirmed in successive summits and meetings, including the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development at Monterrey, Mexico; the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development, in Johannesburg, South Africa; the High Level Forum on Harmonization held in Rome in 2003; the Mauritius Strategy Initiative for Small Island States in 2005 and the 2005 World Summit in New York.

4. For PICs, the MDGs were incorporated into the Goals & Objectives and the monitoring and evaluation framework of the Pacific Plan adopted by Forum Leaders. Since its endorsement in 2005 the Pacific Plan has been the region's primary pillar on which efforts to strengthen regionalism, and regional responses to global challenges, has been built. It has also been the foundation for the regions efforts towards the achievement of the MDGs.

5. To date some thirteen Pacific countries have completed at least one national report on MDG progress. PNG has already produced its second national MDG progress report and a second progress report for Fiji is nearing completion. A further six countries are in various stages of preparing their second national progress reports. These provide governments with the opportunity to localise the Goals to provide more meaningful targets for the remaining five years of the MDG cycle. In addition almost all PICs have established national MDG Task Forces to guide the monitoring, reporting and enhancement of progress towards the achievement of the Goals.

6. During the decade from 2000, the public and their Governments have had to contend with new and unanticipated challenges. Some have been specific to

Box 1

What is the Cairns Compact?

The Cairns Compact on Strengthening Development Coordination in the Pacific was created to lift the economic and development performance of the Pacific region.

The Cairns Compact aims to drive more effective coordination of available development resources from both Pacific Island countries and development partners, to achieve real progress against the MDGs.

Better coordination will also assist Pacific Island countries to respond to the global recession.

The Cairns Compact reinforces international commitments under the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and Accra Action Agenda.

The Compact is based on the principle of shared responsibility and accountability between Pacific Island countries and their development partners.

AusAID, December 2009

2. The MDGs are quantified, time-bound targets for addressing extreme poverty, hunger and disease, and for promoting gender equality, education and environmental sustainability. They are also an expression of basic human

countries or regions, such as the many natural disasters and political and ethnic instability that has been experienced in PICs, while others have been global, such as the food and fuel and global economic crises of the last three years, and the growing threat of climate change which, while global, has especial relevance for the countries of the Pacific region.

7. The MDGs have provided an historic framework for focus, thematic priorities and accountability. This fabric of accountability is, however, being tested and will need to be further strengthened to achieve the Goals by 2015. This is all the more important as the Goals are crucial stepping stones towards equitable and sustainable development for all. In addition, the potentially devastating impact of climate change looms large especially for the small atoll and island states in the Pacific region. Further, the international community is facing the challenge of working more closely together to ensure the reduction in poverty and the building of sustainable development strategies to support the people of the region, especially the most vulnerable.

Acceleration is Needed towards Achieving the Goals

8. This report calls on all stakeholders, including national Governments, donors and other supportive development partners, the business community and civil society at large, to work in concert to ensure that progress towards the achievement of the MDGs is accelerated and that as many of the Goals as possible are met by 2015. The consideration of possible acceleration measures by Pacific Leaders, and the expected outcomes of the forthcoming high-level plenary meeting of the UN General Assembly in September 2010 to review the implementation of the Goals, will provide a unique opportunity to strengthen collective efforts and partnerships for the push to 2015. Signatories to the Millennium Declaration and the MDGs, including all PICs, are now at MDG +10 years and this report, the third in a series³ reporting on Pacific progress towards the achievement of the goals, but the first to be prepared specifically under the mandate of the Cairns Compact provides a consolidated report on progress to date, and suggests an action agenda for the period from 2011 to 2015.

³ *Tracking Development and Governance in the Pacific 2008 and 2009*, AusAID, Canberra; the present report is the first to fall under the mandate of the Cairns Compact

9. Although progress has been made by many PICs towards some of the goals, there is still a long way to go for some countries to emulate similar levels of achievement. With five years to go to the target date of 2015, the prospect of some Pacific island nations falling short of achieving the Goals is very real. The challenge now is to agree on an action agenda, with support from development partners and real commitment from Governments to achieve the MDGs wherever possible, or at least accelerate progress towards achievement. Achievement of many of the MDGs is certainly feasible for some Pacific nations, while many others have the opportunity to make further significant progress that will lead to better human development outcomes, even if the full extent of the goals are not met. This can be achieved with a stronger commitment to linking MDG sector priority policies and implementation strategies and activities to dedicated budgets and other resources.

10. Further, although there are still many weaknesses in data quality and timeliness, there has, nevertheless, been a material improvement in the availability of data for MDG monitoring in the last five years. Many countries have undertaken HIES, DHS and other specialised surveys. A new round of census and surveys is underway. The results being generated by these is leading to a much greater use of better analysed and evidence-based policy in developing responses to the challenges faced by PICs as they seek to improve their progress towards the Goals. These efforts need to be supported by development partners fulfilling their own commitments in terms of the Cairns Compact, the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action.

11. If Pacific governments are unable to make further progress towards the Goals, the human development problems being faced by many people in the region including political instability, gender-based violence, HIV and AIDS, NCDs, climate change and environmental degradation, high rates of population growth & increasing youth unemployment, will all be multiplied. This would be a very disappointing outcome to the commitments made by Pacific Leaders in 2000.

Global Targets; Local Achievements

12. This report recognises however that the MDGs were intended as global targets; not every country could necessarily be expected to reach the specific target indicators, or achieve every Goal; especially perhaps

amongst the PICs which already had MDG and related human development indicators above the global averages. Further countries were encouraged to “localize” the global indicators to suit local circumstances and priorities. In the Pacific PNG set more meaningful targets for many of the goals, thus giving itself a realistic chance of achieving substantial improvements in human development, even if they fall somewhat short of the global targets, see Box 2. Other countries have added their own Goals, notably Cook Islands which identified a specific Goal 9 on governance, and Niue which added the “promotion of sustainable population development” as a ninth goal; still others have localized the goals where some indicators have not been relevant; those countries, like Niue, in which malaria is not endemic have focused on NCDs instead, and Niue also added a target on waste management under Goal 7.

13. The MDGs are a composite set of targets and indicators; altogether the eight Goals encompass 21 targets and 60 indicators. The full list of Goals, Targets and Indicators is at Appendix 1. Thus an assessment of whether a country is on or off-track to achieve each Goal requires a judgment of its performance against the often multiple targets and indicators that make-up each Goal. Within each Goal countries are likely to be making good progress on some aspects and less satisfactory progress on other aspects. The report attempts to take a “rounded view” of overall progress towards the achievement of the Goals, based on both quantitative and qualitative assessments, and balancing the positives with the negatives; the assessments are therefore open to interpretation. A summary or scorecard is at Figure 1 above, and Goal summaries are provided at the beginning of each section.

14. Indications of progress have been taken from the conclusions of national and regional MDG reports and assessments, as well as consideration of the latest MDG country-base datasets which are at Appendix 2. In some cases the status may be perceived to have erred on the generous side, in others perhaps a more negative status may be thought appropriate. But whatever status is accorded there is no question that there is a long way to go for most countries in very many aspects of the Goals. No Pacific country can feel complacent that it has

done enough. Earlier gains and good levels of progress are threatened by fiscal pressures, poor management, and weakening institutions and governance structures. Slow progress cannot be accelerated without additional resource allocations, prioritization of policy initiatives and a strong political and institutional commitment.

15. The report also recognises that progress towards the achievement of the MDGs is an incremental process and that measurement of progress is not always continuous; data sets for indicators frequently come from periodic surveys, sometimes five or ten years apart; e.g. Census, DHS, and HIES. In many instances data for individual countries may also be inconsistent over time in both coverage and methodology, and in consequence interpreting trends can be difficult. It may also take many years for the impact of policies in areas of demography, social structures, health, education and environment to work their way through into the indicators. Thus in aggregate there has been little substantive change in the status of achievement in progress towards the Goals since the 2009 report. This report therefore attempts to take a holistic and forward looking approach to the acceleration of progress towards the achievement of the Goals.

Data Issues

16. The compilation of the MDG indicator datasets has resulted in a very careful review of the available data, many inconsistencies have been identified, and in most cases these have been rectified. But there is no doubt that many may still remain. Wherever possible data generated from national sources has been used, but often these are difficult to access as they are not well publicized either by the originating agency or by the national statistics office (NSO). Thus the dataset presented in this report represents the “best estimates” of the MDG status of PICs as at mid-2010; bearing in mind that often the actual data relates to earlier years. Compilation of the datasets has also highlighted the fact that standard definitions and methodologies for some indicators are not universally used across the region. The full MDG dataset by country is in Appendix 2.

Box 2 - Localising the MDG Goals and Targets in PNG

In its first national MDG Report, published 2004, the PNG government concluded that performance towards achieving the MDGs had been mixed. Although limited progress had been made in some areas, e.g. MDG2 and MDG4, for other MDGs there had been stagnation (e.g. MDG1, MDG3, MDG5 and MDG7) or possibly even deterioration (MDG6). Further, since it had not yet been possible to localize MDG8, the first MDGR only covered MDG8 in very general terms. The overall assessment was that progress during the first 14 years of the MDG cycle to 2004, had been disappointing and that PNG was not on-track with regards any of the MDGs. Moreover the government considered the global targets associated with the MDGs to be over-ambitious, unrealistic and therefore out of reach for PNG. The government therefore determined to take advantage of the opportunity to localise the Goals.

The analysis underpinning the first national MDG Report also confirmed that for most of the MDG indicators, there were significant disparities at the sub-national level (e.g. the provinces) as well as between the rural and urban areas. It also became clear that the gaps between the provinces had in some cases widened; e.g. with regards to early childhood mortality. Consequently, it was concluded that the most obvious, cost effective and easy way of making progress towards achieving most of the MDGs would be to focus on the low achievers amongst the provinces.

In 2003-04 PNG therefore developed its own set of national targets and indicators associated with each of the MDGs. These so-called tailored or localised targets were thought to better reflect the realities in the country. These more reasonable and more achievable targets were incorporated in the Medium Term Development Strategy (MTDS) 2005-2010.

The 2009 MDG Report therefore incorporates and reports on progress against these localised targets, these are also reflected in this regional MDG report.

Examples of PNG's localised targets include:

	Global Target	PNG Localised Target
MDG1	Reduce by half the proportion of people whose income is less than US\$1 per day Halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	10% reduction in the numbers living below the poverty line Increase commercial and subsistence agricultural production by 10% and 34% respectively by 2015
MDG2	Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	Achieve, by 2015: Gross Enrolment Rate of 85% at the primary level Cohort Retention Ratio of 70% at the primary level Youth Literacy Ratio of 70%
MDG3	Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	Eliminate gender disparity at the primary and lower secondary level by 2015 and at the upper secondary level and above by 2030

	Global Target	PNG Localised Target
MDG4	Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	Reduce the Infant Mortality Rate by 40% (to 44 per thousand) by 2015 Reduce the Under Five Mortality Rate by 37% (to 72 per thousand) by 2015
MDG5	Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	Decrease the maternal mortality ratio by 66% (to 274 per 100,000 live births) by 2015
MDG6	Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV and AIDS	

Source: MDG National Summary Report for PNG; December 2009

PART 2

Overview of the Pacific Region



An Overview of Human Development in the Pacific

17. While many countries in the Asia & Pacific region have made substantial progress towards achieving the MDGs and improved levels of human development, supported by high economic growth rates in India and China, many more countries are lagging behind and are struggling to achieve the goals. These laggards include many countries in the Pacific Region. Generally speaking, progress towards achievement of the MDGs, and consequently improved levels of human development, has been uneven in the Pacific. The overall trend is that the Polynesian countries have been performing relatively well, the Micronesian countries of the north Pacific are struggling to maintain gains in some areas and in some of the Melanesian countries, notably those where there has been conflict or civil/political tension, a reversal of development gains is being witnessed. The result is that nine PICs are deemed generally off-track to achieve at least five or more of the eight MDGs.

18. PICs are a very diverse set of nations with the population and land area ratios between the largest and smallest of the nations being almost six-thousand and forty-thousand respectively. Further some of the nations with the smallest land areas have amongst the largest two-hundred mile exclusive economic zones (EEZ), Table 1.

Table 1

	Land Area km ²	EEZ Area km ²	Population mid 2010 (estimates)
Cook Islands	237	1,830,000	15,708
Federated States of Micronesia	701	2,978,000	111,364
Fiji Islands	18,273	1,290,000	847,943
Kiribati	811	3,550,000	100,835
Marshall Islands	181	2,131,000	54,439
Nauru	21	310,000	9,976
Niue	259	390,000	1,479
Palau	444	616,000	20,518
Papua New Guinea	462,840	3,120,000	6,744,955
Samoa	2,785	120,000	183,123
Solomon Islands	30,407	1,340,000	549,574
Tokelau	12	290,000	1,165
Tonga	650	700,000	103,365
Tuvalu	26	900,000	11,149
Vanuatu	12,281	680,000	245,036

Source: http://www.spc.int/sdp/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=28&Itemid=42

19. Weak fiscal situations, the impact of global price pressures, notably oil-price increases and the rising cost of transport and food, the impact of natural disasters and concern over the future impact of climate change and sea-level rise, domestic rural to urban migration and the increasing problems of inadequate and failing urban infrastructure are further factors which are adversely affecting the ability and commitment of some Pacific island governments to implement the policy initiatives necessary to realise significant achievements towards the MDGs and improving human development. Indeed the impact of oil and food price rises, climate change and demography, including the consequences of labour mobility and the growing threat of HIV and AIDS, are having profound effects on the likely long-term sustainability of some small island states. These issues therefore pose very challenging and difficult policy agendas for human development in the Pacific Islands.

20. Economic growth rates in Pacific island countries have been generally low (averaging 2.3% in 2009; forecast 3.7% in 2010, Asian Development Outlook 2010) and, even when seemingly good, such as in PNG, do not appear to have resulted in any noticeable reductions in poverty or inequality. Indeed in most countries, although data may be weak, it would seem that poverty and inequality have been increasing, with significant variations both within and between countries. Recognising that previous strategies have not yielded the expected growth, many countries are having difficulty in balancing competing national priorities with resource constraints, and in enhancing the effectiveness of limited aid resources in order to produce better human development outcomes.

Table 2
Pacific Human Development Indicators

Country	1998		2008	
	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
Cook Islands	0.822	2	0.837	1
Palau	0.861	1	0.816	2
Niue	0.774	3	0.823	3
Samoa	0.590	7	0.770	4
Tonga	0.647	6	0.745	5
Fiji Islands	0.667	4	0.726	6
FSM	0.569	9	0.724	7
Marshall Islands	0.563	10	0.716	8
Tuvalu	0.583	8	0.700	9
Nauru	0.663	5	0.647	10
Vanuatu	0.425	12	0.648	11
Kiribati	0.515	11	0.606	12
Solomon Islands	0.371	13	0.587	13
Papua New Guinea	0.314	14	0.444	14

Source: SPC/UNDP Regional Human Development Indicators Database

21. Consequently, PICs are now increasingly taking the MDGs, localised where necessary, as core policy targets and are keen to integrate the MDGs into national strategies, both as goals and as performance indicators. While some notable progress is being made on MDG reporting, countries have yet to fully recognise the implicit linkages between the MDGs, national and sectoral planning and budget instruments, the Mauritius Strategy, the Pacific Plan and other frameworks, including those pertaining to rights-based issues.

22. Lack of employment opportunities and in particular increasing youth unemployment, together with the growing numbers of people engaged in temporary labour mobility, both domestically and internationally are becoming critical human development policy issues for many countries. The agenda of decent work for all is therefore very relevant to PICs. The positive and negative impacts particularly on those, often the elderly, women and children, left behind in both rural and urban environments, is adding to the complexity of modernising

indicates that all countries, with the exception of Nauru and Palau, improved their human development indices over the decade. The relative HDI ranking of the countries changed only moderately apart from Nauru which fell by five places to tenth place, although its actual HDI value fell by only a small amount. Of the others Samoa rose by three places to fourth, replacing Fiji which slipped slightly to sixth place.

23. Table 3 compares the Human Poverty Index (HPI)⁶ over the same period. Nine of the thirteen countries for which data is available showed improvements in their levels of human poverty while four saw a deterioration in their HPI values. Samoa, Palau and FSM all rose in the HPI rankings, to 3rd, 4th, and 7th respectively, however the relative ranking of the countries remained almost unchanged.

24. Together the HDI and HPI suggest that the state of human development and human poverty in the Pacific region has, with some exceptions, been fairly stable. In general countries have not lost ground in absolute terms except perhaps in the case of Nauru, but neither have there been any really significant improvements in the overall state of human development, except in Samoa which has experienced the largest in improvements in both HDI and HPI rankings. The weak economic growth prospects and the severe budget challenges that are likely to be faced by most countries in the coming years mean that governments will need to give priority to policies that address human development conditions, including the MDGs, if the progress made already is not to be lost.

25. Many disadvantaged groups do not have access to basic services such as communications, electricity, financial services and basic goods. Lack of access to markets and poor knowledge of finance marginalises income opportunities for rural communities. Geographic impediments, inefficient state owned enterprises and state supported monopolies have historically obstructed the private sector from delivering services effectively particularly in the rural areas. Private sector investment has also been hindered by bureaucratic processes and regulations that have not been conducive to supporting the sector.

Table 3

Pacific Human Poverty Indicators

Country	1998		2008	
	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
Cook Islands	6.1	3	3.7	1
Tonga	5.9	2	4.5	2
Samoa	8.6	7	5.1	3
Palau	10.8	8	8.2	4
Fiji Islands	8.5	6	9.0	5
Tuvalu	7.3	4	9.2	6
FSM	26.7	12	11.1	7
Marshall Islands	19.5	11	12.4	8
Nauru	12.1	9	15.0	9
Vanuatu	46.6	13	19.8	10
Kiribati	12.6	10	22.9	11
Solomon Islands	49.1	14	31.3	12
Papua New Guinea	52.2	15	41.8	13
Niue	4.8	1	na	na
Tokelau	7.6	5	na	na

Source: SPC/UNDP Regional Human Development Indicators Database

and monetising Pacific island countries and meeting the human development needs of the most vulnerable. Table 2 provides a comparison between the 1998 and 2008 Human Development Index (HDI)^{4, 5} values and

4 Human Development and Human Poverty Indices have been estimated by SPC/UNDP based on data available in the SPC's PRISM system and national statistics office websites

5 A composite index of GDP per capita, life expectancy at birth, adult literacy and primary school enrolment levels. Higher index indicates better HD status.

6 A composite index of the HDI plus indicators of access to safe water, access to health services, primary enrolment levels, the chance of not surviving past forty years and the proportion of underweight children. Lower index indicates better HP status.

26. The high prevalence of HIV in PNG, and the threat of the epidemic spreading further across the region, is now a potentially significant human development challenge for an increasing number of Pacific island countries. While most Pacific countries have National Strategic HIV and AIDS plans and structures already in place, many of these plans are not costed and HIV is not fully integrated in the overall development agenda. This is an area in which PICs will need support to integrate HIV and AIDS into their National Sustainable Development Strategies (NSDS) and work out appropriate national financing strategies as so far only few countries are allocating national resources to HIV programmes. Across the region, 95% of the funds are provided by international agencies/partners; this situation carries the disadvantage of funding fluctuation in line with changing donor priorities. Much solid analysis, experience sharing and development of policy options has been undertaken, it is now necessary for policy makers and leaders to be convinced that the epidemic requires more attention, pragmatism and effective use of resources if a human development disaster is to be averted.

27. Efforts towards gender sensitive education and prevention need to continue and be better targeted towards those most at risk, and include education about high rates of sexually transmitted infections exacerbating the spread of HIV in the region. PICs need to be further supported in their multi-sectoral response to include national leadership towards the epidemic, promote confidential and voluntary testing and counseling, provide universal access to treatment for those infected, and to address the policy and legal barriers that hinder an effective, human rights based response. PICs also need to challenge the myths and misconceptions about human sexuality and HIV that contribute to stigma and discrimination on the one hand, and to sexual behaviour and practices that put people at greater risk of infection on the other.

28. Governments and people in the Pacific are therefore faced with what many perceive to be difficult choices between the traditional and modern; in customs and culture; in lifestyles; and in all facets of daily life. But inevitably improved human development and progress mean change. Information, education and travel all introduce new concepts into society. Change threatens traditional values. It is, nevertheless, a fact that today's traditions may have been yesterday's innovations and

even heresies, for example the changes brought about by the introduction of religion to Pacific countries in the nineteenth century, now at the heart of much of what is accepted as tradition, custom and the human development status quo, were probably far greater than any changes now taking place as a result of economic and social reforms.

29. But in the modern sense development leads to increasing monetisation of society, and monetisation leads to a greater individualism that in turn leads to a broadening of horizons and a weakening of the ties among family members. This can have both positive and negative consequences for human development. On the negative side it has led to the appearance in many PICs of hardship and poverty, of increasing degrees of inequality, of growing numbers of the disadvantaged and of those who have been left behind. However on the positive side it can encourage greater gender equality through the greater economic empowerment of women, a recognition that gender based violence is not acceptable, and can open many new opportunities for both women and men. National development strategies aiming to alleviate hardship and poverty towards the achievement of the MDGs and an improved level of human development need to recognise these dynamics.

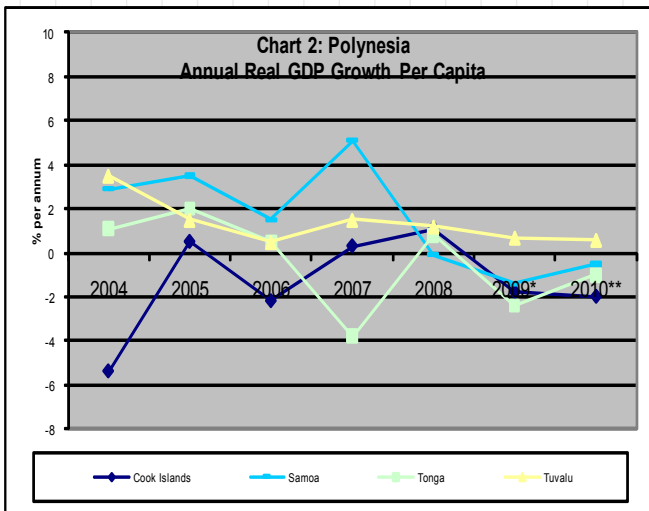
Economic Trends in the Pacific

30. During 2009 most Pacific Island economies continued to be adversely affected by the impacts of the global economic recession; only those such as PNG (and Timor Leste) with their oil and mineral wealth and Vanuatu benefiting from the results of economic reforms, property development and increasing tourism arrivals were able to show relatively satisfactory growth rates.

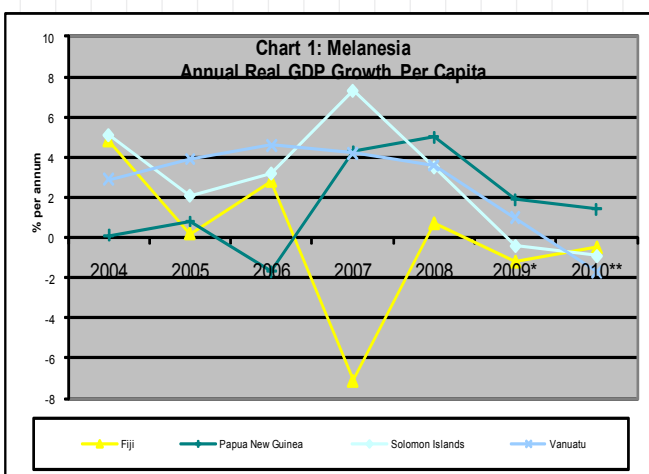
31. Across the region as a whole (including Timor Leste) the average growth rate for 2009 was estimated to be 2.3%⁷, down from an original estimate of 3.0%, and significantly lower than the overall average rate of growth of 5.4% that was actually achieved in 2008. However both the 2008 and 2009 growth rates were dominated by the strong performances of PNG (7.2% in 2008 and 6.7% in 2009) and Timor Leste (13.0% in 2008 and 5.0% in 2009). Both of these countries benefited from the continuing higher oil and commodity prices compared with 2007.

⁷ ADB Asian Development Outlook (ADO) April 2010

32. For the other countries economic performance was adversely affected by these same high oil and commodity prices, as well as the global economic slowdown which affected demand for manufactured exports (notably



bottled water, garments and automotive parts), reduced the flow of remittances from both families and contract workers, caused a weakening in aggregate tourism earnings even though in some countries tourism numbers have held reasonably steady. All of these combined to weaken domestic demand in most PICs. In some countries performance was also adversely affected by the impacts of natural disasters, particularly Fiji, Samoa and Tonga.



Nauru which had commenced secondary mining of its remaining phosphate just as world commodity prices

were rising in 2008, saw its growth rate reverse from a negative 27.3% in 2007 to a positive one percent growth in 2008. However a weakening in demand for phosphate and equipment breakdowns at the port saw exports fall sharply again in 2009 leaving growth at an estimated zero-percent in 2009.

33. In 2008 seven PICs had negative growth rates and in two others the growth rate was only two-percent or less; in 2009 seven countries were again expected to have negative growth with four more having growth of two-percent or less. In 2009 the countries with the weakest growth were expected to be Palau (-3.0%), Fiji (-2.5%) and FSM (-1.0%). Thus aggregate performance in 2009 was expected to be worse than in 2008, see Table 4.

34. Although the IMF⁸ is forecasting positive growth in 2010 of 4.2% for the global economy, after negative growth of 0.5% in 2009, the long lead time for this improvement to filter through to the Pacific will ensure that the lingering affect of 2009's weak global performance will continue to be felt by most of the island economies well into 2010 and perhaps into 2011. While Australia has shown good signs of recovery led by strong domestic demand, the New Zealand economy, a primary source of remittances and tourists to PICs continued to have weak growth during 2009; unemployment amongst Pacific Islanders in New Zealand was estimated to be around fourteen percent in the fourth quarter of 2009. These impacts of the global economic situation will continue to be felt not only at the fiscal and macro-economic levels but also at the human level. Those dependent on remittances have experienced both rising prices and declining incomes. This gives rise to the serious possibility that poverty rates could rise further if Pacific countries do not take positive action of their own to stimulate economic growth and create new employment opportunities. This is discussed further in the next section on poverty under MDG1.

35. For 2010, PNG, Nauru and Solomon Islands are forecast to benefit from their commodity exports with growth rates of 5.5% (PNG) and 2.0% each for Nauru and Solomon Islands. Vanuatu (forecast 4.6% growth in 2010) is expected to continue to benefit from buoyant tourism and agricultural sectors. Excluding these four countries, plus Tuvalu and Timor Leste, no other Pacific country is currently forecast to have a growth rate above one percent in 2010; and one, Fiji, is forecast to continue to have negative growth consequent on low investment,

⁸ IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2010

the declining sugar sector and on-going political uncertainties⁹.

36. The following three charts for Melanesian, Polynesian and Micronesian countries illustrate that with low rates of economic growth, and in some countries relatively high rates of population growth, most countries of the region have experienced very low or even negative per capita GDP growth over the 2008 – 2009 period.

37. Based on the sharp increases in basic food prices that have occurred since early 2008 it is estimated that the real incomes of many of the poorest households have likely fallen by at least ten percent in the last two years. Indeed a recent official report¹⁰ in Marshall Islands concluded that real incomes in the nation's private sector fell by up to 40%

between 1997 and 2009. But others, notable smallholders engaged in cash-cropping, may have actually benefitted as households switched consumption from expensive imported foods to locally produced foods.

38. From the most recent estimates of national basic-needs poverty lines and levels of poverty incidence across the region, it is estimated that an average of an additional five percent of Pacific people will have fallen into poverty in the last two years alone. Excluding PNG where the rate of poverty incidence is estimated to be considerably higher, see Box 3 in the following section, it is now estimated that approximately thirty percent of the population of all Pacific Islands countries is living at or below the respective national basic needs poverty lines.

Table 4
Growth Rate of GDP (% pa)

Country	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2010**
Cook Islands	4.3	0.0	0.7	9.5	-1.2	-0.1	1.0
Federated States of Micronesia	-3.3	0.3	-0.4	-0.1	-2.9	-1.0	0.5
Fiji	5.5	0.6	1.9	-0.5	-0.1	-2.5	-0.5
Kiribati	-1.7	3.9	1.9	0.4	-1.1	-0.7	0.8
Nauru	-	-14.5	6.3	-27.3	1.0	0.0	2.0
Palau	6.0	5.9	4.8	2.1	-1.0	-3.0	0.5
Papua New Guinea	2.7	3.9	2.3	7.2	6.7	4.5	5.5
Republic of Marshall Islands	6.7	0.7	2.4	3.3	-2.0	0.0	0.5
Samoa	3.3	5.4	0.4	6.8	-3.0	-0.8	0.5
Solomon Islands	8.0	5.4	6.9	8.7	6.9	0.0	2.0
Tonga	1.4	-1.0	0.6	-1.4	2.0	-0.4	0.4
Tuvalu	4.0	-4.1	6.6	4.9	1.3	1.5	1.6
Vanuatu	5.5	6.5	7.4	6.8	6.3	3.8	4.6
Average PICs***	3.8	3.1	1.7	5.0	5.4	2.3	3.7

Source: ADB Asian Development Outlook 2010

* estimated growth rates; ** forecast growth rates; - data not available

*** includes Timor Leste but excludes Nauru & Niue

9 The Reserve Bank of Fiji May Report of the Macroeconomic Policy Committee forecasts 1.8% growth in 2010 after a negative 2.2% growth in 2009

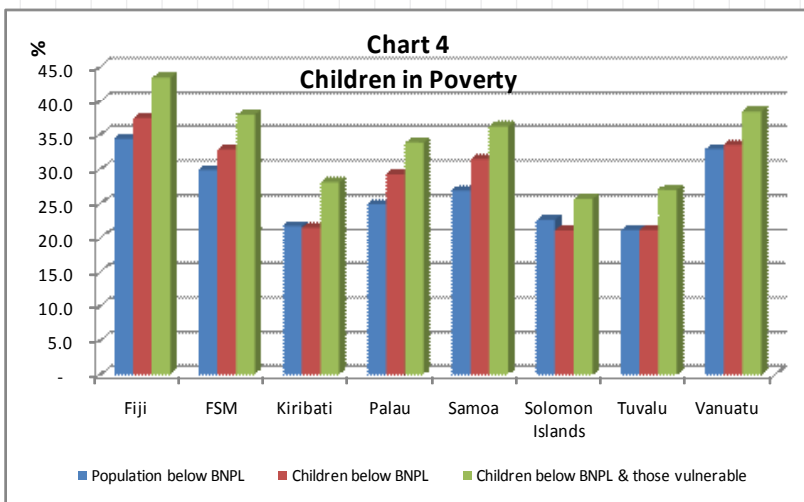
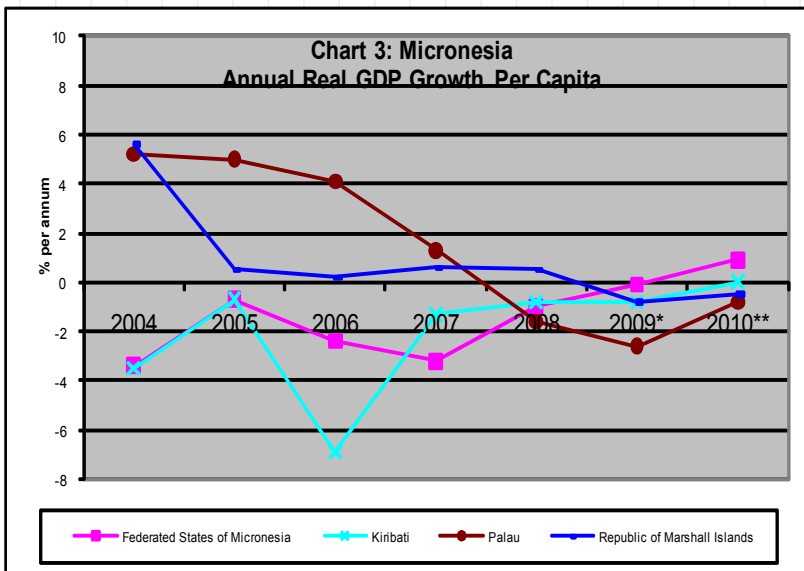
10 Quoted in PacNews/RNZI 26 February 2010

39. Definitive estimates of poverty in PNG are awaited from the HIES now being conducted. However it is widely perceived that the relatively high rates of economic growth in PNG over the past three or so years have not been either pro-poor or equitably shared amongst all the people of the nation. Looking ahead there are growing concerns that the large LNG project now commencing implementation could heighten inequalities further and lead to tensions and possible conflicts between those who benefit and those who don't.

40. Even though the incidence of hardship and poverty are likely to be increasing across the region, this does not mean that these households are necessarily experiencing "extreme" poverty or destitution. It is widely accepted that hunger is not an issue in PICs, but nevertheless poor nutrition is becoming a serious health concern as the increasing incidence of NCDs attests. For those families and individuals in the region falling below the basic needs poverty line (BNPL) the choice is how to balance scarce cash resources with meeting the multitude of cash-based expenses relating to housing, transport and utilities, education and health and the customary and family obligations that are part of traditional Pacific society.

41. Further it is estimated that children are especially vulnerable to falling below the poverty lines as is illustrated in Chart 4. This chart indicates the average national incidence of poverty for selected countries together with the poverty rate and poverty plus vulnerable-to-poverty rate amongst children. This shows very clearly that in five of the countries the proportion of children falling below the BNPL is higher than the average for the population as a whole and that many more are vulnerable to falling into poverty with a decline in real household incomes. In every country the average number of children per household is higher amongst poor households than amongst better-off households.

42. New or strengthened social protection measures, some of which have been supported by development partners, have been implemented in a number of countries, notably Samoa, Vanuatu, Fiji and Cook Islands and others are under consideration. These measures will assist the poorest households to cope with falling incomes and will provide some measure of fiscal stimulus to the respective economies. However these measures alone will not be enough to reverse the poor economic performance that has persisted in most countries for a number of years, see following Section on Goal 2.



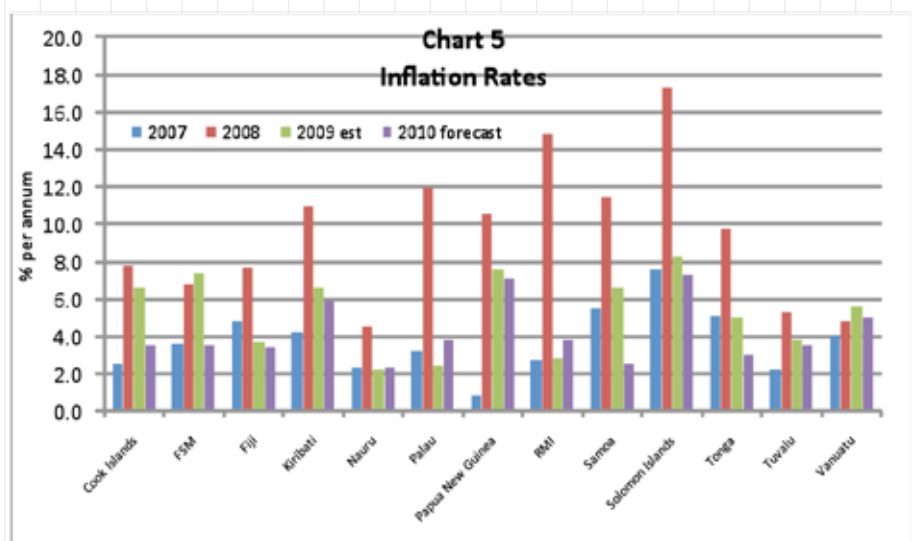
43. The price of crude oil in the global market which peaked at almost US\$150 per barrel in mid-2008, fell to a low of just over US\$40 per barrel at year end 2008, and then rose steadily during 2009 to end the year at around US\$77 per barrel. Since the year end 2009 the crude oil price has continued to increase slowly, reaching US\$87 in mid-April 2010. Thus although the oil price, and the prices of transport and power generating fuels have fallen from their peaks, they remain significantly above the levels of three or so years ago. A similar situation exists for basic foods such as rice, sugar and flour-based products. Global market prices for these commodities have generally all fallen from their 2008 peaks but the declines in prices in Pacific retail outlets appears not to have been of the same magnitude. Many of these basic items now cost between one-half and two-thirds more than early 2007. Thus consumers, and poor consumers particularly, have been facing serious inflationary pressures, and a weakening in their real incomes. In response to the sharp increases in the price of many basic essentials a number of governments reduced rates of import duty and/or consumption taxes on a range of basic items. In other cases new social protection measures were introduced particularly to alleviate some of the burdens around education related costs, these are discussed under MDG2.

44. The ADB's ADO 2010 estimated that average inflation across the Pacific region was 5.2% in 2009 following 9.5% in 2008, both significantly above the rates of 3.6% in 2007 and 3.0% in 2006. Although every Pacific country is estimated to have experienced lower inflation in 2009 compared to 2008, eight of the fourteen countries had inflation at five percent or higher, Chart 5. The economic performance of PICs in general has therefore been relatively poor. Even before the onset of the global economic slowdown in 2008 economic growth rates in all but two or three PICs were lagging behind those of the region's Asian neighbours. PICs are therefore faced with the challenge, not just to improve their performance towards the achievement of the MDGs but more generally to put in place structural and governance reforms that will help to generate higher rates of growth and create more jobs.

Vulnerability

45. The MDGs do not explicitly deal with the issue of vulnerability and how the achievement of the Goals might be impacted by events beyond the control of individual national governments. The Mauritius Strategy does however acknowledge that small island developing states are particularly vulnerable and notes that "measures to address their vulnerabilities and to build resilience" are essential for achieving sustainable development¹¹.

46. A new paper¹² from the United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) provides a useful definition of vulnerability as "the inherent susceptibility of a country to harm from exposure to exogenous (external) or endogenous (domestic) shocks. These include: economic aspects¹³ such as the exogenous shocks resulting from the recent [food, fuel, economic and] financial crisis; environmental aspects¹⁴ such as



natural hazards, [disasters] or climate change; and social aspects¹⁵ that focus on the impacts of these shocks on people, their communities and society, and their ability to cope with the stress or change". But a country's ability

11 United Nations "Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States", A/CONF.207/11, 2005.

12 United Nations "Towards a Vulnerability-Resilience Assessment Profile for SIDS", United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs, 2010

13 See Briguglio et al, 2008.

14 For example, the Environment Vulnerability Index (EVI) developed by SOPAC/UNEP – see <http://www.vulnerabilityindex.net/>

15 See Cutter et al, 2009.

to deal with its vulnerabilities relies on its inherent resilience defined as: “the ability or capacity of a country or a population to withstand, adapt to, or recover from, exposure to the negative effects of these shocks, and is often embedded within the concept of vulnerability”.

47. There has been a growing body of work attempting to synthesise vulnerability and resilience criteria into a variety of indices enabling cross-country assessments to be made. The UNDESA paper indicates that such indices are now available for environmental vulnerability (EVI), economic vulnerability (EcVI), social vulnerability (SoVI) and that a composite vulnerability index (CVI) also exists. In response to the fuel price crisis in 2007/08 UNDP developed an Oil Price Vulnerability Index (OPVI)¹⁶ which ranked four of the five PICs covered by the index as being amongst the seven most vulnerable countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

48. Most recently the Asia-Pacific 2009/10 Regional MDG Report¹⁷ developed a measure of the vulnerability-resilience nexus specifically in relation to the impact of the global economic and financial crisis and its potential impact on the achievement of the MDGs in countries of the Asia-Pacific region. This index is based on a limited number of relatively easily measured criteria and is presented in a manner that can be easily understood. The theoretical framework is based on the work of Briguglio et al (2008) and its construction is inspired by the resilience index developed by these authors; it therefore provides a relatively simple yet practical measure of vulnerability.

49. The MDG vulnerability index is based on two main factors: the extent of a country’s exposure and integration into the global economy and its capacity to cope with shocks, which includes such issues as macroeconomic stability, institutional strength and level of social development. The report combines the indices of exposure and coping capacity (or resilience) to derive an overall index of vulnerability and concludes that “among the Asia-Pacific country groups, the Pacific Islands are the most exposed and generally have lower coping capacity”.

¹⁶ United Nations Development Programme. 2007, *Overcoming Vulnerability to Rising Oil Prices: Options for Asia and the Pacific*, Bangkok: UNDP

¹⁷ ESCAP/ADB/UNDP “Achieving the Millennium Development Goals in an Era of Global Uncertainty” *Asia-Pacific Regional Report 2009/10*, 128pp, February 2010.

The range of indicators used for this vulnerability index are listed in Box 3.

Box 3 - Indicators used by the ESCAP/ADB/UNDP (2010) MDG progress report for Asia-Pacific - Annex 3 of the report (ESCAP/ADB/UNDP, 2010)

Five indicators are used to measure the exposure to the current economic crisis:

1. EXPY (i.e. an index of a country’s sophistication in exports) per GDP per capita,
2. Foreign Direct Investment (as a percentage of GDP),
3. Official Development Assistance (as a percentage of GDP),
4. Worker’s Remittances (as a percentage of GDP) and
5. Inbound Tourism (as a percentage of GDP).

The **exposure index** is the weighted average of the five indicators of exposure (1 to 5)

The capacity to mitigate the crisis is assessed using five different indicators:

6. External Public Debt Stocks to GDP ratio,
7. Total reserves in months of imports to GDP ratio,
8. Gross savings to GDP ratio,
9. Government Effectiveness – World Governance Indicator, and
10. Human Development Index.

The **coping capacity index** is the weighted average of the other five indicators (6 to 10).

The **vulnerability index** is then calculated as:

$$\text{Vulnerability index} = \text{Exposure index} - \text{Coping capacity index}$$

50. Although the methodology used focuses primarily on vulnerability to the recent economic and financial crises, and hence is based largely on economic indicators, it does have a more general application. The purpose of the vulnerability index is to highlight the importance of

reducing the negative impacts of the down-turn in the world economy through increasing domestic capacities to counter them. One important domestic capacity that is not fully captured in this index is, however, the strength of the rural and subsistence economies of the PICs. With around 80% of the total population of the PICs living in the rural areas, and generally pursuing a traditional subsistence-based lifestyle, this does provide an extremely important element of resilience. Box 6 in the next section discusses the importance of rural and subsistence agricultural production in the context of food security.

51. Using the criteria outlined, the regional MDG report estimates the exposure, capacity and vulnerability indices for thirty-seven Asia-Pacific countries, of which six are PICs¹⁸. Three Pacific countries (Tonga, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu) are ranked as the most vulnerable, followed by the Maldives and then Samoa. Thus four of the five countries identified as most vulnerable were PICs. Only PNG and Fiji were ranked as rather less vulnerable, coming in at numbers 23 and 24 in the countries covered, largely on the basis of PNG's natural resources (but weak capacity) and Fiji's more diversified economy. Although PICs are highly vulnerable they do still have many policy instruments and policy choices available that

can be applied to mitigating the impacts and ensuring that progress towards the MDGs and improving human development conditions for the people of the Pacific are continued.

52. The degree of vulnerability and the economic and social policies pursued by Pacific Island governments are all inter-linked: higher rates of economic growth will generate additional government revenues creating fiscal space for renewed and accelerated efforts towards the MDGs; coping with vulnerabilities and higher rates of economic growth will also generate employment and raise individual and household incomes to help poor households rise or stay above the poverty threshold. But economic growth alone is not enough; it is a necessary but not sufficient condition. Growth needs to be both pro-poor and sustainable; it must be directed at those areas, activities and capacities that can create employment and generate incomes for those most in need; there must be a strong commitment to ensuring that the fiscal space created by higher growth is directed towards policies and programmes that will benefit the poorest and most disadvantaged. It should lead to improvements in the human development status of all people. The following sections consider PIC progress in general towards each of the eight Goals.

18 Fiji, PNG, Samoa, Solomon islands, Tonga and Vanuatu



Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

53. For many in the Pacific region the definition and acceptance of poverty has been problematic. This has been closely linked to the problem of capturing the essential caring and sharing and traditional social-safety net structure of the extended family systems which have a high dependence on subsistence fishing and farming as a basis for food security. As a consequence, the definition of poverty in the Pacific has focused on the term “hardship” which fits more neatly into the Pacific context¹⁹. Through a series of ten country-based Participatory Assessments of Hardship undertaken by the ADB over the period 2001 through 2006, a working definition of Pacific Poverty has been crafted to reflect these essentials.

MDG1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger					
Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger. (Incidence of Food Poverty in national poverty data)					
Melanesia					
Fiji	PNG	Solomon Islands	Vanuatu		
Low level of Food Poverty but Off Track to Reduce Basic Needs Poverty	Off Track	Low level of Food Poverty but Off Track to Reduce Basic Needs Poverty	Low level of Food Poverty but Off Track to Reduce Basic Needs Poverty		
Micronesia					
FSM	Kiribati	Marshall Islands	Nauru	Palau	
Low level of Food Poverty but Off Track to Reduce Basic Needs Poverty	Low level of Food Poverty but Off Track to Reduce Basic Needs Poverty	Low level of Food Poverty but Off Track to Reduce Basic Needs Poverty	No Data	Low level of Food Poverty but Off Track to Reduce Basic Needs Poverty	
Polynesia					
Cook Islands	Niue	Samoa	Tokelau	Tonga	Tuvalu
Low level of Food Poverty but Off Track to Reduce Basic Needs Poverty	Low level of Food Poverty but Off Track to Reduce Basic Needs Poverty	Low level of Food Poverty but Off Track to Reduce Basic Needs Poverty	No Data	Low level of Food Poverty but Off Track to Reduce Basic Needs Poverty	Low level of Food Poverty but Off Track to Reduce Basic Needs Poverty

Source: National MDG Reports (2004-2009), UNDP Pacific Centre & SPIC

Pacific Poverty: An inadequate level of sustainable human development, manifested by:

- A lack of access to basic services such as health care, education and clean water.
- A lack of opportunities to participate fully in the socio-economic life of the community.
- A lack of access to productive resources and income generation support systems (rural credit capital, markets, skills) to meet the basic needs of the household, and/or customary obligations to the extended family, village community and/or the church.

54. This definition is now widely accepted as the basis for considered discussions of poverty in the Pacific. It captures the hardship and “poverty of opportunity” aspects of poor access to basic services that can affect both the urban poor and remote rural and outer island communities. It also captures the need for economic opportunities to enable families to meet the challenges of increasing monetization of Pacific societies. Such discussions have particular relevance with the continuing impact of the recent food and fuel price rises and the global economic and financial situation. These external shocks have had serious adverse affects on government and household budgets alike.

55. On the basis of the available data, and the weak progress in reducing poverty so far, countries of the Pacific region are unlikely to meet the MDG1 target of halving the proportion of people living in poverty, as measured by the individual national basic needs poverty lines, by 2015. Measurement of poverty in MDG1 “dollar-a-day” terms is not possible in the absence of indices for PPP, see Box 4; instead the national food poverty lines are therefore used as a proxy for “extreme” poverty (MDG1 US\$1.25 per capita per day in 2005 PPP terms), with the basic needs poverty line being a measure of those who are experiencing hardship and basic needs poverty roughly equivalent to the US\$2.50 per day. Presently for most PICs only one, or at most two data points are available for either the food or basic needs poverty lines, it is therefore difficult to be definitive about trends. However several countries are expected to complete new surveys and analyses in the coming two years and this will

Box 4 - MDG1: Measuring Poverty in the Pacific

The \$US1 per day MDG1 criteria for poverty was first created in 1990 when the World Bank published its World Development Report. The \$US1 per day concept was based on the average poverty lines, measuring extreme poverty, of a selection of the poorest countries for which data was then available. These national poverty lines measured in local currencies were converted to US\$ using 1985 purchasing power parity (PPP) equivalents. The PPP calculation takes into account the relative cost of living and inflation rates of individual countries rather than using market exchange rates which may distort the real differences in income. By chance in 1990 this calculation gave a basic estimate of extreme poverty of about US\$370 per capita per annum in PPP terms, equivalent to approximately US\$1 per day. The underlying PPP value of US\$1 per day was first adjusted in 1993, to US\$1.08 per day, and then more recently to US\$1.25 in 2005 PPP terms.

MDG1 therefore aims to reduce by half the proportion of people living on \$US1.25 per day or less; that is those who are living in *extreme* poverty. However Pacific countries do not presently have estimates of this MDG1 measure of poverty as PPP indices are not available for all PICs. Further it is generally accepted that such “extreme” poverty is quite rare in most Pacific countries; its manifestations of starvation and destitution are thankfully absent. Nevertheless the sharp rises in food, fuel and other prices of the past two or so years have created conditions where many low-income families are now struggling to afford a basic minimally-nutritious diet; there are an increasing number of instances of “food poverty”, the Pacific proxy for extreme poverty, and an increasing number of cases of malnutrition. The measure of food poverty in the Pacific is based on the cost of acquiring a diet (either by store purchases or own production/gifts) that delivers an average of 2100 calories per day, the minimum average adult energy intake required for a moderately active life as defined by FAO/WHO.

Of much greater concern however is the degree of “basic-needs” poverty. Families and households may be able to grow or purchase adequate food, but are finding it increasingly difficult to earn or raise the cash needed to meet essential non-food costs for housing and utilities, clothing, education and health and contributions to community, religious and cultural events.

In many communities in the Pacific, income-earning activities compete with cultural activities and social obligations. Conventional poverty measures do not take account of the value to individuals and to village communities of such pursuits, even though they constitute a very important component of the social fabric of village life. In many cases Pacific islanders can meet their basic subsistence needs with just a few hours of work per day and the ‘surplus’ time is devoted to cultural and social pursuits. There is little comparison with the situation of, say, a farmer in Bangladesh who needs to work 14 hours per day to earn just a meager income.

But many families in the Pacific are nevertheless faced with a “poverty of opportunity” through poor access to basic education and health services, to adequate and safe water supplies or to improved sanitation systems; further, living in remote areas and even in congested urban settlements there may be few opportunities for employment. It is this lack of opportunities across a broad spectrum that results in a condition of income poverty,

considerably extend the coverage of MDG1. It will also provide important insights into the impacts of the recent food, fuel and global economic crises. Notwithstanding this the available national basic needs poverty benchmarks are important in enabling countries to assess the impact of their policies and their progress.

57. Using the indicator of the basic-needs poverty line it is estimated that on average approximately 25% of Pacific households and almost 30% of the population (excluding PNG, see Box 5) are living in a state of basic-needs hardship and poverty, see chart 6. However the incidence of extreme poverty, those living below the food-

poverty line is much lower, averaging approximately 7% of households and 10% of the population²⁰. For Palau the incidence of food poverty is estimated at zero, in Kiribati, Samoa, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Tonga the level of incidence is estimated to approximately 5-7% and in FSM, Fiji and Solomon islands it is estimated at between 10-12%. Only in Papua New Guinea and Fiji is the level of extreme or food-poverty becoming a serious issue. This conclusion is supported by an analysis of household income using the World Bank’s estimates of PPP for non-ICP²¹ countries in the Pacific which also suggests that the incidence of

²⁰ Poor households are generally larger and therefore represent a greater proportion of the population

²¹ World Bank/ADB International Comparison Programme for Estimating Purchasing Power Parities

Box 5**Poverty in Papua New Guinea**

PNG is both the largest country in the Pacific region and has the most complex and extensive poverty situation. The most recent definitive analysis of poverty incidence was undertaken by the World Bank in 2000 and was based on the 1996 household income and expenditure survey. This analysis estimated the proportion of people living in basic needs poverty in 1996 as 37.5%. Further it estimated that the proportion falling below the MDG1 US\$1 per day extreme poverty level was 24.8%. In 2004 World Bank revised its estimates of poverty using extrapolations of the 1996 data taking account of economic growth rates, inflation and population changes. The Bank estimated that by 2005 the incidence of basic-needs poverty had risen to 53.8% and that MDG1 extreme dollar-a-day poverty had increased to 39.6%.

However other research has produced very different estimates of the incidence and nature of poverty; Allen, Bourke and Gibson, who have done very extensive field research on agriculture in PNG, consider that about 18% of the population or approximately one million people were extremely poor in 2008, equivalent to the MDG1 indicator. Further the PNG draft 2009 National MDG Progress Report adopts a 'poverty of opportunity' approach for MDG1. On this basis, the MDG Report concludes that over the period since 1990 there appears to have been a small improvement in this "opportunity" measure of poverty. For many this may be a more relevant concept of poverty in the Pacific, in that it goes beyond MDG1 and the focus on income, essentially being an amalgam of all the MDGs.

But the reality remains that with the ever increasing monetisation of Pacific societies the need for cash income to meet essential basic-needs expenditure is still a binding constraint for many households. The new national income and expenditure survey currently being conducted in PNG, and others being undertaken around the region, should help to throw more light on Pacific poverty levels and help governments to define targeted pro-poor policies and social protection measures for the poorest and most disadvantaged.

Sources: World Bank, Papua New Guinea Poverty Assessment June 2004

Asia Pacific Viewpoint, Vol. 46, No. 2, August 2005, *Poor rural places in Papua New Guinea*, Bryant Allen, R. Michael Bourke and John Gibson

extreme poverty (less than US\$1.25 per capita per day) is very low. Thus although not widespread evidence suggests that serious hardship, hunger and malnutrition not only exist, but are likely to be increasing as real incomes decline.

58. For three of the countries, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia and Papua New Guinea, for which pre-2000 data is available the level of poverty incidence is estimated to have increased. A similar picture emerges from the preliminary analysis of the Samoa 2008 household survey²². This analysis indicates that the incidence of basic needs poverty amongst the population of Samoa has risen from an estimated 22.9% in 2002 to 26.9% in 2008. Only in Tuvalu, between 1994 and 2004/05, has a decline in

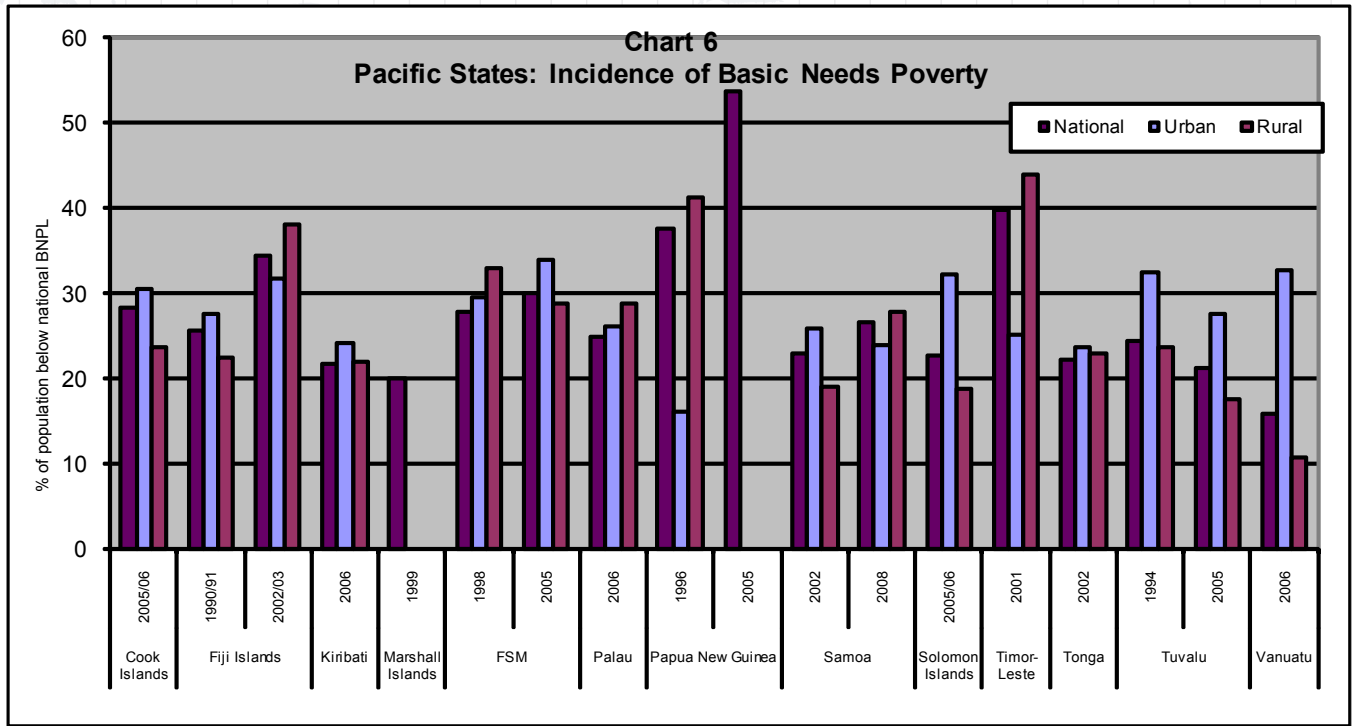
²² Samoa 2009

the level of poverty incidence been observed. However in Tuvalu poor economic fundamentals since the last data point in 2004/05 and the impact of the recent food price rises, is estimated to have now reversed these gains. In Kiribati²³, the other country to report new data on poverty incidence the level of poverty incidence was estimated at 21.8% in 2006.

Source: National poverty reports, ADB and UNDP estimates derived from national HIES

59. Low levels of economic growth in most PICs, together with the uneven nature of growth when it has occurred, is adding serious pressures to the ability of many households to keep ahead of the national poverty lines. Preliminary estimates by UNDP suggest that the decline in real incomes of already poor and vulnerable households could have added up to five percentage points to the rate

²³ Kiribati 2010



of national poverty incidence in many PICs over the last two years.

60. There is insufficient time series data on the Poverty Gap Ratio, Target 1a, Indicator 1.2, to reliably indicate trends in the depth of poverty, but the fact that the overall incidence of poverty is not obviously seen to be declining suggests that the depth of poverty is therefore unlikely to be changing. Across all PICs the average depth of poverty is estimated at approximately 8% with the highest being in Fiji 11.2% (2002/03) and the lowest in Tuvalu 5.6% (2004/05) and Vanuatu 5.6% (2006). This indicates that the average income/expenditure of poor households is about 8% below the level of the basic needs poverty line. The corollary of this is that it would take an increase in real income of at least eight percent on average to enable poor households to rise above the poverty line. However since the beginning of 2008 the real incomes of the poor in PICs are in fact estimated to have fallen sharply, bringing more households into the poverty trap.

61. With low rates of economic growth, low rates of new employment creation and relatively high rates of population growth there has been little growth in per capita incomes, either for the population as a whole, or for those in employment (indicator 1.4). For Indicator 1.7, the proportion of own account and contributing family

workers in total, the average is close to 30% for the seven countries for which a single data point for the post-2000 period is available.

62. There is little data on employment opportunities in the formal sectors of PIC economies, and the difficulty of creating sustainable livelihoods in the small informal sectors means that the target of decent work for all will not be realised. In almost all PICs the rate of growth in the population and numbers entering the labour market far outstrip the number of jobs being created in domestic economies. Internal rural-to-urban and overseas migration, both temporary and permanent, in search of work is now a priority for many individuals, and is a policy choice for many governments. Increasing unemployment, particularly among youths, given the young populations of many PICs, is likely to continue to be a major policy issue for governments. With increasingly tight fiscal situations public sector employment can no longer be used to mop-up those entering the labour force. There is a need for a renewed commitment to deliver on the policy statements of more favourable environments for private sector investment and employment creation. Structural reforms are required in labour and employment markets and in public enterprises that presently stifle both competition and private investment.

Box 6 - Food security for urban and rural households in the lowest three deciles (L3D)

Comparing food consumption and diet data for FSM, Kiribati, Palau, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu from their respective HIES, a number of conclusions can be drawn in relation to food security:

- *The importance of subsistence agriculture is greater in rural areas:*
 - o *Proportion of own production generally accounts for more than 60 per cent of food consumption (except for Palau)*
 - o *Rural HH usually consume at least two times more of own production in total food consumption than urban households, thus urban households are more vulnerable to price rises*
- *Per capita cost of acquiring a minimum adult equivalent diet per week (2100 calories per day) is greater for urban households, but the gap between the urban and rural cost varies from one country to another depending partly on the difference between the rural farm-gate price and the market price of local produce*
- *Usually the main food items that provide main sources of calories, carbohydrates and proteins, in one country do not differ between rural and urban HH, but the proportion in which they are consumed by households does*
 - o *The five major items consumed are rice, chicken (all kinds), tinned corned beef, bread, and the starchy food items which vary according to local production (taro, cassava, breadfruit...)*
 - o *Daily calorie intake and diet is better in rural areas than in urban areas, because the first providers of calories and nutrients comes more from local produce rather than from imported and processed food*
 - o *Local food is generally more nutritious, for example in 2007 the level of moderate anemia amongst children in urban Funafuti in Tuvalu was 33.8% compared with 23.5% in the outer islands.*

Food security in rural areas: Food comes primarily from local production (Own production accounts for 60 per cent of Tuvalu's outer islands total food consumption) and so food security depends on access to natural resources. Food insecurity will thus appear when demographic pressure hits, or when poor households have inadequate command over resources to produce subsistence food for cash income. In general, semi-subsistence farming systems (the output being used partly for subsistence and partly for commercial sale for cash) is the most common feature in the PICs, and is a salient part of food security systems in the region. In Vanuatu for example, small scale agriculture provides for over 65 per cent of the population. While large commercial farms and plantations make a significant contribution to the cash economy of Vanuatu, approximately 80 percent of the population reside in rural areas and depend on small agricultural plots for their livelihood.

Food security in urban areas: The poorest three deciles rely less on own food production. In the Federated States of Micronesia for example, urban poor (in Pohnpei and Kosrae) consume less than half of own production compared with those in rural areas of FSM, Chuuk and Yap. The population in urban areas of the PICs is heavily dependent on food importation, and it is a trend that is tending to increase. Household food security is hence increasingly sensitive to labor and food market conditions. Access to food is determined primarily by the purchasing power of households, the L3D being the most vulnerable as they generally suffer from unemployment, low-pay, or unstable jobs. These households can be supported by remittances but external shocks (increase in commodity prices, food shortage, increasing unemployment amongst remitting family and workers...) are also major causes of vulnerability. As an example, during the fuel and food crisis of 2007-2008, the increase of the total import bill in Samoa was 47 per cent for flour and 12 per cent for rice. In the urban areas many households are attempting to increase local production in small home gardens, this can be observed for example in Suva and around Honiara, but such gardens can only provide a small response to urban food insecurity for the poor.

63. Lack of employment opportunities for school leavers is a serious challenge for governments. Although there are few hard numbers it is estimated that across the region less than one-quarter of all school leavers find employment in the formal sectors of the various economies. Few of the others have the necessary life or technical skills to enable them to become self-employed and many therefore slip into under-employment in the informal sectors. With the growing range of opportunities for overseas temporary

employment there is a need for strengthening of the technical and vocational training facilities that would enable at least some to take advantage of these new employment outlets.

64. Analysis by UNDP of food consumption data from recent household surveys indicates that for many poor households, especially those in the urban centres, their main food purchases were concentrated on a very narrow

range of basic foods, including rice, flour, sugar, cabin biscuits, bread, noodles and frozen chicken. The 2004 ADB report on poverty and hardship in the Pacific reported that in 12 out of the 13 countries under consideration, approximately 27% of children on average were found to be undernourished.

65. Households in the rural areas have a much greater reliance on home-produced food. In general poor urban households rely on imported or shop-purchased items for between about two-thirds to three-quarters of their food. In contrast the rural poor produce from around two-thirds to as much as three-quarters of their own food, and thus both enjoy a healthier diet and also a considerably better level of food security, see Box 6.

66. A regional plan of action for nutrition is being developed by PICs and regional organisations to address nutritional challenges. The Regional Food Summit held in Vanuatu in April 2010 set the foundation for renewed efforts towards increasing domestic food production and improving food security in PICs. Many PICs are also in the process of developing national non-communicable diseases (NCD) plans.

Disability

67. The MDGs do not address disability specifically but it is recognised by many Pacific Islanders as one of the primary causes of hardship, poverty and vulnerability, and such persons are among the poorest and most marginalised members of their communities²⁴. Persons with disabilities are estimated to represent approximately ten percent²⁵ of any population, thus more than three-quarters-of-a-million people in the region could be experiencing some form of disability. Some estimates suggest that roughly between 15 and 20 percent of the people living in poverty are disabled.²⁶ The link between disability and poverty and social exclusion is therefore clear. The importance of early identification and intervention services is also important as up to 50% of disabilities are preventable and directly linked to poverty generally; specifically up to 70% of blindness in children is either preventable or

treatable.²⁷ The WHO also estimates that around 50% of disabling hearing impairment is also preventable.

68. Despite some helpful laws, policies and systems of practice in some countries, women with disabilities are less educated, experience higher rates of unemployment, are more likely to be abused, are poorer, are more isolated, experience worse health outcomes, generally have lower social status. In 2009 a report was published that specifically addressed the gender dimension of disability²⁸ but although aimed at the gender dimension the conclusions of the report have wide ranging relevance; “comprehensive rights-based responses will be required to change attitudes and cultural practices where they result in discrimination, and to end the poverty, isolation, violence and abuse suffered by many women and girls with disabilities. While governments must take a leadership role, other stakeholders also have important roles to play. In particular, urgent work is needed to: develop and implement laws, policies and programmes that advance the rights of women and girls with disabilities; raise the educational attainment of girls with disabilities; increase access to comprehensive and quality health care for women and girls with disabilities; reduce of unemployment of women with disability; and improve access to all buildings and transportation. This can best be done with a series of measures that promote the mainstreaming of support and activities for women and girls with disabilities together with a series of targeted actions. Such work must be complemented with continuous awareness raising to change negative attitudes towards them”.

69. Many policy measures, interventions and best practices have been identified in the Biwako Millennium Framework for Action towards an Inclusive, Barrier-free and Rights-based Society for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific (BMF). The BMF has become a policy framework used by governments to develop rights-based national policy statements (see Box 7). It subsequently became the basis upon which the Pacific Islands Forum developed its own Pacific Regional Strategy on Disability

²⁷ *The Prevention of Childhood Blindness*. WHO, Geneva, 1992. The WHO currently estimates that worldwide there are 110 million people with low vision and 45 million blind people (of whom 1.5 million are children), mainly in Africa and Asia. The main causes of blindness in adults are cataract, infectious diseases (trachoma, onchocerciasis, leprosy), diabetes and degenerative disorders. The main causes in children are corneal scarring (due to vitamin A deficiency, measles, trachoma, neonatal conjunctivitis or harmful traditional eye medicines), cataract, genetic causes, and congenital abnormalities (e.g. rubella).

²⁸ *Pacific Sisters with Disabilities: at the intersection of discrimination*, UNDP Pacific Centre, 2009

²⁴ ADB Participatory Assessments of Hardship: Priorities of the People

²⁵ WHO estimate

²⁶ The World Bank, *Social Analysis and Disability: A guidance Note incorporating disability-inclusive development into Bank-supported projects*, March 2007, page 9.

2010 to 2015 which was endorsed by Pacific Ministers in November 2009.

Overall Status of MDG1

70. In summary no PIC is on-track to achieve a reduction in the incidence of basic-needs poverty by 2015. Although data is not comprehensive all indications are that with low rates of economic growth overall, weak or no growth in levels of employment, higher rates of inflation and tight fiscal situations, the poverty and hardship being experienced by many Pacific households is more likely to be increasing. Few, if any, countries are likely to achieve the goal of full and productive employment for

all, especially for women and young people. Even PNG, with the fastest growing economy and with significant economic opportunities will be unable to create the levels of employment required to stop the level of unemployment amongst the young from increasing. And although hunger may not yet be a serious issue in itself, the poor nutrition status of the diets of many urban dwellers especially, is giving rise to increasing levels of ill-health. Thus no PIC is on-track to achieve MDG1; and it may be argued that without significant progress in generating faster and more pro-poor economic growth, higher levels of employment and increasing incomes for households and revenues for governments, progress towards the other Goals will also be constrained.

Box 7 - Disability in the Pacific

There are an estimated 866,400 Pacific Islanders with disabilities.¹ Poor health and disability have been recognised as being major causes of poverty and hardship in PICs². Disability limits access to education and employment and other basic social services and often leads to economic and social exclusion. The link between disability, poverty and social exclusion is direct and strong in the Pacific and throughout the world.

The assessment of achievements made by Pacific Island countries during the first Asian and Pacific Decade (1993 – 2002), showed that Pacific island countries lagged behind in the implementation of the Decade's Agenda for Action. The poor progress was attributed to lack of information; distance and cost of travel; poorly performing economies; lack of commitment by governments; as well as lack of engagement with NGOs and DPOs. In response to this overall poor performance, the *Biwako Millennium Framework for Action (BMF) towards an Inclusive, Barrier-free and Rights-based Society for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific* and its supplement, the *Biwako Plus Five*, specifically incorporated the MDG targets to ensure that concerns relating to persons with disabilities became an integral part of efforts to achieve the MDGs and that the concerns of persons with disabilities were incorporated into MDG national reporting.

The BMF also provides a set of policy guidelines to address the most pressing needs of persons with disabilities taking a rights-based approach as opposed to the traditional charity and welfare views of disability. Further the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 63/150, February 2009, calls for the perspective of persons with a disability to be included in the work of the United Nations in realizing the Millennium Development Goals and calls upon states, development partners and regional intergovernmental organizations to consider the impact of development efforts on the rights, well-being and livelihood of persons with disabilities.

The BMF has been a tool used by governments to address disability policy, however, few have used it as a tool to ensure disability is included in reports on MDG achievement. Since the commencement of the second Asia/Pacific Decade in 2003, eight Pacific Island governments have developed rights-based disability policy and implementation plans with the participation of DPOs and other stakeholders. More Pacific Islands countries are also developing inclusive education policies to ensure children with disabilities have access to basic education. In parallel to these national initiatives a regional disability support structure has been steadily growing with the support of development partners and regional political commitment has been evident through various Pacific Island Forum Communiqués in support of the BMF, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and, from October 2009, the Pacific Regional Strategy on Disability. While most countries in the Pacific have developed national policies on disability, only five refer to disability in their national sustainable development plans, with only one country identifying disability as an issue to be mainstreamed across all sectors.³

High rates of diabetes and heart disease as well as ear, nose and throat infections, increasing numbers of car accidents combined with few or limited early diagnosis, intervention and rehabilitation services contribute to increasing rates of disability in the Pacific. A number of Pacific Island countries have undertaken national surveys of persons with disabilities supported by local disabled persons organizations (DPOs) and others have included questions on disability in national census questionnaires. For many social and cultural reasons persons with disabilities are often hidden from view, are not included in community decision making and are therefore difficult to count through either national surveys or at census enumeration. Therefore, most surveys and census results do not fully count persons with disabilities.

Towards an Inclusive, Barrier-free and Rights-based Society for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific



Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

71. The Goal of universal primary education has been effectively achieved by eight of the PICs, with a further six being slightly “off-track” but having the potential to reach the Goal by 2015 with support from an accelerated effort. Only PNG is unlikely to reach the global Goal, although it is still making progress. The 1990 global MDG benchmark was around 80% enrolment for developing countries, by 2007 the global indicator had improved to 88%. For PICs only PNG and the Marshall Islands have yet to achieve and maintain an enrolment rate of over 90% for both boys and girls.

MDG2: Achieve Universal Primary Education					
Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.					
Fiji	PNG		Solomon Islands	Vanuatu	
Slightly Off Track	Improving but still Off-Track Overall		Slightly Off Track	Slightly Off Track	
Micronesia					
FSM	Kiribati	Marshall Islands	Nauru	Palau	
Slightly Off Track	On Track	Slightly Off Track	Improving but still Off-Track Overall	On Track	
Polynesia					
Cook Islands	Niue	Samoa	Tokelau	Tonga	Tuvalu
On Track	On Track	On Track	On Track	On Track	On Track

Source: National & Regional MDG Reports (2004-2009), UNDP Pacific Centre & SPC

72. However PNG has shown a slow but steady rate of improvement and although unlikely to meet the Global MDG Goal of universality and gender equality, the nation is nevertheless targeting to achieve its own “localised”

Goal of an eleven percentage point improvement in the overall enrolment rate from 74% to 85% by 2015. The net enrolment rate in PNG increased from 52.9 per cent in 2007 to 63.6 per cent in 2009. The increase in enrolment means that in 2009, there were approximately 1.27 million students in elementary and primary schools compared to around 0.98 million in 2006, or an average increase of 9.2 per cent per year, see also Box 8. The government, with support from AusAID has recently announced that school fees are to be abolished as a means of accelerating progress towards the MDG target.

73. Currently only Marshall Islands appears to have shown no overall improvement in enrolment rates since 1990. However in the last decade Marshall Islands has shown some recovery towards the 1990 level of enrolment after the very sharp decline experienced in the late 1990s²⁹, and can therefore be regarded as at least on track to pass the 90% enrolment level within the next five years.

74. Since most PICs have achieved both a high level of primary enrolment as well as gender equity, the challenge is to ensure that this status is maintained and that efforts are now directed towards identifying and assisting those few children currently being left behind. Identifying the final five percent and bringing these into the education system can be both costly and time-consuming. There may be many reasons for these final few children to be missed: lack of teachers and facilities in remote areas, cultural barriers, poverty and general family circumstances.

75. UNESCO in its 2010 Education for All Global Monitoring Report suggests that for a country to achieve the education related goals it has to deploy about 6% of its GDP to education or approximately about 20% of its annual recurrent expenditure. Most PICs allocate less than this. Tonga and Tuvalu for example allocate about 12-13% of their annual budgets to education. Further in the case of Tuvalu over 90% of the primary budget goes

²⁹ The sharp decline in net enrolment was the result of both a drop-out effect as well as a push-out effect. The push-out phenomenon resulted from an insufficient number of places in primary schools, particularly in the congested urban areas of Majuro and Ebeye. Although the problem still persists to a certain extent, a program of new classroom construction at the primary, middle, and secondary school level is underway and alleviate the push-out problem. RMI National MDG Progress Report draft, May 2009

Box 8 - Education Progress in PNG

PNG has made progress toward achieving Universal Basic Education in the past three years although the country will not reach the global education MDG target by 2015. Children in Papua New Guinea face many obstacles to gaining an education. Although there are approximately 9,000 elementary and primary schools across PNG, many children live in extremely remote areas and find it difficult to access schools. Children and teachers must often walk long distances to get to schools, and many schools lack teaching and learning resources. Many schools have only one or two teachers and student enrolment rates are low, especially for girls.

In view of these constraints, the PNG Government has adopted as a national MDG target a gross enrolment rate of 85.5% by 2015. Over the three years to 2009, gross enrolment rates increased from 69.8 per cent in 2006 to 78 per cent in 2009. The number of children completing grade 8 also increased, from 41.5 per cent in 2006 to 56.9 per cent in 2009.

Increases in enrolment and retention rates have been supported by the Department of Education School Subsidy Initiative which removed school fees for the first three years of elementary school. Australia has supported this initiative by providing PGK20 million for school subsidies to supplement the PGK144 million provided by the PNG Government in 2010.

Donors are working with the Department of Education to progress implementation of a sector wide approach in education to improve education outcomes. For example, Australia is providing support to PNG to improve access to education, including through activities such as the construction of 193 double class rooms, the provision of over half-a-million text books and giving in-service training to 33,000 teachers. The PNG Department of Education has established and is chairing four Technical Working Groups comprised of PNG Government Officials, donors, churches and non-state actors. The Working Groups are focusing on key areas relating to operational and financial plans, performance assessment, and financial management and procurement.

towards staff costs thus leaving very little for classroom materials. With so little resources available for materials to support primary teachers there are also concerns regarding the quality of education being provided.

76. Although almost all countries have made progress in the overall level of enrolment, there are still some weaknesses in the rates of primary completion and in the rate of transition from primary to secondary level. However there does appear to be continuing progress overall, with the latest available figures showing that in nine of twelve PICs over 80% of the students who started Grade 1 completed their primary education; least progress appears to have been made in Solomon Islands (79% in 2005, down from 93% in 2001) and Vanuatu. The proportion of students completing grade 8 in PNG increased from 41.6% to 56.9% between 2006 and 2009. In each of these Melanesian countries the provision of universal primary education is constrained by the dispersion of the rural populations in many small and isolated villages and the difficult geography. Although in most of the Polynesian and Micronesian countries, populations may be dispersed amongst many islands they are nevertheless relatively easily accessible. In the Melanesian countries where the rural population makes up more than eighty

percent of the total, compared with only about half in the Micronesian countries, this is not the case.

77. Despite this there is evidence of a large number of early school leavers, both the so-called drop-outs and push-outs at the junior-secondary level. These early-leavers often lack basic literacy and numeracy skills, mostly due to poor performance at primary school, lack of adequate post-primary places and lack of financial support. Moreover as presently constructed the existing MDG education-related indicators do not capture the progress towards improved primary completion rates and transition to secondary schooling, especially in relation to gender disaggregation. This is an area where those PICs that have a high rate of primary enrollment for both girls and boys could institute a localised MDG to closely monitor gender disaggregated progression rates.

78. With overseas employment, both temporary and longer term, offering an alternative career path for many, it is essential that young people be equipped to take advantage of the opportunities available. This requires greater emphasis on technical and vocational skills that are internationally marketable. Seafarers, security and health care workers have led the growing numbers in overseas

employment. But skills must be taught and quality must be maintained if Pacific islanders are to continue to be competitive in the international market place.

79. Recognising the importance of these issues Forum Ministers of Education endorsed a set of regional benchmarks for literacy, numeracy and life skills in their 2006 meeting, and in 2010 Pacific Heads of Education agreed that once again the importance of literacy in poverty reduction should be taken up to the Ministers of Education in their November meeting. Supporting this the South Pacific Board for Education Assessment (SPBEA) has been involved in the development and implementation of national standardized tests for monitoring literacy and numeracy standards in selected countries since 2002; between 2004 and 2008 baseline data for Tuvalu, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Kiribati and Tonga was established. These benchmarks indicated areas of concern in the quality of education outcomes being achieved. Data from the 2009 assessment indicates that whilst there are glimpses of improvement in some areas, the overall picture suggests that little has changed over the period since the baselines were set. Thus although significant resources have been put into educational development by both national governments and development partners, there are signs that this is not leading to improved educational outcomes.

80. Literacy levels (MDG indicator 2.3) for both males and females aged 15-24 years are reported to be generally high across the region, averaging over 95% in all countries except PNG, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands. These countries, although perhaps unlikely to meet the full MDG target, have nevertheless all shown improvements since 1990 and 2000. However this is one area where real progress towards the goal could be made with a determined effort to bring more young girls into the primary education system.

81. The importance of improving education status as a poverty reducing strategy is seen from household survey data; for FSM in 2005 it was estimated that 50% of households headed by a person who did not complete primary education were in the lowest three income/

expenditure deciles; in Solomon Islands in 2006 the comparable figure was 48.3% and in Kiribati 36.1% and 46.8% in rural and urban households respectively in 2006. The comparable figures for those who completed at least some secondary schooling were 25.9% in FSM, 21.6% and 25.0% for urban and rural Solomon Islands and 20.4% in Kiribati. Thus those households whose head had not completed primary level were significantly more likely to be either poor or vulnerable to basic needs poverty.

82. The recent global economic and financial crises have posed additional education related challenges for governments and households alike. For governments annual budgets have been squeezed as revenues have declined with low rates of economic activity; for households the ability to meet education related costs has become more difficult as the real value of cash incomes has been reduced by the inflationary impact of food price increases in particular; and by the loss of income through reduced remittances and unemployment. This presents many parents with a very difficult choice; while the benefits of better education are well known, in encouraging children to attend school parents may push themselves into deeper poverty and hardship through having met all the costs associated with school attendance. The burden that these costs place on poor households is well understood by governments and social protection measures are now being instituted by a number of governments, see Box 9. These programmes of support for education costs are being funded largely in cooperation with donors, there is therefore a question-mark over their long term sustainability should donor support be reduced.

83. Although all countries are experiencing budgetary constraints the ADB reports³⁰ that most countries for which data is available are aiming to maintain, and in some cases to increase, their education sector expenditure in 2010/11. The increases in expenditure were expected to be mainly donor funded. Of the seven countries analysed only Marshall Islands was planning to make substantial cuts to social sector expenditure in line with reduced funding under the US Compact.

30 Pacific Economic Monitor, February 2010, ADB Manila; countries analysed Cook Islands, RMI, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Timor Leste .

Box 9 - Social Protection Measures: Support to Education Expenditure

Samoa: early in 2010 the government advertised for consultants to implement the Samoa School Fee Grant Scheme (SSFGS) the purpose of which was 2-fold:

- to offset some of the impacts of the global recession on the people of Samoa through direct support to the schools in the form of a grant lieu of school fees, and
- to provide schools with funds to help them meet the Minimum Service Standards (MSS) in order to support and sustain improved Learning and Teaching. The programme is being supported by NZAID and AusAID.

Vanuatu: from 2010 the government will provide a grant of Vt6,800 [approximately US\$70] for every child in all primary schools from Year 1 to Year 6, this is expected to cover 100% of the total fees charged by 70% of schools. Parents will be expected to meet other costs for transport, boarding, uniforms, books, writing materials etc. Over time the government plans to extend the programme to eliminate all primary school fees, and after review and evaluation, to extend the programme to eliminate all primary school fees; coverage may eventually extend to years 7 & 8 and secondary schools. The measure is being supported by AusAID, NZAID and UNICEF.

Fiji: from the start of the 2010 school year all children in primary school have been eligible for free bus fares provided their family has an income of less than F\$15,000, parents have been required to submit income details to the education ministry, through school principals, to get the bus pass. Government is also trying to ensure that all schools apply standard charges for any "extras" so that all children face essentially similar costs for a similar level of service and for attending all primary schools.

The government has also provided rural schools with additional grants for books and school materials.



Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Overview

84. All PICs have shown a continuing commitment towards promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women. To this end all countries have endorsed the Beijing Platform for Action (BPA) and the Pacific Platform for Action (PPA), which calls for Pacific-wide endorsement of the Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Beijing Platform for Action. Only three countries, Tonga, Palau and Nauru have not ratified CEDAW. All PICs have however ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), which inter alia addresses gender equality and non-discrimination in education. Further, all PICs have

committed to other international and regional frameworks including the Pacific Plan, which include provisions for improving gender equality, recognising that such equality is a proven way of accelerating human development.

85. Despite this, major action is necessary to move beyond advocacy and policy towards concrete implementation and practical realisation of CEDAW and BPA and PPA commitments. SPC's 2010 review of Beijing +15 implementation in the Pacific to be discussed at the 11th Triennial Conference of Pacific Women this year shows that while knowledge and advocacy have increased in a number of areas, implementation of the BPA and PPA by governments with discernable impacts for the average Pacific woman has been extremely low.

Empowerment

86. Although there are generally no legal or constitutional impediments to women entering PIC national parliaments, the level of women's representation in national parliaments continues to be among the lowest in the world. If all PICs and territories (except Pitcairn) are included, the latest average for total seats in Parliament held by women, (including in territorial assemblies or congresses and in all single, lower and upper houses of Parliament), is 12.3%. The average for the sovereign Pacific Island countries – that is, excluding the territories – drops to 5.8%.³¹ At one end of the spectrum, the French territories of New Caledonia and French Polynesia have achieved political parity, while at the other end Nauru, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and FSM have no women in Parliament. FSM remains one of only three nations globally never to have elected a woman to national political office.

87. Examples of successful policies, legislative changes, programmes and projects by governments or other actors to improve this situation include the 2000 French parity law, the implementation of temporary special measures in Bougainville and a growing intensification of advocacy and lobbying over the past few years to achieve more gender balance in parliaments, see Box 10. Countries taking concrete action include Papua New

MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women					
Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015.					
Melanesia					
Fiji	PNG	Solomon Islands	Vanuatu		
On Track with Education Equality but Off Track with Empowerment	Improving but still Off-Track Overall	Improving but still Off-Track Overall	Slightly Off Track		
Micronesia					
FSM	Kiribati	Marshall Islands	Nauru	Palau	
Slightly Off Track	On Track with Education Equality but Off Track with Empowerment	On Track with Education Equality but Off Track with Empowerment	Data gaps Slightly Off-track	On Track with Education Equality but Off Track with Empowerment	
Polynesia					
Cook Islands	Niue	Samoa	Tokelau	Tonga	Tuvalu
On Track with Education Equality but Off Track with Empowerment	Some data gaps but mostly On Track	On Track with Education Equality but Off Track with Empowerment	Weak Data	On Track with Education Equality but Off Track with Empowerment	On Track with Education Equality but Off Track with Empowerment
Source: National & Regional MDG Reports (2004-2009), UNDP Pacific Centre & SPC					

31 In both cases these averages use the 2006 pre-coup figures for Fiji Islands.

Guinea, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Solomon Islands, the Cook Islands and Tonga, although the last is struggling to make any substantial progress. Strong development partner support is assisting in these national efforts; this includes the PIFS and UNDP led work on temporary special measures and the UNIFEM and AusAID led Gender Equality in Political Governance Programme (GEPG). Special measures do already exist at the local government level in several countries such as in PNG, Tuvalu and the Solomon Islands. The Commonwealth Local Government Forum Pacific Project provides support for institutional and leadership development initiatives at the local government level.

Gender Equality in Education

88. The global MDG benchmark was an 87% gender ratio of girls to boys in primary school in 1990; globally by 2007 the ratio had improved to 95%. Overall all PICs, with the exceptions of PNG and Solomon islands are expected to meet the goal of gender equality in education by 2015. The lingering effects of the tensions in Solomon Islands in the early years of the current century made progress difficult to achieve, and the female to male education ratio remains low. Although no specific data is yet available, there is anecdotal evidence that the increasing hardship and poverty now being experienced by many families as a result of declining real incomes, is leading to some girls being kept from attending school. Women are however better represented in tertiary education; in seven of the nine countries for which post-2007 figures are available the ratio of females to males at tertiary level is 1.0 or higher.

89. Thus in many PICs, particularly in Polynesia but also elsewhere, significant progress has been made in relation to ensuring equal access to education opportunities for women and girls. Nonetheless, much still remains to be done, especially in the Melanesian countries and parts of Micronesia; further it is recognised that MDG3 does not reflect the full spectrum of gender equality and empowerment of women and girls.

90. While the focus has been on ensuring greater female participation in education it is important that the problems now emerging in relation to boys' education are not overlooked. In some PICs there are concerns that many boys are failing to complete secondary level and

are leaving school unequipped for a productive future in the labour market or self employment.

Women in Non-Agricultural Employment

91. With regards to Indicator 3.2 (see Statistical Appendix), the share of women in the non-agricultural sector, the most recent data for individual PICs show between 30-58% of women being in the labour force; but inequality exists in wage rates, working conditions and overall opportunities in terms of the agenda of decent work for all. Whilst some countries including Cook Islands, Marshall Islands, Niue, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu have shown progress in expanding female employment, in Fiji the rate has declined generally in line with the reduction in employment in the garment industry. Data from the 2006 Kiribati HIES suggests that 39.1% of working age females in the urban centre of South Tarawa were unemployed, a further 28.4% were in some form of non-agricultural employment or self-employment. In the rural outer islands the unemployment rate amongst females was reported as 42.7%, with only 13.3% being in some form of non-agricultural income generating activities. Amongst the poorest thirty-percent of urban households the employment rate for females was reported as 30.8% and only 12.2% in the rural areas. In Samoa the 2008 HIES indicated the level of female employment as 29.6% in the Apia urban centre, but like Kiribati only 12.0% in the rural areas. Amongst the poorest urban households in Samoa female employment was reported as 23.3%, and 8.7% in the rural areas.

92. UNIFEM has recently completed initial scoping studies of women in the informal sector, in Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, with plans in place to use these findings in the development of informal sector policies and local government bylaws which would regulate the earnings of women market producers in rural as well as urban areas. The economic empowerment of women is the key focus of these programmes. In the formal sectors women are however, increasingly holding more senior level posts in PIC public services.

Overall Progress towards MDG3

93. Although MDG3 is the "gender" goal, the importance of gender equality and women's empowerment and access to services is critical for the achievement of all the Goals.

In particular it is important to ensure that women have a strong voice at all levels of decision-making to enable them to contribute equitably to the development of their communities; this may be in working to ensure equal access to water, sanitation and clean and renewable energy services, to employment, to strengthened responses to the threats and vulnerabilities associated with poor access to sexual and reproductive health services and HIV, especially in mobile communities and social environments, or to building lasting peace processes in those countries where civil conflicts or political instabilities continue. It is also essential that progress is made in reducing the level of gender-based violence, not only for the empowerment of women but of their children, families and communities, and to enable women to be more confident in speaking out against abuses.

94. In summary most PICs are either on-track or only slightly off-track, but making progress with the education aspects of this Goal. However at present virtually all countries are off-track with gender empowerment, either

in terms of parliamentary representation or in female participation in the non-agricultural labour force. However since women do now occupy a growing number of senior level positions in PIC governments it may be argued that women are achieving a greater role in providing policy advice and in policy formulation.

95. Additional indicators of gender equality have been suggested for inclusion as localised Goals; these include addressing violence against women and girls in the security domain; increasing access to vocational training for women and girls in the capability domain; and improving infrastructure to remove women's and girls' time poverty and enhancing access to economic assets and resources in the opportunity domain. Those countries that are presently updating their national MDG reports have the opportunity to consider establishing "localised" gender empowerment indicators that could focus on the number of women holding senior positions in government or in private sector management, rather than simply targeting national parliaments.



4 Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality

96. Seven PICs are deemed to be on-track to achieve the global Goal of a two-thirds reduction in the infant mortality rate³² (IMR) or the under-5 year mortality rate (CMR). A further seven PICs are slightly off-track but have the potential to achieve the Goals with additional commitment and effort.

97. Across the region both IMR and CMR have, in general, been declining steadily since 1990. The global benchmark for MDG4, child mortality, was 105 deaths per 1000 live births in 1990; globally by 2007 the rate had declined by 30% to 74.

98. In general the Polynesian countries have reached and sustained child mortality rates below the average for all

developing countries and are in line with the rate for East Asia (the best performing Asian sub-region) at 22 deaths per 1,000 live births. In Micronesia, whilst rates are slightly higher than in Polynesia, the CMRs have been improving and only in Palau has there been a deterioration. In Nauru there appears to have been a serious worsening in the rate of infant deaths; in 2000 the IMR was 16 but by 2007 this had risen to 38, however care must be taken in interpreting data based on a very small number of incidents. The Melanesian countries have all reported declines in the rates of IMR and CMR since 2000, although apart from Fiji, these have been from higher levels than elsewhere in the region. According to the results of the 2008 DHS Solomon Islands has achieved the greatest reduction in both infant and child mortality; the rates falling from 121 to 37 and 96 to 53 for CMR and IMR respectively between 1990 and 2008³³. Vanuatu has also achieved significant improvements with its CMR and IMR falling from 79 to 30 and 48 to 25 respectively over the same period.

99. According to the latest available data for the Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu have achieved close to 50% reduction in the CMR since 1990. PNG, which had the highest CMR of 115 in 1990, had reduced this by about 35%, to 75 by 2006. The localised MDG target for PNG is a further reduction to a rate of 72 by 2015, the country is therefore on target to achieve this. Only Nauru, Federated States of Micronesia and Fiji have failed to show a material improvement in CMR.

100. A similar picture emerges in the IMR; although no PIC will achieve a two-thirds reduction in the IMR, many already have low rates in comparison with other developing countries, and all PICs, with the exception of Nauru, have shown a trend improvement in the rate since 1990.

101. For the small PICs measuring annual IMR and CMR can give very wide fluctuations from year-to-year as a small number of deaths in a very small population can have a magnified effect when scaled-up; thus multiyear average rates provide a more useful indication of overall trends.

MDG4: Reduce Child Mortality					
Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.					
Melanesia					
Fiji	PNG	Solomon Islands	Vanuatu		
Slightly Off Track	Off Track to meet Global Goal, but only slightly off-track to meet Local target	Slightly Off Track	Slightly Off Track		
Micronesia					
FSM	Kiribati	Marshall Islands	Nauru	Palau	
Slightly Off Track	Slightly Off Track	On Track	Data gaps and Generally Off-Track	On Track	
Polynesia					
Cook Islands	Niue	Samoa	Tokelau	Tonga	Tuvalu
On Track	Some data gaps but mostly On Track	On Track	On Track	On Track	Slightly Off Track

Source: National & Regional MDG Reports (2004-2009), UNDP Pacific Centre & SPC

32 Deaths per 1000 live births

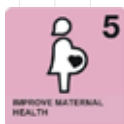
33 It should be noted that the time-series for Solomon Islands uses data from both census and DHS, and therefore there may be methodological differences, the figures may not therefore be directly comparable and thus should be used with caution.

102. In support of progress with Goal 4, a regional WHO/UNICEF initiative has been implemented in a number of PICs, and the WHO's Expanded Programme on Immunisation is helping towards the elimination of measles and maternal and neonatal tetanus from the region, and in controlling hepatitis B. Furthermore, work is also progressing on expanding Early Childhood Care and Education Programmes in the PICs. The Integrated Management of Childhood Illness Programme is being implemented in a number of PICs in cooperation with national health departments.

103. The global benchmark for measles immunisation was 70% in 1990 with an improvement to 80% being achieved by 2007. For PICs all but four countries reported an immunisation rate of over 90% in their latest data. The weakest performers were RMI, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Kiribati. PNG, which had one of the lowest rates

of immunization in 2000 (53%) reported an increase to 81.6% by 2006, putting its coverage above the global average.

104. In summary, while almost all countries are making progress towards the achievement of Goal 4, access to basic maternal and child health services varies significantly between urban and rural areas in many countries. Data is also often weak in disaggregating between the better-served urban centres compared with the less-well-served rural districts and thus full analysis is not always possible. For the Polynesian and Micronesian countries, in particular, the increasing incidence of non-communicable "lifestyle" and diet-related diseases are becoming a serious health issue and may be diverting attention away from primary health care, thereby putting at risk the IMR and CMR improvements that have been already achieved.



Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health

105. The 1990 global benchmark for this goal was a maternal mortality ratio (MMR) of 480³⁴; by 2005 the average global ratio for all developing countries had only fallen to 450 and was thus way off-track to achieve the two-thirds reduction envisaged for 2015. However with the exception of PNG, all PICs have MMR rates well below the global average. Performance towards the overall target of a reduction by two-thirds in the MMR has however been mixed across the region. Only in Polynesia are countries generally deemed to be on-track to collectively achieve the Goal. Three countries in Micronesia are deemed slightly off-track, as are two of the Melanesian countries.

106. For most countries with the exception of FSM, Papua New Guinea, and Kiribati, the rate of maternal mortality improved relatively steadily over the years. However these three countries all recorded a worsening in the MMR since 2000³⁵. According to the latest available data the MMR in FSM all but quadrupled between 1990 and 2004, rising from 83 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births to 317 in 2004. In Kiribati the rate rose from 110 in 1991 to 284 in 2005. In PNG the rate slightly more than doubled between 1990 and 2007 (to 733) and in Tonga the rate trebled from 39 to 113 between 1990 and 2005-07

107. On the more positive side Solomon Islands and Vanuatu have both reported significant improvements in their respective MMRs, as they have also done in their IMR and CMR; the MMR in Solomon Islands declined from 550 in 1992 to only 142 in 2006, a decline of about 75%;

in Vanuatu the rate reportedly fell from 280 in 1990 to 105 in 2005, a decline of about two-thirds. Fiji too reported a decline in its MMR from 75 in 1990 to 31.7 in 2008, a decline of almost 60%. Thus these three countries are all on-track to meet the MDG goal of a 75% decline in the MMR. Box 11 identifies measures that have been taken by PICs to reduce the MMR. These highlight the need for a range of coordinated interventions across many aspects of primary and reproductive health care.

108. With the remaining eight PICs having MMRs comparable to or less than the best performing regions globally, the Pacific can, in general, be regarded as being on-track with MDG5. The challenge is for the four weakest performing countries to maintain positive progress towards the goal, and for other countries to either maintain steady progress or sustain the low ratios already achieved. In both cases the need to maintain resource allocations in the face of the budgetary squeeze being felt by many is a challenge that needs to be met.

109. Implicitly rural and outer island women are more at risk during childbirth, thereby raising concerns over the need to improve data to better monitor maternal health, mortality and morbidity in these areas and thereby focus on

MDG5: Improve Maternal Health					
Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality rate.					
Melanesia					
Fiji	PNG	Solomon Islands	Vanuatu		
Slightly Off Track	Off-Track	On Track	Slightly Off Track		
Micronesia					
FSM	Kiribati	Marshall Islands	Nauru	Palau	
Off-Track	Off-Track	On Track	Data gaps in MMR Slightly Off-track Overall	Data gaps in MMR Slightly Off-track Overall	
Polynesia					
Cook Islands	Niue	Samoa	Tokelau	Tonga	Tuvalu
On Track	Some data gaps but mostly On Track	On Track	On Track	Off-Track; deteriorating MMR	On Track
Source: National & Regional MDG Reports (2004-2009), UNDP Pacific Centre & SPC					

34 Per 100,000 live births

35 *Achieving the Millennium Development Goals in the Pacific Islands: Policies and strategies in population and reproductive health.* (UNFPA, 2008)

Box 11 - Improving MMR Requires Coordinated Measures

Improvement to MMRs in PICs have been achieved through a convergence of efforts from both Governments and development partners and with the engagement of civil society, especially men. The following summarises best practice interventions that have led to improvements in MMRs:

1. More midwives and nurses need to be trained and so a greater number of skilled birth attendants are available to meet the needs of women in labour.
2. A sustainable supply of RH drugs and equipment is required together with training in safe motherhood, managing emergencies etc , this has been supported by UNFPA, WHO and UNICEF.
3. There has been an increasing realization that many maternal deaths in the past in PNG, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu were really due to malaria. If these deaths are now considered as “indirect deaths” then overall number of maternal deaths due to direct causes (bleeding, infection, uterine rupture, abortion etc) has been lower than initially thought. An absence of proper post mortem examinations to confirm the cause of death may have also led to wrong diagnoses when relying on clinical criteria alone.
4. There have been improvements in health system functioning in both Solomon Islands and Vanuatu with support from AusAID and other development partners. Reporting has improved and duplication of reports of maternal deaths reduced.
5. Solomon Islands and Vanuatu have both established accountability mechanisms in the form of annual RH reporting and planning meetings/workshops where nurses and midwives from all over the country report on their performance and RH indicators, including MMR. This too allows each province to avoid duplication but more than this it encourages improvements in clinical services.
6. The Solomon Islands is reporting that provinces that have established “Men in RH” projects, in which men are educated on the importance of their role in ensuring their partners’ survival in pregnancy and childbirth, are experiencing a decline in maternal deaths.

those most at risk. It is also important to note that the measurement of maternal mortality is difficult because of the lack of the application of a standard definition of maternal death across the region. In addition, the small population sizes of most Pacific countries make it challenging to measure the number of deaths per 100,000 live births; for the smaller countries a single maternal death converts to a large MMR so the use of this indicator in small countries can give a misleading picture of the underlying situation.

110. Pacific countries can also be regarded as being on-track with indicator 5.2 on the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel. The 1990 global benchmark was 41%, rising to 57% by 2003 (a forty percent improvement). With the exception of PNG (53%), Vanuatu (74%) and Solomon Islands (86%) all other PICs had achieved rates of at least 90% by 2008. Within this even PNG improved its rate of coverage by 20 percentage

points (two-thirds) between 1990 and 2007³⁶ and the rate of coverage in Kiribati had improved by 50%. The available figures on the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel show that the Cook Islands, Fiji, Niue, Palau, Tonga and Tuvalu reported an attendance rate of 95% or higher, whereas Kiribati, Federated States of Micronesia and Vanuatu reported a rate of between 85% - 90%.

111. Progress towards Target 5b, to achieve universal access to reproductive health, and Indicator 5.3 on contraceptive prevalence is slow, with access averaging well below 50% for 10 of the 15 countries for which data is reported. Teenage pregnancy (Indicator 5.4) is generally high in the region (averaging 55 births/1000 women in the teen-age group for the 15 PICs) and, therefore, mortality linked to teenage pregnancy is a potentially serious issue. Box 12 provides a case study of the difficulties faced by a single teenage mother in Tonga. 112.

36 According to UNFPA the preliminary results (reported in 2009) from the 2006 DHS for PNG indicate a decline in the rate of attendance, consistent with a decline in the availability of birthing services.

Little data is reported for Indicator 5.5, on access to antenatal care, and Indicator 5.6, on unmet needs for family planning. Data is reported for only four countries, with no historical data indicating trends. There are no clear sub-regional patterns and these issues are frequently not adequately discussed as a result of cultural factors. However with increasing youth unemployment and higher labour mobility the risks of HIV, other STIs and higher rates of teenage pregnancy are all increasing. With the scarcity of data and the inability of countries to monitor progress towards this Goal it is unlikely that many countries could be said to be on-track. Improvement is needed in the areas of adequate reproductive health services, including family planning, skilled care at delivery and emergency services, see Box 11 above.

113. In order to begin to address these issues, countries have begun drafting and implementation of National Reproductive Health Policies and Strategies with plans of action on maternal health and neonatal mortality reduction (for the period 2005-2010), and have initiated strengthening in the health information systems for maternal and child care services. The PICs have also recently agreed to a Pacific Policy Framework for Universal Access to Reproductive Health Services and Commodities to improve PICs access to quality services, contraceptives and other essential commodities. Other activities to improve access to quality family planning are being conducted by WHO, UNFPA and UNICEF. Furthermore, the UNFPA/SPC Adolescent Reproductive Health Programme is addressing reproductive health issues in nine PICs.



Goal 6: Combat HIV and AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

Overview

114. Countries of the Pacific are confronted with a complex set of health issues which include HIV & AIDS, STI, malaria and other diseases both communicable and non-communicable, in differing orders of magnitude between individual countries and sub-regions.

115. In Melanesia (excluding Fiji), malaria is one of the most significant common health threats. However, as demonstrated in PNG, the generalised nature of the HIV and AIDS epidemic, and the increasing risks and

vulnerabilities associated with labour mobility and the continuing growth in the extractive industries in the country are of great concern. The growing number of cases of HIV and AIDS in Fiji, and the high per capita rates in Kiribati and Tuvalu, suggest that sexually transmitted diseases and HIV and AIDS also need to be high priorities for these countries.

116. In Micronesia and Polynesia as well as in Fiji, where there is no malaria, the most serious immediate health issue is the increase in incidence of non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, hypertension and some cancers which are the leading causes of death and morbidity in the Pacific. These NCDs are largely due to preventable factors including poor diet, physical inactivity, tobacco smoking and excessive alcohol consumption.

117. Taken together as Goal 6, HIV and AIDS, malaria, and non-communicable diseases are serious and growing problems. Five countries are off-track and four others are deemed to be slightly off-track. Many PICs are dealing with a double burden of both infectious and non-communicable diseases. These are having a direct impact on the health of individuals across all age groups. They also have a direct impact on economic development through an increased burden on government budgets and national public health systems.

118. Poor diets of lower nutrition quality are also contributing to increased incidence of malnutrition particularly among children. For urban households in Micronesia and parts of both Polynesia and Melanesia the primary components of daily food intake consist of rice, flour-based produce (biscuits, bread, noodles), sugar, imported poultry products and canned and fresh fish. A diet consisting mainly of these kinds of foods will be inadequate to meet the nutritional requirements for good health.

HIV and AIDS

119. While the number of new HIV infections is leveling off in most parts of the world, HIV incidence is still rising in the Pacific, most notably in PNG which accounts for 99%

MDG6: Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases					
Halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases.					
Melanesia					
Fiji	PNG	Solomon Islands	Vanuatu		
Off Track	Off Track	Some data gaps and Slightly Off Track	Some data gaps and Slightly Off Track		
Micronesia					
FSM	Kiribati	Marshall Islands	Nauru	Palau	
Some data gaps but mostly On Track	Off Track	Slightly Off Track	Some data gaps, but generally Off Track	On Track with some aspects but Slightly Off-Track Overall	
Polynesia					
Cook Islands	Niue	Samoa	Tokelau	Tonga	Tuvalu
On Track with some aspects but Slightly Off-Track Overall	Some data gaps but mostly On Track	On Track with some aspects but Slightly Off-Track Overall	Weak Data	Slightly Off Track	Off Track

Source: National & Regional MDG Reports (2004-2009), UNDP Pacific Centre & SPC

of the reported new infections of the region. In 2008, reported new HIV cases numbered 5,169 with 5,084 of these being in Papua New Guinea. Fiji, the second most populous country, reported more than double the number of cases between 2003 and 2006, compared to the period between 1999 and 2002. However, in all Pacific island countries, this increase needs to be put in the context of increased testing and detection, and outside PNG, the very small number of individual cases detected annually in each country.

120. Moreover, a lack of quality country-level data, and weak regional surveillance systems in general, make any firm conclusions on epidemiological trends difficult. Only limited behavioral and seroprevalence surveys have been conducted in the Pacific since 2004/05: however no new HIV cases have been detected to date via second generation surveillance. The Pacific AIDS Commission attributes the low levels of infection across the region to the quick and committed action of governments and civil society in responding to the threat. Nevertheless, given the uncertainties about the epidemiology of HIV in the region and the presence of facilitating factors, both behavioral and structural, for a rapid epidemic increase, there is no room for complacency.

121. Available data indicate that the main source of transmission in the region is unprotected heterosexual intercourse, but in a number of countries male to male sexual transmission is significant. While in the early years of the epidemic (1983-1989) more men were being diagnosed with HIV infection (75% compared with 25%)³⁷, new information suggests that women and girls are now estimated to represent 50% of the new infections, with women increasingly affected at a younger age. Very high prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STI) and the high rate of sexual violence in the Pacific greatly increases the vulnerability, both biological and social, and risk of infection among women and girls. It is important to note that more women are routinely tested for HIV and other STIs, via antenatal care, than men.

122. From mid 2008 there have been a number of positive developments in the region addressing progress towards Goal 6. Regional Partners have joined to support the introduction of the second 'Pacific Regional Strategy on HIV and other STIs 2009 – 2010'³⁸ as providing the

means of ensuring one common, coordinated platform for all technical support to PICs. Fully consistent with this strategy and its underlying implementation plan (PRSIP II)³⁹, the independent Commission on AIDS for the Pacific proposed "an OPEN⁴⁰ Strategy for a response to AIDS in the Pacific" in its report⁴¹ "turning the tide" and the evaluation of the Pacific Regional Strategy Implementation Plan both provided recommendations for addressing critical gaps in the HIV and STI response.

123. Across the region, financial support for implementation of specific and targeted initiatives under PRSIP II has been strengthened over the same period through a range of sources⁴². This complements the existing ongoing technical support provided by regional partners including CDC, SPC, UNFPA, UNAIDS UNICEF, UNDP, WHO and the Burnet Institute.

124. There have been increased efforts to improve surveillance and health systems to deliver HIV and STI services, and also to engage stakeholders beyond the health sector. In particular, there has been an increased recognition of the need to address the structural drivers of HIV and the social determinants of HIV risk and vulnerability in the region. For example, rights-based HIV legislation has been developed in Fiji, and there has been a recent legal amendment to the penal code decriminalizing homosexuality in Fiji. Further, Forum Health ministers at their July 2009 meeting in PNG endorsed the Pacific HIV & Gender Report⁴³ as the basis to "implement gender sensitive responses...to increase the ability of women to protect themselves and to address gender inequalities and gender-based violence".

125. Limited data is available in relation to Indicator 6.2, on use of condom at last high-risk sex, and where recent data is available the figures show a very low rate of condom usage (average less than 30%). A similar problem exists with regard to Indicator 6.3 relating to the proportion of 15-24 year olds with correct and comprehensive knowledge of HIV; the data is better but

39 Download at: http://www.spc.int/hiv/downloads/pacific-islands-hiv-and-sti-response-fund/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=198&Itemid=148

40 Ownership, Partnership, Empowerment, Networking

41 The Report of the Commission on AIDS in the Pacific can be downloaded from: http://data.unaids.org/pub/Report/2009/20091202_pacificcommission_en.pdf

42 Download at: http://www.spc.int/hiv/downloads/pacific-islands-hiv-and-sti-response-fund/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=114&Itemid=148

43 Gender and HIV in the Pacific Islands Region; A literature review of evidence with recommendations; UNIFEM, SPC, UNDP, April 2009

37 SPC surveillance data <http://www.spc.int/hiv/downloads/hiv-sti-surveillance>

38 Download at: http://www.spc.int/hiv/downloads/pacific-islands-hiv-and-sti-response-fund/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=196&Itemid=148

still not comprehensive across all PICT's. However, there appears to be some improvement over time for some countries, namely Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu.

126. In general PICs and most donor countries are showing strong commitment to the prevention of an HIV epidemic in the region. Most PICs also have HIV and STI strategies in place that have been endorsed by national governments, and have in place national coordination mechanisms to ensure an effective multi-sectoral and rights-based response to HIV.

Malaria

127. Globally, experience indicates that the incidence of malaria can be reduced dramatically where bed-nets are available and clearing of potential mosquito breeding sites near housing areas. Continuing vector control efforts such as indoor residual spraying (IRS) coupled with use of long lasting insecticide treated bed-nets (LLINs) and individual responses to housing area cleanliness can therefore make a big impact.

128. Malaria is endemic in three PICs, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and PNG. According to available data, both Solomon Islands and Vanuatu have sustained reduction in the annual parasitic incidence rates from 199 to 77 per 1000 population in Solomon Islands and 74 to 15.6 per 1000 population in Vanuatu for 2003 to 2009 respectively. In Solomon Islands the API rate is reported to have fallen from 82 to 77 over the year. In PNG the rate fell by one third between 1992 and 2002 and appears to be on a continuing declining path.

129. The proportion of children using insecticide-treated bed-nets was 55.2% and 40.4% (down from 53.0% in 1999) in Vanuatu and Solomon Islands respectively in 2007. In PNG the proportion of children sleeping under bed-nets was reported as being 39.5% in 2010. For those children with fever, however, only 19.0% were treated with anti-malarial drugs in Solomon Islands in 2007. This compares with 37.3% (2010) and 35.8% (2007) in PNG and Vanuatu respectively. In Solomon Islands the diagnostic capacity is much higher than PNG and Vanuatu and therefore the lower number indicates that the fewer cases treated were confirmed malaria cases and thus received treatment as per the national treatment guidelines.

Non-Communicable Diseases

130. Most PICs are also facing high incidence of NCDs such as diabetes, high blood pressure, cardiovascular diseases and some cancers. According to WHO estimates, NCDs account for approximately 75% of all deaths in the Pacific (excluding PNG). Although lifestyle diseases are an emerging problem in PNG, they currently contribute little to total morbidity and mortality rates. Communicable and often easily preventable diseases (such as diarrhea, malaria, pneumonia, tuberculosis, measles & typhoid) are the most common causes of morbidity and mortality across all age groups.

131. However across the whole region there is a strong awareness of and commitment to addressing NCDs as a serious health issue. At the regional meeting of Ministers of Health in Manila in 2008, the Pacific Ministers of Health endorsed the 2-1-22 Pacific Framework for the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases. The framework supports multi-sectoral approaches to addressing NCDs, given that most factors that influence NCDs lie outside the health sector.

132. Through the 2-1-22 Pacific NCD programme, PICs are being supported to develop comprehensive national plans if there are none in place; as well as to implement plans that have been developed, with strengthened monitoring, evaluation and surveillance mechanisms to ensure progress is captured adequately and that sufficient resources are deployed to continue building on and maintaining progress gained.

133. Though programmes of awareness-raising on NCDs have been carried out in many PICs, the challenge is to influence and bring about a change towards healthier diets and lifestyles. The burgeoning costs of NCD treatment is already having an impact on PIC budgets leading often to cuts in primary health care services. Such cuts weaken the ability of primary health care services to meet the goals associated with child and maternal mortality.

Tuberculosis (TB)

134. With increasing urbanisation and deteriorating social environments in many urban and squatter areas there have been increases in the incidence of TB in a number of PICs in recent years.

135. TB rates (for all forms of TB) show three distinct trends between 2000 and 2009: a decrease from 49 to 42/100,000 population between 2000 and 2002, followed by an increase from 42 to 53/100,000 population between 2002 and 2006 and then a decrease again from 53 to 48/100,000 population between 2006 and 2009. The TB case notification rate in the Micronesia sub region doubled between 2000 and 2009 from 28 to 57 per 100,000 pop while rates in Melanesia and Polynesia sub regions show declining rates during the same period by 60% and 14% respectively. The high rate of increase in Micronesia in 2009 was mainly due to Kiribati (275/100,000), Marshall Islands (233/100,000) and FSM (194/100,000). Despite limited resources and fragile health systems, the Pacific islands as a region have maintained high treatment success rates above 85% between 2003 and 2008 while making efforts to improve on the persistently low case detection rate below 70%.

136. The 2010 regional target for TB is to halve the prevalence and mortality rates relative to 2000 figures thereby contributing to the MDG Goal 6 targets. Based on WHO Global Tuberculosis Control; A Short Update to the 2009 Report, the Pacific island countries and territories appear to have already reduced TB prevalence rates by 64% and mortality rate by 57% in 2010 relative to 2000 figures. The future challenges for the Pacific region will be to maintain these achievements, intensify TB case finding and address the increasing burden of multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB) and TB/HIV co-infection particularly in FSM, RMI and Kiribati. The high rate of diabetes is also a cause for concern as people with diabetes are at greater risk for contracting TB. This is increasingly reported as an emerging health priority in a number of PICs.

Disability

137. Disability, also discussed under MDG1, is the other often unnoticed issue with important dimensions for the health sector in many PICs as most early identification and rehabilitation programmes are managed through health programmes. Only 2% of people with disabilities in developing countries have access to rehabilitation and appropriate basic services.⁴⁴ The importance of early identification and intervention services and consequent cost savings can be clearly demonstrated as up to 50% of disabilities are preventable and directly linked to poverty generally and specifically up to 70% of blindness in children is either preventable or treatable.⁴⁵ The WHO also estimates that around 50% of disabling hearing impairment is also preventable.

Overall Progress Towards the Goal

138. With incomplete and inconsistent data across time and countries no country can be deemed as fully on-track to achieve the global targets for Goal 6. Progress is being made in some aspects, notably in the fight against malaria, but in others the health indicators are deteriorating. What is important is that all PIC governments now recognise both the national and individual level threats and risks that are posed by these worsening health indicators, particularly in relation to HIV and AIDS, NCDs and TB. The challenge for all Pacific governments is to balance the ever increasing demands for health services between the need to make progress towards the health centred Goals 4, 5 and 6, whilst at the same time ensure that adequate resources are available to support progress towards the education related Goals 2 and 3.

⁴⁴ Leandro Despouy, 1993, *Human Rights and Disabled Persons (Study Series 6)*, Centre for Human Rights Geneva and UN New York.

⁴⁵ *The Prevention of Childhood Blindness*. WHO, Geneva, 1992. The WHO currently estimates that worldwide there are 110 million people with low vision and 45 million blind people (of whom 1.5 million are children), mainly in Africa and Asia. The main causes of blindness in adults are cataract, infectious diseases (trachoma, onchocerciasis, leprosy), diabetes and degenerative disorders. The main causes in children are corneal scarring (due to vitamin A deficiency, measles, trachoma, neonatal conjunctivitis or harmful traditional eye medicines), cataract, genetic causes, and congenital abnormalities (e.g. rubella).



Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Overview

139. The Pacific Ocean covers one-third of the earth's surface and is one of nature's greatest active carbon sinks, even more so than the Amazon forest. It has an immense biodiversity and it is estimated that as little as 20% of the Pacific Ocean's flora and fauna has been properly researched. There is a high degree of economic and cultural dependence on the natural environment in PICs and the vulnerability to climate change and a wide range of natural disasters is significant.

140. The 2009/10 Asia-Pacific regional report on progress towards the MDGs from ESCAP/ADB/ UNDP⁴⁶ indicates that the PICs have made some progress towards the achievement of the targets relating to the proportion of protected marine and terrestrial areas, the consumption of ozone depleting substances and access to improved water and sanitation. However, they are making no progress or are regressing against the targets relating to forest cover, CO₂ emissions, and a reduction in the extent of squatter or urban slum areas.

141. Measurement of overall progress towards MDG7 is hindered by the lack of comprehensive data. Given the importance of the environment to the region this is a serious weakness. However on the basis of the limited data four countries are deemed to be seriously off-track in progress towards environmental sustainability with four others deemed slightly off-track.

MDG7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability					
Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.					
Melanesia					
Fiji	PNG	Solomon Islands	Vanuatu		
Some data gaps and Slightly Off Track	Some data gaps, but generally Off Track	Some data gaps, but generally Off Track	Some data gaps and Slightly Off Track		
Micronesia					
FSM	Kiribati	Marshall Islands	Nauru	Palau	
Some data gaps but mostly On Track	Some data gaps, but generally Off Track	Some data gaps and Slightly Off Track	Some data gaps, but generally Off Track	Some data gaps but mostly On Track	
Polynesia					
Cook Islands	Niue	Samoa	Tokelau	Tonga	Tuvalu
Some data gaps but mostly On Track	Some data gaps but mostly On Track	Some data gaps but mostly On Track	Weak Data	Some data gaps but mostly On Track	Some data gaps and Slightly Off Track
Source: National & Regional MDG Reports (2004-2009), UNDP Pacific Centre & SPC					

142. At the Cairns Forum last year leaders recognised that for PICs climate change was “the great challenge of our time...” and adopted the Pacific Leaders Call for Action on Climate Change. Leaders also welcomed the adoption on the 3rd of June 2009 by the UN General Assembly of Resolution on Climate Change and its possible security implications. The resolution was an initiative of the Pacific Small Island Developing States (SIDS) at the UN, and leaders undertook to continue to assist, encourage and strengthen work in the region in support of its recommendations. In addition the leaders reaffirmed that energy remains one of the region's key priorities, and urged members to remain vigilant in the face of increasing oil prices, not least given the potential pressure on scarce national resources and budgets.

143. The impacts of Climate Change (CC) and the risks associated with a deterioration in environmental sustainability through these CC impacts, and through the impacts of natural disasters and unsustainable and badly managed resource exploitation, are thus recognised as

⁴⁶ ESCAP/ADB/UNDP, *Achieving the Millennium Development Goals in an Era of Global Uncertainty: Asia-Pacific Regional Report 2009-10* (www.mdgasiapacific.org/files/shared_folder/documents/Regional_MDG_Report_2009-10.pdf)

being amongst the most important policy challenges confronting both the governments and people of the region. Last year, 2009, demonstrated again just how vulnerable the region is to natural disasters; tsunamis associated with earthquakes hit Samoa, American Samoa, Tonga and parts of Solomon Islands, and several other earthquakes were also felt across the region; cyclones and serious floods were experienced in Fiji (twice) and Tonga, and abnormal weather conditions in many parts of the region caused localised droughts and flooding, the latter being especially damaging in Solomon Islands. In addition there have been volcanic eruptions in Vanuatu and, spectacularly, in Tonga where a new island was created before disappearing again. And 2010 started equally badly with cyclones in Fiji and Solomon Islands.

144. Nevertheless given the undoubted importance and vulnerability of the environment in many PICs, especially the small low-lying atoll nations which are the most threatened by global warming and sea-level rise, there is a serious lack of timely, reliable and comprehensive data on which forward looking management decisions can be made. Progress in developing and implementing adaptation and mitigation policies is therefore very uneven and is often reactive to events rather than pro-active in developing clear forward looking strategies. In parallel with MDG Target 7a, the Pacific Plan calls for national sustainable development strategies to be formalised, and almost all PICs now have the principles of sustainable development integrated into their latest development plans, which in some PICs are now formally referred to as the national sustainable development strategies. However despite this there is a lack of environmental and climate change mainstreaming in national planning and budgeting processes.

145. For many PICs with limited natural resources biodiversity losses, especially in agriculture, fisheries and forestry, are also critical issues. The global economic slowdown had an indirect benefit in reducing the rate of logging in Solomon Islands and PNG during 2008 and 2009, but the economic recovery now underway will quickly reverse these short term benefits as the demand for natural resources picks-up.

Protecting the Pacific's forests

146. Forests and trees help protect areas of human settlement and agricultural land by controlling soil and coastal erosion and providing a steady supply of clean water. They protect maritime resources, including coral reefs and mangroves from sedimentation. Forests and trees also contribute to global biodiversity resources due to an extremely high incidence of endemic species, the occurrence of which may be limited to a single island.

147. Despite their crucial role in these ecosystems, the importance of forests is often not well understood or acknowledged by stakeholders. PICs face serious challenges, including: the conversion of natural forest land for agriculture; land tenure conflicts that hamper long-term sustainably oriented management; over exploitation and degradation of forest areas by unregulated commercial logging, especially in Solomon Islands and parts of PNG and lack of effective enforcement of environmental standards, especially in logging operations.

148. Current international negotiations on climate change have highlighted the role of forests and trees in mitigating the impacts of climate change, both in preventing emissions of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, sequestering carbon from the atmosphere and contributing to enhanced resilience to climate change impacts. There is an urgent need to build the capacities of PICs to take advantage of opportunities for potentially new sources of funding for forestry arising out of climate change mitigation efforts. Initiatives such as the SPC/GTZ 'Adaptation to Climate Change in the Pacific Islands Region' Project and the Centre for Pacific Crops and Trees (CePaCT) are providing support to protect forest resources and the biodiversity of these environments.

Sustainability of marine and coastal resources

149. In a potentially positive move to strengthen the protection of fisheries resources in the region, during 2008 the eight member states that are Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA)⁴⁷, and which together account for 50% of the annual Pacific tuna catch and about one-quarter of the global tuna catch, agreed to closely coordinate their conservation policies as well as their monitoring and surveillance activities. As part of strategies to assert

⁴⁷ Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, and Tuvalu

more control on how tuna is fished in their waters, PNA members imposed controls related to the purse-seine fishery namely: a ban on fishing on fish aggregating devices (FADs) for 2 months each year; closure of two areas of high seas to purse seine fishing; a ban on the discarding of small tuna; and 100% observer coverage. PNA is also leading efforts to control the amount of tuna harvested in its waters through what it is calling the Vessel Day Scheme (VDS). Through a formula based on resource assessments by SPC and historical catches, each PNA member is allocated an allowable effort in fishing days. Although not strictly related to sustainability members of PNA also agreed to establish a tuna corporation with the ultimate aim of controlling the supply of tuna on the world market. It is envisaged that when such a corporation comes into being, it will oversee all stages of tuna processing, from harvesting of raw tuna to marketing of the finished products.

150. The new arrangements under PNA complement the work of the West and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) being the Regional Fisheries Management Organisation whose mandate covers tuna conservation oversight in waters not covered by the Pacific islands' EEZs. The WCPFC brings together harvesters and owners of tuna; DFWNs—Canada, China, European Commission, France, Japan, Korea, Philippines, Taiwan and the United States on one side, and the 17 Pacific islands nations which are members of the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA).

151. More than 80% of Pacific islanders (excluding PNG) live in or near coastal areas and draw from the coral reef for their livelihoods. Coastal fisheries (commercial and subsistence) in the PICs contributed over US\$ 200 million to GDP in 2007⁴⁸. They also play a vital role as natural breakwaters, minimising wave impacts during storms, cyclones and tsunamis.

152. Changes in coastal population density combined with new fishing technology and changing development priorities have had a significant impact on coastal environments in the last decade. Uses of the coastal zone and activities taking place within it, such as coastal construction, port development, sewage and waste disposal, exacerbate the threat of eutrophication, soil erosion, sedimentation, degradation and bleaching of coral reefs and mangroves and coastal erosion. In November,

2005, the Micronesia Challenge⁴⁹ was launched to effectively conserve 30 percent of near-shore marine resources and 20 percent of forest resources by 2020 for the five countries. They represent nearly 5 percent of the marine area of the Pacific Ocean and 7 percent of its coastlines. The Nature Conservancy is working closely with the member governments and partners to support the Challenge's launch and implementation.

153. The Pacific has experienced a proliferation of Marine Managed Areas (MMAs) and Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in the last decade. These protected areas, implemented by over 500 communities spanning 15 independent countries and territories, represent a unique global achievement. The approaches being developed at national level are built on a unique feature of the region, customary tenure and resource access, and make use of, in most cases, community strengths in traditional knowledge and governance, combined with a local awareness of the need for action, resulting in Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs). The main driver in most cases is a community desire to maintain or improve livelihoods, often related to perceived threats to food security or local economic revenue. In PICs, conservation and sustainable use are often seen as inseparable as part of the surviving concepts of traditional environmental stewardship. The extent of this shift towards community-based resource management in Melanesia and Polynesia is unprecedented on a global scale. Examples of fisheries resource conservation and management include export bans in place for Beche de Mer in PNG, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, for example as well as various management plans and conservation measures at national level.

154. However although extensive the regional MMA coverage represents only 0.2% of the combined EEZ of PICs, and only Fiji and New Caledonia are within reach of the global average of 1.5% of EEZ protected, with 0.8% and 0.9% respectively⁵⁰. Kiribati has however established the world's largest marine reserve in the Phoenix Islands, see Box 13.

48 *Fisheries in the economies of the Pacific Island Countries and Territories*, ADB, 2009

49 *The Challenge countries are: the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Northern Marianas and Palau.*

50 *Govan, H, 2009, Status and potential of locally managed marine areas in the South Pacific*

Box 13 - Kiribati establishes the world's largest marine reserve

In February 2008, Kiribati created the world's largest protected marine reserve. The Phoenix Islands Protected Area, covering 410,500 km², is one of the planet's last intact coral archipelagos and is threatened by over-fishing and climate change. By comparison, Australia's Great Barrier Reef is around 345,000 km². Studies have found more than 120 species of coral and 520 species of fish in the reserve, some new to science. The area also has some of the most important sea bird nesting sites in the Pacific, large fish populations and sea turtles, and includes extensive seamount and deep-sea habitats, tuna spawning grounds and as yet unsurveyed submerged reef systems.

Kiribati has called for support to develop a trust fund, possibly as large as \$US100 million, to pay for surveillance against illegal fishing and other running costs of its Phoenix Island Protected Area, as well as to compensate the government for lost income from commercial fishing licenses. Kiribati intends to allow subsistence fishing by local fishing communities, but it is crucial to protect the area from overfishing because healthy reefs and fishing grounds will help the area better withstand the impacts of climate change. The reefs are already facing the threat of warming seas, which has caused repeated coral bleaching around Kiribati. Parts of Kiribati, too, are already suffering from the effects of rising seas, including coastal erosion in the vast archipelago and salt water intrusion into freshwater supplies.

Biodiversity

155. The biodiversity stock of the Pacific region continues to be eroded in a wide range of ways, including the introduction of invasive alien species, habitat loss and degradation, overexploitation of natural resources, pollution, natural disasters and changes to climate and sea level. This is a serious problem, as Pacific people depend heavily on biological resources to support their traditional way of life. The continued erosion of biodiversity also threatens the ability of countries and communities to adapt to climate change. Changing climatic conditions may necessitate a shift to growing different varieties of ground and tree crops better suited to the new conditions – if the diversity needed to cope with these different future scenarios is not conserved, communities and governments will be unable to respond as effectively to the challenges.

156. The threatened status of animals and plants is one of the most visible signs for assessing the condition of an ecosystem and its biodiversity. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species is widely recognised as the most comprehensive, apolitical approach for assessing and monitoring the status of biodiversity. The 2008 IUCN Red List includes assessments for close to 3,800 species of animals and plants found in 24 Pacific island countries and territories. Of the species assessed, more than one quarter (1,060) are threatened with extinction and 135 are already extinct. Just over 390 of the species are considered to be “near threatened” and for more than 500 species there is insufficient information to determine their threat status. Only a little more than two in every five species (1,605) are classified of least concern, meaning they have a low probability of extinction.

157. PICs are grappling with the issue of adopting biological control as a tool in fighting invasive pests in agriculture, forestry and environmentally important systems. In the Pacific 300–500 plant species could be regarded as invaders, with about 150 species classified as aggressive. For example, *Mikania micrantha*, often called “mile-a-minute weed” because it can grow as fast as one metre per month, is one of these aggressive weed species that is found in most PICs. Biocontrol uses highly evolved and host-specific natural enemies to lower the population of pests affecting agriculture and the natural ecosystem. PICs can share more information between agriculture, forestry and biodiversity conservation groups to better address biocontrol work, as well as looking at strategies implemented in other regions in the use of biocontrol agents to fight invasive plants and pests. A workshop in November 2009 developed a regional strategy for implementing biological control work in the Pacific.

158. Although these are all important factors threatening biological diversity, human behaviour (poor land management practices, failing to conserve crop varieties etc) are all equally important and are under the direct control of each individual or community. Biological diversity can only be protected with the full involvement of the people living in the area. The engagement of key decision-makers and use of decision-making processes at higher levels are also needed to effectively address the consequences of proposed actions on ecosystems. Financial and technical resources needed to support effective increased biodiversity conservation efforts at a village level are limited.

Water and sanitation

159. Environmental health is an important issue in many parts of the region as sustainable access to improved water supplies and sanitation is not universal. The problem of poor supply and quality of freshwater resources, a lack of adequate sanitation, and a limited capacity to deal with these issues has remained a constant theme throughout recent history. At the national level, there are often a multitude of agencies that deal with water. The fragmented management of this resource is compounded with a lack of overarching policy, outdated laws and poor administration capacity.

160. At the individual level for most Pacific Island families the most important environmental issues in their daily lives relate to access to safe water and improved sanitation. WHO guidelines suggest that each person is entitled to at least 20 litres of clean water a day as a right to water; few households in the region are likely to be achieving this level. However in general families in the Polynesian countries enjoy reasonably good levels of access to both safe water and improved sanitation. In Cook Islands and Samoa, for example, almost every household has access to safe drinking water and approximately 90% have improved sanitation. Tuvalu, where hitherto rainwater and a small desalination plant have supplied the water needs of the urban centre of Funafuti, has embarked on an ambitious EU and AusAID supported programme for the provision of individual water tanks for all households throughout the country. These locally fabricated plastic tanks will provide much needed additional water storage and should ensure that, with careful management by each household, water shortages should be greatly alleviated.

161. In the Micronesian countries of the north Pacific the situation is less satisfactory. In Kiribati for example the latest HIES data indicates that less than one-third of urban households and only about 12% rural households have a protected and reticulated supply. A similar pattern emerges between the urban and rural areas in FSM; in urban Pohnpei approximately two-thirds of all households had access to a protected and/or reticulated water supply; in Chuuk, the most rural-based state the proportion of households with such a safe supply was only about one third. Access to improved sanitation showed a similar, though less marked, disparity with more than three-quarter of urban households having access to improved sanitation facilities compared to only about sixty percent

of households in the rural areas. The EU is however supporting the Marshall Islands through a household water tank project, similar to that in Tuvalu; the completion of this will greatly improve access to water in most part of the country.

162. In the Melanesian countries rural households also have noticeably less access than those in the urban centres. In Solomon Islands 75% of urban households in Honiara reported having access to piped water either to the household itself or to the community. In the rural areas only 30% had any sort of secure piped supply and a further 15% had a household tank as their primary water source. In Vanuatu over 80% of urban households in Port Vila reported having a piped supply compared with an average of only 25 – 30% for households in the rural provinces.

163. Across the region there has however been some general progress in improving access to both water and sanitation for almost all communities. Every country may therefore be regarded as being generally on-track, or only slightly off-track to make significant improvements towards these targets. Where more attention is perhaps needed is in ensuring that the poorest and most vulnerable households, especially those in squatter areas or in insecure land tenure areas, in both the urban and rural areas, are reached with targeted programmes of assistance. In all the examples cited the average level of access hides the fact that poor households are generally considerably disadvantaged with much lower rates of access than the national averages would suggest.

164. Whilst many PICs have made progress towards realising national objectives for sustainable development and achieving the MDG targets, such endeavours have generally been made through sectoral approaches. In doing so, competitive demands of different sectors have become difficult to manage, with increasing stress placed upon water resources as pollution increases and populations continue to grow. The Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) Programme is a cross-sectoral, multi level approach to water resources management, also providing an entry point to addressing inter-related issues such as health and land management.

165. As a member of the global Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC), SOPAC has mobilised partners in the region to coordinate activities in the Pacific region on water supply, sanitation and hygiene

(WASH) and established the Pacific WASH Coalition⁵¹. Increasing interest in water and sanitation support provided to the region by donors and other organisations resulted in a large number of overlapping interventions. The Coalition meets regularly to ensure that work carried out is well coordinated to optimise outputs and avoid duplication.

Improving Slum and Squatter Housing areas

166. Although the Pacific does not have the vast slum and squatter areas seen in much of Asia, there are nevertheless increasing areas of very poor housing and squatter settlements as the rate of urbanisation in the region quickens. For example the number of persons living in the squatter areas around Suva in Fiji is estimated to have more than doubled in the last decade. The population of Honiara in Solomon Islands is estimated to have increased by almost two-thirds since 2000. In both Tuvalu and Kiribati almost half the population now lives in the urban centres of Funafuti and South Tarawa respectively. On South Tarawa's Betio Islet the population density is estimated to be equivalent to around 10,000 per sq km; and on Ebeye Islet in the Marshall Islands to as much as 40,000 per sq km.

167. Similar patterns are visible throughout the Pacific, with urban population growth rates having outpaced those in the rural areas everywhere in the Pacific over the past 25 to 30 years. At present, this pattern is almost

⁵¹ Partners include the Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International (FSPi), the Fiji School of Medicine (FSMed), Live and Learn Environmental Education (LLEE), the World Health Organisation (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNHABITAT and the International Federation of Red Cross (IFRC).

universal, with exceptions in FSM, Niue and Palau, where there have been urban population declines due to overseas migration. Poverty analyses conducted in several countries⁵² by UNDP have indicated that urban households with the lowest per capita incomes are also the largest; and particularly that such households have more children than either non-poor or rural households.

168. The social environment and the quality of infrastructure and service delivery in these urban and squatter areas is frequently very poor. This is giving rising to growing problems related to sanitation and health, drug and alcohol abuse, gender-based violence, crime and a weakening in traditional social systems and structures. It is important that measures are taken to ensure that vulnerable people living in such housing environments are able to live in decent conditions.

169. Overall on Goal 7, the region's prospects for achieving environmental sustainability are unclear and generally not good. Despite the substantial amount of resources invested in this area, monitoring mechanisms do not exist or are weak. The pressing issue of climate change has exacerbated the vulnerability of most PICs to sea level rise. While some are looking at relocation as a viable option, other countries are looking to more immediate adaptation and mitigation measures to reduce risks and strengthen resilience, particularly among communities and drawing upon traditional and indigenous knowledge.

⁵² National poverty reports for Fiji, FSM, Palau, Solomon Islands, Samoa, Kiribati, Tuvalu available on www.undppc.org.fj



Goal 8: Develop Global Partnership for Development

170. In the Pacific the collective efforts of PICs and development partners to achieve the partnerships for development envisaged under Goal 8 are framed in the context of the Pacific Plan, the Cairns Compact, and the Pacific Principles of Aid Effectiveness and through a series of bilateral and multilateral agreements. Historically, PICs have received large flows of Official Development Assistance (ODA) when measured in per capita terms; estimated at about seven times the average for all developing countries. However the Pacific region's share of global development assistance is declining overall.

171. But this high level of per capita ODA must be balanced against the fact that the Pacific is a region of high-cost delivery for both services and infrastructure. Many items of essential infrastructure, e.g. roads, airports,

hospitals, may have a minimum specification or size and thus a per capita comparison may not be realistic.

172. But although flows of development assistance are of critical importance to the budgets and the implementation of the development strategies of most PICs there is a lack of comprehensive monitoring of either the value of the financial flows or of the resulting development outcomes. With many partner countries experiencing serious budget constraints of their own, there is an urgent need for PICs to give greater attention to ensuring improved aid effectiveness and the realisation of positive and measurable development outcomes.

Market Access, Trade & Private Sector

173. Enhanced progress towards Goal 8, specifically towards improving the environment for private sector expansion, improved market access and growth in trade is urgently needed if rates of economic growth and employment creation are to be increased. The in-country implementation of selected components of the Regional Private Sector Development Strategy is contributing towards improving the investment environment. PICs are in the process of establishing mechanisms to implement the Pacific Island Countries Trade Agreement (PICTA), which aims to create a common market for PICs and increase trade within the region. The Melanesian Spearhead Group Trade Agreement and the EU/ACP Cotonou Agreement, including the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA), are also designed to promote further duty-free trade between the parties and the non-reciprocal free right of access for goods. Capacity building for trade policy is being supported under the EPA and also through the UNDP's Integrated Framework for Trade initiative focused on the LDCs. In addition, PICs are considering the impending trade negotiations under the Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations (PACER) with Australia and New Zealand.

174. There are however genuine fears about the adjustment costs of full trade liberalisation under the PACER-Plus as well as under the EPA, especially for Fiji and PNG which have already signed interim agreements on EPA. For

MDG8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development					
Develop further an open, rules-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading & financial system, including a commitment to good governance, development & poverty reduction.					
Melanesia					
Fiji	PNG	Solomon Islands	Vanuatu		
Data gaps Slightly Off-track	Data gaps Slightly Off-track	Data gaps Slightly Off-track	Data gaps Slightly Off-track		
Micronesia					
FSM	Kiribati	Marshall Islands	Nauru	Palau	
Data gaps Slightly Off-track	Data gaps Slightly Off-track	Data gaps Slightly Off-track	Some data gaps, but generally Off Track	Some data gaps but mostly On Track	
Polynesia					
Cook Islands	Niue	Samoa	Tokelau	Tonga	Tuvalu
Some data gaps but mostly On Track	Data gaps Slightly Off-track	Some data gaps but mostly On Track	Data gaps Slightly Off-track	Some data gaps but mostly On Track	Data gaps Slightly Off-track

Source: National & Regional MDG Reports (2004-2009), UNDP Pacific Centre & SPC

continued progress towards this Goal it is imperative that all PICs, and the smaller PICs in particular, receive support so that appropriate adjustment could be made to support them in the event of further trade liberalisation. To further improve the investment environment, additional and continuing work on enhancing intellectual property rights and related laws in PICs is required.

Debt Sustainability

175. No PIC has yet been classified as a Highly Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) in terms of MDG8 and thus no debt relief initiatives have been activated. With the exception of Fiji all PICs are eligible for concessionary funding from the various soft loan and grant fund windows of the World Bank, ADB and EIB. Thus most of the external debt of PICs is on concessionary terms; after taking account of the “grant element” in soft loans this substantially reduces the net present value of the debt, and thus reduces the effective debt-to-GDP ratio and the level of debt service costs. A growing number of countries are however entering into quasi-commercial bilateral loans from a small number of development partners. Other countries have quite substantial contingent liabilities in relation to loan guarantees given to state enterprises. The extent of such contingent liabilities is not always very transparent and therefore poses a hidden danger to fiscal balances.

176. According to the latest IMF Article IV Reports, the highest levels of external debt amongst PICs are with Marshall Islands and Tonga where external debt is projected to reach 54.6% and 50.7% of GDP in 2010 respectively. External debt service costs are generally low in relation to GDP, and are even lower in relation to GNI which is frequently almost double domestic output. Thus although debt has not yet become a serious issue for PICs the weakening in fiscal balances and the need to increase investment to stimulate renewed economic growth may yet pose problems for the future.

Access to New Technology

177. One of the success areas for almost all PICs has been in the adoption of new technology for communications, both in terms of mobile phone networks but also the expansion of internet access. The installation of the Pacific Rural Internet Connectivity System (PacRICs)

that commenced in 2008, which is supporting the “one-laptop-per-child programme” that is now being implemented across the region, is especially important as it provides opportunities for rural and remote outlying islands for connectivity that supports education, small business access, and health developments. Although for example, the coverage of fixed-line connections varies widely across the region, from less than 10% of the population to 81% for Kiribati, Niue, Palau, Samoa and Tonga, and has even been declining in some countries, the uptake of mobile phones has been increasing at a rapid rate. For example in Fiji in 2007 it is estimated that almost two-thirds of the population had access to a mobile phone, in Tonga the comparable figure was 50% and 25% in Samoa, with the extent of coverage increasing daily.

178. Closely linked with the expansion in mobile phone coverage is the opportunity for broadening the coverage of financial literacy and financial inclusion. The increasing monetisation of Pacific societies means that few people can now live without access to cash. Having access to cash requires an understanding of the benefits and pitfalls of having to manage cash expenditure.

179. Mobile banking through the cell-phone systems offers a new and innovative approach. Box 14 summaries how improved financial inclusion and access to financial services can contribute significantly to the achievement of many other of the MDGs. As the global economy recovers and as labour mobility amongst Pacific Islanders increases so remittances to families left behind will likely become ever more important. Making the best use of the available cash as a means to achieve the MDGs will be greatly enhanced if saving and investment can be encouraged.

180. Putting financial literacy into schools’ curriculum is an effective way of introducing the next generation to life in a monetized society. In the past three years a pilot scheme has been successfully conducted in Samoa, and on the basis of this a new programme is being developed for Fiji. Programme design is also being undertaken for Tonga and Cook islands.

Box 14 - Financial Inclusion and the Millennium Development Goals

Through careful and context-specific implementation, financial services can make an important contribution to achieving the MDGs.

MDG How can financial services help achieve these goals?

MDG1: Eradicate extreme hunger and poverty

Financial inclusion providing access to saving, borrowing and insurance services; these services provide everyone, including the poor with the ability to build and diversify their income sources, invest in assets, including housing, education and health, and can help to reduce vulnerability. When shocks hit - such as illness or death within the household, extended family or community, a sudden rise in food prices, a short term loss or absence of income, or a natural disaster, - the poor can use microfinance products to smooth consumption and mitigate the short-to-medium term effects on household consumption and activities. Further, by using financial services, individuals including the poor can invest in their own businesses and income-generating ventures thereby reducing their vulnerability through having more stable income flows.

MDG2: Achieve universal primary education

Evidence from global research, including the Fiji longitudinal survey, indicate that households with access to financial services are more likely to send their children to school and those children are more likely to stay in school longer. Improvements in income and better access to savings, credit, and insurance services mean that it is easier for households to meet the costs of education.

MDG3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Globally, and increasingly also in the Pacific, microfinance clients are overwhelmingly female, and it is widely recognised that access to financial services contributes to women's empowerment. Microfinance can help to build women's self-confidence and economic independence, often resulting in women obtaining greater decision-making power, control over assets, and mobility within both the household and the broader community.

MDG4, 5 & 6: Reduce child mortality, improve maternal health and combat HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Increased access to financial services, through its income smoothing and income enhancing capacities, can lead to improved nutrition, housing and health, especially for children when women are the beneficiaries of the financial inclusion services. It can provide mechanisms, such as micro-insurance for the poor to deal with sickness when it occurs. Moreover, in some instances microfinance is delivered in conjunction with health education programmes, often creating greater awareness of health issues and methods to prevent and mitigate illness. This too has the potential to improve health outcomes and contribute to the achievement of health related MDGs.

MDG7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Financial services can be used to promote environmentally sustainable business and household practices. The provision of microcredit to purchase sustainable energy products, for example solar powered lamps, is becoming more widespread. With considerable amounts of microcredit being provided for agricultural purposes, there is scope for financial service providers to take a lead in advocating environmentally sustainable farming practices and "green" growth.

To maximize the contribution of financial literacy to the achievement of the MDGs in 2009 Pacific Finance Ministers at FEMM and Central Bank Governors at SPCBGM agreed that each Pacific island nation, through combined actions of the public and private sectors, will achieve these goals by 2020:

- All children to receive financial education through core curricula;
- all adults to have access to financial education;
- simple and transparent consumer protection to be in place; and
- have the number of household without access to basic financial services.

UNDP Financial Inclusion Programme & AusAID

PART 3

Emerging Issues & Challenges



181. As the discussions of the individual goals have indicated a number of key issues can be identified which are making the achievement of the MDGs more challenging, not only in the PICs but in other developing regions throughout the world. For PICs some of these issues have emerged in the past two or three years as a consequence of the global food, fuel, economic and financial crises; others such as weak governance have a much longer history. In general the following have been identified:

- Lack of adequate sustained economic growth to bring about material gains in real per capita incomes;
 - o Weak fiscal positions and, in many instances, poor expenditure choices, restrict the available fiscal space to enable full prioritising of expenditure for MDG achievements
 - o Lack of new employment creation leading to increasing youth unemployment
 - o Lack of private sector investment
 - o Lack of progress in developing new sources of export revenue
- Weakening in the quality of education delivery and education outcomes in the context of the changing livelihood and employment environment;
- Weakening in some health indicators particularly in relation to nutrition and lifestyle (NCDs), diseases associated with poor housing and social environments (TB) and social stability (teenage pregnancies, gender-based violence, drug and alcohol abuse);
- Impacts of climate change on all aspects of the traditional livelihoods and subsistence economies of the region; and
- Weak institutions and governance practices reducing the quality of service delivery and the effectiveness of development assistance flows.

182. The food and fuel price increases seen during 2008 and 2009 reduced the real incomes of almost everyone in the region; but have especially affected those “working-poor” on low incomes, the unemployed and those living in a largely subsistence environment but who need a source of cash to meet essential non-food basic needs.

A few cash-crop smallholders and farmers producing primary commodities such as coffee, cocoa and oil-palm, may have benefitted from the higher commodity prices, but as these have fallen from their peaks so they too are likely to have also experienced falls in real income. The global economic crisis affected government revenues and expenditure and have severely squeezed the fiscal space available for governments to commit additional resources towards the MDGs. But additional fiscal space must be created to enable adequate resources to be allocated to priority activities and policy areas. In the current and likely future economic environment this means that structural reforms must be pursued, especially towards restructuring inefficient and costly public enterprises and of poorly performing public services. This alone will not be enough; structural reforms are certainly necessary but not sufficient. Strengthened governance systems and institutional frameworks must be put in place; stronger commitments to efficiency and cost effectiveness in service delivery are required; and a long-term programme of capacity building is needed. It will also be important to allow greater access and competition where the private sector can deliver goods and services at a more competitive price for consumers.

183. Almost all PICs have current NSDS which are monitored on a (fairly) regular basis, this monitoring programme, if undertaken systematically against clearly defined development outcomes, can help to highlight gaps and weaknesses. It can thus support governments to identify where further actions and resources, human and financial, need to be targeted to accelerate progress towards national development strategies, as well as towards the achievement of the MDGs. Development partners need to provide clearly stated long-term commitments towards assisting PICs to achieve accelerated progress towards the Goals. Effective monitoring and reporting is a key part of improving the effectiveness of both budget and development expenditure. It underpins the Pacific and Paris Principles on Aid effectiveness, the Accra Agenda for Action and the Cairns Compact.

184. Development partners have a vital role to play in providing appropriate technical support to these programmes and to underpinning the social impacts that may result from restructuring. Many of the required policy decisions will not be easy for governments; but without them PICs will continue to slip further behind in realising improved human development indicators. During the five

or more years of generally high growth that preceded the current economic downturn PICs, with few exceptions, lagged well behind the growth rates achieved in other parts of the Asia-Pacific region. The adverse impacts of the global downturn are being felt far more than the potentially beneficial impacts of the previous growth ever were.

The global economic crises: prices, the economy and food and fuel insecurity

185. The rapid rises in food and fuel prices of 2008 and 2009 had a very serious impact on the state of hardship and poverty across the region. Almost no-one was spared from feeling the effects of the reduction in real incomes caused by these price rises. Inflation reached double digit levels in almost every PIC at some point during 2008/09. The slowing global economy resulted in rising unemployment in industrial countries which in turn affected the flow of remittances to the Pacific islands from both families and contract workers. Job losses were experienced in the domestic economies of many PICs, especially those with manufacturing export industries, Samoa, American Samoa and Fiji for example. The impacts on Pacific tourism were mixed with some countries gaining and others experiencing a decline in visitor numbers. On the other hand PICs with natural resource sectors, PNG and Solomon Islands, have seen a recovery in their exports as the global economy has begun to move forward again.

186. An important dimension of the food price crisis is that a large section of the Pacific's population are net food buyers, not only in urban areas but also in many parts of the rural areas throughout the region. High prices for basic food items therefore hit the poor and near-poor the hardest. Higher expenditures on food caused by higher prices also reduce expenditure on health and education and have squeezed expenditure that might otherwise have been used for agricultural inputs, such as better seeds and planting material, fertilisers, tools, fuel and power, to expand food production in response to higher prices. However coping strategies to increase the production of food for own consumption can be clearly seen around many urban centres in the region, for example in the appearance of many new food gardens in the urban centres of Suva and Honiara. But access to adequate land for food growing in the urban areas is often very restricted and small food gardens do not offer a long-term solution to food security.

187. As governments move to cushion the impact of higher food and fuel prices, direct and indirect subsidies to power and transport utilities have increased and further squeezed fiscal space. Further social safety net and social protection measures will require effective targeting of assistance; otherwise, these may add to further fiscal pressure. As outlined in MDG2, some countries, notably PNG, Samoa, Vanuatu and Fiji, have initiated support to families for education related expenditure, other countries are also considering similar measures; and almost all interventions are being supported by development partners.

188. Moreover, the social implications of rising food and fuel prices will be severe particularly for the urban poor who frequently do not have access to sufficient land to plant food for their own use. Declining real incomes could also exacerbate nutritional issues and NCD rates as people switch to cheaper, lower quality food as a coping strategy. In consequence, poverty levels are expected to increase in the urban areas, which could then give rise to associated social problems such as higher crime rates, increased gender-based violence, drug and alcohol abuse. All of these can ultimately lead to civil unrest and instability.

Financial sector stability

189. The financial aspects of the recent crisis affected the Pacific by reducing the market value of the offshore investments held by the region's Trust Funds, sovereign wealth funds and provident/superannuation funds. During the period of severe capital market weakness in 2008 and 2009 many of the region's offshore funds faced declines of 20-30% in the value of their investments. For Kiribati, Tuvalu and Palau which all rely on revenues from their national funds to support their budgets, these falls in underlying investment values have added to the fiscal squeeze. For those countries aiming to build reserves for the future, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands and to a lesser extent Niue and Tokelau, the falls in value make it less likely they will achieve their investment targets by the required dates.

190. Over the period commodity export income, and royalties generated for governments was also volatile having surged in the period to early 2008, fallen sharply as the global recession slowed growth rates, and has now again begun to increase at the recovery gains momentum.

In PNG the commodity price boom that triggered an acceleration in economic growth in 2007 and sustained an above average rate of growth during the recession, also boosted government revenues. The commencement of the very large LNG project is expected to further boost growth in the coming years. Yet although this will have potentially huge benefits for the PNG economy as a whole it will be important for the government to ensure the benefits are shared equitably across the country, especially for the poorest and most vulnerable. The Tuvalu Trust Fund and Timor Leste Petroleum Fund provide possible models for the governance and investment management arrangements for a sovereign wealth fund for LNG proceeds.

191. In Fiji the failure of a number of the National Provident Fund's major off-shore investment partners led to a significant write-down in the value of tourism project investments, amounting to almost ten percent of the value of members' funds. The significance of such offshore investment losses and investment project write-downs only becomes apparent when provident fund benefits are reduced or government services are cut because trust funds are unable to generate the expected returns.

192. The Pacific's financial and banking system was largely insulated from the worst affects of the financial crisis by its lack of sophistication, and by the close relationships that many have with their Australasian parent banks. The Pacific financial system raises and invests most of its funds within the region, and this provided a barrier against the effects of the international credit crunch. Local supervision and monitoring of the region's banking sector has improved considerably over time, and it is backed up by the offshore supervision of the overseas banks operating in the region. The generally sound health of the Pacific's financial system provides reassurance that it is well placed to cope with the immediate effects of the global financial crisis.

193. The global crisis nevertheless calls for a renewed look at financial sector surveillance. As the crisis has subsided there have been international moves towards more integrated and standardised approaches to financial sector surveillance. The Pacific would benefit from ensuring that lessons learned from the crisis are incorporated into national systems. There are likely to be opportunities to participate in some of the global regulatory and prudential reforms, and the Pacific could begin now to prepare for engagement.

194. There are also opportunities for the region's financial sector to revisit approaches to managing offshore investments. Kiribati, with technical assistance from AusAID, has initiated a thorough review of the investment strategy and governance arrangements for the Revenue Equalisation Reserve Fund (RERF) to strengthen the fund's future performance. Nauru has also initiated a review of its phosphate revenues trust fund governance and management arrangements in anticipation of a substantial increase in revenues from secondary mining. Tuvalu maintains a continuous review of its investment strategy under the International Trust Fund Agreement. Regional approaches and greater cooperation between all states with such funds could provide one way of ensuring better understanding and identification of the best strategic decisions on asset management. Such decisions need to balance the required risk: return profile of the respective funds; ideally minimizing the downside risks while maximizing the returns commensurate with the investment objectives of the fund.

Structural reforms

195. Over the last decade and more, most PICs have had economic and structural reforms as key components of their national development strategies. PICs have stated that the private sector would be the driver of future economic growth, that public financial management would be improved and public enterprises would be made more competitive and cost-effective. However the slow rates of economic growth seen in many PICs over the last decade and the lack of private investment and employment creation, as well as the continuing high level of subsidies provided to public enterprises suggests that the conditions for private sector investment and growth have not in practice been present. Those countries that did pursue structural reforms, such as Samoa and Vanuatu, did indeed see higher levels of growth and employment; albeit Samoa was hit especially hard by the impact of the global economic situation.

196. But the general message should be clear to all PICs; structural reform needs to be reinvigorated. Without reform and the creation of a genuine enabling environment for the private sector there is little chance of achieving sustained economic growth. The priority must therefore be the removal of constraints to private-sector led economic growth. These reforms should include strengthening public financial management, addressing

the weaknesses in management and performance of public enterprises, creating a private sector friendly regulatory environment commensurate with the need to protect the rights of workers and resource owners, ensuring access to adequate credit and establishing a financial system that enables investors to operate within a secure transactions framework. Reforms should also aim at building capacity, strengthening institutions and making governance more efficient, equitable, open and cost-effective.

197. Efforts to improve rural productivity are also important for improving livelihoods for the majority of the population of the agricultural-based economies. Structural reform can include actions to improve transport and communication and basic public services. For the economies growing through tourism, structural reform can be used to open transport and communication markets to new entrants and to achieve the enabling environment required by business. The region's experience has shown that internal reforms can more than offset the effect on tourism of adverse world events, and renewed reform efforts remain an essential step to tourism-led growth.

Aid for Trade and Trade Agreements

198. Aid-for-trade initiatives could provide valuable support for Pacific LDCs which continue to experience difficulties in fully utilizing preferential schemes and in overcoming supply-side constraints. In 2007, total aid for trade commitments increased by 8 per cent from 2006 and by over 20 per cent from the 2002-2005 baseline; but more than half the amount was provided to only eleven countries.

199. Trade negotiations are an area of both potential benefits and costs to PICs; it is widely accepted that in the medium to long-term trade liberalisation helps to promote economic growth at national and global levels. However there may be significant costs in the transition periods as economies adjust to the new trading environments. This is especially true for many of the smaller PICs where trade is often heavily biased in the direction of imports. Negotiations for the EPA with EU, PICTA and PACER-plus all present challenges for PICs in adjusting legislation, revenue streams and industrial/commercial policies to maximize the potential benefits and minimize the transaction and transition costs under the new agreements.

200. However if these agreements can be fairly and successfully negotiated they could bring significant economic benefits to the PICs, particularly through increasing trade and investment flows, which ultimately would increase the economic growth rates within the PICs. These economic benefits would, in turn, potentially make a significant contribution to enabling PICs to meet other of the MDGs.

Governance

201. Governance has emerged as a critical challenge for the Pacific. Political instability has disrupted economic and human development in some countries; encouraged unsustainable resource exploitation and contributed to an exodus of human skills and capital to the more stable and prosperous countries that rim the region. The divide between modern and traditional forms of government remains a continuing concern. There is increasing pressure to exploit the region's natural resources and this is giving rise to the possibility of more opportunity for corruption. On a positive note, people in the region are reflecting more deeply about what "good governance" could mean to them and the types of social order and living conditions they want.

202. Indeed the effectiveness of governments and institutions in some PICs has already been undermined by corrupt officials who collude with local and foreign businesses engaged in illegal activities. This is particularly evident in the mining and logging industries. It is also seen in the granting of contracts for construction and maintenance projects. International interests are competing for the region's natural resources, particularly timber and tuna, with little regard for the Pacific's fragile ecosystems and the living conditions of the people. However, while multinational companies derive large profits from resource exploitation, most Pacific islanders, with the exception of a few landowners, do not benefit, and are left to contend with the long-term negative social and environmental effects of aggressive resource extraction.

203. There is widespread concern about the poor quality of governance in the region and its impact on the environment and the lives of Pacific island people. United Nations ESCAP defines "good governance":

- as having eight major characteristics: It is participatory, consensus-oriented, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective and efficient, equitable and inclusive, and follows the rule of law.⁵³

204. In the Forum's Eight Principles of Good Governance Pacific island leaders have captured these principles and have defined the essential characteristics of good governance in the Pacific context. Leaders have also adopted programmes to encourage and achieve them. In the Pacific, the challenges of meeting these standards are complicated by the uneasy mix of modern and traditional political systems and cultures and the weak institutions and fragmentation of civil society, including the media. Most modern government institutions have neither been fully developed nor based on solid connections with constituent communities.

205. Pacific governments are signatories to many international treaties and conventions but frequently are unable, or perhaps unwilling, to comply with the requirements set-out therein. Indeed in some countries even national laws and regulations are regularly breached by government ministries, departments and statutory enterprises, particularly in relation to procurement, financial and budget management and reporting.

206. Within the framework of the Forum's Eight Principles many solutions have been proposed to improve the quality of governance in the Pacific region. These have included improving the functioning of national governments through public sector reform and a commitment to equitable development and human rights; increasing local capacity for participatory and equitable development; strengthening civil society and CSOs; improving the management of information for policy-making, strengthening partnerships between the international community and Pacific countries, and encouraging regional cooperation where appropriate.

207. The Pacific Plan also looks to strengthen the management of the region's resources by building institutions and processes that encourage transparency, accountability and equity. It addresses some of the most complex and sensitive issues facing the Pacific including landownership and the alignment of modern and traditional systems of governance. There is continuing exploration

of ways to strengthen the region's accountability and integrity institutions, including national human rights institutions, and the offices of Ombudsmen and Auditors General. The Cairns Compact and the various agreements on improving development effectiveness provide further support to improving governance.

208. This effort signals a growing willingness to apply innovative national and regional approaches to respond to capacity and technical constraints. For all the perceived weaknesses of Pacific island states – their fragility and vulnerability – the people of the region also have traditions of resilience, adaptation and ingenuity and it is these qualities that will prove invaluable in the development of more effective governance in the region.

Climate Change (Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change 2006-2015)

209. Climate change will affect all sectors of society and the economy. Adapting to the effects and reducing the risks associated with the impacts of climate change including extreme weather and climate variability and sea level rise is a fundamental developmental challenge faced by PICs. This must be urgently addressed in order to contribute to improving livelihoods, economic wellbeing and health, as well as maintaining biodiversity and culture.

210. The adverse effects of climate change and sea level rise present significant risks to the sustainable development of PICs and the long-term effects of climate change may threaten the very existence of some of them. Their priorities and needs in the area of climate change are reflected in international documents such as the Mauritius Strategy. These are also reflected in national communications, the outcomes of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conferences of the Parties, and the outcomes of related international meetings. At the regional level, PICs' priorities and needs have been reiterated for over a decade in relevant documents such as Forum Leaders Communiqués, regional policy frameworks and related action plans together with the strategic plans of the regional intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations.

⁵³ United Nations ESCAP, www.unescap.org/huset/gg/governance.htm

211. The Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change, (PIFACC) 2006-2015, is consistent with the timeframe of the MDGs. It comprises six principles: implementing adaptation measures; governance and decision making; improving our understanding of climate change; education, training and awareness; contributing to global greenhouse gas reduction; and building partnerships and cooperation. The Framework is intended to promote links with, but in no way supersedes more specific regional and national instruments and plans across specific sectors that link to weather and climate including: water, agriculture, energy, forestry and land use, health, coastal zone management, marine ecosystems, ocean management, tourism and transport. A review process within PIFACC is being undertaken during 2010 to ensure that the framework maintains its relevance to the evolving and increasing needs of countries in combating the many challenges associated with climate change impacts.



PART 4

Accelerating Progress



Accelerating Progress

212. The challenges for PICs to accelerate progress towards 2015 and the achievement of the MDGs are many; for those countries that have already achieved some of the goals, notably the Polynesian nations and some of the Micronesian countries, the challenge is to sustain the progress already made, and to enhance progress towards those goals that remain to be met. For other PICs, primarily those in the Melanesian group, but largely excluding Fiji which has reasonably good achievement levels in some Goals, the challenge is to accelerate progress so that they are able to meet at least some, even if not most of the MDGs by 2015. For these countries the pace of progress needs to increase quite dramatically over the remaining five years, so that the promises of 2000 translate into real progress for the region's poorest people.

213. As this report has highlighted many challenges persist in areas such as reducing poverty, improving education and health outcomes, strengthening governance and institutional frameworks, building environmental sustainability and in meeting the challenges of climate change. Reversals in progress as a result of the food, fuel and economic and financial crises, and the impact of natural disasters and instability in the region compound the challenges. The lack of employment creation on the back of slow economic growth in most PICs adds a further dimension to the challenge to reducing hardship and poverty for Pacific Island families.

214. As MDG success stories from around the region, and globally demonstrate, targeted, near-term, "acceleration" interventions, such as reducing household costs for education, promoting immunisation and health and nutrition awareness programmes, and promoting financial inclusion are of paramount importance to sustain progress as well as to speed up progress where current trends suggest that progress is slowing down. New technology-based solutions, including mobile banking and the one-lap-top-per-child-programmes that did not exist when the Goals were endorsed, can and should be leveraged to allow for rapid scaling up.

215. At the same time, interventions need to be framed in the context of national development strategies that define actions to ensure sustainability of the results in the long term. Especially in times such as now of global economic, food and fuel price and climate change volatility. Sustaining the enabling environment which

has been built over the years is essential to maintaining progress towards the MDGs and for many PICs this is just as important as accelerating achievements.

216. The challenges of poverty and hardship, food security, clean, affordable and renewable energy, global recession and climate change are all interrelated and cannot be effectively tackled on their own. PICs and development partners in the region need to work together to find solutions and acceleration initiatives that will yield benefits to all. This must also include scaling up of investment in gender equality and the empowerment of women in all aspects of development and development processes.

217. In the field of energy for example the requirement for a so-called "global green new deal" is a commitment by all to frontload public investments in renewable energy and energy efficient technologies and required supporting infrastructure. This would aim to achieve potential economies of scale, help to generate "green" employment, and to lay the foundation for a new phase of global economic and technological advancement. Besides have the potential to benefit the poor of the Pacific region, such investment could also help to rebuild the basis for longer-term sustainable development, stimulate complementary investments in infrastructure and agriculture and rural development, and help raise agricultural productivity, thus enhancing food security and creating decent jobs for the rural poor⁵⁴.

218. The main elements of this framework might include ensuring that responses to the economic downturn provide support for what has worked in the past, especially enhancing the growth momentum, sustaining support for integrated poverty reduction programmes with targeted measures towards the most vulnerable, enhancing the reach of targeted interventions especially for social protection of the poorest and most vulnerable, laying the infrastructural foundations for a new impetus for sustainable economic development, and protecting countries and communities from the adverse impacts of global crises.

219. Equally it is important to recognise that there is no single solution, no one-size-fits-all answer to accelerating progress towards the MDGs. As this report has highlighted PICs are all at different stages of progress towards the

⁵⁴ *The World Economic and Social Survey 2009 contains a detailed proposal for synergistic achievement of developmental and climate goals. See also, World Bank, World Development Report 2010: Development and Climate Change.*

achievement of the MDGs. There are indeed many common challenges, including those related to poverty, governance and institutions, improving aid-effectiveness and achieving better development outcomes in education and health for example, but they differ in degree between countries. There are other challenges that are specific to individual or small groups of countries; malaria, HIV and the levels of maternal mortality are examples of this. Thus each country must take stock of its progress, its weaknesses and identify its own specific priorities. Each country should develop its own targeted responses that will address these to greatest effect.

220. Both acceleration and sustainability of progress must therefore be pursued together. Accelerated and sustainable progress towards achievement of the MDGs will be contingent on combined efforts to do three things much more effectively than has been achieved in the past⁵⁵:

- (a) To scale up implementation of proven and innovative interventions in such key domains as gender, sustainable agriculture (including inputs for smallholders and subsistence farmers and sustainable environmental land and resource management), energy, education and health. These efforts need to be backed by targeted investment, informed community participation, efforts to make agriculture a more attractive livelihood option for young people, and adequate institutional capacities to effectively mobilize and manage financial resources and deliver public services;
- (b) To build the structural and economic foundations to support and sustain progress and mitigate risks of reversal in achieving the MDGs through effective social and economic policies and institutions grounded in universal rights and supportive of structural changes and social cohesion, improved conditions for peace, security and good governance, public and private investments that lead to faster pro-poor growth, and effective measures to ensure environmental sustainability;
- (c) To broaden and strengthen partnerships to ensure greater global and regional integration, a supportive international framework for trade, technology transfer and climate change mitigation and adaptation in order

to sustain long-term human development; and to ensure sufficient, predictable, and well-coordinated financing for development, including national budgets, official development assistance debt relief where necessary, and new financing instruments. This third element builds on the recognition that both within and across countries, no single stakeholder can achieve the first two strategic priorities on their own.

221. After a period of slow growth, high inflation, fiscal squeeze, rising unemployment and a recurrence of natural disasters, many PICs are in various stages of fragility, instability or are recovering from periods of political or ethnic tensions. Box 15 therefore summarises a number of institutional, governance and structural measures that have been identified as being helpful in accelerating progress to the achievement of the MDGs in such situations.

222. Giving substance to these accelerators in relation to each Goal, during 2009 the UN undertook a wide ranging global assessment of progress towards the achievement of the MDGs. This review covered thirty countries and assessed what specific initiatives and policy environments had promoted best practices in achieving progress; and what had not been so successful. As a consequence of this wide ranging review a number of best-practice measures have been identified across all eight goals; these point the way for individual countries to initiate specific acceleration efforts:

Poverty, hunger and hardship (Millennium Development Goal 1)

223. The MDG1 progress matrix indicates that while PICs experience generally low levels of “extreme” or food poverty, the incidence of basic needs poverty is much higher, and may be rising. Progress towards MDG1 must therefore be focused not only on raising the rate of economic growth, but also on ensuring the equitable distribution of the benefits of growth. This means that economic policies must create an enabling environment for private sector investment, must be pro-poor, must create new jobs and income earning opportunities for both women and men across the economy and not just in localised areas, and must ultimately reduce inequalities.

55 Keeping the promise: a forward looking review to promote an agreed action agenda to achieve the MDGs by 2015; Report of the Secretary general, UN, February 2010

224. To achieve Millennium Development Goal 1:

- a) A greater commitment is required to create an environment that is genuinely supportive of private sector investment and employment creation. This should include the economic and public sector reforms outlined previously, including strengthening the financial management and performance of public enterprises and opening public monopolies to competition. In addition introducing gender-based/responsive and/or MDG-based budgeting would help PIC governments to allocate resources more effectively to achieve accelerated progress towards the MDGs;
- b) But in the short to medium term, even with structural reforms, the rates of non-agricultural economic growth in PICs are not likely to be sufficient to create an adequate number of jobs for all those young people leaving school; therefore a focus on making agriculture a more attractive livelihood choice, building agricultural productivity and raising output quality is required. Through agriculture there is significant scope for most PICs to generate additional production that could serve both domestic and export sectors. Such an increase in agricultural productivity could assist in making progress towards a number of MDGs simultaneously: (i) improve child health through improved nutrition; (ii) improve maternal and female health generally through improved nutrition; and (iii) raise household incomes from produce sales and thus reduce poverty and help to promote higher economic growth;
- c) Increasing domestic food production must be complemented by other interventions to improve access to markets and to raise awareness of good nutrition. Food security programmes should therefore take into account local food consumption preferences and different nutritional requirements as well as implementing integrated nutrition supplemental programmes for the poor and vulnerable. Prevention-based interventions such as nutrition awareness for school children and young mothers, as well as the distribution of vital micronutrient fortification and supplementation, and targeted support for children through the provision of school-based meals, should also be complemented by treatment-based interventions, including for malnutrition and anemia, and worms;
- d) Access to decent and productive employment and promotion of entrepreneurship is fundamental to pro-poor growth and efforts to address poverty and hardship. Higher incomes also contribute to better nutrition. Successful programmes, especially employment-intensive initiatives, small and medium-sized enterprise promotion, employment guarantee schemes and conditional cash transfers, as well as vocational and technical training and entrepreneurial skills development, especially for unemployed youth, can yield positive results in reducing poverty and should be more widely applied to cover larger parts of the population, especially women and in rural areas; financial literacy and inclusion programmes also have an important role to play in helping to ensure that those with cash-based livelihoods are able to make effective use of their limited resources;
- e) Temporary migrant labour schemes, as well as the more traditional skilled workers in seafaring, the security and healthcare sectors provide increasingly valuable employment options, as do new opportunities for trade skills; PIC governments should strengthen domestic training and skills development programmes to ensure that Pacific islanders reach the required standards and are competitive in the international market for such employment opportunities;
- f) To create an environment for increasing employment PIC governments should study the recommendations contained in the Global Jobs Pact, adopted by the Governments and employers' and workers' delegates of the International Labour Organization (ILO)⁵⁶. The Pact proposes a range of tested crisis-response and recovery measures that focus on employment and social protection. The Pact does not aim to offer a one-size-fits-all solution, but rather presents a portfolio of tried and tested policy options that countries can adapt to their specific needs and situations;
- g) Underpinning all these is a need to strengthen and maintain economic and social infrastructure, especially in transport and communications, access to clean energy and water, urban planning and management and in improving access to markets and market information for those producing cash crops. For many of the smaller PICs public sector investment also underpins employment in the domestic construction sector and therefore contributes to growth both directly and indirectly.

⁵⁶ *Recovering from the crisis: A Global Jobs Pact adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Ninety-eighth Session, Geneva, 19 June 2009*

Education (Millennium Development Goal 2)

225. The Polynesian countries are generally on-track to meet the Goals related to universal access to education. The Micronesian countries generally have quite high levels of access for both boys and girls, but in one or two countries maintaining this level of achievement has been difficult in recent years. In the Melanesian countries there is generally some way to go to achieve universal access, not only for girls but for all children especially those in the rural areas. In Fiji, where a high level of access had previously been achieved, there are concerns that levels of access may be diminishing as poverty increases. In all countries there is a need to ensure that priority continues to be given to raising the quality of education, not just to access.

226. To achieve Millennium Development Goal 2:

- a) National education systems need to be strengthened by addressing infrastructure, human resource and governance constraints, backed by international donor support;
- b) When scaling up education budgets in PICs, remaining inequalities across income, gender and geographical, linguistic and ethnic lines should be addressed. Interventions should address problems of access to schooling from both the supply and demand sides. On the supply side, adequate services need to be provided and made accessible based on a robust needs analysis. On the demand side, targeted measures need to be put in place to ensure that children from poor households and those in remote rural areas are not left behind. Successful examples of making primary education more available, accessible and affordable include reducing and/or abolishing school fees, provision of subsidies for other costs (e.g., textbooks, uniforms and transportation) and innovative approaches to school (e.g., community schools, mobile schooling, distance learning and multi-grade teaching). Programmes strengthening linkages between education, health and nutrition, such as school meal programmes and social protection measures (e.g., cash transfers and social insurance), have also proven successful; many of these interventions are now being implemented in the region and provide models for other PICs to learn from and follow;
- c) The relatively low rates of progression through the school system, and poor retention, completion

and learning achievement have been identified as amongst the weaknesses in PIC education systems are other challenges that need to be addressed. Appropriate learning environments and quality of education can be ensured through the development of child-friendly schools, effective and comprehensive teacher strategies (e.g., recruitment and retention policies, underpinned by initial and in-service teacher education and development; teacher status and working conditions), enhanced pedagogical support and learner-relevant curricula, educational materials and, where appropriate, languages of instruction. To this end SPBEA recommends a renewed strategic focus on education planning and co-ordination, with targeted actions impacting directly on both teachers and pupils. Such a strategy should allocate responsibility; it should describe specific activities, and designate priorities; and it should be accompanied by an adequate supporting budget. Further it should be introduced as a national priority;

- d) Ensuring the relevance and appropriateness of TVET programmes to equip school leavers with the skills necessary for domestic and overseas employment opportunities for both boys and girls.

Gender equality (Millennium Development Goal 3)

227. The achievement of gender equality in education is off-track in PNG and Solomon Islands, most notably at the secondary level, but all other countries have a high level of gender parity at both primary and secondary levels. Gender empowerment, in relation to the proportion of women in national parliaments, is however off-track in all countries. Some countries are nevertheless taking steps to introduce temporary special measures under CEDAW to improve the level of women's parliamentary representation. Further, on average, the proportion of women in non-agricultural employment is only about forty percent. No country is therefore deemed on-track with this Goal overall; many are noted as being on-track with the education aspects but off-track with empowerment and employment.

228. To achieve Millennium Development Goal 3 the following critical issues need to be addressed through the suggested measures:

- (a) Although few substantial barriers to the education of girls exist in PICs, it is nevertheless clear that in

some countries inequalities in access remain. Such barriers as do exist tend to revolve around cost and custom; support for girls at the secondary level where many girls especially in the rural areas are still forced to leave school because of cost and culture, should be expanded; completion and attendance rates need to be tracked; the quality of education needs to be improved; and investment in girls' enrolment beyond primary at secondary, tertiary and in technical and vocational education must be scaled up;

- (b) Increasing levels of unemployment amongst young people are one of the biggest threats to social stability in PICs and therefore the generation of full and productive employment and the creation of decent work and income for those beyond school age must become a primary goal of macroeconomic, social and development policies, including by promoting skills development and employment opportunities, both for men and women, reducing wage gaps between men and women; and seeking additional opportunities for employment in temporary labour schemes in neighbouring developed countries of the region;
- (c) Social protection measures and labour laws and policies that are gender responsive should be introduced; and legal protections for the most vulnerable women workers introduced and enforced. Particular attention should be paid to gender gaps in school-to-work transition for young people, making education and training relevant to labour market demand both domestic and to meet overseas opportunities, based on a life-cycle and rights-based approach;
- (d) Positive action to improve the numbers and influence of women in all political decision-making should be encouraged, including by additional investment in women's leadership in local decision-making structures and by creating an even playing field for men and women within the political systems of PICs. Global experience has shown that, with few exceptions, the countries that have achieved or surpassed the goal of women securing 30 per cent of seats in national assemblies over the past five years have introduced some form of positive action;
- (e) National-level capacity to track and report on progress towards gender equity, and the identification of gaps and opportunities should be improved through better

generation and use of sex disaggregated data and statistics, including on time use and gender-based violence; census, demographic and health surveys, household income and expenditure surveys are now being conducted on a more regular and systematic basis by PICs, these surveys provide a basis for improving gender and child disaggregated data for policy development;

- (f) In some PICs women still bear a heavy burden of work; for gender equity to be really meaningful this burden must be reduced through investment in infrastructure, labour saving technologies and gender-responsive economic stimulus packages;
- (g) Accountability mechanisms for the achievement of gender equality and women's human rights at national and regional level should be strengthened, in line with commitments made in CEDAW, the Beijing Platform for Action and relevant ILO conventions, including through eliminating inequalities in access to land and property and by investing in implementation of laws, policies and programmes to prevent and address violence against women;
- (h) Investments for gender equality must be scaled up, including by institutionalizing "gender-responsive budgeting" and planning, as an integral part of public financial management reforms to ensure that financial commitments advance gender equality.

Health; infant and child mortality, maternal mortality, HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases (Millennium Development Goals 4, 5 and 6)

229. MDGs 4, 5 & 6 cover a very broad but inter-related range of health issues. Measures taken towards improving progress on any one of the three Goals will likely have positive impacts for the achievement of others. All countries with the exception of Nauru have reported steady improvements in Goal 4 indicators, covering infant and under-5 year mortality rates. This includes PNG which lowered its infant and Under-5 year mortality rates by about 35% between 1990 and 2006 (but still remains off-track at the global level). Most of the Polynesian countries already had relatively low rates of U5M and IM; these low rates have been maintained and, in some countries, have gradually improved further. In Micronesia, Palau and Marshall Islands are both on-track to achieve MDG4, with the other countries all being slightly off-track. In the

Melanesian countries, the rate of progress in reducing U5M and IM has been slower than necessary to achieve the MDG goal, but nevertheless the U5M and IM rates have at least been improving. Immunisation coverage has been very mixed amongst the PICs, with some showing falls in the rate of immunisation (e.g. Tuvalu, Samoa, Vanuatu and Marshall Islands) while others (e.g. Solomon Islands, Fiji, FSM and PNG) have showed improvements. It should be noted however that the national averages can hide very wide variations between regions/provinces and between the urban and rural areas. There is no room for complacency.

230. However progress towards MDG5 and reducing maternal mortality has been very mixed. Amongst the Micronesian countries Kiribati and FSM have both recorded a worsening in MMR, together with PNG in the Melanesian group. On the other hand Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, originally amongst the countries with the worst rates of MMR, have both shown significant improvements. Polynesian countries are generally regarded as being on-track for this Goal; in Micronesia the other countries are slightly off-track, and in Melanesia Fiji is regarded as being slightly off-track, as is Vanuatu despite its progress to date. All countries with the exception of PNG and Vanuatu report at least 85% of births attended by skilled health personnel, although Marshall Islands and Samoa both report slight declines in their rates of attendance since 2000. Access to, and use of contraceptives is generally low in most countries and in some the rate of use has been declining. Overall most countries are therefore deemed to be on-track or only slightly off-track.

231. MDG6 on its own covers a wide range of indicators for HIV and AIDS, malaria, TB and other diseases. Overall therefore, few countries can be regarded as on-track (Palau, Samoa and Cook Islands) and even in these countries the increasing rate of NCDs and the uncertainty over the HIV and AIDS prevalence means that they may still not yet achieve a halt in the spread of the various diseases by 2015. Reducing the incidence of malaria in Solomon Islands and Vanuatu has been successful with the Annual parasite Incidence (API) rates falling significantly; these countries are therefore on-track with this disease but are slightly off-track if taken together with all the other aspects of MDG6. Fiji, PNG, Kiribati and Tuvalu are the countries most off-track on this Goal, especially in relation to the HIV and AIDS incidence. However in general PICs, supported by development partners, are showing strong commitment to the prevention of an HIV epidemic in

the region. Most PICs also have HIV and STI strategies in place that have been endorsed by national governments, and have in place national coordination mechanisms to ensure an effective multi-sectoral and rights-based response to HIV and AIDS. This Goal has many facets, with ten indicators; five countries are deemed off-track on more than one of the indicators. Four countries are deemed to be slightly-off track overall and only three are deemed to be generally on-track.

232. Recognising the inter-relationships between the measures required to make progress towards all three health-focused goals the following have been identified to achieve Millennium Development Goals 4, 5 and 6:

- (a) Strengthening national health systems with the active participation of both government and civil society organizations can significantly improve both maternal and child health. Strengthening health systems involves addressing human resource constraints, building new infrastructure, upgrading and improving supply systems, addressing issues of affordable access to basic primary health care and improving governance and stewardship through a larger role in informal, formal and decentralized systems of health protection. Additional international development assistance is vital for scaling up health systems in low-income countries;
- (b) Targeted interventions in key areas — such as immunization programmes, increasing the number of trained health professional and the use of insecticide treated bed-nets — are known to have strong positive impacts towards MDG achievement but are more sustainable when embedded in a strategy aimed at providing comprehensive universal primary health care;
- (c) Interventions that have the greatest impact on health-related MDG targets, such as universal access to sexual and reproductive health (including family planning services, skilled delivery and emergency obstetric care), immunization and key child-survival interventions, HIV/STI prevention, mitigation and treatment, prevention and treatment services for malaria and tuberculosis and health and lifestyle awareness programmes (including addressing the underlying risk factors) for the prevention of NCDs should be scaled up and better integrated to improve effectiveness and efficiency; programmes to increase access to safe water and sanitation through low-cost

water tank or village supply systems should also be promoted;

- (d) The capacity of all stakeholders to understand the underlying causes of high maternal mortality and vulnerabilities to HIV & AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections which involve issues of gender equality, violence against women and the delivery of quality health services should be strengthened; and partnerships with civil society organizations, including women's groups, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, should be promoted;
- (e) Where specifically disadvantaged regions and vulnerable and marginalized groups can be identified these should be prioritized (with special attention to the poor, rural populations, women and youth) with a view to extending health protection to the excluded and those most in need; such interventions should give consideration to the removal of financial and legal barriers to preventive services and health care access.

Promoting sustainable development (Millennium Development Goal 7)

233. Measurement of progress towards MDG7 is hindered by the lack of comprehensive data. Given the importance of the environmental sustainability to the region this is a serious weakness. However on the basis of the limited data four countries are deemed to be seriously off-track in progress towards environmental sustainability with four others deemed slightly off-track. As with many other of the Goals the Polynesian countries are achieving better rates of progress than either the Micronesian and Melanesian groups. Rates of access to improved water sources and sanitation systems have risen in all countries since 1990. However the definitions used across time and across countries are not always consistent. There are also wide variations in access to improved water and sanitation between rural households and urban households. The increasing urbanisation of all PICs also means that the number of squatter settlement dwellers is increasing and thus the goal of reducing the number of slum dwellers will not be met in any of the PICs.

234. With the lack of comprehensive data no country can be deemed as being on-track with this Goal. However for progress to be made towards the achievement of Millennium Development Goal 7 the following measures have been identified:

Ecological sustainability and addressing climate change

235. Efforts to accelerate progress towards the MDGs must take account of the rapidly changing development landscape transformed by ecosystem decline, including the challenges posed by climate change. Pro-poor development centred on natural resources can be pursued at a local or community level or on a national scale, but whichever approach is taken it must be done within a sustainable development context. Comprehensive and coherent development planning frameworks, including national sustainable development strategies, are the primary means by which PICs should integrate all relevant aspects of environmental sustainability in a balanced manner. Moreover, successful strategies tend to build on the active involvement of local authorities and communities and of all relevant stakeholders in the planning, programming and budgeting cycle. The adoption of strong national legislation with mandatory targets and commitments towards the attainment of sustainable development the objectives could also very helpful. Private-public initiatives are an innovative way to promote sustainable development but it is important that such partnerships ensure genuine contributions by the private sector that would not have occurred without such partnerships.

236. Climate change is a growing threat to national development and security, affecting the social and economic interests of all PICs. The region continues to intensify the implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures to better respond to the threats posed by climate change. With support from SPREP, SOPAC and SPC, work has continued to focus on both policy and implementation, with a strong emphasis on mainstreaming climate change into national development planning and areas such as disaster risk reduction and management, renewable energy, food security, and water conservation and management.

237. At the recent ministerial meeting on progress towards implementing the Mauritius Strategy, PICs agreed that climate change is their greatest challenge. Current and predicted impacts serve to undermine progress towards development and, for some of the PICs, threaten their very existence. Recognizing that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) remains the mechanism for negotiating action on this issue, PICs noted the need for:

- Urgently reaching agreement on and

implementation of meaningful and legally binding commitments following the less than desirable outcomes of the UN Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen;

- Supporting the provisions in the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) Climate Change Declaration of September 2009, including immediate adoption of a package of mitigation activities up to and beyond 2012⁵⁷;
- PICs with new, additional, predictable, transparent and adequate sources of grant-based financing to fully meet the adaptation needs of these particularly vulnerable countries, and ensure for SIDS that access is timely, direct, prioritized and simplified; and
- Developing adaptation funding modalities, including cost-effective solutions to protect the natural environment, designed specifically for PICs.

238. PICs expressed strong disappointment with the outcome from the Copenhagen Meeting in December 2009. The outcome highlights that an enormous amount of work remains to be done. The challenge for 2010 and beyond is to ensure that the political and public profile of PICs and other small island developing states created in Copenhagen can be translated into a binding and ambitious international agreement on climate change that is supportive of the needs of these most vulnerable countries. In view of the substantial resources pledged by the developed countries, the PICs need to remain engaged in the international process for the design and development of the various financing mechanisms and to ensure appropriate access and maximum utilisation of these resources in support of national actions to combat climate change.

57 This provides for: i) long-term stabilization of atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations at well below 350ppm CO₂-equivalent levels; ii) global average surface temperature increases to be limited to well below 1.5° C above pre-industrial levels; iii) global greenhouse gas emissions to peak by 2015 and decline thereafter; iv) reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions by more than 85% below 1990 levels by 2050 v) Annex I parties to the UNFCCC to reduce their collective GHG emissions by more than 45% below 1990 levels by 2020, and more than 95% below 1990 levels by 2050, given their historical responsibility; and vi) a significant deviation from business as usual by developing countries through measurable, reportable and verifiable nationally appropriate mitigation actions in the context of sustainable development, supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity-building, in a measurable, reportable and verifiable manner.

Energy

239. Energy policy, including energy security, continue to be a high priority given that almost all PICs remain highly dependent on imported fossil fuels for the majority of their commercial energy needs. The cost of oil imports averages between 14 and 20% of foreign exchange earnings for most countries, with Fiji, for example, currently spending close to US\$1 million per day on imported fuels.

240. Energy security has become an important policy issue for almost all PICs as the impact of high fuel prices has affected national as well as household budgets. Only PNG, as an oil producer, has seen its budget benefit from the high oil prices. Efforts are needed to further promote alternative renewable energy sources, energy efficiency and energy conservation in the PICs. For instance the increasing use of renewable energy sources could help to balance the perceived trade-off between addressing climate change at the expense of development and could in addition provide new opportunities for private investment to emerge from the economic crisis and perhaps generate new “green” employment in PICs.

241. Currently twelve of the thirteen PICs have endorsed national energy policies and strategic action plans⁵⁸. Despite recent efforts, petroleum consumption is still growing at a faster rate than that of renewable energy and efficient energy measures.

242. There is much potential for the further development of renewable energy sources in the Pacific as has been demonstrated by several ongoing and completed initiatives including the regional project for Pacific Islands Greenhouse Gas Abatement through Renewable Energy Project (PIGGAREP). The project focuses on creating an enabling environment, through the removal of the technical, market, institutional, financial, policy and awareness barriers to renewable technologies for the productive uses of renewable energy in the Pacific, thereby reducing the growth rate of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from fossil fuel use. .

243. Regional Energy Ministers have stressed that the consequences of not securing an affordable and reliable energy supply are most dire. Heavy reliance on fossil fuels continues to stunt Pacific economies. Urgent efforts are needed to address both supply-side and demand-side efficiencies. As the price of fossil fuels remains high, so too does the pressure on many member governments to

58 Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

meet short-falls through unsustainable direct and indirect subsidies. Should this pressure continue, it may affect the future viability of some of the PICs.

244. Nearly all PICs have adopted strategies and targets for promoting renewable energy such as solar, wind, ocean, wave, geothermal, biomass and hydro power. These include:

- Cook Islands 30% renewable energy by 2010
- Fiji 100% electrification (60% renewable and 40% non-renewable) by 2016
- Kiribati providing renewable energy electricity to the 70% of its rural population who do not yet have access to it
- Marshall Islands 20% renewable energy by 2020
- Nauru 50% renewable energy by 2015
- Niue 100% renewable energy
- Samoa 20% by 2030
- Tonga 50% renewable energy by 2012
- Tuvalu 100% renewable energy by 2020.

245. The challenge is to translate these targets into a road map with clear actions and milestones, as has recently been done in Tonga, for example. Limited progress to date towards using renewable and efficient energy measures, for example, has been due to a lack of local technical expertise, weak institutional capacity and a lack of knowledge about the potential of these energy sources. There is also a lack of competitive energy market development, continuation of policies that are ineffective and/or are biased towards fossil fuels and the absence of adequate financing and investment opportunities, including the possible establishment of national sustainable capital funds for renewable energy and energy efficiency. There should also be consideration of public-private partnerships for the provision of power supply and efficient energy solutions.

246. More efficient and wide-spread dissemination of information on renewable energy technologies and practices in PICs is needed in order to promote knowledge of alternative energy development. Also required is technical advice and training to carry out financial and socio-economic analyses to ensure that the particular choice of renewable energy gives optimum return to the small economies. It would be of further benefit to share lessons learnt and best practices in other SIDS regions. Box 16 highlights some of the initiatives, opportunities and best practices that have identified by PICs to promote greater use of renewable energy in the region.

Box 16 - Renewable energy in the Pacific

The PICs have a high and relatively constant supply of solar energy. Direct solar energy is currently used for water heating, crop drying and processing. The use of small-scale solar photovoltaic power to provide electricity in rural areas and remote islands with low load densities also appears to have been successful, but more work on financing and institutional arrangements is required to effectively promote further commercialisation. The Kiribati Solar Energy Company and the Haápai Solar Electrification Programme in Tonga have been successfully operating as quasi Renewable Energy Service Companies (RESCOs). Kiribati is managing more than 2000 installations while there are more than 500 in Tonga. While the use of solar photovoltaic has mostly been for stand-alone solar home systems, grid-connected PV demonstration projects ranging from 20 – 50 kW have been installed in Federated States of Micronesia, Niue, Palau and Tuvalu.

The production of cleaner alternative energy sources, such as biofuel from sugarcane, coconuts or other biomass products is being researched and pursued. If appropriate environmental and social protection policies are in place, in addition to becoming a major income source, thereby cushioning the effect of rising fuel costs, their increased use will also assist in combating land degradation if “energy crops” are planted on degraded or unused land. Emerging biofuels policies in Fiji and Vanuatu will promote planting on degraded lands and reducing net emissions of GHGs.

There are practical examples in some PICs, for example in Vanuatu, of the use of coconut oil for power generation. The village of Port Orly in Santo is using a generator that is fuelled with 100% copra oil. Furthermore, the two-by-4MW engines at Tagabe power station in Port Vila are using copra oil at a mix of 25% copra to 75% diesel. In the Republic of the Marshall Islands, there are currently twelve vehicles and a tugboat in Majuro using coconut oil as fuel. Work on developing mini-electricity systems continues including for mini copra driers, mills and presses to process the copra into oil on the outer islands.

Hydropower resources for electricity production are extensive but only in a few PICs, for example, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Samoa and Vanuatu, but many island countries have small hydropower capacity ranging from a few watts to kilowatts.

On a small scale and sporadically across the region, biogas for cooking has been produced from animal and human waste. There seem to be traditional/cultural barriers to using this technology (as with composting toilets). However, biogas can also be produced from agricultural products such as bananas and taro using simple methods.

A number of proposals to develop large scale waste-to-energy facilities in PICs have been developed and submitted to potential donors/investors for their consideration. The waste-to-energy technology is perhaps the solution to meeting some of the region's increasing energy requirements, reducing the need to import petroleum products and at the same time dealing with the increasing quantities of waste. Whilst it seems to have worked well at research and development project level, the interest of the private sector developers has been quite reserved, as there is a large initial investment required. In mid 2009 in Fiji, a local independent power production company signed a multi-million-dollar power-purchase agreement with the Fiji Electricity Authority to produce around 10 megawatts of electricity for the national grid from waste and rubbish that would result in savings of around US\$8 million per annum for Fiji Electricity Authority in diesel costs.

The nexus between energy and gender has been promoted through the Pacific Energy and Gender Network (PEG) established in 2003 by SOPAC and key national stakeholders. As a result considerable progress has been made in understanding the importance of integrating a gender sensitive approach into energy policies and practices in the region. The PEG Strategic Action Plan (PEGSAP) was reviewed in 2009 and a revised PEGSAP 2009-2014 prepared and endorsed by energy officials and ministers in 2009. The PEGSAP sets out strategies and activities with the primary goal of “gender equity in all aspects of energy development”. The University of the South Pacific has established a renewable energy group with the aim of guiding the region towards ‘clean and green’ energy and preserving the natural environment. The activities of this group include teaching at undergraduate and postgraduate levels, carrying out lab-based and field-based research in a number of areas relevant to the region and working with the energy departments of the governments to promote renewable energy in the region. The group members are also involved in assessing all forms of renewable energy resources available in the region.

247. Whilst increasing use of renewable energy remains the objective of national energy policies, no country expects to be able realistically to completely remove the demand or need for imported fuels in the near future. It is therefore important to ensure that such fuel imports are sourced as cost-effectively as possible, thereby minimizing the cost to both governments and consumers alike. The example set in this regard by Samoa and American Samoa in their domestic fuel supply system is a model that could have relevance to many PICs seeking to minimize the import cost of fuels, Box 17 outlines the “Samoa Model” for cost-effective fuel supply.

248. At the community and household level women often play a primary the role in energy gathering, management and use. Household surveys consistently indicate that modern energy sources are used for cooking in only a minority of primarily better-off urban households. For the majority of households, including almost all the poorest households, traditional wood or kerosene fires stoves are still by far the most common.

249. It is thus very important that energy policies and action/implementation plans have gender mainstreamed into their frameworks, and recognise that women and

men have different energy needs due to their differing household roles, responses to crises, and coping mechanisms. Energy policies must therefore offer energy technology choices that match those differing needs.

250. Key actions through which to achieve gender mainstreaming in energy policy would include:

- Increased participation of women in the energy sector in particular at the policy and high level decision-making levels
- Engagement of women’s groups in order to incorporate gender issues into energy policies and solutions
- Incorporating a shift towards a demand side approach which considers energy as an aspect of the socio-cultural setting as opposed to the traditional supply-side approach which focuses primarily on technology solutions
- Ensuring that the evidence base for policy and project planning uses data which is disaggregated by sex
- Placing greater emphasis on rural energy needs for domestic, agricultural, and small scale informal production activities where women are predominant;

Box 17: - ‘Samoa Models’ for Supply of Liquid Petroleum Based Fuel

PICs are exceptionally dependent on petroleum products for their modern energy needs and such dependency will continue in the foreseeable future. This high vulnerability is largely due to the high dependence on imported petroleum products for transportation and electricity production. Recent work undertaken by UNDP studied the impact of rising oil prices on developing countries of the Asia-Pacific region. An Oil Price Vulnerability Index (OPVI) was constructed to measure the vulnerability of countries to increasing oil prices. Out of 24 Asia-Pacific countries studied, 13 countries were classified as being ‘most vulnerable’, four of the top seven most vulnerable countries were PICs.

One possible strategic direction to managing oil price risk is to consider replicating the ‘Samoa models’ for supply of liquid petroleum based fuel products. While remoteness is a natural constraint which may be difficult to overcome, two PICs, namely Samoa and American Samoa, have taken effective steps toward reducing fuel costs. They have done this by:

- Reducing their reliance on fuel terminals owned and operated by multi-national oil companies, thereby lowering entry barriers to new suppliers;
- Promoting competition between potential fuel suppliers through periodic international tenders; and,
- Ensuring effective regulation through regular formal price reviews that enforce the terms of the successful tender.

Consequently, these two countries have achieved much lower fuel prices (before tax) than their often much larger island neighbours in the region.

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and finally

- Setting energy policy and projects in the context of community life and integrating these in an holistic way with other programmes that address health, education, agriculture and job creation.

Safe drinking water and sanitation

251. Although many PICs have seen significant improvements in access to safe water and improved sanitation, delivering on targets for those who have yet to be adequately served, often those in remote rural areas or in crowded urban squatter settlements, will require considerable additional financial, technical and human resources. It may also require innovative approaches to dealing with uncertain land tenure. Past experience suggests that the main problems have been over-reliance on supply-driven approaches, neglect of user needs and emphasis on large-scale projects, often due to public sector neglect or relinquishment of responsibility, often due to fiscal constraints.

252. A demand-responsive approach is almost always constrained by poor households being unable to pay for improved sanitation or the provision of water supply. Integrated national water strategies addressing the main uses of fresh water —households, industry and ecosystem services — must robustly respond to the growing water shortages, especially in the urban centres of small low-lying atoll countries with inadequate water lenses, which are exacerbated by climate change.

Reducing squatter populations and those in poor housing

253. Urban centres in the Pacific are now home to increasing numbers of the region's poor. Although much of the economic activity in the Pacific is generated in these urban centres they do not have the capacity to create jobs to sustainably absorb the growing number of rural-urban migrants and the increasing numbers of young people entering the labour force. In the face of this rapid urbanization, these challenges will become ever more acute unless adequate corrective actions are taken.

254. These measures should include sound urban planning, including for infrastructure and utilities, which is essential for the sustainable growth of urban centres. They should stipulate the roles of the key stakeholders,

including local authorities, private sector (formal and informal), central government, and line ministries. Ultimately, more balanced growth, including rural development which would include the provision of an acceptable level of basic services and rural employment creation, is a key long-term solution insofar as it addresses both the pull and push factors involved in rural:urban migration.

Green Growth

255. The need to achieve sustainable development combined with the challenges of combating climate change call for new approaches to generating economic growth and reducing poverty. Pacific countries and territories need to consider how they can pursue environmentally sustainable economic growth, otherwise now known as Green Growth, as a strategy for accelerated development. Green Growth is a policy focus for the Asia-Pacific region that emphasizes environmentally sustainable economic progress to foster low-carbon, socially inclusive development.

256. Expanded investment in sustainable ecosystem management is needed for many Pacific communities to reduce the vulnerability of the poor and to maximize the contribution of natural resources to rural development. Low income and land-poor households need secure resource rights and other enabling conditions for poverty reduction. Biodiversity protection measures must respect traditional rights to marine- and forest-based livelihoods. National action plans and investment in energy efficiency and renewable energy will be the key to shifting to low carbon growth, creating “green” employment and reducing poverty.

257. Environmental protection must be viewed as driver rather than a constraint to economic growth and is an essential component for long-term economic sustainability. Many ecosystem services, such as clean water, soil fertility, and biodiversity are provided by nature for ‘free’. If we do not recognize the economic benefits that these ecosystem services provide we risk over-exploitation of these resources and resulting negative impacts on livelihoods and economic well-being. It is critical to decouple economic growth and environmental degradation by improving the eco-efficiency of production. This goes beyond pollution control to include:

- eco-efficient economic planning

- the application of application of economic instruments that correct for environmental externalities, such as green tax and budget reform
- improved environmental governance and decision-making
- stimulation of markets for environmentally friendly goods and services
- reduction of material and resource usage per unit of output.

258. Green Growth presents opportunities for employment in environment-related sectors such as eco-tourism, renewable energy, energy efficiency, waste management and agriculture, which are often labour intensive and in rural and remote areas. The Green Jobs Initiative⁵⁹ was launched in 2007 to promote this opportunity and to encourage governments, employers, and workers to collaborate on policies and programs that will support a green economy, with green jobs and decent work for all.

259. In order to achieve Green Growth it is crucial to change development approaches from 'grow first, clean up later' to a more responsible long-term attitude. Governments can promote this by encouraging economic growth with an emphasis on environmental and social concerns. PICs have made a commitment to adopting a Green Growth approach, including at the recent High-Level Dialogue on progress towards implementing the Mauritius Strategy on sustainable development⁶⁰.

Building a Partnership for Development (Millennium Development Goal 8)

Governance

260. Through the focus on the Forum's Eight Principles of Good Governance, the Paris and Pacific Principles of Aid Effectiveness and the Cairns Compact, there has been a wide recognition that the solution to many development problems may be achieved through better

⁵⁹ The Green Jobs Initiative is a global partnership established in 2007 between the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), and the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC). The International Organization of Employers (IOE) joined in 2008. Further information on Green Growth is available from www.greengrowth.org

⁶⁰ The Pacific High-Level Dialogue on Mauritius Strategy for Implementation +5 was held in Port Vila, Vanuatu on 8-9 February 2010 (www.unescap.org/epoc/Mauritius%20Strategy.asp).

political leadership and management. Essentially by strengthening governance practices to provide greater policy choice and a more optimistic evaluation of the possibilities for improvement. In the past, many of these problems were attributed to intractable factors such as the region's geography or other predetermined characteristics of island countries.

261. The outcomes of the June 2010 Regional Aid Effectiveness Workshop⁶¹ provide clear examples of good practices that have been implemented in some PICs which could be replicated elsewhere. These include:

- Setting robust policy frameworks on aid/development effectiveness within the context of the Paris and Pacific Principles and Cairns Compact;
- Ensure sector plans have clear medium term expenditure frameworks (MTEF) that are linked to the national MTEF, and that a sound monitoring and evaluation framework is established and followed;
- Ensure capacity and institution building are included in the implementation framework;
- Build a Development Partner Matrix for each sector to strengthen coordination and mutually support interventions; and
- Encourage development partners to meet their own commitments towards harmonization and coordination thereby reducing the burden on government systems.

262. For these to be successfully put in place a number of change factors or drivers of change were identified:

- Strong and stable political leadership and direction;
- National and sectoral development plans and strategies must be clearly articulated through a consultative process involving all stakeholders, particularly CSO;
- Implementation programmes for national strategies must be formulated with stakeholders;
- National governments should lead discussions and negotiations with development partners within their own national priorities and frameworks.

⁶¹ Pacific Regional Aid Effectiveness Workshop: Outcomes Document, PIFS(10)PRAEW.08, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat June 2010

263. In addition government institutions need to become more responsive to the rights and needs of the poor and to enable all people to participate in decisions that affect their lives. Besides stronger legal controls and improved administration, there is a critical need for better data management and public education, so that Pacific island people know their rights, can evaluate their options, make well-informed decisions and hold their leaders accountable. Improving governance includes developing collaborative, transparent relationships between governments at all levels and communities and non-government bodies. Pacific island people need to have a greater role in determining the nature and quality of services for their communities. This is particularly true for women in the Pacific who generally, as has been highlighted in the discussion of MDG3, remain considerably under-represented in both traditional and modern decision-making at local and national levels.

Aid for Trade

264. Pacific development partners need to deliver on commitments to substantially increase technical, financial and political support for aid for trade and the Enhanced Integrated Framework initiative. Aid for trade could be especially helpful to PICs in providing finance for export-oriented infrastructure (e.g. roads, ports and power) to support a strengthening in their export competitiveness. Developed countries also need to honour the 2005 pledge to eliminate, by 2013, all export subsidies including on agriculture, which remain a major distortion affecting trade and farm production in developing countries.

265. Since late 2007, the multilateral trading system has come under heightened pressure as the food and financial crises have given rise to new waves of protectionism. It is crucial to maintain an open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading system during the crises by ensuring that protectionist measures are dismantled as soon as possible and that new measures, including new non-tariff barriers, are resisted.

Access to new technologies

266. Advances in technology provide an opportunity to accelerate poverty reduction and reducing the technology gap can accelerate leap-frogging to innovative and low-cost development solutions. Such technology facilitates communication and information exchange. Simple access to mobile phones can translate into a reduction in mortality rates through provision of information about prevention and treatment, long-distance learning and mentoring support to remote clinics and empowerment of community health workers and other health personnel.

267. Considerable progress had been made in access to information and communications technologies, especially in mobile phone coverage and use of the internet across the region over the last decade. The One-Laptop-Per-Child programme now being rolled-out in the region will give a major boost to internet access in the next five years; to-date around 5000 laptops have been donated to Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and New Caledonia. Greater efforts are needed however, especially through strengthened public-private partnerships, to close the large gaps that remain in access and affordability to these new technologies across PICs, income groups and between rural and urban areas.

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APPENDIX 1

Official list of MDGs, Targets & Indicators



All indicators should be disaggregated by sex and urban/rural as far as possible.

Effective 15 January 2008

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	
Goals and Targets (from the Millennium Declaration)	Indicators for monitoring progress
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 ⁵ 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
Goal 6: Combat HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases	

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	
Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV and 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 and 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 and 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 CO2 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 ⁶

(Footnotes)

1 The World Health Organization estimates 10 per cent of any community will have a moderate to severe disability. Mid-2006 population of independent Pacific Island countries: Secretariat of the Pacific Community, *Pacific Island Populations: Estimates and Projections 2008*, <<http://www.spc.int/demog/en/index.html>> as at 22 September 2006.

2 *Hardship and Poverty in the Pacific*; ADB, 2004

3 "Integrating disabilities into the national planning process," a paper prepared by UNESCAP for the Pacific Islands Forum Disability Ministers Meeting, 21-23 October 2009, page 3.

4 *Women bill to go before House*, *Post-Courier*, 5 May 2010, By Harlyne Joku

5 For monitoring country poverty trends, indicators based on national poverty lines should be used, where available.

6 The actual proportion of people living in slums is measured by a proxy, represented by the urban population living in households with at least one of the four characteristics: (a) lack of access to improved water supply; (b) lack of access to improved sanitation; (c) overcrowding (3 or more persons per room); and (d) dwellings made of non-durable material

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

<p>Target 8.A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system</p>	<p><i>Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.</i></p>
<p>Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally</p>	<p><u>Official development assistance (ODA)</u> 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)</p>
<p>Target 8.B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>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</p>	<p><u>Market access</u> 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</p>
<p>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)</p>	<p><u>Debt sustainability</u> 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</p>
<p>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</p>	
<p>Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries</p>	<p>8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis</p>
<p>Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications</p>	<p>8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population 8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population 8.16 Internet users per 100 population</p>

The Millennium Development Goals and targets come from the Millennium Declaration, signed by 189 countries, including 147 heads of State and Government, in September 2000 (<http://www.un.org/millennium/declaration/ares552e.htm>) and from further agreement by member states at the 2005 World Summit (Resolution adopted by the General Assembly - A/RES/60/1, <http://www.un.org/Docs/journal/asp/ws.asp?m=A/RES/60/1>). The goals and targets are interrelated and should be seen as a whole. They represent a partnership between the developed countries and the developing countries “to create an environment – at the national and global levels alike – which is conducive to development and the elimination of poverty”.

APPENDIX 2

MDG Indicators by Country



Cook Islands	Time Period						Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3	Source
	1990 (or nearest year)		2000 (or nearest year)		2010 (or latest year)						
	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year					
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 National Basic Needs Poverty Line (%) - see note 1.					28.4	2006	Total				7
1.1 Proportion of population below National Basic Needs Poverty Line (%) - see note 1.					30.5	2006	Urban				7
1.1 Proportion of population below National Basic Needs Poverty Line (%) - see note 1.					23.6	2006	Rural				7
1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)					8.5	2006	Total				2
1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)					9.4	2006	Urban				7
1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)					6.2	2006	Rural				7
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national income or consumption (%)					9.0	2006	Total				7
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national income or consumption (%)					8.8	2006	Urban				7
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national income or consumption (%)					9.9	2006	Rural				7
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 (%)			1.7	2007	4.9	2008	Total		32		35
1.5 Employment-to-population ratio (Ratio)			60.0	2001	60.0	2008	Total		3		35
1.6 Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day (%)							Total				
1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment (%)			20.8	2001			Total				32
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 (%)	3.0	1991	10.0	1997			Total		20		32
1.9 Proportion of population below national Food Poverty Lines (%) - see Note 2					2.0	2006	Total				7
1.9 Proportion of population below national Food Poverty Lines (%) - see Note 2					2.7	2006	Urban				7
1.9 Proportion of population below national Food Poverty Lines (%) - see Note 2					2.2	2006	Rural				7
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											
Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3	
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)			77.4		71.8	2009	Total			4	36
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)	84.5	1991	77.1		77.0	2009	Female	6	4		36
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)	87.9	1991	77.6		67.2	2009	Male	6	4		36
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school (%)	99.9	1986	99.9	2001	85.5	2007	Total	8	8		44
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (%)	96.0	1991	99.0	2001	99.5	2003	Total	9	5		5
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (%)	99.0	1991	99.0	2001			Female	5	5		
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (%)	99.0	1991	99.0	2001			Male	5	5		
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											
Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3	
3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (Ratio)	1.0		1.0	2001	1.0	2007	Tertiary	10	10		12
3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (Ratio)	1.0		1.0		0.97	2007	Primary	10	10		12
3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (Ratio)	1.1		1.1	1999	1.08	2007	Secondary	10	12		12
3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non agricultural sector (%)	44.6		39.0		55.0	2007	Total	20	11		44
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	6.0	1991	8.0	2001	12.5	2009	Total	32	14		2

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality**Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Subgroup	S 1	S 2	S 3
4.1 Under five mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)	31.0		20.0		19.0	2010	Total	10	6	2
4.2 Infant mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)	25.0		19.4		11.6	2005-09	Total	10	10	39
4.2 Infant mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)	31.3	1991	19.4	2000	5.9	2005-09	Female	16	17	38
4.2 Infant mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)					16.7	2005-09	Male			37
4.3 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles (%)	70.0	1991	76.0		97.0	2008	Total	19	18	44

Goal 5: Improve maternal health**Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Subgroup	S 1	S 2	S 3
5.1 Maternal mortality ratio (Per 10,000 live births)	0.0		6.0	1995	0.0	2008	Total	20	20	20
5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	70.0	1991	100.0		100.0	2008	Total	20	21	44

Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health

5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)	45.8	1991	43.8		92.0	2008	Total	10	10	2
5.4 Adolescent birth rate (Per 1000 females)	82.0	1995-96	47.0	2001			Total	24	23	
5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) (%)							Total			
5.6 Unmet need for family planning (Number)					20.0	2007	Total			2

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**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Subgroup	S 1	S 2	S 3
6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years (%)							Female			
6.2 Condom use at high-risk sex					40.8	2007	Total			41
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)	45.8	1991	43.8		44.2	2007	Total	32	25	41
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)							Female			
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)							Male			
6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years (Ratio)							Total			

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 (%)					100.0	2007	Total			32
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Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

6.6b Death rate associated with malaria (Per 100,000 population)							Total			
6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bed-nets (%)							Total			
6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)							Total			
6.9b Death rates associated with tuberculosis (per 100,000 live births)	11.6		6.4		4.0		Total	26	26	42
6.9c Prevalence of Tuberculosis (Per 100,000 population)	5.9	1991	6.0		32.0	2008	Total	20	10	42
6.10a Tuberculosis detected rate under DOTS (%)	31.0	1998	30.0	2001	100.0	2006	Total	32	2	43
6.10b Tuberculosis cured rate under DOTS (%)	50.0	1997	100.0	2001	100.0	2005	Total	32	11	32
6.14 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed							Total			
6.23 Annual Parasite Incidence rate (Per 1000 population)							Total			

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**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Subgroup	S 1	S 2	S 3
7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest (%)	63.9		66.5		66.5	2005	Total	31	11	45
7.2 Carbon dioxide emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP) (Metric tons)	2.4		2.8		2.0	2005	Total	10	10	45
7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances (Metric tons)			0.0	2005			Total		32	
7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits (%)							Total			

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 (%)							Rural			
7.5 Proportion of total water resources used (%)							Total			
7.5 Proportion of total water resources used (%)							Urban			
7.6 Proportion of Terrestrial and Marine Areas Protected (%)							Total			
7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction (%)							Total			

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 (%)	94.0		94.0	2004	98.1	2006	Total	28	28	34
7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (%)	87.0				97.3	2006	Rural	12		34
7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (%)	99.0				98.8	2006	Urban	12		24
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)	100.0				100.0	2006	Urban	12		12
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)	91.0		100.0		100.0	2006	Rural	12	29	12
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)	97.0		80.0	2001	93.2	2006	Total	28	20	24

Target 7.D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

7.10a Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)					29.1	2005	Urban			32
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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

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

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Subgroup	S 1	S 2	S 3
8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' Gross National Income (%)							Total			
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) (%)							Total			
8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied (%)			84.8	2001			Total		20	
8.4 ODA in landlocked countries as a proportion of their Gross National Income (%)	36.0		21.9				Total			
8.5 ODA received in small island developing states as a proportion of their Gross National Income (GNI) (%)			6.9	2001			Total		20	
8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty (%)							Total			
8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries (%)							Total			
8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their GDP			18.5	2001			Total		20	
8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity (%)			3.4	2001			Total		20	
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										
8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completing points (cumulative) (%)							Total			
8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives (Number)										
8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services (%)	30.0	1992	69.0	2001	14.0	2007-08	Total	20	20	44
Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries										
8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis (%)	100.0	1991	100.0	2001	100.0	2008	Total	20	20	44
Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications										
8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population (Per 100 population)			49.5	2001	68.3	2008	Total		30	44
8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population (Per 100 population)			24.4	2001	35.7	2008	Total		30	44
8.16 Internet users (Per 100 population)	1.2	1995	10.8	2001	32.1	2008	Total		20	44

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Note 1: Proxy for proportion of population below US\$1 (PPP) per day (%)

Note 2: Proxy for proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (%)

Fiji Islands	Time Period						Sub group	Source		
	1990 (or nearest year)		2000 (or nearest year)		2010 (or latest year)			S 1	S 2	S 3
	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year				
Indicator										
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 National Basic Needs Poverty Line (%) - see	25.5	1990-91	34.4	2002-03			Total	1	2	36
1.1 Proportion of population below National Basic Needs Poverty Line (%) - see	27.6	1990-91	31.8	2002-03			Urban	31	31	
1.1 Proportion of population below National Basic Needs Poverty Line (%) - see	24.3	1990-91	38.1	2002-03			Rural	31	31	
1.1 Proportion of population below National Basic Needs Poverty Line (%) - see	31.0	1990-91	34.9	2002-03			Indian Total	31	31	
1.1 Proportion of population below National Basic Needs Poverty Line (%) - see	27.7	1990-91	33.8	2002-03			Fijian Total	31	31	
1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)			11.2	2002-03	20.0	2008	Total	27	36	
1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)			10.9	2002-03			Urban	31		
1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)			11.5	2002-03			Rural	31		
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national national income or consumption (%)	2.0	1990-91	8.5	2002-03	8.5	2007	Total	4	31	3
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national national income or consumption (%)							Urban			
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national national income or consumption (%)							Rural			
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 (%)	0.5	1992	-2.1		1.0	2009	Total	5	3	32
1.5 Employment-to-population ratio (R ratio)	60.6	1991	36.2		39.2	2009	Total	6	3	32
1.6 Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day (%)							Total			
1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment (%)							Total			
Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger										
1.8 Prevalence of under weight children under five years of age (%)	15.0		7.0	2004	7.0	2008	Total	7	8	9
1.9 Proportion of population below national Food Poverty Lines (%)-see Note 2	99.0	1990-91	11.3	2002-03	6.9	2007	Total	31	31	38
1.9 Proportion of population below national Food Poverty Lines (%)-see Note 2	10.4	1990-91	12.6	2002-03			Fijian Total	31	31	
1.9 Proportion of population below national Food Poverty Lines (%)-see Note 2	7.3	1990-91	8.7	2003			Indian Total	31	31	
1.9 Proportion of population below national Food Poverty Lines (%)-see Note 2	12.2	1990-91	15.2	2003			Rural	31	31	
1.9 Proportion of population below national Food Poverty Lines (%)-see Note 2	7.9	1990-91	6.4	2003			Urban	31	31	
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										
Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)	91.7	1991	94.9		95.3	2008	Male	12	3	3
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)	99.4	1991	94.7		95.8	2008	Total	13	4	3
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)	100.0	1991	94.6		96.3	2008	Female	5	12	3
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school (%)	81.7	1991	89.5		98.2	2008	Female	5	3	3
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school (%)	82.1	1991	88.4		96.7	2008	Total	5	3	3
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school (%)	82.5	1991	87.4		95.4	2008	Male	5	4	3
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (%)	93.0	1996	99.2	2002			Total	27	4	
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (%)	99.0	1996					Female	27		
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (%)	99.0	1996					Male	27		
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										
Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (R ratio)	0.7		1.00		1.0	2003	Tertiary	4	3	4
3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (R ratio)	1.0		1.0		0.97	2008	Primary	5	2	3
3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (R ratio)	1.0	1991	1.0		1.12	2008	Secondary	16	2	3
3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non agricultural sector (%)	44.6	1996	38.1	1999	34.2	2004	Total	27	27	3
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	0		15.5		11.3	2009	Total	1	14	15
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	4.2	1995	11.3		11.3	2006	House of Representatives	14	14	9
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	9.4	1995	25		11.3	2006	Senate	14	14	3

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality**Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
4.1 Under five mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)	21.7		21.8		23.6	2008	Total	4	4	9
4.2 Infant mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)	16.8		16.2		13.1	2008	Total	4	1	9
4.2 Infant mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)	22.0	1986					Female	9		
4.3 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles (%)	86.0		73.6		93.9	2008	Total	27	4	9

Goal 5: Improve maternal health**Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
5.1 Maternal mortality ratio (Per 100,000 live births)	26.8		34.5		31.7	2008	Total	40	3	9
5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.0		99.0		98.8	2008	Total	14	14	9

Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health

5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)	31.0	1991	44.0		44.7		Total	1	1	9
5.4 Adolescent birth rate (Per 1000 Females)	58.6		46.2		31.5	2007	Total	18	3	3
5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) (%)					65.7	2007	Total			3
5.6 Unmet need for family planning (Number)	43-57	1995			43.4	2007	Total	26		15

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**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years (%)	0.0		< 0.1	2001	0.0	2006	Female	1	1	17
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)			14.6		12.5	2006	Total		1	27
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)							Male			
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)							Female			
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)	31.0	1991	44.0		24.4	2006	Total	17	17	27
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS							Female			
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS							Male			
6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years (Ratio)							Total			

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 (%)					100.0	2007	Total			27
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Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

6.6b Death rate associated with malaria (Per 100,000 population)							Total			
6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bed-nets (%)							Total			
6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)							Total			
6.9b Death rates associated with tuberculosis (Per 100,000 live births)	9.0		4.0		3.2		Total	34	34	34
6.9c Prevalence of Tuberculosis (Per 100,000 population)	85.0		18.0		25.0		Total	20	4	34
6.10a Tuberculosis detected rate under DOTS (%)	40.0	1995	57.6		93.0	2008	Total	21	3	9
6.10b Tuberculosis cured rate under DOTS (%)	90.2	1994	85.5		66.0	2006	Total	22	22	35
6.14 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (%)	40.0	1995	85.5		93.0	2008	Total	21	21	9
6.23 Annual Parasite Incidence rate (Per 1000 population)							Total			

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**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest (%)	53.6		54.7		54.7	2005	Total	23	3	23
7.2 Carbon dioxide emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP) (Metric tons)	15		10.2		1.9	2001	Total	1	1	3
7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances (Metric tons)			9.0	1999	5.4	2006	Total		1	3
7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits (%)							Total			

Targeting 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss

7.5 Proportion of total water resources used (%)							Rural			
7.5 Proportion of total water resources used (%)							Total			
7.5 Proportion of total water resources used (%)							Urban			
7.6 Proportion of Terrestrial and Marine Areas Protected (%)	0.2		0.3		0.3	2008	Total	5	3	3
7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction (%)							Total			

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 (%)	51.0		51.0		51.0	2008	Rural	16	3	9
7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (%)	43.0		43.0		43.0	2008	Urban	16	3	9
7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (%)	92.7	1995	47.0		60.0	2006	Total	14	3	3
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)	55.0		55.0		55.0	2008	Rural	16	3	9
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)	87.0		87.0		87.0	2008	Urban	16	3	9
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)	68.0		70.0		70.0	2006	Total	25	3	3

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 (%)							Urban			
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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

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

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' Gross National Income (%)							Total			
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) (%)							Total			
8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied (%)							Total			
8.4 ODA in landlocked countries as a proportion of their Gross National Income (%)							Total			
8.5 ODA received in small island developing states as a proportion of their Gross National Income (GNI) (%)							Total			
8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty (%)							Total			
8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries (%)							Total			
8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their GDP (%)							Total			
8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity (%)							Total			

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

8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completing points (cumulative) (%)

8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives (Number)										
8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services (%)			2.2		5.2	2009	Total		41	39

Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries

8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis (%)							Total			
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Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population (Per 100 population)	5.9		10.7		10.5	2007	Total	24	24	37
8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population (Per 100 population)			6.8		63.2	2007	Total		24	3
8.16 Internet users (Per 100 population)	0.0		1.0		10.9	2007	Total	4	3	3

Sources

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National_SPC, Health Reports, MICS_1990-2007	17	MOH Annual Report HIES_2008	36
UNSD_UNICEF, WHO, R MDGR 2004_Statistical Information System Online_2008	18	National Population and Housing Census_2000-2007	37
WHO_UNSD_Global Malaria Programme, MDG Indicators Database Online_2008	19	Census_Surveys (HIES), administrative databases_2007	38
Note 1: Proxy for proportion of population below US\$ 1 (PPP) per day (%)		IMF Article IV_2009	39
Note 2: Proxy for proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (%)		MOH Annual Report_1999	40
		UNSD World Bank, Millennium Database Online_2008	41

Federated States of Micronesia		Time Period						Source		
		1990 (or nearest year)		2000 (or nearest year)		2010 (or latest year)				
Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
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 National Basic Needs Poverty Line (%) - see note 1.			27.9	1998	31.4	2005	Total		47	47
1.1 Proportion of population below National Basic Needs Poverty Line (%) - see note 1.			29.5	1998	32.2	2005	Urban		46	47
1.1 Proportion of population below National Basic Needs Poverty Line (%) - see note 1.			32.9	1998	32.3	2005	Rural		46	47
1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)			9.8	1998	9.3	2005	Total		46	47
1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)			7.8	1998	10.8	2005	Urban		46	47
1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)			12.8	1998	8.5	2005	Rural		46	47
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national income or consumption (%)			5.2	1998	8.5	2005	Total		3	47
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national income or consumption (%)					8.4	2005	Urban			47
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national income or consumption (%)							Rural			
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 (%)					-0.7	2007	Total			45
1.5 Employment-to-population ratio (Ratio)			21.9		27.3	2007	Total		6	45
1.6 Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day (%)							Total			
1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment (%)							Total			
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 (%)	13.3	1987-88	15.0		15.0	2004	Total	3	3	39
1.9 Proportion of population below national Food Poverty Lines (%) - see Note 2			11.2	1998	11.0	2005	Total		47	47
1.9 Proportion of population below national Food Poverty Lines (%) - see Note 2			10.8	1998	11.9	2005	Urban		47	47
1.9 Proportion of population below national Food Poverty Lines (%) - see Note 2			15.6	1998	16.8	2005	Rural		47	47
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										
Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)	93.7		92.3		100.0	2006	Total	52	3	41
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)					111.0	2006	Female			7
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)					109.0	2006	Male			7
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school (%)			66.9				Total		3	
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (%)	71.0	1994	95.0				Total	41	41	
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (%)	96.6	1994	96.0				Female	8	45	
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (%)	96.2	1994	94.0				Male	8	45	
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										
Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (Ratio)	0.8	1994	1.1		0.97	2004-05	Tertiary	3	8	8
3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (Ratio)	0.92	1994	1.0		1.0	2007	Primary	3	9	10
3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (Ratio)	0.98	1994	1.0		1.0	2006	Secondary		9	12
3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non agricultural sector (%)	29.0	1994	33.0		47.0	2006	Total	11	11	13
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)			7.1	1998	7.1	2008	Total		3	12

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality**Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
4.1 Under five mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)	16.0		12.0		41.0	2008	Total	11	3	2
4.2 Infant mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)	46.0		40.0		40.0	2008	Total	14	15	2
4.2 Infant mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)					33.0	2006	Male			21
4.3 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles (%)	81.0		83.7		92.0	2007	Total	16	15	3

Goal 5: Improve maternal health**Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
5.1 Maternal mortality ratio (Per 100,000 live births)	83.0	1992	224.0		317.0	2004	Total	3	3	17
5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	93.0		92.2	2003	93.0	2007	Total	21	44	2

Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health

5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)	40.0		49.0		92.0	2008	Total	18	20	2
5.4 Adolescent birth rate (Per 1000 females)	54.0	1994	48.0		6.6	2008	Total	19	22	2
5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) (%)							Total			
5.6 Unmet need for family planning (Number)							Total			

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**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years (%)							Female			
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)							Total			
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)							Male			
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)							Female			
6.16 Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate (%)							Total			
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)							Total			
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)							Female			
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)							Male			
6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years (Ratio)							Total			

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 (%)					100.0	2007	Total			23
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Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

6.6b Death rate associated with malaria (Per 100,000 population)							Total			
6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bed-nets (%)							Total			
6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)							Total			
6.9b Death rates associated with tuberculosis (per 100,000 live births)	23.0		10.7		6.6		Total	24	24	42
6.9c Prevalence of Tuberculosis (Per 100,000 population)	71.6	1989	79.0		34.0		Total	32	3	42
6.10a Tuberculosis detected rate under DOTS (%)	18.7	1995	31.0		97.0	2006	Total	26	27	43
6.10b Tuberculosis cured rate under DOTS (%)	64.0	1994	92.9		60.0	2006	Total	26	26	43
6.14 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (%)							Total			
6.23 Annual Parasite Incidence rate (per 1000 population)							Total			

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**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest (%)			50.0		50.5	2005	Total		3	50
7.2 Carbon dioxide emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP) (Metric tons)	236.0	1994					Total	32		
7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances (Metric tons)					0.5	2005	Total			51
7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits (%)							Total			

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 (%)							Rural			
7.5 Proportion of total water resources used (%)							Total			
7.5 Proportion of total water resources used (%)							Urban			
7.6 Proportion of Terrestrial and Marine Areas Protected (%)	0.1				0.1	2005	Total	29		29
7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction (%)							Total			

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 (%)	88.0		92.3		94.0	2004	Total	30	31	30
7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (%)	86.0		94.8		94.0	2006	Rural	10	32	10
7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (%)	93.0		92.8		95.0	2006	Urban	10	32	10
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)	29.0		57.7		59.3	2006	Urban	30	32	30
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)	20.0		13.9		14.0	2006	Rural	10	32	10
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)	54.0		23.5		61.0	2006	Total	10	27	10

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 (%)					29.1	2005	Urban			
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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

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)

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' Gross National Income (%)							Total			
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) (%)							Total			
8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied (%)							Total			
8.4 ODA in landlocked countries as a proportion of their Gross National Income (%)							Total			
8.5 ODA received in small island developing states as a proportion of their Gross National Income (GNI) (%)							Total			
8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty (%)							Total			
8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries (%)							Total			
8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their GDP (%)							Total			
8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity (%)							Total			

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

8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completing points (cumulative) (%)							Total			
8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives (Number)							Total			
8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services (%)	43.0	1995	49.0		6.2	2009	Total	3	34	53

Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries

8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis (%)			95-100				Total		35	
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Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population (Per 100 population)	8.5	1997	10.2		7.8	2007	Total	32	32	37
8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population (Per 100 population)			1.7		24.7	2007	Total		36	37
8.16 Internet users (Per 100 population)	0.3	1996	8.5		14.4	2007	Total	37	32	37

Sources

UNSD_World Bank, RMDGR 2004_Millennium Indicators Database Online, PovcalNet Database_2008	1	UNSD_MDG_2006	26
UNDAF M&E Annual Review Report_2008	2	SPC_Prim_FSM MDG Data_2000	27
SPC_RMDGR_2004	3	UNSD_FAO 2007, RMDGR 2004_State of the world forests_2008	28
Census_Surveys (HIES), administrative databases, Regional MDG Report_2006	4	UNSD_Millennium Indicators Database Online_2008	29
Census_Surveys (HIES), administrative databases, Regional MDG Report_2001	5	WHO_Meeting the MDG Drinking Water and Sanitation Target-The urban and rural challenge of the decade, WHO & UNICEF_2006	30
Census_Surveys (HIES), administrative databases_2008	6	National Statistics Office_Department of Economic Affairs_2006	31
SPC_PACIFIC HDR_2008	7	National_MDG Statistics_1998-2006	32
National_MDG Statistics_1998-2005	8	National Statistics Office_Census_2000	33
National_MDG Statistics_2000	9	National Statistics Office_MDG Statistics_1991-2000	34
UNSD_RMDGR 2004_Millennium Indicators Database Online_2008	10	UNDP_HDR 2003, RMDGR_2004	35
National_Census_1994	11	Census_Population, HRD 2003, RMDGR 2004, ITU estimates_1995-2008	36
National Statistics Office_SPC_Prim_1991-2008	12	World Bank_UNSD_ITU World Telecommunication Database, Millennium Database Online_2008	37
Census_Report_2006	13	World Bank_ITU, ITU World Communication Database_2008	38
National_MDG Statistics_1990	14	WHO_Vital registration and household surveys	39
National_Census_2000	15	Census_Surveys (HIES), RMDGR 2004, administrative databases_2004	40
UNSD_MDG_2007	16	SPC_MDG Statistics_2008	41
APPJ_Annette_2004	17	WHO Country Data_2010	42
SPC_MDG Database_1990	18	WHO Report on tuberculosis control in the WESTERN Pacific region_2006	43
UNSD_UNICEF, WHO, RMDGR 2004_Statistical Information System Online_2008	19	Division of Statistics, Progress Report on MDGs_2006	44
SPC_MDG Database_2000	20	SPC Estimate based on population projection_2010	45
UNICEF_SOWC_2004	21	FSM MDG Statistics_1998	46
SPC_Pacific Island Population Data sheet_2004	22	Government of FSM, UNDP Pacific Centre, Analysis of the 2005 HIES_2008	47
SPC_UNGASS_Country Progress Report_2006-2007	23	Census_Surveys (HIES), administrative databases, Regional MDG Report_2007	48
UNSD_MDG Country Adjusted_2006	24	National Statistics Office_SPC_Prim_2000-2007	49
WHO_UNSD_Global Malaria Programme, MDG Indicators Database Online_2008	25	SPC Environment Statistics_2005	50
Note 1: Proxy for proportion of population below US\$1 (PPP) per day (%)		SPC UNEP, FAO, SPREP, National MDG Agency Report_1989-2007	51
Note 2: Proxy for proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (%)		UNICEF Regional & Country MDGR, UNESCO/UIS Database_1990-2000	52
		ADB ADO_2010	53

Kiribati	Time Period						Sub group	Sources		
	1990 (or nearest year)		2000 (or nearest year)		2010 (or nearest year)			S 1	S 2	S 3
	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year				
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 National Basic Needs Poverty Line (%) - see note 1.					21.8	2006	Total			28
1.1 Proportion of population below National Basic Needs Poverty Line (%) - see note 1.					24.2	2006	Urban			28
1.1 Proportion of population below National Basic Needs Poverty Line (%) - see note 1.					22.0	2006	Rural			28
1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)					7.2	2006	Total			28
1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)					8.5	2006	Urban			28
1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)					9.9	2006	Rural			28
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national national income or consumption (%)			6.0	1996	7.8	2006	Total	37		28
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national national income or consumption (%)					11.2	2006	Urban			28
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national national income or consumption (%)					7.8	2006	Rural			28
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 (%)					3.2	2008	Total			32
1.5 Employment-to-population ratio (Ratio)			18.6		39.9	2008	Total	1		32
1.6 Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day (%)							Total			
1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment (%)					62.2	2005	Total			
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 (%)	5.0		13.0	1999			Total	2	2	
1.9 Proportion of population below national Food Poverty Lines (%) - see Note 2	9.0	1990-92	6.0	2001-03	4.9	2006	Total	14	14	28
1.9 Proportion of population below national Food Poverty Lines (%) - see Note 2					2.6	2006	Urban			28
1.9 Proportion of population below national Food Poverty Lines (%) - see Note 2					8.2	2006	Rural			28
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										
Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)	76.2		93.5		93.0	2006	Total	2	2	3
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)	100.0	1991					Female	4		
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)	98.4	1991					Male	4		
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school (%)	98.0		69.7	2001	82.0	2003	Total	2	5	6
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school (%)			75.0	2003			Male		4	
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school (%)			88.8	2003			Female		4	
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (%)	85.0		91.0		89.0	2005	Total	30	30	30
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (%)					96.0	2005	Male			38
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (%)					97.0	2005	Female			38
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										
Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (Ratio)	0.98		0.9				Primary	2	2	2
3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (Ratio)	1.0		1.0		1.0	2005	Tertiary	2	2	25
3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (Ratio)	1.1		1.1		1.1	2005	Secondary	2	2	25
3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non agricultural sector (%)	34.0		38.0		39.5	2005	Total	2	2	7
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)			4.9		8.7	2009	Total	8		9

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality**Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
4.1 Under five mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)	88.0		69.0		64.0	2008	Total	2	10	9
4.1 Under five mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)					71.0	2005	Male			7
4.1 Under five mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)					67.0	2005	Female			7
4.2 Infant mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)	65.0		44.0		52.0	2007	Total	2	11	9
4.2 Infant mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)					47.0	2006	Female			26
4.2 Infant mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)			51.0	2002			Male			26
4.3 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles (%)	67.0		80.0		72.2		Total	2	12	9

Goal 5: Improve maternal health**Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
5.1 Maternal mortality ratio (Per 100,000 live births)	110.0	1991	225.0	1995	250.0	2007	Total	30	33	13
5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	60.0	1998	85.0	1999	89.7	2005	Total	29	29	34

Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health

5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)			36.1		18.5	2005	Total		14	10
5.4 Adolescent birth rate (Per 1000 Females)	61.0	1995	71.0		39.0	2005	Total	16	15	9
5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) (%)					88.0	2007	Total			13
5.6 Unmet need for family planning (Number)							Total			

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**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years (%)							Female			
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)							Male			
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)							Female			
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)			32.7	2002	32.7	2006	Total		38	29
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)					23.2	2006	Total			38
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)							Female			
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)							Male			
6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years (Ratio)							Total			

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 (%)							Total			
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Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

6.6b Death rate associated with malaria (Per 100,000 population)							Total			
6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bed-nets (%)							Total			
6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)							Total			
6.9b Death rates associated with tuberculosis (per 100,000 live births)	30.0		5.4		25.0	2006	Total	17	17	35
6.9c Prevalence of Tuberculosis (Per 100,000 population)	303.0		250.0		402.0	2006	Total	17	2	35
6.10a Tuberculosis detected rate under DOTS (%)	35.0	1997	167.0		66.0	2006	Total	29	29	36
6.10b Tuberculosis cured rate under DOTS (%)	83.0	1998	90.7		61.0	2006	Total	38		36
6.14 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short courses							Total			
6.23 Notified cases of malaria (Number)							Total			

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**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest (%)	3.0				3.0	2004	Total	21	2	29
7.2 Carbon dioxide emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP)	0.3		0.3		0.3	2004	Total	2	2	23
7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances (Metric tons)	1.0		0.0		0.04	2005	Total	30	30	29
7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits (%)							Total			

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 (%)							Rural			
7.5 Proportion of total water resources used (%)							Total			
7.5 Proportion of total water resources used (%)							Urban			
7.6 Proportion of Terrestrial and Marine Areas Protected (%)	1.0				1.5	2004	Total	8		31
7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction (%)							Total			

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 (%) - see note 3	35.1		49.1		53.1	2005	Total	29	29	29
7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (%) - see note 3	25.0		42.3		37.4	2005	Rural	30	29	9
7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (%) - see note 3	54.0		60.4		77.0	2006	Urban	30	29	25
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%) - see note 4	32.9		54.0		46.0	2006	Urban	29	26	25
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%) - see note 4	25.0		31.1		36.5	2005	Total	24	29	29
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%) - see note 4	20.0		22.2		20.0	2006	Rural	25	29	25

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 (%)					29.1	2005	Urban			29
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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

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)

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' Gross National Income (%)							Total			
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) (%)							Total			
8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied (%)							Total			
8.4 ODA in landlocked countries as a proportion of their Gross National Income (%)	36.0		21.9				Total	2	2	
8.5 ODA received in small island developing states as a proportion of their Gross National Income (GNI) (%)							Total			
8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from							Total			
8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries (%)							Total			
8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their GDP (%)							Total			
8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity (%)							Total			

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

8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and							Total			
8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDR I initiative (Number)							Total			
8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services (%)	13.3		8.7	1995	11.4	2009	Total	2	2	39

Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries

8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis (%)			50-79	1999			Total			29
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Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population	1.7		4.0		10.5	2005	Total	27	27	27
8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population			0.4		0.7	2007	Total	27	27	
8.16 Internet users (Per 100 population)			0.6	1998	2.2	2006	Total	27	27	

Sources

Census_Surveys (HIES), administrative databases_2008	1	UNSD_MDG_2006	19
SPC_RMDGR_2004	2	WHO_UNSD_Global Malaria Programme, MDG Indicators Database Online_2008	20
UNESCO_Institute for Statistics_2006	3	UNSD_FAO 2007, RMDGR_2004_State of the world forests_2008	21
UNSD_Millennium Indicators Database Online_2008	4	National Statistics Office_Department of Police_2006	22
UNSD_MDG_2007	5	SPC_UNEP, FAO, SPREP, National MDG_Agency Reports_1989-2007	23
National Statistics Office_SPC Prism_2000-2007	6	WHO_Meeting the MDG Drinking Water and Sanitation Target-The urban and rural challenge of the decade, WHO & UNICEF_2006	24
Census_Report_2005	7	UNSD_RMDGR_2004_Millennium Indicators Database	25
UNSD_Millennium Indicators Database Online_2008	8	UNICEF_SOWC_2004	26
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MDGR_2007	13	SPC_Prim_Environment Statistics_2005	31
UNSD_UNICEF, WHO, RMDGR_2004_Statistical Information System Online_2008	14	SPC Estimates based on population projection_2010	32
SPC_Pacific Island Population Data sheet_2000	15	Asia Pacific Population Journal_A Roberts on (22):3, p. 34	33
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UNSD_MDG_Country Adjusted_2006	17	WHO_Country Data_2010	35
WHO_UNSD_Global Malaria Programme, MDG Indicators Database Online_2008	18	WHO Report on Tuberculosis in the Western Pacific	36
Note 1: Proxy for proportion of population below US\$ 1 (PPP) per day (%)		Census Survey HIES Administrative database RMDGR_2004	37
Note 2: Proxy for proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (%)		SPC MDG Statistics_2008	38
Note 3: Proxy for proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (%)		IMF Article IV Report_2009	39
Note 4: Proxy for proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)			

Marshall Islands		Time Period						Source		
		1990 (or nearest year)		2000 (or nearest year)		2010 (or latest year)				
Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
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 National Basic Needs Poverty Line (%) - see note 1.			20.0	1999			Total		1	
1.1 Proportion of population below National Basic Needs Poverty Line (%) - see note 1.							Urban			
1.1 Proportion of population below National Basic Needs Poverty Line (%) - see note 1.							Rural			
1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)							Total			
1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)							Urban			
1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)							Rural			
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national income or consumption (%)			16	1999	3.3	2002	Total		27	27
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national income or consumption (%)							Urban			
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national income or consumption (%)							Rural			
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 (%)					-4.8	2007	Total			27
1.5 Employment-to-population ratio (Ratio)			29.0	1999	35.0		Total		2	2
1.6 Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day (%)							Total			
1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment (%)	0.3	1988	0.2	1999	62.2	2005	Total	27	27	27
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 (%)	19.0	1991	27.0	1999	17.9	2007	Total	1	1	35
1.9 Proportion of population below national Food Poverty Lines (%) - see Note 2							Total			
1.9 Proportion of population below national Food Poverty Lines (%) - see Note 2							Urban			
1.9 Proportion of population below national Food Poverty Lines (%) - see Note 2							Rural			
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										
Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)	89.7		75.6	1999	83.2	2007	Total	4	34	36
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)	87.8	1991	75.1	1999	82.5	2007	Male	5	36	36
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)	88.4	1991	76.1	1999	83.8	2007	Female	5	36	36
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school (%)	88.0	1988	73.3	1999	89.0	2005	Female	1	36	27
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school (%)	78.0	1994	73.3	1999			Total	30	30	
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school (%)							Male			
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (%)	74.0	1989	98.0	1999			Total	6	2	
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (%)			98.8	1999	96.1	2007	Female		2	35
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (%)			97.8	1999	93.6	2007	Male		2	35
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										
Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (Ratio)	0.5		1.3	2001	1.0	2008	Tertiary	1	5	10
3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (Ratio)	0.9		1.1	1999	1.2	2008	Secondary	1	11	11
3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (Ratio)	0.8		1.0	1999	1.0	2008	Primary	1	11	11
3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non agricultural sector (%)	34.0	1988	36.0	1999	58.0	2007	Total	1	8	35
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	3.0	1983	3.0	2003	3.0	2009	Total	1	27	27
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)							House of Representatives			
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)							Senate			

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality**Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
4.1 Under five mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)	92.0		68.0		46.0	2007	Total	5	5	14
4.1 Under five mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)					46.0	2008	Male			14
4.1 Under five mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)					45.0	2008	Female			14
4.2 Infant mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)	63.0		55.0		33.0	2007	Total	12	12	14
4.2 Infant mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)					32.0	2007	Female			14
4.2 Infant mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)					34.0	2007	Male			14
4.3 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles (%)	70.0	1998	80.0	2001	54.1	2007	Total	30	27	27

Goal 5: Improve maternal health**Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
5.1 Maternal mortality ratio (Per 100,000 live births)	0.0	1991	10	2002	10	2001-04	Total	1	28	29
5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)			90.0		94.1	2007	Total		13	27

Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health

5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)	30.6	1995	34.0	2001	45.0	2007	Total	1	1	35
5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)					48.3	2007	Rural			35
5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)					42.7	2007	Urban			35
5.4 Adolescent birth rate (Per 1000 Females)	14.10		94.0	1999	188.0	2007	Total	36	15	33
5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) (%)					76.6	2007	Total			33
5.6 Unmet need for family planning (Number)					8.1	2007	Total			33

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**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years (%)							Female			
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)							Total			
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)					20.7	2007	Male			33
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)					10.3	2007	Female			33
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)	30.6	1995	34.0	2001	26.6	2007	Total	17	17	14
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)							Female			
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)					39.4	2007	Male			14
6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years (Ratio)							Total			

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 (%)			100.0	2006	100.0	2008	Total		34	34
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Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

6.6b Death rate associated with malaria (Per 100,000 population)							Total			
6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bed-nets (%)							Total			
6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)							Total			
6.9b Death rates associated with tuberculosis (Per 100,000 live births)	30.0		10.0		14.0	2010	Total	19	19	31
6.9c Prevalence of Tuberculosis (Per 100,000 population)	303.0		56.0		210.0	2010	Total	19	1	31
6.10a Tuberculosis detected rate under DOTS (%)	56.0	1998	55.0		33.0	2006	Total	27	27	32
6.10b Tuberculosis cured rate under DOTS (%)	51.0	1998	90.9	2000	73.0	2006	Total	27	27	32
6.14 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (%)							Total			
6.23 Annual Parasite Incidence rate (Per 1000 population)							Total			

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**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest (%)			6.0				Total		1	
7.2 Carbon dioxide emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP) (Metric tons)							Total			
7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances (Metric tons)			0.01	2004	4.9	2007	Total	21	21	
7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits (%)							Total			

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 (%)							Rural			
7.5 Proportion of total water resources used (%)							Total			
7.5 Proportion of total water resources used (%)							Urban			
7.6 Proportion of Terrestrial and Marine Areas Protected (%)			0.1				Total		5	
7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction (%)							Total			

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 (%)	60.8	1988	65.5		70.8	2007	Total	30	30	30
7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (%)	95.0		83.0		97.8	2007	Urban	11	11	35
7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (%)	97.0		96.0		99.7	2007	Rural	11	11	35
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)	91.5	1988	90.1		97.9	2008	Total	30	30	30
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)	88.0		93.0		82.4	2007	Urban	11	11	35
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)	51.0		57.0		52.6	2007	Rural	11	11	35
7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)							Urban			

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

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)

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' Gross National Income (%)							Total			
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) (%)							Total			
8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied (%)							Total			
8.4 ODA in landlocked countries as a proportion of their Gross National Income (%)			48.5				Total		1	
8.5 ODA received in small island developing states as a proportion of their Gross National Income (GNI) (%)							Total			
8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty (%)							Total			
8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries (%)							Total			
8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their GDP (%)							Total			
8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity (%)							Total			

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

8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completing points (cumulative) (%)

8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDR I initiative (Number)							Total			
8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services (%)	39.8		133.0		27.6	2008	Total	23	36	34

Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries

8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis (%)							Total			
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Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population (Per 100 population)	1.1		6.8	1999	6.7	2008	Total	25	30	30
8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population (Per 100 population)	0.7	1998	0.9		17.5	2008	Total	27	25	26
8.16 Internet users (Per 100 population)	0.5	1998	0.6		13	2008	Total	27	30	26

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Note 2: Proxy for proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (%)		Government of Marshall Island DHS Keys Facts & Figures at your Fingertips_2007	35
Note 1: Proxy for proportion of population below US\$1 (PPP) per day (%)		Government of Marshall Island_MDGR Draft2_2009	36

Nauru	Time Period						Sub-group	S 1	S 2	S 3	Source
	1990 (or nearest year)		2000 (or nearest year)		2010 (or latest year)						
	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year					
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 National Basic Needs Poverty Line (%) - see note 1.							Total				
1.1 Proportion of population below National Basic Needs Poverty Line (%) - see note 1.							Urban				
1.1 Proportion of population below National Basic Needs Poverty Line (%) - see note 1.							Rural				
1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)							Total				
1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)							Urban				
1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)							Rural				
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national income or consumption (%)					12.4	2006	Total				25
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national income or consumption (%)							Urban				
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national income or consumption (%)							Rural				
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 (%)					3.7	2006	Total				23
1.5 Employment-to-population ratio (Ratio)			53.9	2002	25.1	2006	Total			23	26
1.6 Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day (%)							Total				
1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment (%)							Total				
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 (%)			0.0	1997	4.8	2007	Total			1	1
1.9 Proportion of population below national Food Poverty Lines (%) - see Note 2							Total				
1.9 Proportion of population below national Food Poverty Lines (%) - see Note 2							Urban				
1.9 Proportion of population below national Food Poverty Lines (%) - see Note 2							Rural				
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											
Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub-group	S 1	S 2	S 3	
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)	75.1		60.3	2002	88.1	2007	Total	2	5	3	
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)					83.3	2007	Male				24
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)					93.5	2007	Female				24
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school (%)			30.1	2001			Female				4
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school (%)			25.4	2001	92.0	2002	Total		4	5	
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school (%)			21.5	2001			Male				4
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (%)			99.0	2002	96.0	2007	Total				23 24
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (%)			99.0	2002	99.2	2007	Female				23 24
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (%)			99.0	2002	92.8	2007	Male				23 24
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											
Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub-group	S 1	S 2	S 3	
3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (Ratio)	0.6	1995	2.5		1.2	2003	Tertiary	5	5	5	
3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (Ratio)	1.0	1991	1.1		1.1	2007	Primary	5	5	24	
3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (Ratio)	0.7	1992	0.8		1.3	2007	Secondary	5	5	24	
3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non agricultural sector (%)			42.0	2002			Total				27
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	6.0		6.0		0.0	2009	Total	5	5	9	
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)							House of Representatives				
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)							Senate				

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality**Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
4.1 Under five mortality rate (P er 1000 live births)			16.0		38.0	2007	Total		7	8
4.2 Infant mortality rate (P er 1000 live births)	13.0		11.0		38.0	2007	Total	2	7	8
4.2 Infant mortality rate (P er 1000 live births)							Female			
4.3 P roportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles (%)	49.0		95.0		59.9	2007	Total	11	10	24

Goal 5: Improve maternal health**Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
5.1 Maternal mortality ratio (P er 100,000 live births)							Total			
5.2 P roportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)			100.0	2003	97.4	2007	Total		24	13

Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health

5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)			25.1	2007			Total		13	
5.4 Adolescent birth rate (P er 1000 Females)	69.6	1992	28.0	2000-06	69.0	2007	Total	15	14	13
5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) (%)					42.5	2007	Total			24
5.6 Unmet need for family planning (Number)					23.5	2007	Total			24

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**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years (%)							Female			
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)							Total			
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)					15.0	2007	Male			24
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)					8.6	2007	Female			24
6.3 P roportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)					70.3	2007	Total			16
6.3 P roportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)					13.3	2007	Female			24
6.3 P roportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)					9.6	2007	Male			24
6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years (Ratio)							Total			

Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it

6.5 P roportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs (%)							Total			
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Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

6.6b Death rate associated with malaria (P er 100,000 population)							Total			
6.7 P roportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bed-nets (%)							Total			
6.8 P roportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-							Total			
6.9b Death rates associated with tuberculosis (P er 100,000 live births)	11.6		3.9		<1.0	2010	Total	17	17	28
6.9c P revalence of Tuberculosis (P er 100,000 population)					9.8	2010	Total			28
6.10a Tuberculosis detected rate under DOTS (%)			100.0		90.0	2006	Total		23	29
6.14 P roportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed							Total			
6.10b Tuberculosis cured rate under DOTS (%)			50.0		50.0	2006	Total		23	29
6.23 Annual Parasite Incidence rate (P er 1000 population)							Total			

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**

Indicator	Data	Year	Data	Year	Data	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
	Value		Value		Value					
7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest (%)			17.0		17.0	2005	Total		5	30
7.2 Carbon dioxide emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP) (Metric tons)	15.5		16.2		14.2	2004	Total	5	5	19
7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances (Metric tons)					0.02	2005	Total			23
7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits (%)							Total			

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 (%)							Rural			
7.5 Proportion of total water resources used (%)							Total			
7.5 Proportion of total water resources used (%)							Urban			
7.6 Proportion of Terrestrial and Marine Areas Protected (%)							Total			
7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction (%)							Total			

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 (%)			82.0	2002			Rural			6
7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (%)	72.0	1992					Urban	6		9
7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (%)					90.0	2007	Total			24
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)							Rural			
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)	65.0	1992	97.0	2002			Urban	6	6	
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)			97.0	1999	72.2	2007	Total		31	24

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 (%)							Urban			
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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

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)

Indicator	Data	Year	Data	Year	Data	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
	Value		Value		Value					
8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' Gross National Income (%)							Total			
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) (%)							Total			
8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied (%)							Total			
8.4 ODA in landlocked countries as a proportion of their Gross National Income (%)							Total			
8.5 ODA received in small island developing states as a proportion of their Gross National Income (GNI) (%)							Total			
8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty (%)							Total			
8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries (%)							Total			
8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their GDP							Total			
8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity (%)							Total			

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

8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completing points (cumulative) (%)										
8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDR I initiative (Number)							Total			
8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services (%)							Total			

Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries

8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis (%)			95-100	1999			Total			20
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Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population (Per 100 population)			7.1	2002	16.0	2005	Total		23	21
8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population (Per 100 population)			10.5				Total		21	
8.16 Internet users (Per 100 population)			2.6	2001	2.6	2005	Total		21	21

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WHO_World Health Report_2004	10	Nauru HIE Report_2006	25
UNSD_MDG_2007	11	SPC Estimates based on population projection_2010	26
WHO_RMDGR 2004_Statistical Information System Database_2008	12	Nauru Census Report_2002	27
National_Health Reports, MDG Progress Reports, Demographic and Health Survey, SPC 2007 Population Poster, MICS_1999-2007	13	WHO Country Data_2010	28
Census_Report_2006	14	WHO Report on Tuberculosis control in the Western Pacific Region_2009	29
UNSD_UNICEF, WHO, RMDGR 2004_Statistical Information System Online_2008	15	SPC Environment Statistics_2005	30
Note 1: Proxy for proportion of population below US\$1 (PPP) per day (%)		UNDP Pacific HDR_1999	31
Note 2: Proxy for proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (%)			

Niue	Time Period						Sub group	Source		
	1990 (or nearest year)		2000 (or nearest year)		2010 (or latest year)			S 1	S 2	S 3
	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year				
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 National Basic Needs Poverty Line (%) - see note 1.			0.0	2002	13.0	2004	Total		5	19
1.1 Proportion of population below National Basic Needs Poverty Line (%) - see note 1.							Urban			
1.1 Proportion of population below National Basic Needs Poverty Line (%) - see note 1.							Rural			
1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)			0.0	2002			Total		5	
1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)							Urban			
1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)							Rural			
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national income or consumption (%)					6.6	2004	Total			19
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national income or consumption (%)							Urban			
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national income or consumption (%)							Rural			
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 (%)			6.8	2003	15.2	2006	Total		19	21
1.5 Employment-to-population ratio (Ratio)			51.9	2001	85.6	2006	Total		1	1
1.6 Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day (%)							Total			
1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment (%)					19.5	2006	Total			19
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 (%)			0.0	2002			Total			19
1.9 Proportion of population below national Food Poverty Lines (%) - see Note 2			0.0	2002	0.0	2004	Total		20	20
1.9 Proportion of population below national Food Poverty Lines (%) - see Note 2							Urban			
1.9 Proportion of population below national Food Poverty Lines (%) - see Note 2							Rural			
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										
Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)	98.5		90.2	2001	100.0	2006	Total	19	17	13
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)			105.0	2005	100.0	2006	Male		8	13
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)			105.0	2005	100.0	2006	Female		8	13
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school (%)			90.5	2001	100.0	2006	Female		5	13
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school (%)	90.5	1998	100.0	2005	100.0	2008	Total	11	11	3
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school (%)					100.0	2006	Male			13
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (%)	95.0	1992	100.0	2001	99.0	2006	Total	4	5	4
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (%)					99.0	2006	Female			19
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (%)					99.0	2006	Male			19
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										
Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (Ratio)	19	1995	2.5				Tertiary	5	5	3
3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (Ratio)			0.8	2001	1.0	2007	Primary	5	8	
3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (Ratio)			0.8	2001	0.8	2007	Secondary	5	8	
3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non agricultural sector (%)	43.0	1991	43.0	2001	76.0	2006	Total	5	4	6
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)			10.0	2002	20.0	2009	Total		19	7
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)							House of Representatives			
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)							Senate			

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality**Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
4.1 Under five mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)			29.0	2002	0.0	2007	Total		9	Z
4.2 Infant mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)	16.0		30.0		7.8	2007	Total	10	10	Z
4.2 Infant mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)							Female			
4.3 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles (%)	99.0		99.0		99.0		Total	11	11	Z

Goal 5: Improve maternal health**Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
5.1 Maternal mortality ratio (Per 100,000 live births)							Total			
5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	1995-02	100.0	2002	100.0	2007	Total	12	5	Z
Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health										
5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)	35.9	1991	22.6	2001			Total	5	13	
5.4 Adolescent birth rate (Per 1000 Females)			28.0	2001-06	30.0	2007	Total		23	Z
5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) (%)							Total			
5.6 Unmet need for family planning (Number)							Total			

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**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years (%)							Female			
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)							Total			
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)							Male			
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)							Female			
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)	60.0	1991	65.0	2001			Total	6	22	
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)							Female			
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)							Male			
6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years							Total			

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							Total			
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Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

6.6b Death rate associated with malaria (Per 100,000 population)							Total			
6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bed-nets (%)	11.6		7.0		9.0	2006	Total	15	15	Z
6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)							Total			
6.9b Death rates associated with tuberculosis (Per 100,000 live births)			2.0	2002	<1.0	2010	Total		19	22
6.9c Prevalence of Tuberculosis (Per 100,000 population)					<1.0	2010	Total			22
6.10a Tuberculosis detected rate under DOTS (%)					100.0	2006	Total			23
6.10b Tuberculosis cured rate under DOTS (%)							Total			
6.14 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (%)							Total			
6.23 Annual Parasite Incidence rate (Per 1000 population)							Total			

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**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest (%)	66.2		78.8		54.2		Total	16	5	3
7.2 Carbon dioxide emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP) (Metric tons)	15		16		2.2		Total	5	5	3
7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances (Metric tons)					0.0	2005	Total			19
7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits (%)							Total			

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 (%)							Rural			
7.5 Proportion of total water resources used (%)							Total			
7.5 Proportion of total water resources used (%)							Urban			
7.6 Proportion of Terrestrial and Marine Areas Protected (%)							Total			
7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction (%)							Total			

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 (%)	100.0				100.0	2008	Total	17		3
7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (%)	98.8	1991	100.0	2001			Rural	13	13	
7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (%)	99.4	1991	100.0	2001			Urban	13	13	
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)	100.0		100.0	2002			Total	17	13	
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)			100.0		100.0	2006	Rural		12	7
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)			100.0		100.0	2002	Urban		12	13

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 (%)			0.0	2006			Urban		24	
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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

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

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' Gross National Income (%)							Total			
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) (%)							Total			
8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied (%)							Total			
8.4 ODA in landlocked countries as a proportion of their Gross National Income (%)							Total			
8.5 ODA received in small island developing states as a proportion of their Gross National Income (GNI) (%)							Total			
8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty (%)							Total			
8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries (%)							Total			
8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their GDP (%)							Total			
8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity (%)							Total			
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										
8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completing points (cumulative) (%)										
8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDR I initiative (Number)							Total			
8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services (%)							Total			
Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries										
8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis (%)							Total			
Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications										
8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population (Per 100 population)			17.8	2001	215	2006	Total	14	14	
8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population (Per 100 population)			44.2	2001	13.0	2006	Total	5	18	
8.16 Internet users (Per 100 population)			52.8	2002	50.0		Total	14	3	

Sources

Census_Surveys (HIES), administrative databases_2008	1	Government of Niue Island_MDGR_2006	13
UNSD_MDG_2007	2	Census_Population, HRD 2003, RMDGR 2004, ITU estimates_1995-2008	14
UNDP MDG Monitor.org_Factsheet_2008	3	UNSD_MDG Country Adjusted_2006	15
National Statistics Office_SPC Prism_2000-2007	4	UNSD_MDG_2006	16
SPC_RMDGR_2004	5	WHO_Meeting the MDG Drinking Water and Sanitation Target-The urban and rural challenge of the decade, WHO & UNICEF_2006	17
MDGR_2006	6	National_Population and Housing Census_2000-2007	18
UNDAF M&E_Annual Review Report_2008	7	SPC_MDG_Statistics_2008	19
National Statistics Office_SPC Prism_1991-2008	8	Census_Surveys (HIES), RMDGR 2004, administrative databases_2004	20
UNFPA_Database GH_2002	9	SPC Estimates based on population projection_2010	21
UNICEF_Regional & country MDGR_UNESCO/UIS database_1990-200	10	WHO Country Data_2010	22
UNSD_MDG_2007	11	WHO Report on Tuberculosis control in the Western Pacific Region_2006	23
UNICEF_SOWC_2004	12	Census_National Population Census Reports_2005-2006	24

Note 1: Proxy for proportion of population below US\$1 (PPP) per day (%)

Note 2: Proxy for proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (%)

Palau		Time Period						Source		
		1990 (or nearest year)		2000 (or nearest year)		2010 (or latest year)				
Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
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 National Basic Needs Poverty Line (%) - see note 1.					24.9	2006	Total			35
1.1 Proportion of population below National Basic Needs Poverty Line (%) - see note 1.					26.2	2006	Urban			35
1.1 Proportion of population below National Basic Needs Poverty Line (%) - see note 1.					28.9	2006	Rural			35
1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)					6.6	2006	Total			35
1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)					6.7	2006	Urban			35
1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)					7.7	2006	Rural			35
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national income or consumption (%)	2.0	1991			10.2	2006	Total	5		35
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national income or consumption (%)					10.7	2006	Urban			35
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national income or consumption (%)					10	2006	Rural			35
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 (%)					7.3	2007	Total			6
1.5 Employment-to-population ratio (Ratio)			65.9		66.3	2005	Total	6		6
1.6 Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day (%)							Total			
1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment (%)							Total			
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 (%)			14	1999	10	2006	Total	7		7
1.9 Proportion of population below national Food Poverty Lines (%) - see Note 2					0.0	2006	Total			35
1.9 Proportion of population below national Food Poverty Lines (%) - see Note 2					0.0	2006	Urban			35
1.9 Proportion of population below national Food Poverty Lines (%) - see Note 2					0.0	2006	Rural			35
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										
Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)	81.8		94.5		90.0	2006	Total	5	5	8
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)	99.4	1991	98.3		100.0	2006	Male	9	9	8
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)	93.9	1991	94.5		90.0	2006	Female	9	9	8
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school (%)							Female			
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school (%)			99.4	2003-04	80.0	2007	Total		10	11
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school (%)							Male			
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (%)	91.0	1995	99.0	1999-00	99.0	2005	Total	31		31
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (%)			99.3	1999-00	99.0	2005	Female			31
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (%)			98.8	1999-00	99.0	2005	Male			31
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										
Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non agricultural sector (%)	39.0		40.0		36.5	2005	Total	5	5	12
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	4.0		4.0		0.0	2008	Total	5	5	13
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)							House of Representatives			
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)							Senate			
3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (Ratio)	0.7		1.3		2.2	2002	Tertiary	5	5	14
3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (Ratio)	0.8		0.9		1.02	2007	Primary	5	5	14
3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (Ratio)	1.08		0.8		0.97	2007	Secondary	5	5	14

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality**Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
4.1 Under five mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)	34.0		14.0		7.2	2008	Total	5	9	13
4.2 Infant mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)	29.1		21.3		21.5	2007	Total	15	15	13
4.2 Infant mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)			21.6				Female		16	
4.2 Infant mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)			18.2				Male		15	
4.3 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles (%)	98.0		83.0		91	2007	Total	17	17	13

Goal 5: Improve maternal health**Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
5.1 Maternal mortality ratio (Per 100,000 live births)	0.0	1989	0.0		0.0	2007	Total	18	35	35
5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	1995-02	100.0	2002	100.0	2007	Total	19	5	13

Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health

5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)	32.8		17.2		50.0	2007	Total	22	20	35
5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)					21.0	2007	Female			35
5.4 Adolescent birth rate (Per 1000 Females)	74.2		58.0		21.0	2007	Total	22	21	13
5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) (%)							Total			
5.6 Unmet need for family planning (Number)							Total			

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**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years (%)							Female			
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)							Total			
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)							Male			
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)							Female			
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)			17.2				Total		23	
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)							Female			
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)							Male			
6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years (Ratio)							Total			

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 (%)					100.0	2007	Total			24
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Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

6.6b Death rate associated with malaria (Per 100,000 population)							Total			
6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bed-nets (%)	11.6		7.0		9.0	2006	Total	25	25	13
6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)							Total			
6.9b Death rates associated with tuberculosis (Per 100,000 live births)	12.0		10.8		14.0	2010	Total	24	25	34
6.9c Prevalence of Tuberculosis (Per 100,000 population)					71.0	2010	Total			34
6.10a Tuberculosis detected rate under DOTS (%)			117.0	1998	90.0	2006	Total		31	33
6.10b Tuberculosis cured rate under DOTS (%)			75.0	1997	100.0	2007	Total		31	33
6.14 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (%)							Total			
6.23 Annual Parasite Incidence rate (Per 1000 population)							Total			

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**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest (%)	82.9		76.1		87.6	2005	Total	27	5	27
7.2 Carbon dioxide emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP) (Metric tons)	15.0		13.0		11.9	2004	Total	5	5	28
7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances (Metric tons)			1.0		0.23	2005	Total		5	31
7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits (%)							Total			

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 (%)							Rural			
7.5 Proportion of total water resources used (%)							Total			
7.5 Proportion of total water resources used (%)							Urban			
7.6 Proportion of Terrestrial and Marine Areas Protected (%)	0.0				0.4	2005	Total	2		2
7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction (%)							Total			

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 (%)	86.8		95.7	2005			Total	35	35	
7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (%)	98.0		100.0	2005	94.0	2006	Rural	14	13	14
7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (%)	73.0		100.0	2005	79.0	2006	Urban	14	13	14
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)	70.0				88.0	2005	Total	29		35
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)	54.0		100.0		52.0	2006	Rural	14	19	14
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)	76.0		100.0		96.0	2006	Urban	14	19	14

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 (%)					0.0	2005	Urban			31
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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

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)

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' Gross National Income (%)							Total			
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) (%)							Total			
8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied (%)							Total			
8.4 ODA in landlocked countries as a proportion of their Gross National Income (%)			27.7	2000			Total		5	
8.5 ODA received in small island developing states as a proportion of their Gross National Income (GNI) (%)							Total			
8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty (%)							Total			
8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries (%)							Total			
8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their GDP (%)							Total			
8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity (%)							Total			

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

8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completing points (cumulative) (%)							Total			
8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDR I initiative (Number)							Total			
8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services (%)							Total			

Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries

8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis (%)							Total			
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Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population (Per 100 population)			15.9	18.0	2005		Total	30	30	
8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population (Per 100 population)					43.0	2005	Total			31
8.16 Internet users (Per 100 population)							Total			

Sources

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Note 1: Proxy for proportion of population below US\$1 (PPP) per day (%)		Government of Palau and UNDP Pacific Centre_Analysis of the 2005/06 HIES_2008	35
Note 2: Proxy for proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (%)			

Papua New Guinea		Time Period						Source		
		1990 (or nearest year)		2000 (or nearest year)		2010 (or latest year)				
Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
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 National Basic Needs Poverty Line (%) - see	24.0		37.5	1996	53.8	2005	Total	4	3	31
1.1 Proportion of population below National Basic Needs Poverty Line (%) - see			30.2	1996			Urban			37
1.1 Proportion of population below National Basic Needs Poverty Line (%) - see							Rural			
1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)	12.4	1996					Total	31		
1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)	4.3	1996					Urban	38		
1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)	13.8	1996					Rural	38		
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national national income or consumption (%)	4.5	1996					Total	31		
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national national income or consumption (%)							Urban			
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national national income or consumption (%)							Rural			
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 (%)					8.3	2006	Total			31
1.5 Employment-to-population ratio (Ratio)	70.7	1991	81.5		71.3	2006	Total	1	2	1
1.6 Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day (%)							Total			
1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment (%)							Total			
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 (%)	29.0	1996	24.9				Total		3	3
1.9 Proportion of population below national Food Poverty Lines (%) - see Note 2	25.0	1991	30.2	1996	13.0	2001-03	Total	4	4	5
1.9 Proportion of population below national Food Poverty Lines (%) - see Note 2							Urban			
1.9 Proportion of population below national Food Poverty Lines (%) - see Note 2							Rural			
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										
Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)	66.3		77.4		77.0	2003	Total	3	3	31
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)			82.0	2003	98.3	2004	Male		7	6
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)			71.0	2003			Female		7	
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school (%)	60.4	1991					Female	6		
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school (%)	58.1		56.8		68.0	2002	Total	31	31	31
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school (%)	63.5						Male	6		
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (%)	60.6		61.7		62.8	2007	Total	8	3	6
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (%)	50.8		50.5		64.1	2007	Female	3	3	6
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (%)	59.1		55.5		65.4	2007	Male	3	6	6
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										
Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (Ratio)	0.9	1991	0.9		0.8	2006	Primary	12	13	12
3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (Ratio)	0.6	1991	0.7				Secondary	12	13	
3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (Ratio)	0.6	1991	0.6				Tertiary	12	13	
3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non agricultural sector (%)	5.0		5.0		35.4	2004	Total	9	3	10
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	0.0		1.8		1.0	2009	Total	3	6	39
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)							House of Representatives			
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)							Senate			

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality**Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
4.1 Under five mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)	133.0		80.0		73.7	2006	Total	13	6	17
4.1 Under five mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)					77.0	2006	Males			17
4.1 Under five mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)					71.0	2006	Female			17
4.2 Infant mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)	82.0		64.0		56.7	2001-06	Total	15	9	17
4.2 Infant mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)					57	2006	Female			17
4.2 Infant mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)					60	2006	Male			17
4.3 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles (%)	67.0		53		81.6	2006	Total	6	3	16

Goal 5: Improve maternal health**Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
5.1 Maternal mortality ratio (Per 100,000 live births)	345.0		330.0		733.0	2007	Total	15	9	32
5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	33.0	1992	41.0		53.0	2007	Total	18	9	32

Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health

5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)					17.9	2006	Total			33
5.4 Adolescent birth rate (Per 1000 Females)	77.0		70.0		104.0	2006	Total	19	21	33
5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) (%)	78.0	1996	78.0	2001	78.0	2007	Total	20	20	17
5.6 Unmet need for family planning (Number)	45.9	1996	54.9	2006	29.8	2007	Total	31	33	33

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**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years (%)							Female			
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)							Total			
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)							Male			
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)							Female			
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)	25.9	1996					Total	31		
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)							Female			
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)							Male			
6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans					75.0	2007	Total			31

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 (%)			26.0	2006	38.0	2007	Total		6	6
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Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

6.6b Death rate associated with malaria (Per 100,000 population)	13.0	1992	12.5	2002	10.8	2006	Total	31	31	23
6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bed-nets (%)					39.5	2010	Total			34
6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)					37.3	2010	Total			34
6.9b Death rates associated with tuberculosis (Per 100,000 live births)	72.5		56.3		21.0	2010	Total	22	22	35
6.9c Prevalence of Tuberculosis (Per 100,000 population)	843.0		236.0		13.0	2010	Total	10	3	35
6.10a Tuberculosis detected rate under DOTS (%)	0.9	1997	7.0		31.0	2006	Total	10	24	36
6.10b Tuberculosis cured rate under DOTS (%)	92.8	1997	62.8		59.0	2010	Total	10	10	36
6.14 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (%)							Total			
6.23 Annual Parasite Incidence rate (Per 1000 population)							Total			

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**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest (%)	69.6		84.9		63.0	2009	Total	25	3	39
7.2 Carbon dioxide emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP) (Metric tons)	0.67		0.48		0.4	2005	Total	3	3	40
7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances (Metric tons)	29.0	1991	18.7	2005	7.1	2006	Total	25	25	25
7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits (%)							Total			

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 (%)							Rural			
7.5 Proportion of total water resources used (%)							Total			
7.5 Proportion of total water resources used (%)							Urban			
7.6 Proportion of Terrestrial and Marine Areas Protected (%)	3.3		3.6	2005			Total	6	6	
7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction (%)							Total			

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 (%)							Total			
7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (%)	32.0				32.0	2006	Rural	12		12
7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (%)	88.0				88.0	2006	Urban	12		12
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)							Total			
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)	41.0		80.0		67.0	2006	Rural	12	14	12
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)	67.0		92.0		41.0	2006	Urban	12	14	12

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 (%)							Urban			
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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

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

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' Gross National Income (%)							Total			
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) (%)							Total			
8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied (%)							Total			
8.4 ODA in landlocked countries as a proportion of their Gross National Income (%)	13.3		8.3				Total	3	3	
8.5 ODA received in small island developing states as a proportion of their Gross National Income (GNI) (%)							Total			
8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty (%)							Total			
8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries (%)							Total			
8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their GDP (%)							Total			
8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity (%)							Total			

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

8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completing points (cumulative) (%)

8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDR I initiative (Number)							Total			
8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services (%)	18.4		8.0		5.9	2005	Total	27	27	27

Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries

8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis (%)			80-94	1999			Total		28	
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Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population (Per 100 population)	0.7		1.3		1.1	2007	Total	29	29	29
8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population (Per 100 population)			0.2		1.3	2007	Total	29	29	29
8.16 Internet users (Per 100 population)			0.1	1997	1.8	2007	Total	30	29	29

Sources

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Census_Surveys (HIES), administrative databases_2008	2	UNSD_MDG Country Adjusted_2006	22
SPC_RMDGR_2004	3	WHO_UNSD_Global Malaria Programme, MDG Indicators	23
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Note 1: Proxy for proportion of population below US\$ 1 (PPP) per day (%)

Note 2: Proxy for proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (%)

Samoa		Time Period						Source		
		1990 (or nearest year)		2000 (or nearest year)		2010 (or latest year)				
Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
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 National Basic Needs Poverty Line (%) - see note 1	15.0	1997	22.9	2002	26.9	2008	Total	1	4	6
1.1 Proportion of population below National Basic Needs Poverty Line (%) - see note 1			25.9	2002	24.4	2008	Urban		4	6
1.1 Proportion of population below National Basic Needs Poverty Line (%) - see note 1			19.1	2002	28.8	2008	Rural		4	6
1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)			6.6	2002	8.2	2008	Total		4	40
1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)			6.5	2002	8.8	2008	Urban		4	6
1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)			5.4	2002	8.3	2008	Rural		4	6
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national income or consumption (%)			7.8	2002	8.2	2008	Total		4	6
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national income or consumption (%)			8.7	2002	8.1	2008	Urban		4	6
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national income or consumption (%)			6.6	2002	9.0	2008	Rural		4	6
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 (%)					-1.3	2009	Total			41
1.5 Employment-to-population ratio (Ratio)			25.3	2001	30.0	2009	Total		7	41
1.6 Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day (%)							Total			
1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment (%)					47.7	2006	Total			40
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 (%)	18.0	1991	19	1999	16.0	2001	Total	8	1	8
1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age (%)	18.0	1991	15.0	2001			Male	8	8	
1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age (%)	18.0	1991	17.0	2001			Female	8	8	
1.9 Proportion of population below national Food Poverty Lines (%) - see Note 2	11.0	1990-92	10.6	2002	4.9	2008	Total	9	4	6
1.9 Proportion of population below national Food Poverty Lines (%) - see Note 2			7.6	2002	3.5	2008	Urban		4	6
1.9 Proportion of population below national Food Poverty Lines (%) - see Note 2			10.3	2002	5.1	2008	Rural		4	6
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										
Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)	82.0		74.0		97.0	2008	Total	10	8	42
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)	94.5	1991	94.1	2001	94.0	2008	Male	11	8	42
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)	93.9	1991	95.7	2001	99.0	2008	Female	11	8	42
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school (%)	86.0	1995	94		95.9	2008	Total	14	40	17
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school (%)	94.1	1991					Female	11		
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school (%)	90.9	1991					Male	11		
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (%)	96.0	1991	99.0	2001	99.4	2008	Total	15	1	17
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (%)	99.0		99.0	2004	99.5	2007	Female	11	18	11
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (%)	99.1		99.0	2004	99.4	2007	Male	11	18	11
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										
Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non agricultural sector (%)	31.0	1991	30.2		29.5	2006	Total	1	19	40
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	4.0	1991	8.2		8.2	2009	Total	1	11	3
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)							House of Representatives			
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)							Senate			
3.Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (Ratio)	0.98	1991	0.93	2001	1.0		Primary	1	1	17
3.Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (Ratio)	1.06		1.04	2001	1.06	2005	Secondary	20	1	40
3.Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (Ratio)	1.66		1.4		1.2	2003	Tertiary	20	1	22

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality**Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
4.1 Under five mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)	42		34.0		24.1	2006	Total	40	11	43
4.1 Under five mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)					22.8	2006	Male			43
4.1 Under five mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)					27.0	2006	Female			43
4.2 Infant mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)	33.0		17.8		20.4	2006	Total	23	24	43
4.2 Infant mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)					22.9	2006	Female			43
4.2 Infant mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)			25.0	2004	18.2	2006	Male		25	43
4.3 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles (%)	89.0		93		63.1	2009	Total	26	26	44
4.3 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles (%)							Urban			
4.3 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles (%)							Rural			
4.3 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles (%)					56.0	2009	Male			44
4.3 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles (%)					69.7	2009	Female			44

Goal 5: Improve maternal health**Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
5.1 Maternal mortality ratio (Per 100,000 live births)	35.0		15.0		22.0	2005	Total	25	25	45
5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	76.0		96.6		97.2	2009	Total	23	27	46

Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health

5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)	18.0		31.0	2002	26.7	2009	Total	20	3	46
5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)							Urban			
5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)							Rural			
5.4 Adolescent birth rate (Per 1000 Females)	26.0	1991	45.3	2001	44.0	2009	Total	29	53	46
5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) (%)					58.4	2009	Total			47
5.6 Unmet need for family planning (Number)					20.0	2007	Total			3

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**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years (%)					0.0	2006	Female			30
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)					32.1	2008	Total			48
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)							Male			
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)							Female			
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)					14.3	2006	Total			30
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)							Female			
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)							Male			
6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years (Ratio)							Total			

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 (%)					80.0	2007	Total			31
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Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

6.6b Death rate associated with malaria (Per 100,000 population)							Total			
6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bed-nets (%)							Total			
6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)							Total			
6.9b Death rates associated with tuberculosis (Per 100,000 live births)	9.2		22.0		4.3	2010	Total	32	20	49
6.9c Prevalence of Tuberculosis (Per 100,000 population)	44.0		22.0		36.0	2010	Total	33	1	49
6.10a Tuberculosis detected rate under DOTS (%)	72.7	1995	53.0		80.0	2006	Total	33	3	50
6.10c Tuberculosis cured rate under DOTS (%)	50.0	1994	92.3		93.0	2005	Total	25	25	3
6.14 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (%)			77.0	2002			Total			1
6.23 Annual Parasite Incidence rate (Per 1000 population)							Total			

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**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest (%)	45.9		35.2		60.4	2008	Total	34	1	17
7.2 Carbon dioxide emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP) (Metric tons)	0.81		0.83		0.83	2008	Total	1	1	17
7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances (Metric tons)	4.0		10		0.207	2005	Total	1	1	35
7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits (%)							Total			

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 (%)							Rural			
7.5 Proportion of total water resources used (%)							Total			
7.5 Proportion of total water resources used (%)							Urban			
7.6 Proportion of Terrestrial and Marine Areas Protected (%)	0.8				1.8	2005	Total	11		11
7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction (%)							Total			

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 (%)	91.0		91.0	2001	88.0	2008	Total	36	8	17
7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (%)	89.0				87.0	2006	Rural	21		21
7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (%)	99.0				90.0	2006	Urban	21		21
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)	98.0		89.0	2001	100.0	2004	Total	36	8	36
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)	100.0		100.0		100.0	2006	Rural	21	37	21
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)	98.0		95.0		100.0	2006	Urban	21	37	21

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 (%)					0.6	2006	Urban			38
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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

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)

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' Gross National Income (%)							Total			
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) (%)							Total			
8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied (%)							Total			
8.4 ODA in landlocked countries as a proportion of their Gross National Income (%)	29.0		11.7				Total	1	1	
8.5 ODA received in small island developing states as a proportion of their Gross National Income (GNI) (%)			14.5	2002			Total		39	
8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty (%)							Total			
8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries (%)							Total			
8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their GDP (%)							Total			
8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity (%)							Total			

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

8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completing points (cumulative) (%)							Total			
8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDR I initiative (Number)							Total			
8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services (%)	5.8		10.8		3.9	2009	Total	1	1	53

Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries

8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis (%)							Total			
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Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population (Per 100 population)	2.5		4.9		10.9	2007	Total		52	52
8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population (Per 100 population)			14		25.4	2007	Total		52	52
8.16 Internet users (Per 100 population)	0.2	1997	1.7	2001	4.5	2008	Total	52	1	40

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Note 1: Proxy for proportion of population below US\$1 (PPP) per day (%)		UNSD World Bank Millennium Database Online_2008	51
Note 2: Proxy for proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (%)		World Bank UNSD ITU World Telecommunication Database, Millennium Database Online_2008	52
		ADB ADO_2010	53

Solomon Islands		Time Period						Source		
		1990 (or nearest year)		2000 (or nearest year)		2010 (or latest year)				
Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
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 National Basic Needs Poverty Line (%) - see note 1.					22.7	2006	Total			2
1.1 Proportion of population below National Basic Needs Poverty Line (%) - see note 1.					32.2	2006	Urban			2
1.1 Proportion of population below National Basic Needs Poverty Line (%) - see note 1.					40.8	2006	Rural			2
1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)					7.5	2006	Total		35	2
1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)					8.5	2006	Urban			2
1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)					6.1	2006	Rural			2
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national income or consumption (%)					6.7	2006	Total			2
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national income or consumption (%)					10.1	2006	Urban			2
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national income or consumption (%)					8.0	2006	Rural			2
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 (%)			15.1	2006	21.7	2008	Total		35	40
1.5 Employment-to-population ratio (Ratio)	65.7	1991	24.0	1999	53.5	2006	Total	4	5	40
1.6 Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day (%)							Total			
1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment (%)							Total			
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 (%)	23.0		21.0	1999	11.8	2007	Total	7	7	9
1.9 Proportion of population below national Food Poverty Lines (%) - see Note 2	33.0	1990-92	20.0	2001-03	10.6	2006	Total	8	8	2
1.9 Proportion of population below national Food Poverty Lines (%) - see Note 2					2.6	2006	Urban			2
1.9 Proportion of population below national Food Poverty Lines (%) - see Note 2					8.7	2006	Rural			2
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 (%)	39.0		56.0		61.8	2005	Total	10	12	41
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)	64.2	1991			62.5	2005	Male	11		41
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)	62.3	1991			61.5	2005	Female	11		41
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school (%)							Female			
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school (%)	85.0	1991	93.0	2001	79.0	2005	Total	7	13	35
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school (%)							Male			
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (%)	62.0	1991	84.5	1999			Total	7	35	
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (%)			81.0	1999			Female		14	
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (%)			87.0	1999			Male		14	
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 (Ratio)	0.81		0.81	1999	1.0	2005	Primary	36	7	15
3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (Ratio)	0.58		0.70	1999	0.8	2005	Secondary	36	7	15
3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (Ratio)	0.3	1995	0.30				Tertiary	7	7	
3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non agricultural sector (%)	23.2	1986	29.6	1999			Total	35	35	
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	2.0	1995	2.0		0.0	2009	Total	7	38	1
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)							House of Representatives			
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)							Senate			

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality**Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
4.1 Under five mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)	121.0		88.0		37.0		Total	11	11	1
4.2 Infant mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)	96.0		66.0		26.0	2007	Total	16	17	24
4.2 Infant mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)					28.0	2007	Female			24
4.2 Infant mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)					24.0	2007	Male			24
4.3 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles (%)	92.0		77		87.3	2007	Total	7	35	24
4.3 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles (%)					93.3	2007	Urban			19
4.3 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles (%)					86.3	2007	Rural			19
4.3 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles (%)					92.9	2007	Male			24
4.3 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles (%)					81.4	2007	Female			24

Goal 5: Improve maternal health**Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
5.1 Maternal mortality ratio (Per 100,000 live births)	550.0	1992	120.0		142.0	2006	Total	7	7	39
5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	85.4	1994	87.0		86.0	2007	Total	7	20	21

Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health

5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)	11.0	1996	8.0	1999	27.3	2007	Total	22	36	24
5.4 Adolescent birth rate (Per 1000 Females)	84.0	1995-99	72.0	1998	67.0	2007	Total	23	22	1
5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) (%)			76.0	2006	64.6	2007	Total		37	24
5.6 Unmet need for family planning (Number)			0.0	2006	11.1	2007	Total		35	24

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**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years (%)					0.0	2006	Female			35
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)			2.4	2001	28.8	2008	Total		7	40
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)			26.0	2006	25.8	2007	Male		35	24
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)			18.0	2006	18.2	2007	Female		35	24
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)			6.8	2001	96.2	2007	Total		25	25
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)					29.3	2007	Female			24
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)					35.1	2007	Male			24
6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years (Ratio)							Total			

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 (%)					83.0	2007	Total			26
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Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

6.6b Death rate associated with malaria (Per 100,000 population)			55.0	2001	3.0	2007	Total		1	42
6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bed-nets (%)			53.0	1999	40.4	2007	Total		27	42
6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)					19.0	2007	Total			42
6.9b Death rates associated with tuberculosis (Per 100,000 live births)	27.8		9.5		21.0		Total	28	28	43
6.9c Prevalence of Tuberculosis (Per 100,000 population)	661.0		74.0		180.0		Total	29	7	43
6.10a Tuberculosis detected rate under DOTS (%)	52.0	1996	62.0		50.0	2006	Total	29	1	44
6.10b Tuberculosis cured rate under DOTS (%)	65.2	1995	92.4		73.0	2006	Total	30	35	44
6.14 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (%)							Total			
6.23 Annual Parasite Incidence rate (per 1000 population)	450.0	1992	199.0	2003	77.0	2009	Total	48	48	48

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**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest (%)	98.9		88.2		77.6	2005	Total	32	13	35
7.2 Carbon dioxide emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP) (Metric tons)	0.5		0.4		0.4	2005	Total	7	7	45
7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances (Metric tons)	2.0		6.0	1999	1.2	2005	Total	7	7	35
7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits (%)							Total			

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 (%)							Rural			
7.5 Proportion of total water resources used (%)							Total			
7.5 Proportion of total water resources used (%)							Urban			
7.6 Proportion of Terrestrial and Marine Areas Protected (%)	0.0						Total	11		
7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction (%)							Total			

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 (%)							Total			
7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (%)	65.0				81.7	2007	Rural	15		
7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (%)	94.0				94.1	2007	Urban	15		
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)							Total			
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)	18.0		18.0				Rural	15	33	
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)	98.0		98.0				Urban	15	33	

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 (%)							Urban			
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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

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)

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' Gross National Income (%)							Total			
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) (%)							Total			
8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied (%)							Total			
8.4 ODA in landlocked countries as a proportion of their Gross National Income	22.1		23.9		2.0	2006	Total	7	7	46
8.5 ODA received in small island developing states as a proportion of their Gross National Income (GNI) (%)							Total			
8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty (%)							Total			
8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries (%)							Total			
8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their GDP (%)							Total			
8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity (%)							Total			

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

8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completing points (cumulative) (%)							Total			
8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives (Number)							Total			
8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services (%)	11.9		6.9		4.3	2007	Total	7	7	47

Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries

8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis (%)							Total			
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Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population (Per 100 population)	1.5		1.8		1.6	2007	Total	34	34	34
8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population (Per 100 population)			0.3		1.3		Total	34	34	34
8.16 Internet users (Per 100 population)			0.5	2002	1.6	2007	Total		36	34

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DHS_2006	19	MDGR 2006	41
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SPC_DHS_2007	21	WHO_Country Data_2010	43
UNSD_UNICEF, WHO, RMDGR 2004_Statistical Information System Online_2008	22	WHO Report, Tuberculosis control in the Western Pacific region_2009	44
Note 1: Proxy for proportion of population below US\$1 (PPP) per day (%)		SPC Environment Statistics_2005	45
Note 2: Proxy for proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (%)		UNSD World Bank Millennium Database Online_2008	46
		ADB_ADO_2010	47
		WHO Vector Borne Disease Control Programme_2010	48

Tokelau	Time Period						Sub group	Source		
	1990 (or nearest year)		2000 (or nearest year)		2010 (or latest year)			S 1	S 2	S 3
	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year				
Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
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 National Basic Needs Poverty Line (%) - see note 1.							Total			
1.1 Proportion of population below National Basic Needs Poverty Line (%) - see note 1.							Urban			
1.1 Proportion of population below National Basic Needs Poverty Line (%) - see note 1.							Rural			
1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)							Total			
1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)							Urban			
1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)							Rural			
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national national income or consumption (%)							Total			
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national national income or consumption (%)							Urban			
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national national income or consumption (%)							Rural			
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 (%)							Total			
1.5 Employment-to-population ratio (Ratio)					53.1	2006	Total			1
1.6 Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day (%)							Total			
1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment (%)							Total			
Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger										
1.8 Prevalence of under weight children under five years of age (%)							Total			
1.9 Proportion of population below national Food Poverty Lines (%) - see Note 2							Total			
1.9 Proportion of population below national Food Poverty Lines (%) - see Note 2							Urban			
1.9 Proportion of population below national Food Poverty Lines (%) - see Note 2							Rural			
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										
Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)			100.0	2004			Total		2	
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)			109.0	2004			Male		3	
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)			96.0	2004			Female		3	
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school (%)							Female			
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school (%)			100.0	2006			Total		2	
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school (%)							Male			
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (%)			86.5	2003	99.0	2006	Total		4	2
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (%)					99.0	2006	Female		2	
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (%)					99.0	2006	Male		2	
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										
Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
3.1 Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (Ratio)			0.96	2003	1.35	2004	Primary		4	14
3.1 Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (Ratio)			1.12	2003	0.88	2004	Secondary		4	14
3.1 Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (Ratio)			0.7				Tertiary	4	5	
3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non agricultural sector (%)	2.5	1995	33.0	2001			Total	5	4	
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)			14.0	1999	15.0	2008	Total		4	5
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)							House of Representatives			
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)							Senate			

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality**Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
4.1 Under five mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)					24.0	2007	Total			7
4.2 Infant mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)	33	1990	33.0	1997-00	19.0	2007	Total	8	8	6
4.2 Infant mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)							Female			
4.2 Infant mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)							Male			
4.3 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles (%)					92.0	2008	Total			6
4.3 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles (%)							Urban			
4.3 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles (%)							Rural			
4.3 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles (%)							Male			
4.3 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles (%)							Female			

Goal 5: Improve maternal health**Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
5.1 Maternal mortality ratio (Per 100,000 live births)							Total			
5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)							Total			
Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health										
5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)							Total			
5.4 Adolescent birth rate (Per 1000 Females)	83.0	1991-96	45.3	1997-00	43.0	2001	Total	9	8	6
5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) (%)							Total			
5.6 Unmet need for family planning (Number)							Total			

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**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years (%)							Female			
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)					30.0	2007	Total			10
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)							Male			
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)							Female			
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)					17.9	2006	Total			10
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)							Female			
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)							Male			
6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years (Ratio)							Total			

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 (%)							Total			
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Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

6.6b Death rate associated with malaria (Per 100,000 population)							Total			
6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bed-nets (%)							Total			
6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-							Total			
6.9b Death rates associated with tuberculosis (Per 100,000 live births)	8.4		7.0		<10	2010	Total	11	11	12
6.9c Prevalence of Tuberculosis (Per 100,000 population)	112.0		67.0		<10	2010	Total	11	4	12
6.10a Tuberculosis detected rate under DOTS (%)							Total			
6.10b Tuberculosis cured rate under DOTS (%)							Total			
6.14 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (%)							Total			
6.23 Annual Parasite Incidence rate (Per 1000 population)							Total			

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**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest (%)							Total			
7.2 Carbon dioxide emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP) (Metric tons)							Total			
7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances (Metric tons)	18.2	1991	14.5	2001			Total	4	4	
7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits (%)							Total			

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 (%)							Rural			
7.5 Proportion of total water resources used (%)							Total			
7.5 Proportion of total water resources used (%)							Urban			
7.6 Proportion of Terrestrial and Marine Areas Protected (%)							Total			
7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction (%)							Total			

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 (%)							Total			
7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (%)					89.2	2006	Rural			6
7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (%)							Urban			
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)							Total			
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)					84.4	2006	Rural			6
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)							Urban			

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 (%)							Urban			
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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

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

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' Gross National Income (%)							Total			
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) (%)							Total			
8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied (%)							Total			
8.4 ODA in landlocked countries as a proportion of their Gross National Income (%)							Total			
8.5 ODA received in small island developing states as a proportion of their Gross National Income (GNI) (%)							Total			
8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty (%)							Total			
8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries (%)							Total			
8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their GDP (%)							Total			
8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity (%)							Total			

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

8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completing points (cumulative) (%)										
8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives (Number)										
8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services (%)							Total			

Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries

8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis (%)							Total			
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Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population (Per 100 population)							Total			
8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population (Per 100 population)							Total			
8.16 Internet users (Per 100 population)							Total			

Sources

Census_Surveys (HIES), administrative databases_2008	1
National Statistics Office_SPC Prism_2000-2007	2
SPC_PACIFIC HDR_2008	3
SPC_RMDGR_2004	4
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National_SPC, Health Reports, MIC S_1990-2007	10
UNSD_MDG Country Adjusted_2006	11
WHO Country Data_2010	12
WHO Report on Tuberculosis control in the Western Pacific region_2009	13

Note 1: Proxy for proportion of population below US \$ 1 (PPP) per day (%)

Note 2: Proxy for proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (%)

Tonga		Time Period						Source		
		1990 (or nearest year)		2000 (or nearest year)		2008 (or nearest year)				
Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
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 National Basic Needs Poverty Line (%) - see note 1.			22.3	2001			Total		47	
1.1 Proportion of population below National Basic Needs Poverty Line (%) - see note 1.			23.6	2001			Urban		47	
1.1 Proportion of population below National Basic Needs Poverty Line (%) - see note 1.			22.8	2001			Rural		47	
1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)			7.7	2001			Total		3	
1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)			7.1	2001			Urban		47	
1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)			7.4	2001			Rural		47	
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national income or consumption (%)			7.7	2001			Total		5	
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national income or consumption (%)							Urban			
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national income or consumption (%)							Rural			
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 (%)			6.0	2004	5.2	2008	Total		39	42
1.5 Employment-to-population ratio (Ratio)	53.1		60.3	2003	37.2	2006	Total	6	6	7
1.6 Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day (%)							Total			
1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment (%)					4.2	2006	Total			30
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 (%)	1.6	1986	2.0	1999			Total	3	8	
1.9 Proportion of population below national Food Poverty Lines (%) - see Note 2			6.1	2001			Total		39	
1.9 Proportion of population below national Food Poverty Lines (%) - see Note 2			3.9	2001			Urban			
1.9 Proportion of population below national Food Poverty Lines (%) - see Note 2			5.8	2001			Rural			
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										
Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)	91.6		89.4		91.3	2008	Total	9	3	10
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)	90.1	1991	98.0	2000-07	97.1	2005	Male	10	12	10
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)	86.2	1991	94.0		98.5	2005	Female	10	12	10
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school (%)					91.9	2005	Female			10
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school (%)	84.0		94.6		90.9	2005	Total	3	13	10
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school (%)					89.9	2005	Male			10
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (%)	98.8	1986	99.3	1996	99.6	2007	Total	20	20	10
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (%)	99.4				99.6	2007	Female	10		10
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (%)	99.3				99.5	2007	Male	10		10
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										
Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (Ratio)	1.0	1991	0.89	2001	1.0	2006	Primary	18	19	18
3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (Ratio)	1.0	1991	0.99	2001	1.0	2006	Secondary	18	3	18
3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (Ratio)	0.9	1995	1.0		1.7	2004	Tertiary	3	3	18
3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non agricultural sector (%)	33.74	1986	35.7	1996	42.3	2006	Total	15	16	17
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	0.0		0.0		3.3	2009	Total	3	15	15
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)							House of Representatives			
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)							Senate			

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality**Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
4.1 Under five mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)	27.0		26.0		23.0	2007	Total	20	10	37
4.1 Under five mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)					26.0	2006	Male			
4.1 Under five mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)					18.0	2006	Female			
4.2 Infant mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)	9.0		14.4	1999	19.0	2006	Total	3	6	41
4.2 Infant mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)			12.0	1999-01	16.0	2006	Female		21	41
4.2 Infant mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)					22.0	2006	Male			41
4.3 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles (%)	81.0		95.0		98.7	2007	Total	3	13	40
4.3 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles (%)							Urban			
4.3 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles (%)							Rural			
4.3 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles (%)							Male			
4.3 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles (%)							Female			

Goal 5: Improve maternal health**Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
5.1 Maternal mortality ratio (Per 100,000 live births)	39.0		78.2		113.0	2007	Total	3	3	40
5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	93.9	1995	92.1		98.0	2007	Total	3	22	40

Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health

5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)	41.0	1997	32.8	1999			Total	23	3	15
5.4 Adolescent birth rate (Per 1000 Females)	25.7		16.0	2003	24.0	2005	Total	23	26	24
5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) (%)							Total			
5.6 Unmet need for family planning (Number)							Total			

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**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years (%)					0.0	2006	Female			27
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)					21.1	2008	Total			43
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)							Male			
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)							Female			
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)	39.0		32.8	1999	18.1	2007	Total	27	27	43
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)							Female			
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)							Male			
6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years (Ratio)							Total			

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 (%)							Total			
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Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

6.6b Death rate associated with malaria (Per 100,000 population)							Total			
6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bed-nets (%)							Total			
6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)							Total			
6.9b Death rates associated with tuberculosis (Per 100,000 live births)	9.8		3.6		3.0	2010	Total	28	28	44
6.9c Prevalence of Tuberculosis (Per 100,000 population)	92.0		24.0		22.0	2010	Total	28	1	44
6.10a Tuberculosis detected rate under DOTS (%)	67.0	1995	98.5		129	2006	Total	29	30	45
6.10b Tuberculosis cured rate under DOTS (%)	88.9	1994	93.3		100.0	2006	Total	30	30	45
6.14 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (%)			92.0	2002			Total			3
6.23 Annual Parasite Incidence rate (Per 1000 population)							Total			

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**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest (%)	5.0		5.4		5.0	2005	Total	31	31	31
7.2 Carbon dioxide emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP) (Metric tons)	0.88		1.3		1.2	2005	Total	3	3	46
7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances (Metric tons)	0.71	1991	0.32	2003	0.029	2005	Total	33	33	34
7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits (%)							Total			

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 (%)							Rural			
7.5 Proportion of total water resources used (%)							Total			
7.5 Proportion of total water resources used (%)							Urban			
7.6 Proportion of Terrestrial and Marine Areas Protected (%)	0.1				27.8	2005	Total	10		10
7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction (%)							Total			

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 (%)	100.0		96.2		98.0	2007	Total	35	6	6
7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (%)	100.0				100.0	2006	Rural	18		18
7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (%)	100.0				100.0	2006	Urban	18		18
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)	96.0		93.7		99.6	2007	Total	35	6	6
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)	96.0				96.0	2006	Rural	18		18
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)	98.0				98.0	2006	Urban	18		18

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 (%)					0.2	2006	Urban			36
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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

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

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' Gross National Income (%)							Total			
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) (%)							Total			
8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied (%)							Total			
8.4 ODA in landlocked countries as a proportion of their Gross National Income (%)	25.4		11.9				Total	3		3
8.5 ODA received in small island developing states as a proportion of their Gross National Income (GNI) (%)			9.1	2002	10.0	2006	Total		33	37
8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms)							Total			
8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries (%)							Total			
8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their GDP (%)							Total			
8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity (%)	9.0	1994-95	14.3	2002-03			Total	33		33

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

8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completing points (cumulative) (%)

8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives (Number)							Total			
8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services (%)	2.9	1990	2.8	2001	2.8	2006	Total	3	3	38

Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries

8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis (%)							Total			
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Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population (Per 100 population)	4.6		9.8		21	2007	Total	4	4	4
8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population (Per 100 population)			0.2		46.4	2007	Total		4	4
8.16 Internet users (Per 100 population)	0.1	1995	1.8	2003-04	8.4	2007	Total	4	1	4

Sources

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SPC_Pacific Island Populations_2004	21	WHO Country Data_2010	44
National Statistics Office_Key Statistics_2007	22	WHO Report on Tuberculosis control in the Western Pacific region_2009	45
UNSD_UNICEF, WHO, RMDGR_2004_Statistical Information System Online_2008	23	SPC Environment Statistics_2005	46
Note 1: Proxy for proportion of population below US\$1 (PPP) per day (%)		National Statistics Office Tonga, ADB Analysis of HIES_2001	47
Note 2: Proxy for proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (%)			

Tuvalu	Time Period						Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3	Source
	1990 (or nearest year)		2000 (or nearest year)		2010 (or latest year)						
	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year					
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 National Basic Needs Poverty Line (%) - see note 1.	24.4	1994	21.2	2004			Total	39	39		
1.1 Proportion of population below National Basic Needs Poverty Line (%) - see note 1.	32.4	1994	27.6	2004			Urban	39	39		
1.1 Proportion of population below National Basic Needs Poverty Line (%) - see note 1.	23.6	1994	17.5	2004			Rural	39	39		
1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)	7.6	1994	5.6	2004			Total	39	39		
1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)	9.3	1994	4.5	2004			Urban	39	39		
1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)	11.2	1994	4.1	2004			Rural	39	39		
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national national income or consumption (%)	7.4	1994	10.2	2004			Total	1	39		
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national national income or consumption (%)			10.8	2004			Urban				
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national national income or consumption (%)			11.4	2004			Rural				
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 (%)			3.6	2002			Total		4		
1.5 Employment-to-population ratio (Ratio)			33.2	2002			Total		4		
1.6 Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day (%)							Total				
1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment (%)			38.9	2002			Total		36		
Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger											
1.8 Prevalence of under weight children under five years of age (%)	5.0	1997	5.0	2004			Total	5	6		
1.9 Proportion of population below national Food Poverty Lines (%) - see Note 2	6.7	1994	4.9	2004			Total	39	39		
1.9 Proportion of population below national Food Poverty Lines (%) - see Note 2	6.4	1994	6.9	2004			Urban	39	39		
1.9 Proportion of population below national Food Poverty Lines (%) - see Note 2	7.7	1994	3.7	2004			Rural	39	39		
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											
Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3	
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)	98.2		99.9	2002	98.1	2007	Total	8	1	24	
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)					97.3	2007	Male			24	
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)					99.1	2007	Female			24	
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school (%)							Female				
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school (%)	95.8	1993	72.7		100.0	2002	Total	1	11	10	
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school (%)							Male				
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (%)	95.0	1991	99.0	2002			Total	10	10		
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (%)			99.0	2002	99.3	2007	Female		10	24	
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (%)			99.0	2002	97.9	2007	Male		10	24	
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											
Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3	
3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (Ratio)	0.8	1991	1.0	1999	1.0	2006	Primary	1	12	12	
3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (Ratio)	1.0	1991	0.9	2001	1.2	2006	Secondary	1	12	13	
3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (Ratio)	0.3	1991	0.9	2002			Tertiary	1	1		
3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non agricultural sector (%)	38.0	1991	44.0	2002	33.9	2004	Total	1	1	14	
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	8.0		0.0	2002	0.0	2009	Total	1	1	2	
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)							House of Representatives				
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)							Senate				

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality**Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
4.1 Under five mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)	54.0		43.0		33.0	2007	Total	1	14	24
4.1 Under five mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)			44.0	1997-02	33.0	2007	Male		15	24
4.1 Under five mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)			36.0	1997-02	33.0	2007	Female		15	24
4.2 Infant mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)	42.0		38.0		28.0	2007	Total	16	17	24
4.2 Infant mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)	41.0	1991	39.0	1992-02	27.0	2007	Female	1	15	24
4.2 Infant mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)	40.0	1995	48.0	1992-02	29.0	2007	Male	17	15	24
4.3 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles (%)	90.0		81.0		74.1	2007	Total	1	11	36
4.3 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles (%)							Urban			
4.3 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles (%)							Rural			
4.3 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles (%)							Male			
4.3 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles (%)							Female			

Goal 5: Improve maternal health**Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
5.1 Maternal mortality ratio (Per 100,000 live births)			1 death	2002	1.0	2007	Total		18	20
5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95.0		100.0	2002	98.0	2007	Total	1	1	19

Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health

5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)	39.0		31.6	2002	22.4	2007	Total	1	1	21
5.4 Adolescent birth rate (Per 1000 Females)	41.0	1991	35.8	2002	42.0	2007	Total	23	22	21
5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) (%)					67.3	2007	Total			24
5.6 Unmet need for family planning (Number)					24.2	2007	Total			21

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**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years (%)							Female			
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)							Total			24
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)					43.5	2007	Male			24
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)							Female			
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)	39.0		31.6	2002	97.8	2007	Total	25		25
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)							Female			
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)							Male			
6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years (Ratio)							Total			

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 (%)					100.0	2007	Total			26
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Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

6.6b Death rate associated with malaria (Per 100,000 population)							Total			
6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bed-nets (%)							Total			
6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)							Total			
6.9b Death rates associated with tuberculosis (Per 100,000 live births)	8.4		6.4		11.0	2006	Total	27	27	37
6.9c Prevalence of tuberculosis (Per 100,000 population)	117.0		76.0		44.0	2006	Total	27	1	37
6.10a Tuberculosis detected rate under DOTS (%)			100.0	2004	152	2006	Total		15	38
6.10b Tuberculosis cured rate under DOTS (%)			100.0	2005	75	2006	Total			2
6.14 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (%)							Total			
6.23 Annual Parasite Incidence rate (Per 1000 population)							Total			

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**

Indicator	Data	Year	Data	Year	Data	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
	Value		Value		Value					
7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest (%)	33.3		43.0		33.3	2005	Total	29	1	29
7.2 Carbon dioxide emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP) (Metric tons)							Total			
7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances (Metric tons)	69.9	1991	31.5	2002	0.013	2005	Total	1	1	30
7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits (%)							Total			

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 (%)							Rural			
7.5 Proportion of total water resources used (%)							Total			
7.5 Proportion of total water resources used (%)							Urban			
7.6 Proportion of Terrestrial and Marine Areas Protected (%)	0.0	1996			0.0	2005	Total	14		14
7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction (%)							Total			

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 (%)	89.0		93.0	2002	98.0	2007	Total	31	15	15
7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (%)	89.0		98.0	2002	92.0	2006	Rural	12	15	12
7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (%)	92.0		94.0	2006	100.0	2007	Urban	12	12	15
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)	78.0		90.0	2004	81.0	2007	Total	31	31	24
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)	74.0		100.0		84.0	2006	Rural	12	32	12
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)	83.0		100.0		93.0	2006	Urban	12	32	12

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 (%)							Urban			
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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

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)

Indicator	Data	Year	Data	Year	Data	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
	Value		Value		Value					
8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' Gross National Income (%)							Total			
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) (%)							Total			
8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied (%)							Total			
8.4 ODA in landlocked countries as a proportion of their Gross National Income (%)							Total			
8.5 ODA received in small island developing states as a proportion of their Gross National Income (GNI) (%)							Total			
8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty (%)							Total			
8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries (%)							Total			
8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their GDP (%)							Total			
8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity (%)							Total			

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

8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completing points (cumulative) (%)										
8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives (Number)										
8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services (%)							Total			

Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries

8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis (%)			80-94	1999			Total			33
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Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population (Per 100 population)	3.7	1991	4.7	2002	10.3	2006	Total	34	34	35
8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population (Per 100 population)			4.8	2004	15.0	2006	Total	35		35
8.16 Internet users (Per 100 population)			5.3		2.3	2006	Total	35		35

Sources

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UNESCO_Institute for Statistics_2004	6	SPC_UNGASS_Country Progress Report_2006-2007	26
Census_Surveys (HIES), RMDGR 2004, administrative databases_2004	7	UNSD_MDG Country Adjusted_2006	27
UNICEF_Regional & country MDGR_UNESCO/UIS database_1990-200	8	WHO_UNSD_Global Malaria Programme, MDG Indicators Database Online_2008	28
SPC_PACIFIC HDR_2008	9	UNSD_FAO 2007, RMDGR 2004_State of the world forests_2008	29
National Statistics Office_SPC Prism_2000-2007	10	SPC_UNEP, FAO, SPREP, National MDG_Agency Reports_1989-2007	30
UNSD_MDG_2007	11	WHO_Meeting the MDG Drinking Water and Sanitation Target-The urban and rural challenge of the decade, WHO & UNICEF_2006	31
UNSD_RMDGR 2004_Millennium Indicators Database Online_2008	12	UNICEF_SOWC_2004	32
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UNSD_Millennium Indicators Database Online_2008	14	Census_Population, HRD 2003, RMDGR 2004, ITU estimates_1995-2008	34
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MDGR_2006	18	WHO Report Tuberculosis control in the Western Pacific region_2009	38
SPC_DHS Report_2007	19	Tuvalu Trust and Advisory Committee Analysis 1994 & 2004-05 HIES_2010	39
UNFPA_National EMOC/FPI Faculty Survey Report_2007	20		

Note 1: Proxy for proportion of population below US\$1 (PPP) per day (%)

Note 2: Proxy for proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (%)

Vanuatu		Time Period						Source		
		1990 (or nearest year)		2000 (or nearest year)		2010 (or latest year)				
Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
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 National Basic Needs Poverty Line (%) - see note 1.			40.0	1998	15.9	2006	Total		1	47
1.1 Proportion of population below National Basic Needs Poverty Line (%) - see note 1.					32.8	2006	Urban			47
1.1 Proportion of population below National Basic Needs Poverty Line (%) - see note 1.					10.8	2006	Rural			47
1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)			30.5	1998	5.6	2006	Total		3	4
1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)					10.4	2006	Urban			47
1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)					3.8	2006	Rural			47
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national national income or consumption (%)			2.1	1998	5.7	2006	Total		3	4
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national national income or consumption (%)					4.8	2006	Urban			47
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national national income or consumption (%)					5.9	2006	Rural			47
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 (%)					10.7	2007	Total			48
1.5 Employment-to-population ratio (Ratio)			19.9	1999	24.6	2007	Total		5	48
1.6 Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day (%)							Total			
1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment (%)							Total			
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 (%)	23.0	1983	12.1	1996	15.9	2007	Total	6	3	7
1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age (%)			17.8	2002	18.0	2008	Male		8	10
1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age (%)			13.5	2002	14.0	2008	Female		8	10
1.9 Proportion of population below national Food Poverty Lines (%) - see Note 2	12.0	1990-92	12	2001-03	7.4	2006	Total	9	9	47
1.9 Proportion of population below national Food Poverty Lines (%) - see Note 2					6.4	2006	Urban			47
1.9 Proportion of population below national Food Poverty Lines (%) - see Note 2					6.6	2006	Rural			47
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										
Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)	74.5		93.7		87.7	2007	Total	11	13	12
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)	92.3	1991	78.0	1999	88.2	2007	Male	12	14	12
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)	91.4	1991	78.0	1999	87.1	2007	Female	12	14	12
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school (%)	90.2	1991	91.2		88.0	2008	Total	3	3	2
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school (%)					71.0	2004	Female			16
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school (%)					67.0	2004	Male			16
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (%)	34	1989	86.0	1999	91.7	2007	Total	17	18	12
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (%)	79.3		85.0	1999	91.7	2007	Female	12	18	12
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (%)	82.3		86.0	1999	91.8	2007	Male	12	18	12
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										
Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (Ratio)	0.88	1991	0.91	1999	1.0	2007	Primary	3	3	19
3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (Ratio)	0.8	1991	0.93	1999	0.98	2007	Secondary	19	3	20
3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (Ratio)	0.4	1995	0.5	1999	0.6	2004	Tertiary	3	3	19
3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non agricultural sector (%)	23.0	1989	40.0	1999	37.8	2007	Total	6	6	19
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	4.3		2	2002	3.8	2009	Total	12	3	2
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)							House of Representatives			
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)							Senate			

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality**Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
4.1 Under five mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)	79.0		33.0		30.0	2008	Total	3	3	49
4.1 Under five mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)			31.0	1999	29.0	2008	Male		14	49
4.1 Under five mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)			33.0	1999	31.0	2008	Female		14	49
4.2 Infant mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)	48.0		38.0		25.0	2007	Total	21	21	49
4.2 Infant mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)	26.0	1995			25.0	2007	Female	14		49
4.2 Infant mortality rate (Per 1000 live births)	27.0	1995			25.0	2007	Male	14		49
4.3 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles (%)	66.0		94.0		52.0	2007	Total	3	13	23
4.3 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles (%)							Urban			
4.3 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles (%)							Rural			
4.3 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles (%)							Male			
4.3 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles (%)							Female			

Goal 5: Improve maternal health**Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
5.1 Maternal mortality ratio (Per 100,000 live births)	280.0	1990	32.0		105.0	2005	Total	21	21	50
5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	79.0	1990-95	88.0	1999	74.0	2007	Total	3	3	49

Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health

5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)	15.0	1991	28.0		37.0	2007	Total	3	25	23
5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)					41.3	2007	Urban			23
5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)					35.7	2007	Rural			23
5.4 Adolescent birth rate (Per 1000 Females)	81.0	1988-89	92.0	1999			Total	26	28	
5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) (%)			84.3	2004	83.1	2007	Total		29	23
5.6 Unmet need for family planning (Number)	24.0	1995	24.0	1999	24.0	2007	Total	27	30	2

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**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years (%)					0.0	2006	Female			31
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)			37.3	2006	62.2	2008	Total			31
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)							Male			47
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (%)							Female			
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)	15.0	1991	28.0	1999	25.8	2007	Total	31	31	40
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)							Female			
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)							Male			
6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years (Ratio)							Total			

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 (%)					100.0	2007	Total			32
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Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

6.6c Death rate associated with malaria (Per 100,000 population)	16.46	1992	2.0	2002	3	2007	Total	40	40	46
6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bed-nets (%)					55.2	2007	Total		33	46
6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)					52.0	2007	Total			23
6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)					27.7	2007	Urban			23
6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)					56.0	2007	Rural			23
6.9b Death rates associated with tuberculosis (Per 100,000 live births)	30.0		53.61		11.0	2006	Total	36	34	44
6.9c Prevalence of Tuberculosis (Per 100,000 population)	96.0		76.0		88.0	2010	Total	6	3	44
6.10a Tuberculosis detected rate under DOTS (%)			34.0		52.0	2006	Total		33	45
6.10b Tuberculosis cured rate under DOTS (%)	89.4	1997	88.5		88.0	2006	Total	33	21	45
6.14 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (%)			90.0		88.0	2002	Total		37	3
6.23 Annual Parasite Incidence (per 1000 population)			74.0	2003	16.0	2009	Total			

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**

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest (%)	36.1		36.3		36.1	2005	Total	38	3	38
7.2 Carbon dioxide emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP) (Metric tons)	0.94		0.42		0.4	2004	Total	3	3	38
7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances (Metric tons)	81.8	1991	83.3	1999	0	2005	Total	3	3	39
7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits (%)							Total			

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 (%)							Rural			
7.5 Proportion of total water resources used (%)							Total			
7.5 Proportion of total water resources used (%)							Urban			
7.6 Proportion of Terrestrial and Marine Areas Protected (%)	0.1				0.2	2005	Total	12		12
7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction (%)							Total			

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 (%)	60.0		38.5	1998	85.7		Total	19	40	23
7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (%)	53.0		27.7	1999	81.4		Rural	19	40	23
7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (%)	93.0		86.0		97.7		Urban	40	19	23
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)			50.2	1998	50.0	2004	Total		40	41
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)	42.0	1995	42.0		42.0	2004	Rural	19	19	42
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)	78.0	1995	78.0		78.0	2004	Urban	19	19	42

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 (%)							Urban			
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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

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

Indicator	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Data Value	Year	Sub group	S 1	S 2	S 3
8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' Gross National Income (%)	0.09		0.05	2001			Total	34	34	
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) (%)							Total			
8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied (%)							Total			
8.4 ODA in landlocked countries as a proportion of their Gross National Income (%)	30.6		21.0				Total	3	3	
8.5 ODA received in small island developing states as a proportion of their Gross National Income (GNI) (%)			15.21	2001			Total		34	
8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty (%)							Total			
8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries (%)							Total			
8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their GDP (%)							Total			
8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity (%)							Total			

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

8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completing points (cumulative) (%)

8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives (Number)

8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services (%)	2.1		0.9		2.4	2009	Total	3	51	47
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Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries

8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis (%)							Total			
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Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population (Per 100 population)	3.5		3.5		9.2	2006	Total	52	52	40
8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population (Per 100 population)			167	2002	9.0	2006	Total		43	40
8.16 Internet users (Per 100 population)							Total			

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