

Chapter 2

The Commonwealth Pacific Small States: The Future in the Mirror of the Past

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2.1 Introduction¹

As a result of their unique vulnerabilities, the Commonwealth Pacific small states (Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea (PNG), Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu) faced wide-ranging economic, social, environmental and political challenges that impeded their achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). There were eight MDGs, of which developing countries were required to achieve the first seven goals, while developed countries were expected to support these efforts through a global partnership for development (MDG 8).

Of the seven MDGs, Tonga achieved five of the goals, Fiji achieved four, Samoa achieved three, Nauru and Tuvalu achieved two, while Vanuatu and PNG achieved one (PIFS, 2015). However, Kiribati, PNG and Solomon Islands failed to achieve any of the MDGs (PIFS, 2015). Many Commonwealth Pacific small states were successful in reducing child mortality and in achieving universal primary education (PIFS, 2015). However, very few countries made gains in reducing poverty and achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women, while there were mixed outcomes on improving maternal health, combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, and ensuring environmental sustainability (PIFS, 2015).

As countries set their sights on achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), it is important to understand the scale of the challenge ahead of them in the years to the deadline in 2030. Can these nine states achieve the SDGs by 2030? Focusing on the long-term horizon to 2050 has the benefit of also examining whether countries are likely to achieve the SDGs even if they miss the mark by 2030. Will the mirror of the past provide the image of the future? This chapter sets out to answer these questions, providing the overall context and background for the remaining chapters. The following section briefly discusses the key characteristics of the nine countries before looking at their prospects on the SDGs.

2.2 Heterogeneous islands facing common challenges

The Commonwealth Pacific small states are a subset of the 14 independent Pacific island countries (PICs) in the region.² The Pacific region also consists of island territories of France, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States – eight in total.³ Therefore, the nine Commonwealth Pacific small states are essentially a subset of the 22 Pacific island countries and territories (PICTs) that make up the region.

Nevertheless, the Commonwealth Pacific small states make up 90 per cent of the population of the Pacific region and 95 per cent of the region's total land area (SPC, 2016), on account of PNG (Table 2.1). PNG is the most populous country in the region, estimated at around 8 million people, representing 72 per cent of the region's population (SPC, 2016). PNG is also the largest of the island countries and territories in terms of land mass, at 462,840 km², which accounts for 84 per cent of the total land mass in the region (SPC, 2016). In contrast, Tuvalu is the least populous, with a population estimated at around 10,100 people (land size of 26 km²), while Nauru is the smallest in land size at 21 km² (estimated population of 10,800) (SPC, 2016). Except for Nauru, Kiribati, Tuvalu and Fiji, the majority of inhabitants of the Commonwealth Pacific small states live in rural and outer island areas.

The Commonwealth Pacific small states also span the three distinct subregions of the Pacific – Melanesia (Fiji, PNG, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu), Micronesia (Kiribati, Nauru) and Polynesia (Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu). The population densities of the Commonwealth Pacific small states in Micronesia and Polynesia are relatively higher than in Melanesia (Table 2.1). However, the Melanesian countries are more endowed with natural resources compared to the other subgroups, with the atoll island nations of Micronesia relatively resource-poor, particularly in terms of land resources. In terms of oceans resources, the Commonwealth Pacific small states account for only 40 per cent of the exclusive economic zones (EEZs) in the region (see Chapter 5).

Despite their diversity, Commonwealth Pacific small states face common unique vulnerabilities as small island developing states (SIDS), such as relatively small populations, wide geographic dispersion and isolation from markets, a narrow

Table 2.1 Commonwealth Pacific small states

	Population (estimate, mid-2016)	Land area (km ²)	Population density (people/km ²)	Urban population at last census (%)
MELANESIA				
Fiji	880,400	18,333	50	51
PNG	8,151,300	462,840	18	13
Solomon Is	651,700	28,230	23	20
Vanuatu	289,700	12,281	24	24
MICRONESIA				
Kiribati	112,900	811	141	57
Nauru	10,800	21	514	100
POLYNESIA				
Samoa	194,000	2,934	66	20
Tonga	100,600	749	134	23
Tuvalu	10,100	26	388	57
Commonwealth Pacific				
Small States	10,401,500	526,225	21	18
PICs	10,595,700	528,047	20	17
PICTs	11,443,000	551,542	20	16

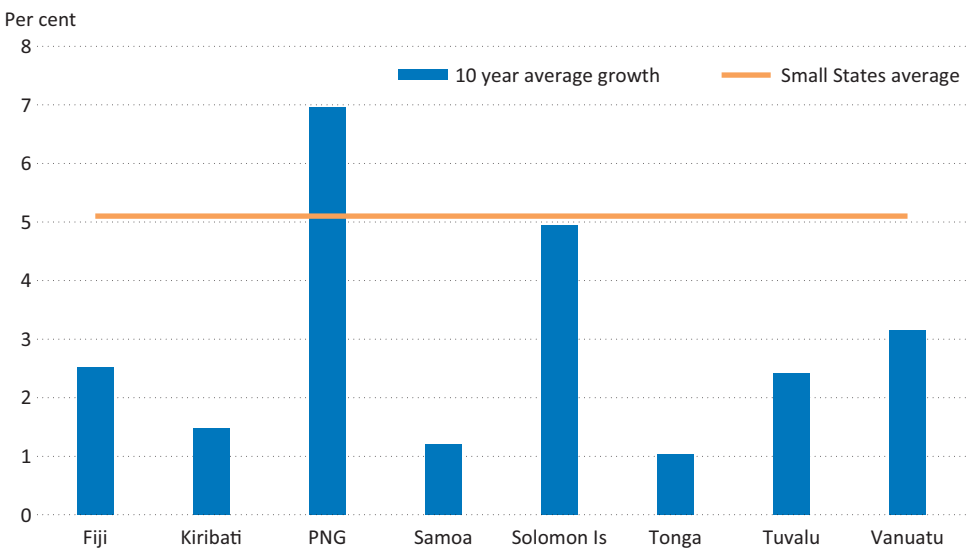
Source: Secretariat of the Pacific Community, 2016

production and resource base, and vulnerability to natural disasters and climate change. The extreme geographic dispersion of the nine small states also results in high transportation and infrastructure costs, which affect connectivity (see Chapter 7).

Partly as a result of these factors, the economic growth performance of the Commonwealth Pacific small states has been subdued, compared to other small states (Kronenberg and Khor, 2016). In the last ten years, gross domestic product (GDP) growth averaged 3.0 per cent across the nine states, ranging from 1.0 per cent in Tonga to 7.0 per cent in PNG (Figure 2.1). This compares with an average GDP growth rate of 5.1 per cent for all small states. The resource-rich Melanesian countries generally outperformed the other Commonwealth Pacific small states. Growth has also been generally constrained by weak macroeconomic policy frameworks, capacity constraints, including poor implementation, limited financial depth, land tenure issues, high levels of public debt (Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu), high dependence on aid (Tuvalu, Kiribati, Solomon Islands) and remittances (Tonga, Samoa), as well as political instability (Fiji, PNG, Solomon Islands and Tonga) (Kronenberg and Khor, 2016). Commonwealth Pacific small states are also quite heavily dependent on imported petroleum products, resulting in an increased susceptibility to global oil price shocks (see Chapter 9).

In terms of environmental risks, natural disasters affect Commonwealth Pacific small states disproportionately compared to other small states, in terms of occurrence and probability, as well as damage and losses (Cabezon *et al.*, 2016). The recent devastating impact of Cyclone Winston in Fiji (2016) and Cyclone Pam in Vanuatu (2015) is an acute reminder of how natural disasters can derail the development prospects of small states. The impact of climate change also poses a threat to Commonwealth Pacific small states, particularly the low-lying atoll states of Kiribati and Tuvalu, from

Figure 2.1 Commonwealth Pacific small states, GDP growth (%)



Source: World Bank Development Indicators

sea level rise (see Chapter 8). Climate change also threatens agricultural production and income, particularly in the Melanesian island states, through increased water salinity (Cabezon *et al.*, 2016).

In addition, Commonwealth Pacific small states face various social challenges. Health and education outcomes are generally poorer in Melanesia (except Fiji) and Micronesia (PIFS, 2015a). The Pacific region is currently facing a non-communicable diseases (NCDs) crises, which is the leading cause of death in all Commonwealth Pacific small states except PNG (see Chapter 6). Polynesian and Micronesian states rank high on global obesity, tobacco use and physical inactivity rates (see Chapter 6). There are also issues of gender inequality, with violence against women a major concern for all states (PIFS, 2015a).

In terms of political governance, Commonwealth Pacific small states also face a range of national challenges, particularly acute in Melanesia, such as race-based political representation (Fiji), lack of accountability of constituency development funds (PNG, Solomon Islands), and the threat of no-confidence motions (Vanuatu) (see Chapter 3). At the regional level, issues of sovereignty and accountability, as well as the lack of clarity over the roles and responsibilities of the different regional agencies, hinder effective regional governance mechanisms (see Chapter 3). Broader governance issues, particularly development co-ordination, are also important given the high aid dependency of many of the Commonwealth Pacific small states – all except PNG and Fiji are among the top 25 countries with high official development assistance (ODA) per gross national income; Tuvalu recorded the highest at 69 per cent.⁴ In terms of aid per capita, Tuvalu also received the highest amount, followed by Nauru in second place, Tonga in 6th place, Kiribati in 7th place, Samoa in 9th place, Vanuatu in 11th place and Solomon Islands in 14th place in the world (see Chapter 4).

Briguglio's vulnerability and resilience framework (Briguglio *et al.*, 2006; Briguglio, 2014) best summarises the challenges that Commonwealth Pacific small states face. In this framework, vulnerability refers to the inherent characteristics that make countries prone to external shocks, such as high trade openness, high export concentration and dependence on strategic imports, while resilience refers to an economy's ability to withstand external shocks, driven by macroeconomic stability, market efficiency, social development and good political governance. According to this framework, Fiji, Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu were found to be highly economically vulnerable but with moderately well-governed economies (Briguglio, 2014). Kiribati, PNG and Solomon Islands were also highly economically vulnerable but had weaker resilience scores (Briguglio, 2014). These are important contexts to bear in mind as the next section looks at the prospects of the Commonwealth Pacific small states achieving the SDGs by 2050.

2.3 Can the Commonwealth Pacific small states achieve the SDGs?

As the deadline for the MDGs approached, member states of the United Nations adopted the SDGs through the outcome document of the United Nations Sustainable

Development Summit, ‘Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development’ on 25 September 2015. The SDGs are a set of 17 goals (Box 2.1) and 169 targets.⁵ Subsequent to the adoption of the SDGs, on 6 March 2015, the United Nations Statistical Commission created an Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), composed of member states and regional and international agencies as observers to develop an indicator framework to monitor the SDGs.

Box 2.1 Sustainable Development Goals

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

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

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

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

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

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

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

Source: United Nations, 2015

The IAEG-SDGs (2016a) proposed a classification of SDG indicators into three tiers based on their level of methodological development and data availability:

- Tier 1: Indicator conceptually clear, established methodology, standards available and data regularly produced by countries.
- Tier 2: Indicator conceptually clear, established methodology, standards available but data are not regularly produced by countries.
- Tier 3: Indicator for which there are no established methodology and standards or methodology are being developed/tested.

As at December 2016, there were a total of 225 SDG indicators, of which 83 were Tier 1 indicators, 59 were Tier 2 and 83 were Tier 3.

The following assessment is based on the trends of Tier 1 indicators for the SDG targets relevant to the Commonwealth Pacific small states (see Appendix 1 for details). Goal 17 and targets for each of the goals related to the means of implementation are excluded from the assessment as these depend on collective national, regional and international action.

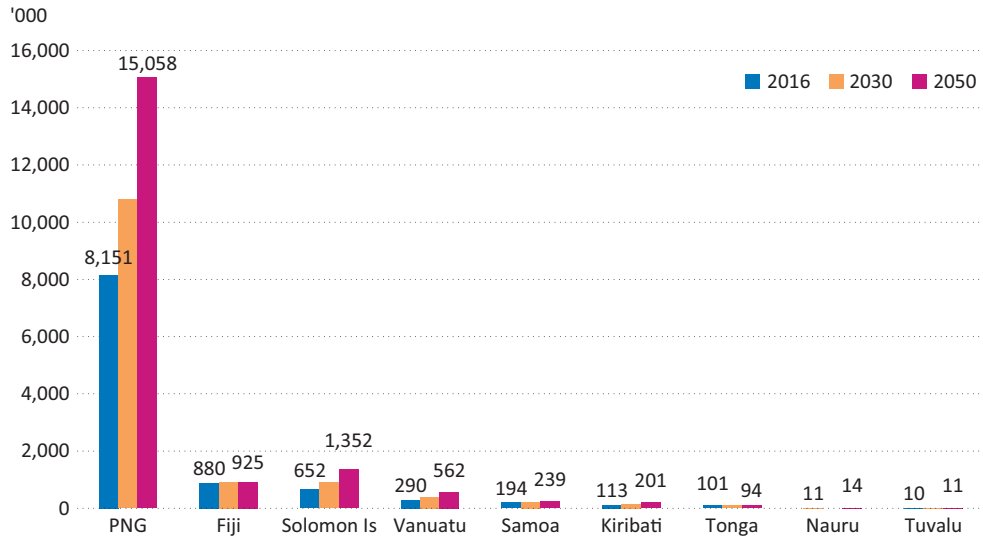
The trends are computed through a simple linear regression forecast function of the indicator against time that requires at least two data points. There are certainly drawbacks of using such a simplistic methodology but the intention is not to have an accurate point forecast into 2030 or 2050, which would be difficult in any case for even more complex modelling or forecasting techniques. This simple framework is intended to provide the general direction that the SDG indicators are trending to allow a broad assessment of whether the SDGs can be achieved. As development efforts take time to manifest in these type of indicators, the past performance of these countries on the MDGs will also help ground the assessment against the related SDGs.

As a general guideline, a country is expected to achieve the goal if all the relevant targets are expected to be met. A mixed outcome means that some targets are met while some are not met, while a country is not expected to achieve the goal when none of the targets are met.

Underpinning these assessments are the population projections for each of the Commonwealth Pacific small states. By 2050, PNG's population is expected to double to around 15 million people, while Solomon Islands' population is expected to surpass Fiji's, reaching 1.3 million people (Figure 2.2). Vanuatu and Kiribati are also expected to record strong growth in population rates. The impact of these population projections are discussed for the relevant goals in the ensuing sections.

2.3.1 Goal 1 – no poverty

There are seven targets under this goal, two of which relate to the means of implementation. The IAEG-SDGs proposed 12 indicators to monitor this goal, of which only two were Tier 1 indicators to monitor Target 1.1 and 1.2, respectively (see Appendix 2.1). For the Commonwealth Pacific small states, there is a general absence

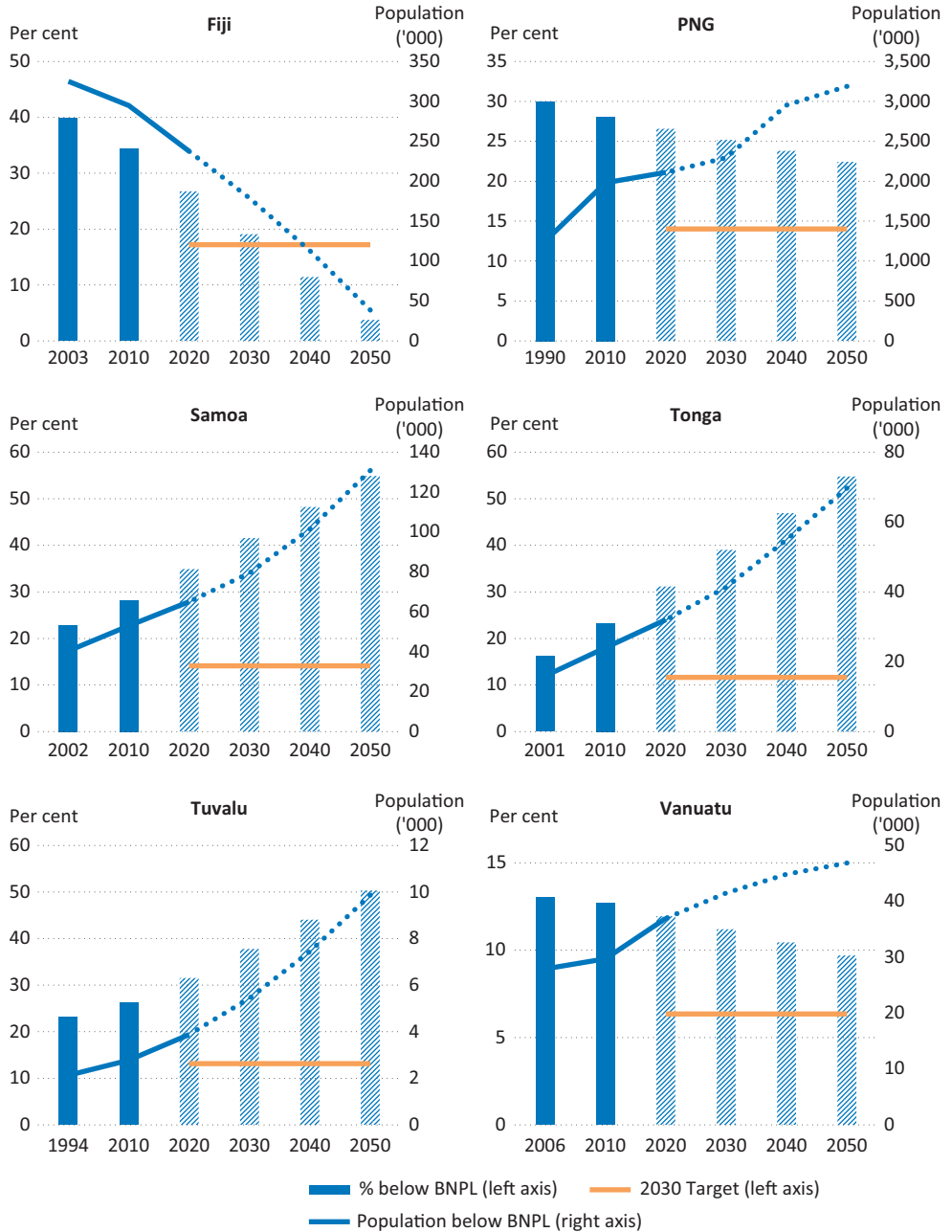
Figure 2.2 Population projections

of extreme poverty so Target 1.2 (by 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions) is more relevant, with the proportion of population living below the national poverty line used to assess the achievement of Goal 1.

Based on the historical trend, none of the Commonwealth Pacific small states for which data are available are expected to achieve Goal 1 by 2030 (Figure 2.3). None of the nine countries had also achieved MDG 1 on poverty, with Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu recording mixed outcomes, while Kiribati, Nauru, PNG and Tuvalu failed to achieve the goal at the end of 2015 (PIFS, 2015a). However, Fiji is expected to come close to meeting this goal by 2030, achieving it by 2033 instead. Fiji's poverty rates have declined in the last decade, on account of a concerted effort by the government on poverty alleviation schemes (PIFS, 2015a). If this trend continues, Fiji is likely to achieve this goal by 2050. Although the proportion of the population living below the national poverty line is declining for PNG and Vanuatu, the decline is outpaced by the projected population growth rates,⁶ resulting in more people in poverty/hardship towards 2030 and 2050. Samoa, Tonga and Tuvalu are currently exhibiting an increasing trend in the poverty indicator, and if left unrestrained this will result in these countries not meeting Goal 1. There were insufficient data for Kiribati, Nauru and Solomon Islands to make an assessment.

In terms of social protection systems, traditional safety nets through extended kinship or clan-based social networks common in most Commonwealth Pacific small states, while they remain important, are slowly eroding (AusAID, 2012a; AusAID, 2012b). There are also not many formal social protection schemes, with contribution-based pensions the most common form of social protection, while non-contributory schemes or social assistance/income support schemes play a relatively minor role

Figure 2.3 Expected Achievement of Goal 1



Note: BNPL = basic needs poverty line.

Source: SPC National Minimum Development Indicators, accessed 23 June 2016 (historical data and population projects); authors' calculations (poverty indicator projections based on trend)

(UNESCAP, 2014). Fiji's Family Assistance Program is the largest non-contributory cash transfer programme (AusAID, 2010).

Fiji should scale up current efforts to achieve Goal 1 by 2030, while serious reform is needed for PNG, Vanuatu, Samoa, Tonga and Tuvalu to achieve Goal 1. Even though there are no data for Nauru, Kiribati and Solomon Islands, given their poor outcome on MDG1, they are also likely to require serious reform, beginning with addressing the poverty data gaps.

2.3.2 Goal 2 – zero hunger

There are eight targets under this goal, three of which relate to the means of implementation. The IAEG-SDGs proposed 14 indicators to monitor this goal, of which six were Tier 1 indicators (see Appendix 2.1). The relevant targets for the Commonwealth Pacific small states are Target 2.1 and 2.2, with respective Tier 1 indicators related to undernourishment and stunting. However, data for both these indicators were only available for Fiji, PNG and Vanuatu. Kiribati, Samoa and Solomon Islands had data on undernourishment but insufficient data on stunting. There were no reported data for Nauru, Tonga and Tuvalu.

For many of the Commonwealth Pacific small states, the prevalence of undernourishment is not a major concern but the increase in stunting poses a serious concern. Although Fiji is expected to maintain a very low prevalence of undernourishment (Table 2.2) and low levels of stunting in 2050, the prevalence of stunting is on an increasing trend (Figure 2.4). This indicates that Fiji's performance on Goal 2 is likely to be mixed by 2030. However, if not addressed, stunting levels are expected to increase from a low to moderate level by 2050, and Fiji will not meet Goal 2 by then. Similarly, while Vanuatu is expected to meet Target 2.1 on undernourishment (Table 2.2), stunting is expected to rise from a medium to high level by 2030 and on to a very high level by 2050 (Figure 2.4) if steps are not taken now to address the increasing trend. For PNG, even though there are no reported data on undernourishment, PNG's historically very high levels of stunting and ongoing increasing trend (Figure 2.4) indicate that PNG is unlikely to meet Goal 2.

While Kiribati and Samoa are expected to have very low levels of undernourishment and meet Target 2.1 (Table 2.2), insufficient data on stunting makes it difficult to assess performance on the overall goal. Similarly, while Solomon Islands is expected

Table 2.2 Prevalence of undernourishment (%)

	1992	2000	2010	2016	2030	2050
Fiji	6.6	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0
Kiribati	7.5	5.1	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0
Samoa	10.7	8.4	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0
Solomon Is	24.8	14.6	11.0	11.3	7.4	<5.0
Vanuatu	11.2	8.3	5.9	6.4	<5.0	<5.0

Source: Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) database, accessed 9 February 2016 (1992–2016); authors' calculations based on trend (2030–2050)

to miss Target 2.1 by 2030 but achieve it by 2050 (Table 2.2), there are insufficient data on stunting to assess the performance on the overall goal.

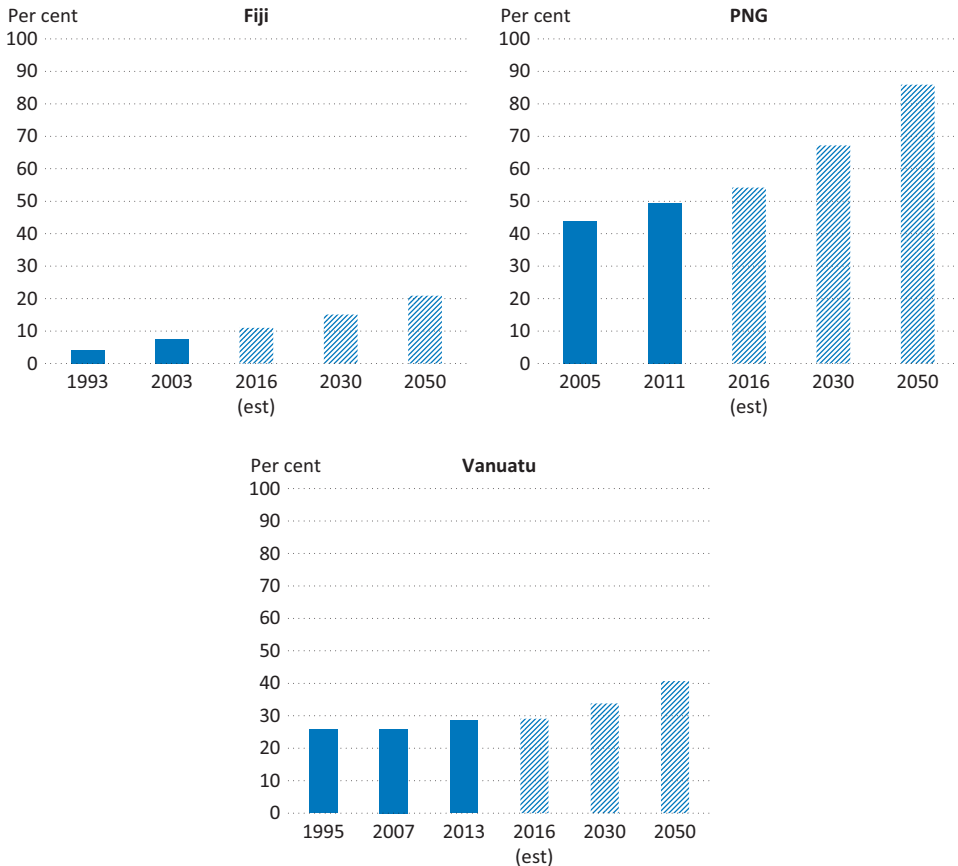
Given this outlook, Fiji should scale up current efforts to achieve Goal 2, while reform is needed in this area for PNG and Vanuatu to meet this goal.

2.3.3 Goal 3 – good health and well-being

There are 13 targets under this goal, four of which relate to the means of implementation. The IAEG-SDGs proposed 26 indicators to monitor this goal, of which 13 were Tier 1 indicators (see Appendix 2.1). Consequently, assessment is made on the following targets, for which data are available (see Appendix 2.2):

- **Target 3.1 Maternal Mortality (skilled birth attendants):** Consistent with the results on MDG 5 (improve maternal health) (PIFS, 2015a), Fiji, Tonga and

Figure 2.4 Prevalence of stunting



Note: According to the WHO, prevalence of stunting <20 indicates low stunting, 20–29 indicates medium stunting, 30–39 high stunting and 40+ very high stunting.

Source: UNICEF, WHO, World Bank Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates dataset, 2015 (1995–2013); authors' calculations based on trend (2016–2050)

Tuvalu are expected to achieve this target, with skilled birth attendants already in excess of 97 per cent and on an increasing trend to 2030. Kiribati recorded mixed results on MDG 5 but recorded a decline in traditional birth attendants by the end of 2015 (PIFS, 2015a). Building on those results, Kiribati is expected to achieve this target by 2030. Samoa and Vanuatu reported mixed results on MDG 5 and, based on current trends, are expected to make slow progress in this area, resulting in mixed results by 2030 but expected to achieve the target by 2050. PNG failed to meet MDG 5 by 2015, recording one of the highest maternal mortality ratios for the Asia Pacific region. With high levels of fertility, high rates of teenage pregnancy, low antenatal coverage and a weak health system, unless there is drastic reform, PNG is not expected to meet this target, even by 2050. There was insufficient information to make an assessment for Nauru and Solomon Islands.

- **Target 3.2 Child Mortality (≤ 25 under-five mortality; ≤ 12 neonatal mortality):** Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu are expected to meet the targets on under-five and neonatal mortality. Kiribati is expected to meet the target for under-five mortality but not for neonatal mortality by 2030; however, Kiribati should achieve the neonatal target by 2050. This means that Kiribati will record mixed outcomes for 2030 on this target but will achieve it by 2050. A similar outcome is expected for Vanuatu as it is expected to meet the target for neonatal mortality but not for under-five mortality by 2030; Vanuatu is expected to achieve the under-five mortality target by 2050. On the other hand, while Nauru is expected to achieve the under-five mortality target, it is not expected to achieve the neonatal target, even by 2050. Similarly, Tonga is expected to achieve the neonatal target but not the under-five mortality target, even by 2050. As such, both countries are expected to record mixed outcomes on this target for 2030 and 2050. PNG is not expected to meet either target by 2030 or 2050.
- **Target 3.3 Communicable Diseases (tuberculosis (TB), malaria, neglected tropical diseases (NTDs)):** None of the Commonwealth Pacific small states are expected to achieve this ambitious target even into 2050. While Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu are expected to reduce the incidence of TB, it is uncertain whether they will be able to eliminate TB. These countries are also still working towards eliminating NTDs, such as lymphatic filariasis (Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu), blinding trachoma (Fiji, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu), yaws (Solomon Islands, Vanuatu) and soil-transmitted helminthiasis (Tuvalu) (WHO, 2013). As a result, these countries are expected to achieve mixed results on this target. Kiribati, Nauru and PNG are not expected to achieve this target, with an increasing trend in TB incidence, and work also remaining to eliminate NTDs – Kiribati (filariasis, trachoma, leprosy), Nauru (trachoma), PNG (filariasis, trachoma, leprosy, yaws, soil-transmitted helminthiasis and foodborne trematodiasis) (WHO, 2013).
- **Target 3.5 Substance Abuse (alcohol use):** Based on historical trends, alcohol per capita consumption for Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Tuvalu and Vanuatu is expected to decline towards 2030 and 2050, which should contribute to achieving this target.

However, alcohol per capita consumption is likely to remain the same for PNG and Solomon Islands, resulting in a mixed outcome for the target. On the other hand, Samoa and Tonga's alcohol per capita consumption is expected to increase significantly, making it difficult for these countries to achieve this target.

- **Target 3.6 Road Traffic Accidents:** There is insufficient information to make an assessment on this target as data are only available for 2012 for Fiji, PNG and Solomon Islands.
- **Target 3.7 Sexual and Reproductive Health-care Services:** There is insufficient information to make an assessment on this target as adequate time series data are not available for the Tier 1 indicator for all countries, with no reported data for Fiji (see Appendix 2.1).
- **Target 3.9 Chemicals and Pollution:** There is insufficient information to make an assessment on this target as data are only available for 2012 for Fiji, PNG and Solomon Islands.

In summary, current trends suggest that the majority of the Commonwealth Pacific small states are expected to record mixed outcomes on Goal 3, with PNG the only country clearly not expected to meet this goal based on its expected performance on each of the targets (Table 2.3). It should also be noted that while there are no Tier 1 indicators at present to make an assessment on Target 3.4 on reducing NCDs, the outlook on NCDs is expected to be grim if efforts are not scaled up (see Chapter 6).

For targets where countries are expected to record mixed outcomes, efforts need to be scaled up, while reform is needed for areas where targets are unlikely to be achieved.

2.3.4 Goal 4 – quality education

There are 10 targets under this goal, three of which relate to the means of implementation. The IAEG-SDGs proposed 11 indicators to monitor this goal, of which three were Tier 1 indicators (see Appendix 2.1). The only relevant indicator relevant for assessment relates to quality early childhood development but there are only sparse data available for some of the countries (Table 2.4). Given these limitations, an overall assessment for Commonwealth Pacific small states on Goal 4 is not possible.

From the data that are available, Fiji and Samoa's participation rates in early childhood education are relatively low at 50 and 30 per cent, respectively. Nauru has a relatively higher participation rate at 71 per cent. Generally, pre-primary education is less resourced than other levels in the region (UNESCO, 2015). In terms of qualified teachers, Fiji, Samoa and Tonga generally recorded close to 100 per cent trained teachers, with relatively poor rates recorded for Kiribati (especially for high school) and Solomon Islands. Fiji, Nauru, Samoa and Tonga had met MDG 2 (achieve universal primary education) and are likely to track well towards achieving SDG 4. On the other hand, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu recorded mixed progress on MDG 2, while Kiribati and PNG failed to achieve universal primary education. These countries will find it difficult to achieve Goal 4 given their lower

Table 2.3 Expected Achievement of Relevant Goal 3 Targets

	Target 3.1		Target 3.2		Target 3.3		Target 3.5		Target 3.6		Target 3.7		Target 3.9		Goal 3	
	2030	2050	2030	2050	2030	2050	2030	2050	2030	2050	2030	2050	2030	2050	2030	2050
Fiji	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Yellow	Yellow
Kiribati	Green	Green	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Yellow	Yellow
Nauru	Grey	Green	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Yellow	Yellow
PNG	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Red	Red
Samoa	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Yellow	Yellow
Solomon Is	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Yellow	Yellow
Tonga	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Yellow	Yellow
Tuvalu	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Yellow	Yellow
Vanuatu	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Yellow	Yellow

Note: Green - achieved, Yellow - mixed, Red - not achieved, Grey - insufficient information.

Table 2.4 Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age) (%)

	1999	2000	2001	2004	2005	2006	2007	2010	2011	2012	2014
Fiji				49		50					
Nauru							89			80	71
Samoa	34	39	39					26	28	25	30
Tonga	13										

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics database accessed 31 October 2016

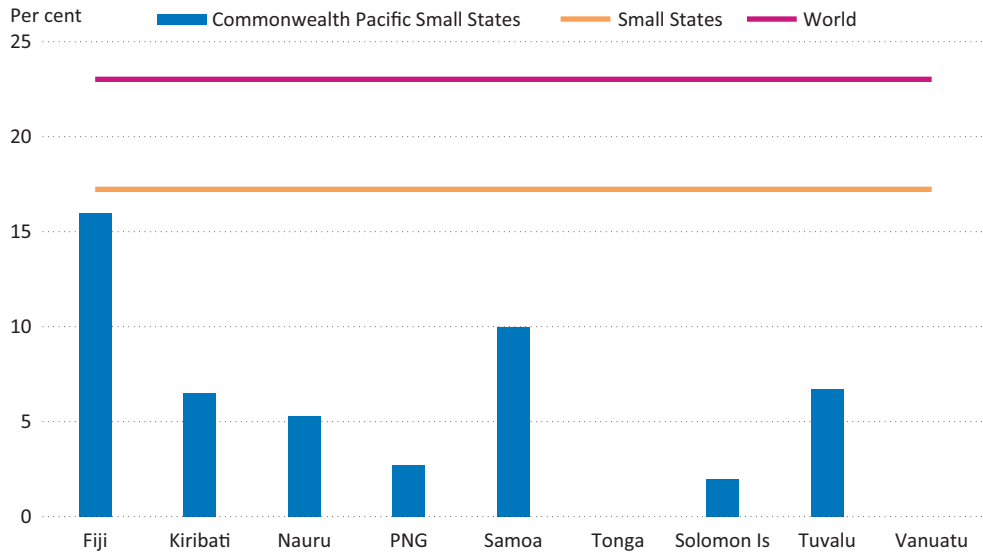
starting points. The situation is exacerbated given that Goal 4 not only focuses on universal participation and completion of education at all levels, but emphasises quality education, which will require more concerted effort and resources to achieve. Despite national and regional efforts, improving the quality of education for the Commonwealth Pacific small states remains a major challenge (UNESCO, 2015).

2.3.5 Goal 5 – gender equality

There are nine targets under this goal, three of which relate to the means of implementation. The IAEG-SDGs proposed 14 indicators to monitor this goal, of which two-and-a-half⁷ were Tier 1 indicators, related to Target 5.5 on women's partnership in decision-making and 5.b on the use of technology to promote the empowerment of women (see Appendix 2.1). As there are no Tier 1 indicators for the other major targets to end discrimination against women (5.1), eliminate violence against women (5.2), recognise unpaid care and domestic work (5.4), ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH – 5.6), equal rights to economic resources (5.a) and strengthening legislation to promote gender equality (5.c), it is not possible to provide an overall assessment on Goal 5 for the Commonwealth Pacific small states.

However, for the data that are available, the majority of the Commonwealth Pacific small states have low representation of women in parliament, compared to other small states and the global average (Figure 2.5). At the end of 2016, Tonga and Vanuatu had no women in parliament. Across the countries, there are prevailing traditional views that leadership is for men. To address this issue, some states have considered reserved seats (PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu), although only Samoa has been successful in amending its constitution to introduce a 10 per cent quota of women representatives into the national Legislative Assembly (PIFS, 2015a).

In terms of Target 5.1, except for Tonga, all Commonwealth Pacific small states have ratified the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). Tonga is one of the few countries in the world, along with the United States, that have not yet ratified CEDAW.⁸ The biggest challenge for these countries, though, will be to eliminate violence against women, as recent studies for Fiji, Kiribati, PNG, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu reported that over 60 per cent of women had experienced physical and/or sexual violence (PIFS, 2015a). In terms of unpaid care and domestic work, there is little research on this area for the Pacific region, as it is hindered by measurement and data issues. However, with the importance

Figure 2.5 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments

Source: World Bank Development Indicators

of subsistence economies for most of the countries and prevailing attitudes towards women's traditional domestic roles, it is an area that warrants attention.

On the other hand, increased attention has been paid by governments to sexual and reproductive health in the last three decades. However, outcomes for the SRH-related International Conference on Population Development goals, as well as the related MDG targets (5a and 5b) have been uneven (UNFPA, 2013; PIFS, 2015a). Common barriers for the Commonwealth Pacific small states include access to remote rural areas, traditional or cultural attitudes, especially to sex and contraception, as well as lack of budget and family approval (UNFPA, 2013). Traditional and cultural norms also prevent women from gaining equal rights to economic resources, such as in Tonga, where women cannot legally own land. No doubt much work is needed to strengthen legislation to promote gender equality. Therefore, it is clear that Commonwealth Pacific small states will need to overcome significant challenges to achieve Goal 5.

2.3.6 Goal 6 – clean water and sanitation

There are eight targets under this goal, two of which relate to the means of implementation. The IAEG-SDGs proposed 11 indicators to monitor this goal, of which four were Tier 1 indicators (see Appendix 2.1). The three relevant Tier 1 indicators relate to the targets on access to clean water (6.1) and sanitation (6.2), as well as the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management (6.b).

Fiji and Tonga were the only countries that achieved the related MDG Target 7c on water and sanitation, with Nauru, Samoa, Tuvalu and Vanuatu recording mixed

progress and Kiribati, PNG and Solomon Islands failing to achieve the target by 2015 (PIFS, 2015a). The Tier 1 indicators for SDG Targets 6.1 and 6.2 go beyond the indicators of basic level of access to water and sanitation that were used to monitor MDG Target 7c; indicators now include dimensions of accessibility, availability, quality (water) and safety (sanitation) (IAEG-SDGs, 2016b). As such, data are not currently available for these enhanced indicators. The ambition of the SDG targets is also much higher than the related MDG targets, which will make it more challenging for the Commonwealth Pacific small states to achieve them. The countries that achieved the related MDG targets on water and sanitation need to build on those foundations, those that recorded mixed progress need to scale up efforts, while those countries that failed to achieve the MDG targets need to undertake serious reform.

2.3.7 Goal 7 – affordable and clean energy

There are five targets under this goal, two of which relate to the means of implementation. The IAEG-SDGs proposed six indicators to monitor this goal, of which four were Tier 1 indicators related to the targets on access to energy (7.1), renewable energy (7.2) and energy efficiency (7.3) (see Appendix 2.1).

In terms of access, the latest data indicate that Samoa has achieved universal access to electricity, while Tonga is close with 96 per cent coverage (Appendix 2.3). The rest of the Commonwealth Pacific small states reported less than 60 per cent coverage. There were no reported data for Nauru to make an assessment. PNG, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, which have majority rural populations, have relatively low levels of access to electricity (see Figure 9.4 in Chapter 9). Based on trends, only Samoa and Tonga are expected to achieve universal access to electricity, while the rest of the Commonwealth Pacific small states are unlikely to achieve this target by 2030 or 2050 (Appendix 2.3). Geographical isolation and terrain, dispersed populations, and high infrastructure and transport costs are key barriers to the electrification of rural and outer island areas of these countries (see also Chapter 9).

Although all the Commonwealth Pacific small states have ambitious renewable energy targets (see Table 9.1 in Chapter 9), current data and trends suggest that many will fall short of these targets, with only Fiji expected to increase the share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (Appendix 2.3). In addition, based on the energy intensity indicator for Target 7.3, only Fiji, Samoa and Solomon Islands are expected to improve their energy efficiency by 2030, with the other countries not expected to achieve this target even in 2050. While the energy intensity indicator is an imperfect proxy as it can be affected by factors other than efficiency (climate, structure of the economy, nature of economic activities) (IAEG-SDGs, 2016c), the current general lack of attention to energy efficiency by Commonwealth Pacific small states (see Chapter 9) also signals that this target is unlikely to be met if this inattention continues.

For targets where countries are expected to record mixed outcomes, efforts need to be scaled up, while reform is needed for areas where targets are unlikely to be achieved (Table 2.5).

Table 2.5 Expected Achievement of Relevant Goal 7 Targets

	Target 7.1		Target 7.2		Target 7.3		Goal 7	
	2030	2050	2030	2050	2030	2050	2030	2050
Fiji	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow
Kiribati	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
Nauru	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey
PNG	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
Samoa	Green	Green	Red	Red	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow
Solomon Is	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow
Tonga	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow
Tuvalu	Red	Red	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey
Vanuatu	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red

Note: Green - achieved, Yellow - mixed, Red - not achieved, Grey - insufficient information.

2.3.8 Goal 8 – decent work and economic growth

There are 12 targets under this goal, two of which relate to the means of implementation. The IAEG-SDGs proposed 17 indicators to monitor this goal, of which 10 were Tier 1 indicators (Appendix 2.1). Consequently, assessment is made on the following targets, for which data are available (see Appendix 2.4):

- Target 8.1 Economic Growth:** Based on the Tier 1 indicator (annual growth rate of real GDP per capita) trends, Fiji, Samoa and Solomon Islands are expected to sustain economic growth (target met by 2030), Tuvalu and Vanuatu are expected to record zero growth (mixed outcome in 2030 and 2050), while Kiribati, PNG and Tonga are expected to record negative growth rates (target unmet in 2030 and 2050). These outcomes are consistent with the historical performance on economic growth (see Figure 2.1). Although PNG generally records strong economic growth, led by the extractive industry, population growth rates outweigh the increase in economic activity. PNG's population is expected to increase significantly to around 13 million by 2030 (Figure 2.2). There were no reported data available for Nauru to make an assessment.
- Target 8.2 Economic Productivity:** Data for the Tier 1 indicator (annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person) are only available for Fiji, PNG and Solomon Islands. Based on trends, Fiji is expected to record an increase in economic productivity, albeit at a slower rate than the prevailing level (mixed outcome), while PNG and Solomon Islands are expected to record a higher annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person (target met).
- Target 8.5 Full Employment:** Consistent time series data for the unemployment rate (Tier 1 indicator) are only available for Fiji, PNG and Solomon Islands. According to trends on this indicator, Fiji's unemployment rate is expected to increase (target unmet), while PNG and Solomon Islands are expected to record marginal declines in their unemployment rate (mixed outcome).
- Target 8.6 Youth in Employment, Education or Training:** There is insufficient information to make an assessment on this target as data are only available for 2012 for Samoa.

- **Target 8.10 Financial Inclusion:** There are two Tier 1 indicators for this target, related to access to commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults, as well as the proportion of adults that hold a bank account. In terms of the first indicator, the number of commercial bank branches is expected to increase over time for the Commonwealth Pacific small states (except Kiribati and Solomon Islands). ATMs are also expected to increase for all nine countries. However, the key indicator for this target is the proportion of adults that have an account with a bank or financial institution. Unfortunately, no reported data are available for this indicator, which prevents an overall assessment on this target.

With the lack of data for many of the countries, it is hard to make an overall assessment. However, for targets where countries are expected to record mixed outcomes, efforts need to be scaled up, while reform is needed for areas where targets are unlikely to be achieved (Table 2.6).

2.3.9 Goal 9 – industry, innovation and infrastructure

There are eight targets under this goal, three of which relate to the means of implementation. The IAEG-SDGs proposed 12 indicators to monitor this goal, of which eight were Tier 1 indicators (Appendix 2.1). However, data are only available for three Tier 1 indicators for Target 9.2 (promoting industrialisation) and 9.4 (resource-use efficiency and clean technologies).

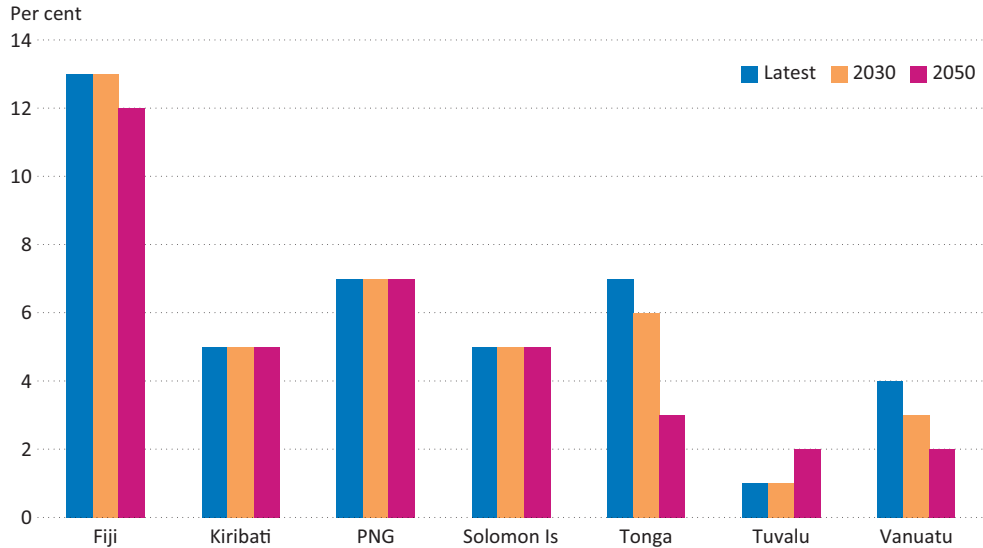
Nevertheless, given the narrow resource base, distance from markets, high transportation costs, small domestic market and limited opportunities for the private sector for most of the Commonwealth Pacific small states, particularly the relatively resource-poor countries (Kiribati, Nauru and Tuvalu), achieving this goal will be extremely difficult. Except for Fiji, the manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP is less than 10 per cent for the Commonwealth Pacific small states for which data are available, and based on current trends, none of the countries are expected to significantly grow this sector (Figure 2.6).

In terms of resource-use efficiency and clean technologies (Target 9.4),⁹ the current lack of attention to energy efficiency measures indicates that this target is also likely to be unmet if the current trend continues.

Table 2.6 Relevant Goal 8 Targets

	Target 8.1		Target 8.2		Target 8.5		Target 8.6		Target 8.10		Goal 8	
	2030	2050	2030	2050	2030	2050	2030	2050	2030	2050	2030	2050
Fiji	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Yellow	Yellow
Kiribati	Red	Red	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey
Nauru	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey
PNG	Red	Red	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Yellow	Yellow
Samoa	Green	Green	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey
Solomon Is	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey
Tonga	Red	Red	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey
Tuvalu	Red	Red	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey
Vanuatu	Red	Red	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey

Note: Green - achieved, Yellow - mixed, Red - not achieved, Grey - insufficient information.

Figure 2.6 Manufacturing Value Added as a proportion of GDP

Source: Latest data for Fiji (2015), Kiribati (2013), PNG (2004), Solomon Islands (2006), Tonga (2014), Tuvalu (2012) and Vanuatu (2014) from World Bank Development Indicators. Author's calculation for 2030 and 2050 based on trend

Overall, this means that none of the Commonwealth Pacific small states for which data are available are expected to achieve this goal. While there is a possibility that reform could enhance the industrialisation prospects of the larger economies of Fiji, PNG and the Solomon Islands, it will be unrealistic to expect the same for the smaller economies, particularly Kiribati, Nauru and Tuvalu.

2.3.10 Goal 10 – reduced inequalities

There are 10 targets under this goal, three of which relate to the means of implementation. The IAEG-SDGs proposed 11 indicators to monitor this goal, of which four-and-a-half¹⁰ were Tier 1 indicators (Appendix 2.1). Unfortunately, there are no reported data for any of the countries for the relevant Targets (10.1 and 10.4).

Target 10.1 sets out to grow the incomes of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average. This target can be linked to the achievement of Goal 1 (no poverty). Given that PNG, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu are unlikely to meet Goal 1, achieving Target 10.1 will also be difficult without serious reform. Fiji is, however, likely to meet Target 10.1 based on its positive outlook for Goal 1. Ensuring equal opportunities and reducing inequalities of outcome (Target 10.3) are also closely dependent on the outcome of Target 5.1 to end all forms of discrimination against women and girls. For Target 10.4, the importance of social protection schemes in reducing equality is reiterated. However, as discussed earlier under Goal 1, traditional social protection schemes are declining, while there are only a few formal social protection schemes in place in the Commonwealth Pacific small states. Consequently, it will be quite challenging for countries to achieve Goal 10 without serious reform.

2.3.11 Goal 11 – sustainable cities and communities

There are 10 targets under this goal, three of which relate to the means of implementation. The IAEG-SDGs proposed 15 indicators to monitor this goal, of which two were Tier 1 indicators, related to Target 11.1 (housing) and 11.6 (pollution) (see Appendix 2.1). Unfortunately, there are no reported data for any of the countries for the relevant indicators.

Target 11.1 aims to ensure universal access to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums, which is much broader than the related MDG Target 7.d (improve the lives of slum dwellers). While there were also insufficient data for the MDG Target 7.d, anecdotal evidence suggested that Kiribati, PNG, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu failed to achieve this target by 2015, with Fiji recording mixed outcomes (PIFS, 2015a). The number of very poor squatters has increased in urban areas of Suva (Fiji), Honiara (Solomon Islands) and Port Moresby (PNG) due to a lack of access to affordable land and safe housing (PIFS, 2015a). In Betio (Kiribati), there are major challenges of high-density housing and lack of access to clean water and proper sanitation, while in Port Vila (Vanuatu), almost 30 per cent of the population live in makeshift houses (PIFS, 2015a). There is insufficient information to make an assessment for Samoa, Tonga and Tuvalu.

In terms of Target 11.6, waste disposal is one of the significant challenges for the majority of the urban centres of the Commonwealth Pacific small states, as waste and water requirements of growing urban populations threaten fragile ecosystems (Dowling and McGuirk, 2016, UNESCAP and UN-Habitat, 2015). Kiribati and Tuvalu, with fragile atoll environments, are particularly prone to environmental hazards as high population densities impact water supply systems, sanitation and solid waste management (see Chapter 8).

The Commonwealth Pacific small states are also highly vulnerable to natural disasters, which can cripple urban housing and infrastructure, and rural communities, as the recent example of Cyclone Pam in Vanuatu (2015) and Cyclone Winston in Fiji (2016) demonstrated. These vulnerabilities will make it difficult for these countries to achieve Target 11.5 (reduce the impact of disasters).

In addition, with the populations of all the Commonwealth Pacific small states set to increase rapidly to 2050, particularly for PNG and Solomon Islands, rural-urban migration is expected to increase in tandem. This will place immense pressure on already precarious situations in the urban centres, particularly in terms of access to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services (see Chapter 8), including transport. There are already growing pressures on transport systems in urban centres, as well as difficulties in reaching many rural and outer island communities.

Customary land tenure systems in Melanesia, Polynesia and Micronesia also present challenges to housing and infrastructure provision, providing a disincentive to invest in land development and urban infrastructure (Dowling and McGuirk 2016, UNESCAP and UN-Habitat 2015). In addition, climate change poses a significant risk to the sustainability of urban centres, particularly in the low-lying atoll nations (Kiribati, Tuvalu) that face an existential risk due to sea level rise (see Chapter 8). Climate-induced migration will, therefore, likely be a challenge towards 2050 (see

Chapter 8). Moreover, climate change is expected to increase the frequency and severity of natural disasters, which is a major risk to the sustainability of the highly vulnerable cities and communities in the Commonwealth Pacific small states.

2.3.12 Goal 12 – responsible consumption and production

There are 11 targets under this goal, three of which relate to the means of implementation. The IAEG-SDGs proposed 13 indicators to monitor this goal, of which only one is a Tier 1 indicator: to monitor Target 12.4 on the management of chemicals and waste (see Appendix 2.1). Given the lack of Tier 1 indicators, an overall assessment on Goal 12 cannot be made for the Commonwealth Pacific small states.

The Tier 1 indicator for Target 12.4 calls for the monitoring of commitments and obligations to the international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals. In this regard, many of the Commonwealth Pacific small states have become parties to several global and regional treaties (SPREP, 2016a):

- Treaties related to waste and chemicals management: Basel Convention, Minamata Convention on Mercury, Montreal Protocol, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention, and Waigani Convention.
- Treaties related to marine pollution: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL), London Convention, Intervention Convention, Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, Hazardous and Noxious Substances Convention, Bunkers Convention, Anti-fouling Substances Convention, Ballast Water and Sediments, Nairobi Convention on the Removal of Wrecks, and Noumea Convention.

Countries have also prepared national strategies and policies addressing waste, and chemicals and pollution management, although many are at different stages of implementation (Table 2.7).

2.3.13 Goal 13 – climate action

There are five targets under this goal, two of which relate to the means of implementation. The IAEG-SDGs proposed seven indicators to monitor this goal, none of which are Tier 1 indicators, which hampers efforts to assess the Commonwealth Pacific small states' prospects on this goal.

However, as Commonwealth Pacific small states are some of the most vulnerable to the effects of climate change, many have been at the forefront of global climate negotiations and national action. All nine countries have ratified the Paris Agreement, with Fiji the first country in the world to ratify. In addition, the majority of the Commonwealth Pacific small states have identified climate change as one of their key national priorities, as well as adopting national climate change policies (see Chapter 9). Given the integrated nature of climate change and natural disasters, many countries have also integrated their climate change and natural disaster policies. Tonga was the first in the Pacific region to adopt a joint national action plan for disaster risk management and climate change in 2010, followed by Tuvalu in 2012,

Table 2.7 Status of waste, chemicals and pollution policies

	Waste Policy Statement	Solid Waste	Healthcare Waste	Other Hazardous Waste	Liquid Waste	Chemicals	Oil Spill Contingency	Air Pollution
Fiji		O	D	O	O	C**	D	O
Kiribati	X	D*	D*	D*	X*	C**	D	
Nauru		D			D*	C**	D	
PNG					X*	C**	D	
Samoa		D*	X	D*	X	D	D	
Solomon Is		X*	D*		X1	C2	D	
Tonga		D*		D*	D*	C2	X	
Tuvalu		O			X*	C2	D	
Vanuatu		X*	X*		X*		D	

Note: C – preparation has commenced; D – document has been prepared but not yet endorsed; O – endorsed document is no longer current;

X – document has been endorsed and is current; * – part of an integrated policy, strategy or plan; ** – for persistent organic pollutants only

Source: SPREP, 2016a

with the rest of the Commonwealth Pacific small states committed to integrating these policies (UNISDR, 2013). An integrated approach to address climate change and disaster risk management is also undertaken at the regional level through the 2016 Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific.

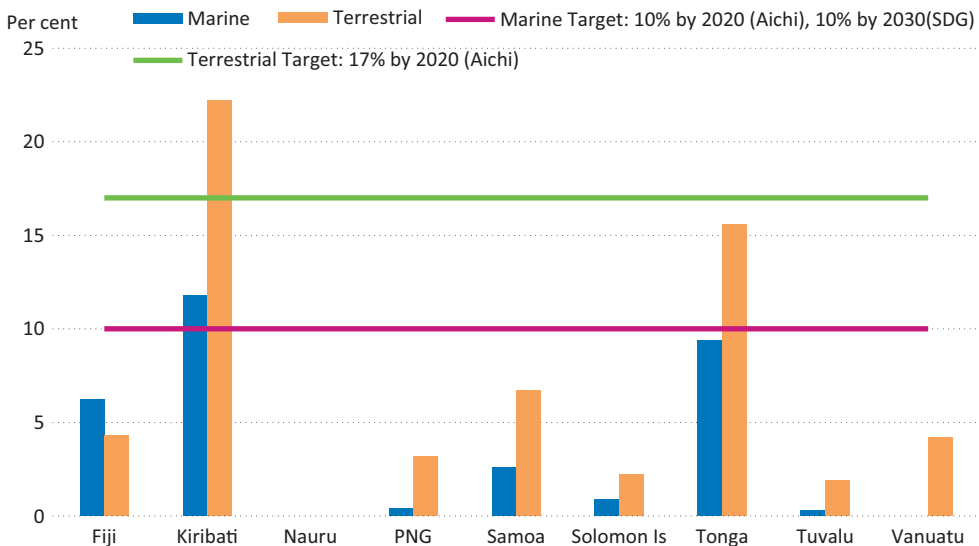
2.3.14 Goal 14 – life below water

There are 10 targets under this goal, three of which relate to the means of implementation. The IAEG-SDGs proposed 10 indicators to monitor this goal, of which two are Tier 1 indicators to monitor Targets 14.4 (fish stocks) and 14.5 (marine protected areas) (see Appendix 2.1). Given the lack of Tier 1 indicators, an overall assessment on Goal 14 cannot be made for the Commonwealth Pacific small states.

Nevertheless, the importance of the Pacific Ocean to the Commonwealth Pacific small states is unquestionable, with a strong reliance on the ocean for food security, as well as a source of income from fisheries, transport and tourism, deep sea minerals, energy and bioprospecting (see Chapter 5).

For Target 14.4, the proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels is available at an aggregate rather than country level, and generally requires collective action. Offshore fisheries are an important source of government revenue for the Commonwealth Pacific small states, with only bigeye tuna considered overfished (see Chapter 5). In terms of Target 14.5, Commonwealth Pacific small states have established largescale marine protected areas, with Kiribati's Phoenix Islands Protected Area and World Heritage site double the target of 10 per cent (Figure 2.7). Tonga comes close to the target at 9.6 per cent. However, marine protected areas are

Figure 2.7 Total Protected Area Coverage in relation to priority sites



Source: SREP, 2016b

not the most suitable management tool for managing fish stocks, particularly tuna which is a highly migratory species (see Chapter 5).

In terms of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, Commonwealth Pacific small states are making progress in this area (see Chapter 5). Countries are also trying to capitalise on other economic benefits of the ocean, particularly around tourism and deep sea mining. As these activities increase, risks to marine and coastal ecosystems will also increase. To this end, the management of chemicals and waste (Target 12.4) will be critical and it is important that countries honour treaties related to marine pollution (see Goal 12).

2.3.15 Goal 15 – life on land

There are 12 targets under this goal, three of which relate to the means of implementation. The IAEG-SDGs proposed 14 indicators to monitor this goal, of which three are Tier 1 indicators (see Appendix 2.1). Given the breadth of targets and the limited relevant Tier 1 indicators to cover them, an overall assessment for Goal 15 is not possible.

The Tier 1 indicators for Target 15.1 monitors forest area as a proportion of total land area (Table 2.8), as well as terrestrial and freshwater protected areas. On forest cover, Fiji and Samoa have actively conserved forest area but threats to forest resources remain (PIFS, 2015a). On the other hand, forest cover is generally declining in PNG and Solomon Islands, linked to their extractive industries (mining, logging), which exact a heavy toll on forests. In Nauru, mined-out phosphate lands cover almost 90 per cent of the island with most of the island uninhabitable and barren (PIFS, 2015a).

However, regarding freshwater ecosystems, there are limited studies of wetlands, with many countries having limited surface and groundwater freshwater resources – Nauru, Kiribati, Tonga and Tuvalu have no significant water resources (SPREP, 2016b). The majority of the Commonwealth Pacific small states have ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity where parties have agreed to meet biodiversity-related targets known as the Aichi Targets, including protecting 17 per cent of terrestrial areas by 2020 (SPREP, 2016b). Meeting this target has been difficult for most, with only Kiribati achieving the target (Figure 2.7), which does not augur well for the achievement of SDG Target 15.1.

The Pacific region is home to one of the world's biodiversity hotspots, with a large number of species found only in the region and nowhere else (SPREP, 2016c). However, the Pacific faces some of the highest extinction rates in the world, largely caused by the impact of invasive species (SPREP, 2016c) (Target 15.8), which are currently not well managed and remain out of control (SPREP, 2016b). While all the Commonwealth Pacific small states are engaged in some invasive species management activities, more concerted effort is required to address biosecurity issues (SPREP, 2016b). As the lack of resources has limited past implementation efforts, considerable investment of resources in combating invasive species will be required to achieve Target 15.8.

Table 2.8 Forest area as a proportion of total land area (%)

	1990	1995	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2020	2030	2040	2050
Fiji	52	53	54	54	55	55	55	55	56	56	57	58	60
Kiribati	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Nauru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PNG	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
Samoa	46	53	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	65	67	70	72
Solomon Is	83	82	81	79	79	79	78	78	78	77	75	73	71
Tonga	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Tuvalu	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Vanuatu	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36

Source: World Bank Development Indicators (1990–2015), author's calculations based on trend (2020–2050)

2.3.16 Goal 16 – peace, justice and strong institutions

There are 12 targets under this goal, two of which relate to the means of implementation. The IAEG-SDGs proposed 23 indicators to monitor this goal, of which six are Tier 1 indicators (see Appendix 2.1). However, there are no reported data for the relevant Tier 1 indicators, preventing an overall assessment on this goal.

Nevertheless, Target 16.1 is closely related to Target 5.2 to end violence against women. In this regard, given the prevailing high levels of violence against women (see Goal 5), Commonwealth Pacific small states will also find it challenging to achieve Target 16.1. In addition, human trafficking (Target 16.2) is an emerging issue, with cases reported in Fiji, PNG, Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu (Lindley and Beacroft, 2011). The USA places PNG on a Tier 3 ranking for countries whose governments do not fully meet the minimum standards on the USA's Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) and are not making significant efforts to do so, while Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Tonga are on the Tier 2 Watch List (countries that do not comply with TVPA but are making significant efforts to meet standards plus have significantly increasing numbers of victims and may have failed to provide evidence of increasing efforts), with Fiji on Tier 2 (countries that do not comply with TVPA but are making significant efforts to meet standards) (US Department of State, 2016).

According to the World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators,¹¹ in the last ten years, percentile rankings of perceptions on the control of corruption, voice and accountability, political stability and absence of violence/terrorism have improved for the majority of the Commonwealth Pacific small states (Figure 2.8). On the other hand, percentile rankings have declined for the majority of the nine states on the rule of law, government effectiveness and regulatory quality (Figure 2.8).

2.4 Preparing for a challenging future

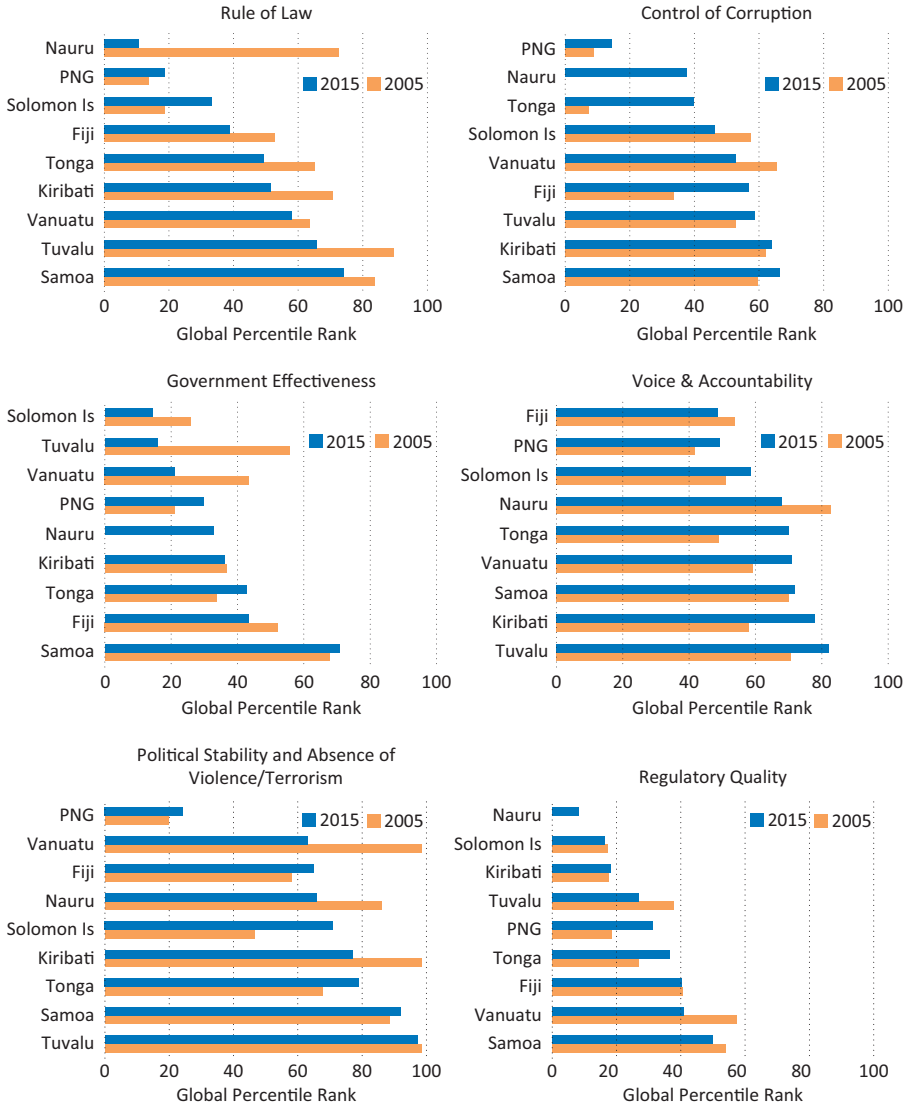
Overall, for those targets where data are available, the outlook for the Commonwealth Pacific small states in achieving the SDGs by 2030 is not encouraging. None of the countries are expected to achieve any of the targets, with many targets unlikely to be met by 2030 (Figure 2.9). Countries are not expected to achieve the SDGs even in 2050, with the exception of Fiji's performance on Goals 1 and 2 (Figure 2.9).

What is striking from the assessment is the current data gaps, with data not currently available for the majority of the Tier 1 indicators. The situation is exacerbated given that the current Tier 1 indicators only cover just over one-third of the indicators meant to track all the SDGs.

Despite the data gaps, current research and proxy indicators for the majority of the goals as discussed in the previous sections, indicate that it will be challenging for the Commonwealth Pacific small states to change this trajectory into 2030 and 2050. It is also clear that 'business-as-usual' strategies are unlikely to meet the ambition of the SDGs.

Fortunately, unlike the experience of the MDGs, there is wide national ownership of the SDGs in the Pacific region, with Pacific Islands Forum¹² Leaders committed to the implementation of the SDGs, paying particular attention to the 'unfinished

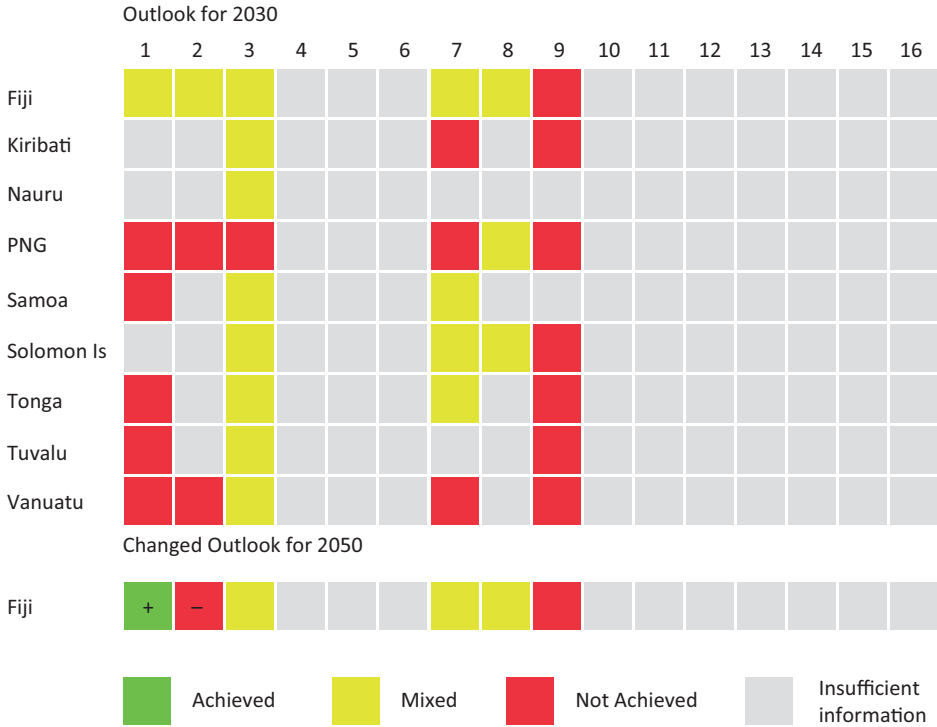
Figure 2.8 Worldwide governance indicators



Note: (a) Rule of Law captures perceptions of the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society, and in particular the quality of contract enforcement, property rights, the police, and the courts, as well as the likelihood of crime and violence. (b) Control of Corruption captures perceptions of the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including both petty and grand forms of corruption, as well as ‘capture’ of the state by elites and private interests. (c) Government Effectiveness captures perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government’s commitment to such policies. (d) Voice and Accountability captures perceptions of the extent to which a country’s citizens are able to participate in selecting their government, as well as freedom of expression, freedom of association, and a free media. (e) Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism captures perceptions of the likelihood of political instability and/or politically motivated violence, including terrorism. (f) Regulatory Quality captures perceptions of the ability of the government to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private sector development.

Source: World Bank

Figure 2.9 SDGs Score Card



business’ of the MDGs (PIFS, 2015b). Many of the Commonwealth Pacific small states have also already integrated the achievement of the SDGs into their national development plans:

- Kiribati Development Plan 2016–2019
- Strategy for the Development of Samoa 2016/17-2019/20
- Solomon Islands National Development Strategy 2016–2035
- Tonga Strategic Development Framework 2015–2025
- Tuvalu Te Kakeega III, National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2016–2020
- Vanuatu 2030, The People’s Plan, National Sustainable Development 2016–2030

Samoa was also one of the first of the small states in 2016 to lodge its national voluntary review on the SDGs as part of the follow-up and review mechanism of the 2030 Agenda. At the regional level, Pacific Islands Forum Leaders also agreed to tailor the SDG indicators to the Pacific context and to use these regional indicators to monitor the Pacific’s progress on the SDGs, including towards the Framework for Pacific Regionalism and the SAMOA Pathway (PIFS, 2015b).

As the region and the Commonwealth Pacific small states prepares for the challenges ahead, there is merit in guiding these plans by taking a long-term perspective on these development challenges, which is the aim of the Pacific 2050 exercise. Important lessons, with broader applications, can be learnt by drawing together the shared

experiences of a few focus areas relevant for all the Commonwealth Pacific small states (see Chapter 1). Ultimately, the main aim is to shed new light and thinking on old and emerging issues.

The findings of this chapter clearly highlight that serious reform is required in many areas in order for the Commonwealth Pacific small states to achieve the SDGs by 2030 and sustain these achievements into 2050. Uncovering the gaps in current national and regional strategies is critical to designing reforms that can change the current trajectory. This is the central focus of Chapters 3 to 9.

Notes

- 1 This chapter benefited from inputs from Jimmie Rodgers, Howard Haughton and Naadira Ogeer. Valuable comments were received from Denny Lewis-Bynoe, John Connell, Garry Wiseman and Anthony Polack.
- 2 The other five Pacific island countries include Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Niue, Marshall Islands and Palau. Cook Islands and Niue are self-governing states in free association with New Zealand. Although New Zealand is a member of the Commonwealth, Cook Islands and Niue are not included as Commonwealth Pacific small states in this Report.
- 3 French territories: French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Wallis & Futuna; New Zealand territory: Tokelau; British territory: Pitcairn Island; United States territories: American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands. Although New Zealand and the United Kingdom are members of the Commonwealth, Tokelau and Pitcairn Island are not included as Commonwealth Pacific small states in this Report.
- 4 Source - World Bank Development Indicators.
- 5 The full list of targets can be found here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>
- 6 Population growth rates based on SPC, 2016.
- 7 The indicator for Target 5.5 is the proportion of seats held by women in a) national parliaments and b) local governments. Part a) is a Tier 1 indicator while part b) is a Tier 3 indicator.
- 8 Ratification status by country can be found here: http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/Treaty.aspx?Treaty=CEDAW&Lang=en
- 9 Although data are available for the Tier 1 indicator (CO₂ emission per unit of value added), it is a difficult quantum to assess at the country level.
- 10 The indicator for Target 10.b is the total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow – a) official development assistance; b) foreign direct investment. Part a) is a Tier 1 indicator while part b) is a Tier 2 indicator.
- 11 <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home>
- 12 The Pacific Islands Forum consists of the 14 Pacific island countries, including the nine Commonwealth Pacific small states. See also note 2.

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Appendix 2.1 – Data Description

SDG	Targets	Tier 1 Indicators	Data Series	Source/Notes
1 – No Poverty	1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of population living below the international poverty line		Not assessed as not relevant for the Pacific context.
	1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	Fiji (2003, 2010), Kiribati (2006), PNG (1990, 2010), Samoa (2002, 2010), Solomon Is (2005), Tonga (2001, 2010), Tuvalu (2006, 2010), Vanuatu (2006, 2010)	SPC NMDI database, accessed 23 June 2016
2 – Zero Hunger	2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	1992–2016 for Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Is, Vanuatu	FAO database, accessed 9 February 2016
		2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	No reported data	Not assessed

(Continued)

SDG	Targets	Tier 1 Indicators	Data Series	Source/Notes
	2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	<p>2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age</p> <p>2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)</p>	<p>Fiji (1993, 2004), Nauru (2007), PNG (2005, 2011), Samoa (1999), Solomon Is (2007), Tonga (2012), Tuvalu (2007), Vanuatu (1996, 2007, 2013)</p> <p>Vanuatu (2007 at sub-national level only)</p>	<p>UNICEF, WHO, World Bank Joint Child Malnutrition Estimate dataset, September 2015</p> <p>WHO Global Health Observatory data repository accessed 8 August 2016</p> <p>Not assessed due to insufficient data</p>
	2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international co-operation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	<p>2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector</p>		<p>Not assessed as it is a collective responsibility</p>

SDG	Targets	Tier 1 Indicators	Data Series	Source/Notes
	2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	2.b.2 Agricultural export subsidies		Not assessed as not relevant in the context of small states, given their lack of influence on world agricultural markets
3 – Health and Well-being	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Fiji (1990, 2013), Kiribati (1988, 2000, 2014), Nauru (2007), PNG (1990, 2006, 2010), Samoa (1991, 2009, 2014), Solomon Is (2007), Tonga (1999, 2001, 2012), Tuvalu (1990, 2002, 2007), Vanuatu (1995, 1999, 2013)	PIFS, 2015a
	3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate	Fiji (1990, 2013), Kiribati (1992, 2005, 2013), Nauru (2006, 2011), PNG (1996, 2001, 2006), Samoa (2001, 2011, 2014), Solomon Is (1999, 2009), Tonga (2002, 2012), Tuvalu (1991, 2000, 2010), Vanuatu (2002, 2012)	PIFS, 2015a

(Continued)

SDG	Targets	Tier 1 Indicators	Data Series	Source/Notes
		3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	1990–2015 for all nine Commonwealth Pacific small states	WHO Global Health Observatory data repository accessed 4 July 2016
3.3	By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population	1990–2014 for all nine Commonwealth Pacific small states	WHO Global Health Observatory data repository accessed 4 July 2016
		3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	2000 and 2013 for PNG, Solomon Is and Vanuatu	Author's calculation from estimated malaria cases from WHO Global Health Observatory data repository accessed 18 July 2016; and population at risk for malaria (low + high) from UNDESA, Population Division (2015).
		3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	No reported data	Although no reported data available, WHO (2013) used as a basis for assessment

SDG	Targets	Tier 1 Indicators	Data Series	Source/Notes
	3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	Fiji (1961–2010), Kiribati (1961–2011), Nauru (1999–2010), PNG (1961–2011), Samoa (1961–2011), Solomon Is (1961–2011), Tonga (1990–2011), Tuvalu (1990–2011), Vanuatu (1961–2011)	WHO Global Health Observatory data repository accessed 8 August 2016
	3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	2012 (by gender) – Fiji, PNG, Solomon Is	WHO Global Health Observatory data repository accessed 4 July 2016
	3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	Kiribati (2009), Nauru (2007), PNG (2007), Samoa (2014), Solomon Is (2007), Tonga (2012), Tuvalu (2007), Vanuatu (2013)	WHO Global Health Observatory data repository accessed 4 July 2016
	3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	2012 – Fiji, PNG, Solomon Is	WHO Global Health Observatory data repository accessed 4 July 2016

(Continued)

SDG	Targets	Tier 1 Indicators	Data Series	Source/Notes
	3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1 Age-standardised prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older		Not assessed as it is a means of implementation
	3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance	3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors		Not assessed as it is a collective responsibility
	3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution		Not assessed as it is a collective responsibility

SDG	Targets	Tier 1 Indicators	Data Series	Source/Notes
4 – Quality Education	<p>4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education</p> <p>4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries</p> <p>4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international co-operation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States</p>	<p>4.2.2 Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex</p> <p>4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study</p>	<p>Fiji (2004, 2006), Nauru (2007, 2012, 2014), Samoa (1999–2001, 2010–2012, 2014), Tonga (1999)</p>	<p>UNESCO Institute for Statistics database accessed 31 October 2016</p> <p>Not assessed as it is a collective responsibility</p> <p>Not assessed as it is a collective responsibility</p>
		<p>4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organised teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country</p>		

(Continued)

SDG	Targets	Tier 1 Indicators	Data Series	Source/Notes
5 – Gender Equality	5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	1997–2016 data available for all nine Commonwealth Pacific small states	World Bank Development Indicators database accessed 31 October 2016
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	No reported data	Not assessed	
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	No reported data	Not assessed as it is a means of implementation	
	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	No reported data	Although no reported data available, progress on MDG Target 7c used as a basis for assessment
6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	No reported data	Although no reported data available, progress on MDG Target 7c used as a basis for assessment

SDG	Targets	Tier 1 Indicators	Data Series	Source/Notes
	6.a By 2030, expand international co-operation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-co-ordinated spending plan		Not assessed as it is a collective responsibility
	6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	No reported data	Not assessed
7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	1990, 2000, 2010, 2012 for all Commonwealth Pacific small states except Nauru (no reported data)	World Bank Development Indicators database accessed 31 October 2016
		7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	No reported data	Not assessed

(Continued)

SDG	Targets	Tier 1 Indicators	Data Series	Source/Notes
	7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	1990–2011 for all Commonwealth Pacific small states except Nauru (no reported data), Samoa (1990–1995, 1999–2011) and Tuvalu (no reported data)	World Bank Development Indicators database accessed 31 October 2016
	7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	1990–2012 for all Commonwealth Pacific small states except Nauru and Tuvalu, which had no reported data	World Bank Development Indicators database accessed 31 October 2016
8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	1991–2015 for Fiji, Kiribati, PNG, Samoa; 1991–2014 for Solomon Is, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu	World Bank Development Indicators database accessed 31 October 2016
	8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high value added and labour-intensive sectors	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	1992–2014 for Fiji, PNG and Solomon Islands	World Bank Development Indicators database accessed 31 October 2016
	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	1991–2014 for Fiji, PNG and Solomon Islands	World Bank Development Indicators database accessed 31 October 2016

SDG	Targets	Tier 1 Indicators	Data Series	Source/Notes
	8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	Samoa (2012)	World Bank Development Indicators database accessed 31 October 2016 Not assessed due to insufficient data
	8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	No reported data	Not assessed
	8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and nonfatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status 8.8.2 Increase in national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	No reported data No reported data	Not assessed Not assessed

(Continued)

SDG	Targets	Tier 1 Indicators	Data Series	Source/Notes
	8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.1 Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	Commercial banks per 100,000 adults: 2004–2015 for Fiji, PNG, Solomon Is, Tonga and Vanuatu; Kiribati (2011–2013), Samoa (2001–2015).ATMs per 100,000 adults: 2004–2015 for Fiji, PNG, Solomon Is, Tonga and Vanuatu, Kiribati (2011–2013), Samoa (2001–2002), 2004–2015)	World Bank Development Indicators database accessed 31 October 2016
		8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile money- service provider	No reported data	Not assessed
	8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements		Not assessed as it is a collective responsibility

SDG	Targets	Tier 1 Indicators	Data Series	Source/Notes
9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	No reported data	Not assessed
	9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added (MVA) as a (i) proportion of GDP and (ii) per capita *MVA as a proportion of GDP more appropriate indicator for the Commonwealth Pacific small states than MVA per capita	MVA as a proportion of GDP: Fiji (1990–2015), Kiribati (1990–2013), PNG (1990–2004), Solomon Is (1990–2006), Tonga (1990–2014), Tuvalu (2000–2012), Vanuatu (1990–2014)	World Bank Development Indicators database accessed 31 October 2016
		9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	No reported data	Not assessed

(Continued)

SDG	Targets	Tier 1 Indicators	Data Series	Source/Notes
	9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	9.4.1 CO ₂ emission per unit of value added	1990–2013 for all Commonwealth Pacific small states except Nauru and Tuvalu, for which data was not available	World Bank Development Indicators database accessed 31 October 2016
	9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP 9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	No reported data No reported data	Not assessed Not assessed
	9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure		Not assessed as it is a collective responsibility

SDG	Targets	Tier 1 Indicators	Data Series	Source/Notes
10 – Reduced Inequalities	9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	No reported data	Not assessed as it is a means of implementation
	10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	No reported data	Not assessed
	10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	No reported data	Not assessed
	10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organisations		Not assessed as it is a collective responsibility
	10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff		Not assessed as it is a collective responsibility

(Continued)

SDG	Targets	Tier 1 Indicators	Data Series	Source/Notes
	10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (i) official development assistance		Not assessed as it is a collective responsibility
11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	No reported data	Not assessed
	11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	No reported data	Not assessed
12 – Sustainable Consumption and Production	12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimise their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement	No reported data	Not assessed

SDG	Targets	Tier 1 Indicators	Data Series	Source/Notes
14 – Life Below Water	14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	Not available by country	Not assessed
	14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	2014 for all Commonwealth Pacific small states	World Bank Development Indicators database accessed 31 October 2016
15 – Life on Land	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	1990–2015 for all Commonwealth Pacific small states 2013 data available for terrestrial protected areas for all Commonwealth Pacific small states	World Bank Development Indicators database accessed 31 October 2016 SPREP, 2016b

(Continued)

SDG	Targets	Tier 1 Indicators	Data Series	Source/Notes
	<p>15.a Mobilise and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems</p> <p>15.b Mobilise significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation</p>	15.a.1 (i) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems		Not assessed as it is a collective responsibility
16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	<p>16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere</p> <p>16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all</p>	<p>16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age</p> <p>16.3.2 Un-sentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population</p>	<p>No reported data</p> <p>No reported data</p>	<p>Not assessed</p> <p>Not assessed</p>

SDG	Targets	Tier 1 Indicators	Data Series	Source/Notes
	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	No reported data	Not assessed
	16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organisations		Not assessed as it is a collective responsibility
	16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	No reported data	Not assessed
	16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international co-operation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles		Not assessed as it is a means of implementation

Appendix 2.2 – Relevant Goal 3 Tier 1 Indicators

SDG Indicator 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

	1990	1991	1995	1999	2000	2001	2002	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2020	2030	2050
Fiji	98.0														99.7	99.8	99.8	100.2	101.0	102.4
Kiribati				75.1												86.9	88.8	92.7	101.5	119.2
Nauru									97.4											
PNG	50.0						51.8					40.0	44.3	39.7	37.7	35.8	33.9	24.4	5.5	-32.7
Samoa		76.0									80.8					82.5	82.6	84.3	87.5	93.8
Solomon Is									85.5											
Tonga														97.9	98.0	98.3	98.6	99.7	102.1	106.7
Tuvalu	95.0						100.0			97.9	99.4	98.2	98.0	97.8	97.6	97.4	97.2	96.2	94.3	90.4
Vanuatu			79.0	88.0											89.4	90.8	90.3	91.2	93.1	96.8

Note: For Fiji, Kiribati and Tonga, linear progressions indicate skilled birth attendance over 100%, which is not realistic but does indicate that rates are expected to be close to 100% in 2030/2050. For PNG, the outlook is unlikely to fall that low but indicates that 2030/2050 levels are likely to be below actuals, which are already quite low.

SDG Indicator 3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate

	1990	1991	1992	1996	1999	2000	2001	2002	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2020	2030	2050
Fiji	27.8															17.9	17.5	17.0	14.9	10.6	2.0	
Kiribati			101.0					69.0								52.9	49.7	47.4	36.8	15.2	-28.1	
Nauru									48.0							22.7	17.6	12.6	7.5	2.5	-22.8	-73.4
PNG				63.4			73.7		74.7	77.4	76.9	77.3	77.8	77.8	78.3	78.8	79.5	80.0	80.5	83.1	88.4	98.8
Samoa							22.8								19.4			20.0	19.2	19.5	19.5	19.5
SolomonIs					34.0								28.0	27.4	26.8	26.2	25.6	25.0	24.4	21.4	15.4	3.4
Tonga								15.0								23.0	23.8	24.6	25.4	29.4	37.4	53.4
Tuvalu			68.7			34.6							10.3	5.2	5.2	3.8	1.3	-1.3	-3.9	-16.8	-42.7	-94.5
Vanuatu								34.0								31.0	30.7	30.4	30.1	28.6	25.6	19.6

Note: Target is ≤25. For Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu, linear projections result in negative rates, which are unrealistic but do indicate that rates are expected to reach the target.

SDG Indicator 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2020	2030	2050
Fiji	17.0	14.9	13.9	13.7	13.5	13.2	12.9	12.5	11.8	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.0	9.8	9.6	7.8	4.8	-1.1
Kiribati	36.1	32.5	28.9	28.2	27.5	26.9	26.5	26.2	26.0	26.0	26.0	25.9	25.7	25.3	24.9	24.6	24.1	23.7	20.8	17.3	9.2
Nauru	28.8	26.7	24.8	24.6	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.6	24.7	24.6	24.6	24.2	23.8	23.5	23.1	22.7	22.3	20.9	17.8
PNG	31.8	30.9	30.1	29.9	29.8	29.7	29.5	29.2	28.9	28.5	28.1	27.7	27.1	26.5	26.0	25.4	24.9	24.5	24.0	20.4	14.0
Samoa	16.7	14.0	11.7	11.4	11.1	10.8	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.7	9.5	7.7	6.0	1.8
Solomon Is	16.0	14.6	14.4	14.3	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.5	14.3	14.0	13.8	13.5	13.2	12.9	12.5	12.2	12.6	11.2	9.0
Tonga	10.1	8.5	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.1	6.9	6.3	5.8	4.5
Tuvalu	30.0	28.0	25.3	25.1	24.8	24.5	24.1	23.6	23.2	22.7	22.1	21.4	20.8	20.2	19.5	18.9	18.3	17.6	15.8	10.5	0.5
Vanuatu	16.3	13.6	12.2	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.8	11.6	10.9	10.3	8.7

Note: Target is ≤ 12 . For Fiji, Kiribati (2050), Samoa, Tuvalu (2050), linear projections are unrealistically low but do indicate that rates are expected to reach the target.

SDG Indicator 3.3.2 TB Incidence Rate (TB incidence per 100,000 population)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2020	2030	2050
Fiji	84.0	67.0	53.0	51.0	48.0	45.0	43.0	43.0	42.0	43.0	44.0	45.0	47.0	50.0	53.0	57.0	67.0	40.9	41.1	41.0	31.5
Kiribati	116.0	505.0	372.0	332.0	342.0	393.0	448.0	488.0	514.0	447.0	442.0	361.0	366.0	432.0	429.0	497.0	497.0	502.9	444.2	488.8	540.5
Nauru*	8.1	4.0	4.6	3.5	5.8	6.4	6.6	13.0	14.0	7.2	5.7	6.9	6.8	5.8	5.4	7.2	7.5	7.6	9.4	9.5	13.2
PNG	371.0	385.0	418.0	423.0	425.0	427.0	427.0	426.0	424.0	421.0	418.0	416.0	415.0	415.0	416.0	417.0	417.0	434.5	436.5	443.5	466.4
Samoa	36.0	30.0	23.0	22.0	21.0	20.0	19.0	18.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	18.0	18.0	19.0	12.7	10.1	5.2	-7.4
Solomon Is	312.0	240.0	185.0	175.0	166.0	158.0	150.0	142.0	135.0	128.0	121.0	115.0	108.0	103.0	97.0	92.0	86.0	59.0	23.5	-55.3	-218.7
Tonga	36.0	37.0	31.0	30.0	29.0	27.0	26.0	24.0	23.0	21.0	19.0	18.0	17.0	16.0	15.0	14.0	14.0	12.6	5.2	-7.0	-32.1
Tuvalu*	48.0	40.0	34.0	32.0	31.0	30.0	29.0	28.0	27.0	23.0	21.0	23.0	18.0	15.0	24.0	23.0	19.0	15.2	9.7	-1.5	-24.7
Vanuatu	127.0	102.0	110.0	123.0	69.0	69.0	86.0	83.0	80.0	77.0	74.0	72.0	69.0	67.0	65.0	62.0	63.0	47.7	35.1	2.7	-62.9

*Number of incident tuberculosis cases, given total population <100,000

Note: For Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu, linear projections are unrealistically low but do indicate that TB incidence rates are expected to be low based on trend.

SDG Indicator 3.3.3 Malaria Incidence Rate (per 1,000 population)

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2020	2030	2050
PNG	261	178	172	165	133	70	-57
Solomon Is	461	75	45	16	-133	-430	-1,023
Vanuatu	124	31	24	17	-19	-91	-234

Note: For Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, linear projections are unrealistically low but do indicate that malaria incidence rates are expected to be low based on trend.

SDG Indicator 3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2020	2030	2050
Fiji	2.4	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.5
Kiribati	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0
Nauru			3.2	2.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.8	-2.2	-5.0
PNG	2.2	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.7
Samoa	2.3	2.4	3.0	3.4	3.3	4.2	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.9	4.0	2.9	3.0	2.2	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.8	5.8
Solomon Is	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.3
Tonga	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.4	3.1
Tuvalu	1.3	2.2	1.2	2.0	0.5	1.4	1.8	0.9	1.4	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.5
Vanuatu	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.7	-1.9

Note: For Nauru and Vanuatu, linear projections are unrealistically low but do indicate that alcohol use is expected to be low based on trend.

Appendix 2.3 – Relevant Goal 7 Tier 1 Indicators

SDG Indicator 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity

	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2020	2030	2050
Fiji	49	53	56	59	58	59	60	62	67	77
Kiribati	49	53	56	59	58	59	60	62	67	77
PNG	8	11	15	18	17	18	18	21	26	36
Samoa	80	89	100	100	102	103	103	108	117	136
Solomon Is	13	16	19	23	22	22	23	25	31	41
Tonga	80	86	92	96	95	96	97	101	109	124
Tuvalu	35	37	41	45	43	44	45	47	52	63
Vanuatu	18	19	24	27	26	27	27	30	36	47

Note: For Samoa and Tonga, linear projections result in unrealistically high access rates but do indicate that these countries should achieve universal access to electricity.

SDG Indicator 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2015	2020	2030	2050
Fiji	13	11	13	11	9	9	9	13	14	18	11	12	15	16	20	26
Kiribati	1	7	5	6	2	1	1	3	3	4	3	3	1	0	-2	-5
PNG	66	63	62	60	58	59	58	56	56	54	54	53	49	44	35	16
Samoa	49	47	48	47	35	30	29	29	28	26	26	23	11	1	-22	-66
Solomon Is	87	82	82	81	80	80	79	68	68	67	67	67	57	48	28	-10
Tonga	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	-0	-1	-4
Vanuatu	69	69	71	52	67	68	73	44	47	40	39	34	21	0	-41	-121

Note: Except for Fiji and PNG, linear projections result in unrealistic numbers but do indicate a decline in the renewable share in final energy consumption.

Appendix 2.4 – Relevant Goal 8 Tier 1 Indicators

SDG Indicator 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2020	2030	2050
Fiji	5.2	1.2	-2.3	1.6	3.0	0.9	5.1	0.3	1.2	-1.7	0.0	-2.4	2.0	-3.9	0.8	4.6	6.2	2.8	1.6	2.6	3.4
Kiribati	-0.1	-2.3	7.6	-1.0	-1.1	2.2	1.3	-2.1	-6.5	5.2	0.5	-2.8	-2.5	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.9	1.4	-1.0	-1.0	-3.1
PNG	-4.9	5.8	6.4	6.4	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.5	1.3	5.6	0.3	-5.5	-0.2	5.0	-0.4	-2.7	0.4	0.9	-0.9	-3.1	-7.1
Samoa	5.2	-16.6	-10.4	-5.3	3.8	3.8	2.3	2.8	4.4	4.8	4.7	-6.8	4.6	10.5	2.5	0.9	-0.5	1.2	3.9	6.0	11.4
Solomon Is	-5.4	-5.8	-5.0	-2.6	-2.6	-0.3	0.2	3.8	-0.2	4.6	4.1	3.7	5.3	8.2	5.8	3.3	6.3	3.2	7.9	11.9	20.5
Tonga	-2.3	3.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	1.5	0.1	0.9	-1.7	-5.2	1.8	0.5	3.6	1.6	0.2	-3.0	1.7	-0.6	-0.9	-2.0	-4.9
Tuvalu		-5.4	-1.4	1.1	7.2	-3.9	-1.9	-4.3	1.7	6.0	7.7	-4.6	-2.9	8.3	0.0	1.1	1.8	0.8	0.6	0.1	-0.5
Vanuatu	8.8	-1.4	3.8	-5.6	-7.4	1.7	1.3	2.7	5.8	2.6	3.9	0.9	-0.7	-1.1	-0.6	-0.3	0.0	0.6	0.5	-0.4	-0.2

Note: For Solomon Islands, linear projections result in unrealistically high growth rates but do indicate a positive trend in the right direction.

SDG Indicator 8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

	1992	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2020	2030	2050
Fiji	2.7	-0.5	-2.8	-0.8	1.4	2.8	-0.3	-0.3	3.2	1.2	0.0	-2.6	-1.2	0.9	1.2	1.8	2.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.3
PNG	11.4	-6.5	-5.6	-3.1	-3.1	-0.7	0.1	0.8	-0.1	4.5	4.1	2.8	5.3	6.0	5.2	2.7	3.0	2.3	7.8	10.6	19.4
Solomon Is	7.8	4.0	-16.5	-10.9	-5.8	2.7	1.8	2.4	4.6	5.0	4.3	-6.7	5.1	7.5	2.9	0.5	-2.2	1.1	5.5	7.3	14.3

Note: For PNG and Solomon Islands, linear projections result in unrealistically high growth rates but do indicate a positive trend in the right direction.

SDG Indicator 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

	1991	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2020	2030	2050
Fiji	5.9	5.4	7.7	6.1	5.8	8.5	4.7	4.6	6.5	8.6	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.3	7.9	8.6	9.1	10.5	13.1
PNG	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.7
Solomon Is	4.0	4.0	4.7	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.3	2.8

Note: PNG and Solomon Islands record relatively low unemployment rates as majority of their rural based populations lead subsistence lifestyles, without the need or even interest in formal employment.

8.10.1 (i) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2020	2030	2050
Fiji				9	10	11	11	12	11	11	11	10	11	12	12	12	14	17
Kiribati											6	6	6	6	5	5	3	0
PNG				2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	4
Samoa	10	9		18	18	21	23	23	26	25	18	19	23	24	21	26	29	36
Solomon Is				7	8	8	8	8	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	-4	-14
Tonga				24	21	21	22	23	22	22	21	20	21	18	30	24	27	34
Vanuatu				20	19	19	21	20	20	21	21	22	22	23	21	24	27	33

8.10.1 (ii) Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults

	2001	2002	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2020	2030	2050
Fiji			19	19	21	23	26	27	33	36	37	41	45	46	61	89	146
Kiribati										10	10	14	15	19	30	53	99
PNG				4	4	4	5	5	6	7	7	8	8	8	11	15	25
Samoa	11	12		12	12	17	19	21	25	28	28	35	42	41	57	90	154
Solomon Is				1	1	4	6	7	11	11	12	11	11	12	18	26	43
Tonga				23	22	19	19	30	29	28	27	27	27	28	31	37	47
Vanuatu				5	6	6	10	19	24	28	29	34	35	40	58	91	157