

Working document from Regional Workshop on core statistics/indicators of development including the Pacific Headline Sustainable Development Goals indicators: Noumea, New Caledonia, 27 February–2 March 2017

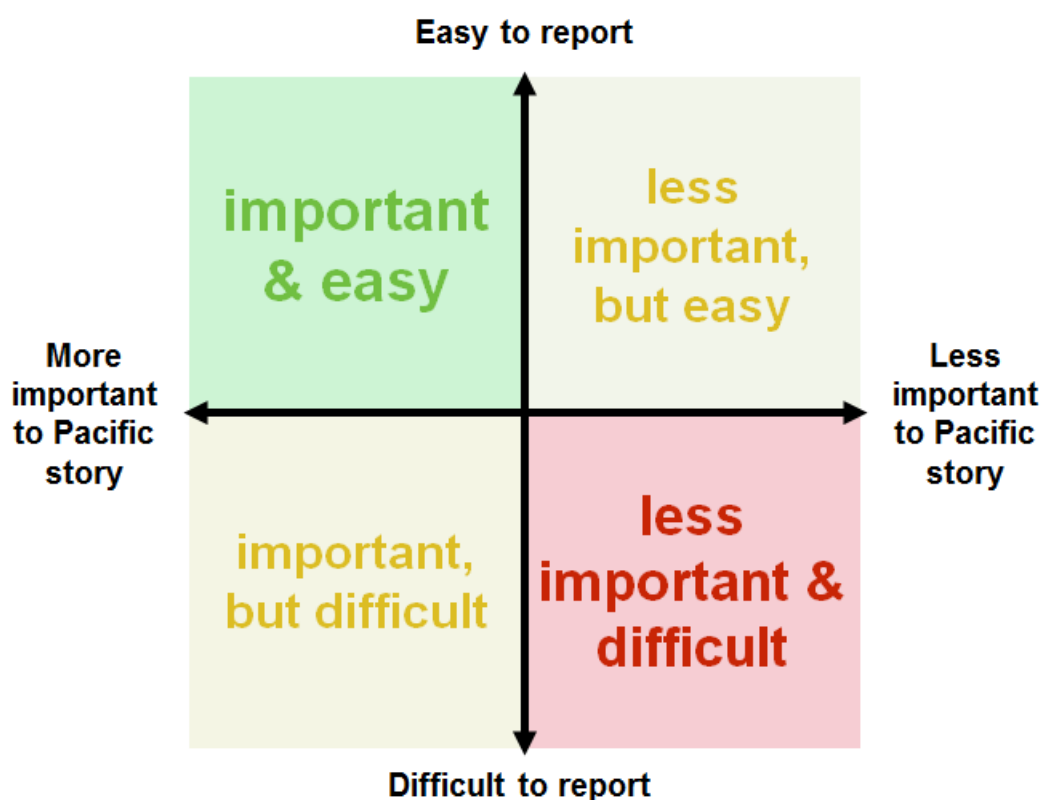
DRAFT FINAL PACIFIC REGIONAL SDG HEADLINE INDICATORS



NOTES:

The first two pages demonstrate (with rough/ sample data – not to be used for actual reporting) what a summary of highlights for the SDG reporting might look like for the region. This is the sort of detail that you may want to use to paint a picture of development progress across all priority sectors for media, the PM etc. - Someone who wants the “big picture”.

The following pages present data by SDG goal and outline the decision regarding which indicators are recommended to be part of the core regional list, the data issues, and reasons for inclusion or exclusion. Indicators are mapped using the following format.

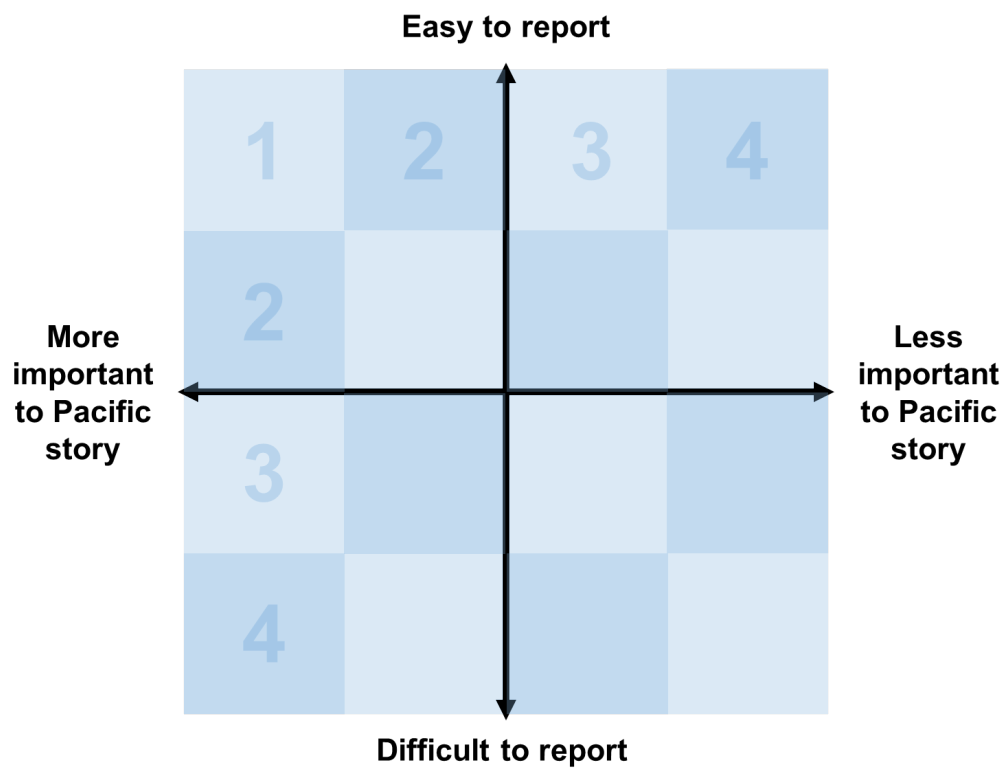


Indicators in the red zone which have been recommended for inclusion may need further discussion.

Also included in these pages are additional sectoral indicators and frameworks that may be relevant. This may include additional indicators that the Pacific may wish to adopt for the regional core set of indicators due to their importance at the regional level (even though they were not considered to be headline indicators at the global level).

At the end of the document there is a summary list of agreed targets and additional considerations.

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere



Other relevant frameworks:

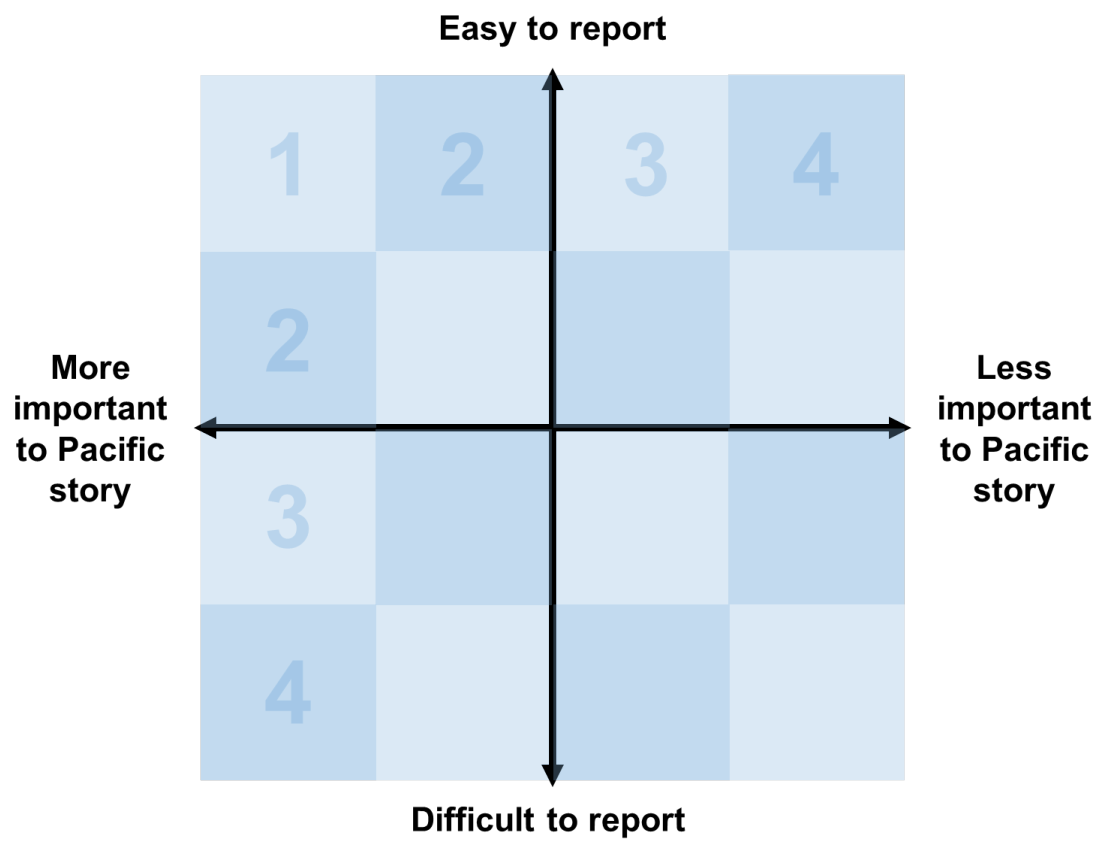
ESCAP regional core list of economic indicators

Target	Indicator	Tier	Decision	Source	Measurement and Baseline	Importance/ Other comments
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 below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	Tier I	Keep	HEIS	Available and measureable. Needs technical assistance on the establishment of purchasing power parity from WB conversion factor = PPP	
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, by sex and age	Tier I	Keep	HIES	Yes – measurable. Available- for all countries. Countries in the Pacific region to use the Consensual Approach via the HIES; will provide socially-realistic measures of living standards which, in conjunction with income/expenditure data, will improve how and where national poverty lines are set (1.2.1). A module of questions to apply the Consensual Approach is available but needs implementation at country level and capacity training to use module.	
	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Tier II	Keep	HIES	Measurable. Already measured in Tonga, Solomons and Tuvalu using the Consensual Approach methodology; Vanuatu, Kiribati and Fiji working to insert question module into HIES. Other PICs considering adoption. See also comments to 1.2.1. SPC is working closely with University of Bristol providing technical support and capacity free and available for NSOs.	
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	Tier I (data coverage)	Keep	HIES	Available and measureable. Need technical assistance to use HIES to compile indicator. Adjustment of questionnaire in HIES to accommodate for this. Reliance on TA from WB. Need to develop country capacity to be able to measure this rather than relying on development partners. Same for 1.1.1	
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men	1.4.1 Proportion of population	Tier III	Remove		Not available or measurable	It's removed due to the

Target	Indicator	Tier	Decision	Source	Measurement and Baseline	Importance/ Other comments
and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	living in households with access to basic services					complexity of the indicator, lack of data availability and it's not strongly replicated in other regional frameworks and priorities. Elements of it are covered in other specific indicators
1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.a.1 Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes	Tier III	Keep	National Budgets	Measurable, no existing baselines. Recommend that this is a national level indicator. No standard methodology to measure this indicator. Methodology would need to be contextualised to country specifics. Seek agreement from country's	UNICEF are doing work on this indicator and willing to provide support to countries
1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups	Tier III	Keep	National Budgets	Measurable, no existing baselines. No standard methodology to measure this indicator. Methodology would need to be contextualised to country specifics. Seek agreement from country's	UNICEF are doing work on this indicator and willing to provide support to countries

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

Note: Goal 2 has not been selected as a priority for the region

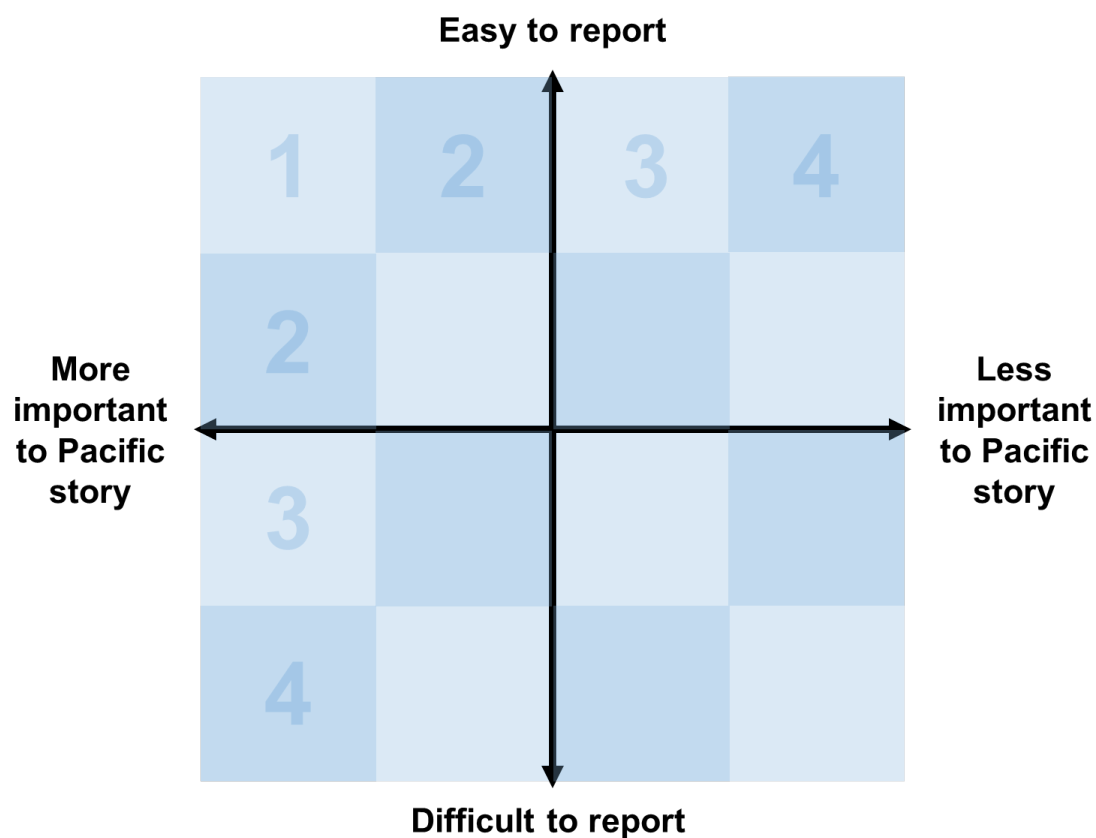


Target	Indicator	Tier	Decision	Source	Measurement and Baseline	Importance
2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	Tier I	Keep	HIES/DHS	Measurable and baseline available Methodology and software available.	Not relevant/specific to region.
	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	Tier I	Remove	DHS	Measurable but no baseline Simple to collect	
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <- 2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	Tier I	Keep	DHS	Measurable and baseline available	
	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)	Tier I	Keep	DHS	Measurable and baseline available	
2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	Tier III	Keep	HIES/Agricultural surveys	Measurable but no baseline. FAO working to establish definitions on small-scale and currently developing methodologies. Indicator needs to be contextualised to country/pacific specifics. There is the option to include this in the HIES. Needs to be investment in the indicator for the disaggregation and classification for small scale food producers. Use aggregated data for 2018 and develop other indicator measurements for future reports. Suggest to adjust indicator text to be more relevant to current Pacific context.	

Target	Indicator	Tier	Decision	Source	Measurement and Baseline	Importance
2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	Suggest to move from Tier III to Tier II as FAO are already on working on data collection and definitions	Keep	Ministry of Agriculture/Censuses/Surveys	Y/N - Clear on proportion of productive agricultural area but not so much for sustainable agriculture Need to understand definition of sustainable agriculture. Invest in developing Methodology & Data collection. FAO already undertaking work on this indicator and to closely consult with countries on progress.	
2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities	Tier III- methodology / standards Recommend Move to Tier 1	Keep	CEPACT	Measurable and baseline available	
2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural	2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	Tier I	Keep	Government Budgets	Measurable and baseline available	

Target	Indicator	Tier	Decision	Source	Measurement and Baseline	Importance
productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries						
2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	2.b.2 Agricultural export subsidies	Tier II- (data coverage)	Remove	Administrative data/Agricultural census	Measurable. Available for some countries. Surveys irregular and not well supported.	This could be classed as a country specific indicator for those countries that are heavily involved in exporting

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



Additional core indicators proposed for consideration at the regional level by the consultation group:

- **Life Expectancy** – important summary measure of health status. Key outcome indicator in the Health Islands Framework
- **Proportion of Government Expenditure on Health Services** – Key service indicator. Key component of the Healthy Islands Framework and NMDIs

Relevant Sectoral Frameworks: Healthy Islands Indicators & NMDIs, Regional Action Framework for CRVS

Sectoral statistics included in existing sectoral frameworks for consideration in expanded core set:

- Infant mortality rate
- Total Fertility rate
- Proportion of deaths with medically certified cause of death
- Proportion of medically certified deaths with ill-defined causes

Target	Indicator	Tier	Decision (plus priority)	Measurement and Baseline	Importance
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	Tier II- data	Keep	Mixed availability - collected through CRVS, countries with poor death registration and completion still rely on indirect estimates - but all currently improving reporting systems	Outcome measure with strong existing international reporting commitments
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Tier I	Keep	Most countries able to measure and report on this through administrative health data.	Process indicator that is particularly useful for countries where accurate direct measurement of MMR is not possible. Could be removed in the future when all countries have ability to report of indicator 3.1.1
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	Tier I	Keep ++	Collected on a routine basis through CRVS and periodically through the census. Although some systems need improving, generally well collected.	Global indicator of development. Strong support for inclusion.
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	Tier I	Keep ++	Currently - reporting of neonatal mortality in the region is actually very poor - as these early deaths are often under-reported in CRVS systems. The systems to collect this data however do exist and need to be strengthened	While the Pacific has shown strong reduction in U5M over the previous 20 years there is very little data on NNM and where there is - this shows little improvement in reduction in mortality in the first month of life. As interventions to prevent deaths in this timeframe are very different to those for older children under 5 years of age, and as many of these deaths should be preventable - there is good support for splitting this out. Some discussion as to why IMR - which also has strong international support is not included.
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	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	Tier I	Remove: Country specific - not regional	Measurement of those who seek health care only through HIS	Of considerable importance to selected countries but not the region as a whole - should be up to countries that have recognised issues. Inclusion largely based on historical funding and globally driven needs
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population	Tier I	Keep	Measurement of those who seek health care only through HIS	

Target	Indicator	Tier	Decision (plus priority)	Measurement and Baseline	Importance
	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	Tier I	Remove: Country specific - not regional	Measurement of those who seek health care only through HIS	
	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	Tier II	Remove: Country specific - not regional	Difficult to measure - but could potentially be done through health administrative data. May need to consider if prevalence measures (all cases) are more appropriate than incidence (new cases) given possible data sources	On examination - Hep B appears to be significantly higher prevalence across the region than the other diseases listed here and is therefore a significant public health issue in the region. Prevalence appears to be roughly 1 in 4 in a number of Pacific countries based on WHO data. Further reason to consider inclusion is the ability to reduce transmission through vaccination (possibly close to elimination levels) and the need to mobilise funding for this work.
	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	Tier 1	Addition	WHO/SPC	This will focus on dengue, Chikungunya and Zika
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	Tier II	Keep ++ - adjust definition	<p>Data collection through CRVS with cause of death. Ability to generate required data varies across the region - but all countries working on improving these systems</p> <p>Recommended that definition is adapted in line with the WHO global target "Unconditional probability of dying between ages 30 and 69 years (inclusive), from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases". <i>Also suggestt age group be revised in line with the decision in Healthy Islands Framework - as due to low LE in the region, reducing this to 30-59 would be more</i></p>	This is the major cause of death in the Pacific and has been declared an emergency by Ministers of Health and Finance ministers.

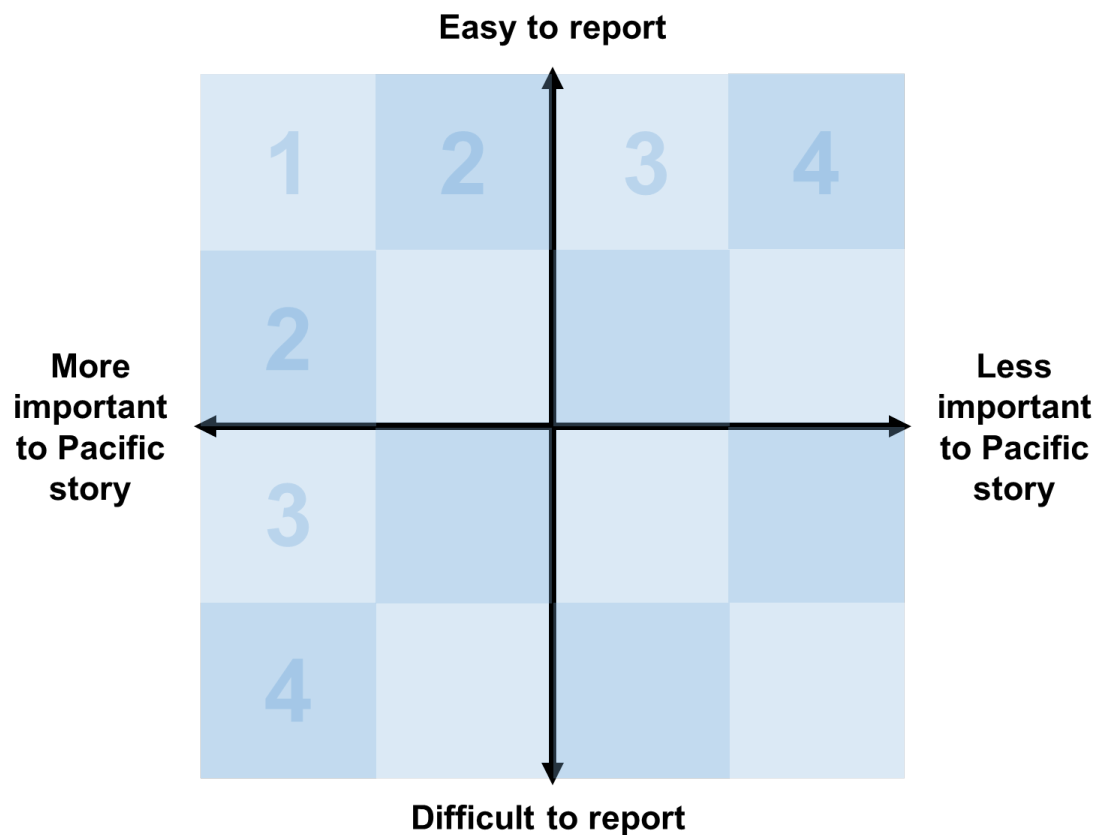
Target	Indicator	Tier	Decision (plus priority)	Measurement and Baseline	Importance
				<i>useful for the region.</i>	
	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	Tier II	Keep - adjust definition (Not top priority for telling the regional story)	As above. Suicide is particularly difficult to measure in some countries due to stigma of reported causes (and as these deaths tend to happen outside hospitals). Suicide disproportionately affects young people and younger adults however and is rarely reported for all ages (as it is less responsive as an indicator when diluted with NCD deaths of older adults). It is recommended that if included - the definition be adapted to report selected age groups in line with international standards.	Some mixed feelings regarding the importance of this indicator from the group. This is a leading cause of <u>premature</u> mortality in many Pacific countries - especially in males; and multiple Pacific countries have in the past indicated a strong interest in improving reporting and support for this issue. It is also included in the Health Islands Commitments.
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	Tier I	Add ++	Regional reporting would require development of an agreed definition of "harmful use". Currently measured through the STEPs survey and available periodically based on these releases.	Discussion noted that alcohol abuse and misuse is of concern across much of the Pacific region, and is important not just because of the direct health impacts but also the potential links with domestic violence.
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	Tier I	Keep	As per previous indicators sourced from CRVS data. Data quality varies - but is being improved across the region	Again - some mixed support in the group, but an overall recommendation to keep this indicator due to the importance of road fatalities as a leading cause of death in the Pacific and the current lack of a strong regional program to address these. It was noted that regional reporting is important to mobilising support for this issue.

Target	Indicator	Tier	Decision (plus priority)	Measurement and Baseline	Importance
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	Tier I	Keep	Currently measured primarily through the DHS, but can be calculated from administrative data for more routine reporting, although some development of methods required as this is slightly more complex. Indicator is calculated from 2 sub indicators - demand and subsequent supply.	Discussion noted that while important as a health indicator in its own right (spacing, family planning) - it is also an important gender equality indicator (right to choose, ability to plan and participate in the workforce etc.).
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	Tier I	Keep ++	Measured routinely through CRVS and periodically through Census <i>Additional notes (added by KC): Most international reporting is for 15-19 year olds as rates tend to get very unstable in lower ages there are very few births and where not all women/ girls in the 10-14 year age group should be considered as potentially able to have children and therefore included in the denominator. Current practice in the vital statistics reporting guidelines is to report adolescent fertility rate for 15-19 year olds and refer to any births to younger mothers as numbers only in text.</i>	Important development indicator in multiple international and regional frameworks with strong support.
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)	Tier III- methodology/ standards	Keep	Composite indicator that needs greater definition. Discussion from DFAT and WHO noted that methodology has been developed and some baseline data should be available for most Pacific countries. It was felt this should be reconsidered a Tier II indicator.	Access to essential health services was agreed to be important by the group - and the primary measurement of whether the health system/ sector is working. Potential issues related to a composite measure were discussed, but noted that methodology and definitions have been developed by technical partners.

Target	Indicator	Tier	Decision (plus priority)	Measurement and Baseline	Importance
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)	Tier III	Addition	WHO/SPC	
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	<i>Tier I</i>	Add ++	Measured periodically through the STEPS survey. Would be difficult to measure on a more regular basis.	Suggestion made that this should be added back in given the high prevalence of smoking which persists in many parts of the Pacific (with increasing uptake by women and children in some countries) and key links to health outcomes such as NCD deaths, - but also as Pacific countries have as a region made a strong policy position clear on the reduction of tobacco smoking (the "smoke free Pacific initiative")
3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	3.b.1 Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis		Keep		Considered that access should be covered under the universal health care indicator above (3.8.1), and that the target is less relevant for the Pacific as a whole.

Target	Indicator	Tier	Decision (plus priority)	Measurement and Baseline	Importance
3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	Tier I	Keep ++	Should be directly available through admin data sources (from Health), although some data collection/ quality issues persist (i.e. definitions of key health workers).	Shortage of key health personnel is an ongoing challenge in providing essential health care services across the region. Currently there is regional agreement/ support to manage certain services at a regional level (i.e. specialists etc.) hence the need to report health personnel indicators across the region rather than simply at country level.
3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	Tier II	Keep	Some concern that this is a composite/ policy indicator rather than a measurement responsive to change - however health sector indicates that a methodology and data exists for this indicator.	Strong advocacy from the health sector that this is a critical indicator for health and development in the region - citing the ability to respond to issues such as the current dengue outbreaks. This is a core indicator of the Healthy Islands Framework.
	Life expectancy at birth		Add	Can be calculated from Census and vital registration collections	Measure of overall mortality and key indicator in the Health Islands Framework
	Proportion of government expenditure on health services		Add	In NMDIs	

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



Additional core indicators proposed for consideration at the regional level by the consultation group:

- **Proportion of Government Expenditure on Education Services** - Need to clearly define what is included as Government Expenditure on Education

Partners noted that the region may want to consider the target and indicator on scholarships – as it is likely possible this data could be obtained from development partners - esp. given the emphasis on small island states.

Target 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

Indicator 4.b.1 - Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study

Relevant Sectoral Frameworks:

Regional Education Indicators (See Sectoral presentation)

Healthy Islands Indicators – include some education indicators

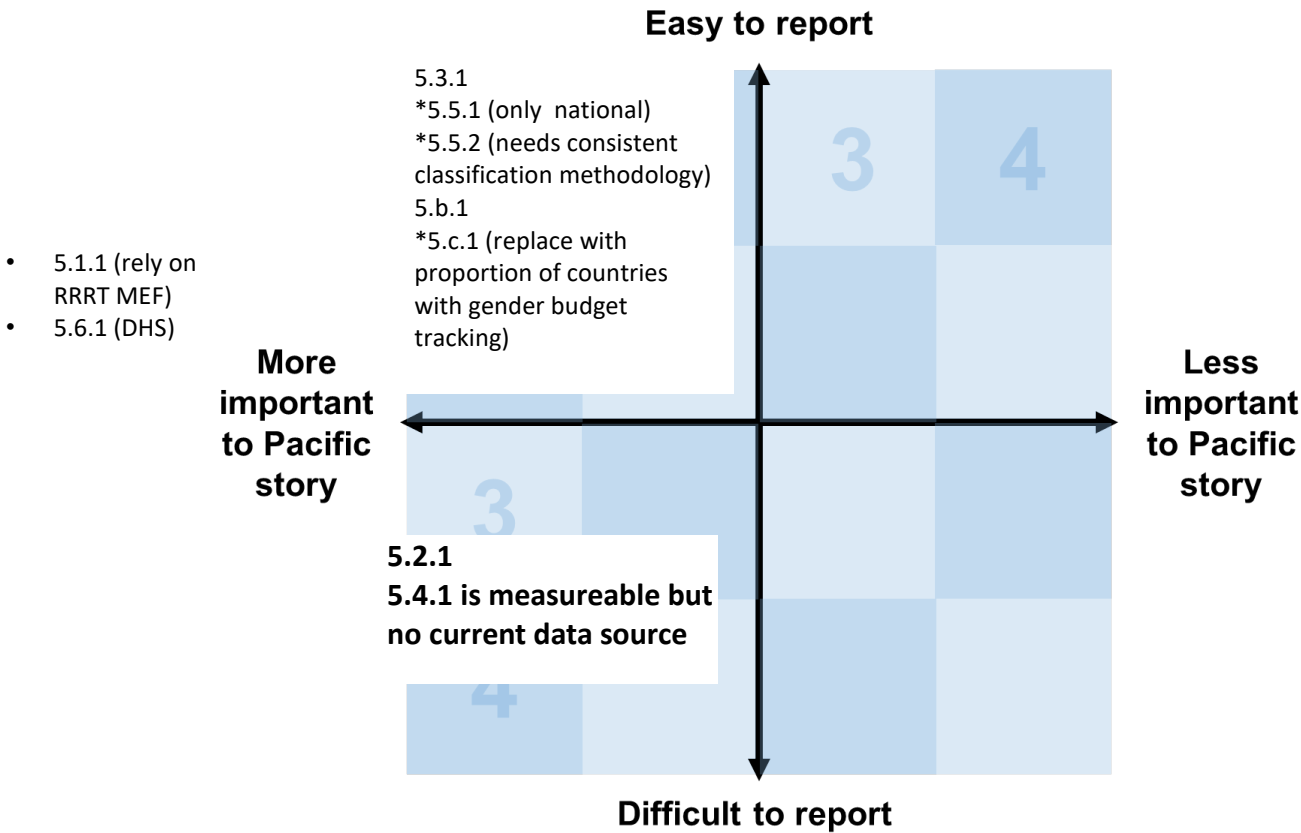
NMDIs

Target	Indicator	Tier	Decision (plus priority)	Measurement and Baseline	Importance
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	Tier III- international standard for all countries	Add ++	While the difficulties of measurement were acknowledged - a methodology is being developed. It was also noted that if not included, it will be difficult to focus attention on what should be a core indicator of education quality	Strong support that these should be retained as core indicators for the region. Noted that while children out of school is not considered a significant issue in the region, education quality is.
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	Tier I	Keep	Noted that most countries have the ability to report this through admin data sources. Education does not have the mandate to collect data. (EMIS/UIS)	
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	Tier II	Keep But not top priority for regional story	Administrative data - reporting for vocational training is currently under development in most countries.	This links to labour mobility and thus the broader economic story
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	Tier II	Remove	Considered difficult to adequately define and likely to change too rapidly to make trend analysis useful. Would require targeted surveys	
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	Tier I/II/III- depending on indices	Keep	Not clear if this should be considered a separate indicator. Other key indicators should be appropriately disaggregated. (EMIS/UIS)	

Target	Indicator	Tier	Decision (plus priority)	Measurement and Baseline	Importance
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1 Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	Tier II	Keep	Noted that while currently collected through the census - these results frequently considered implausible by the education sector. Methods need to be developed to improve reliability of this measure (possibly targeted literacy surveys). May also need clearer definition of the age groups of interest and different approaches for adult vs youth literacy. (Census/DHS/New survey?)	The importance of this indicator was supported by the group - noting many countries already report this as a key development indicator. Although there are methodology issues - considered important enough to include to encourage further investment in development of appropriate measures. <i>Additional notes (added by KC): Youth literacy is also included in the Healthy Islands Indicators draft.</i>
4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment	Tier III- workplan on methodology	Remove	Significant development required for methodology and investment in data collection.	Although of interest in principal - addressing indicator 4.6.1 considered a higher priority
4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	Tier I/II	Keep	Multiple sub-indicators -not a single measure which creates some complexity to report. Baseline data available through admin education data.	Addresses resources for education and equity of access (see removed indicator)

Target	Indicator	Tier	Decision (plus priority)	Measurement and Baseline	Importance
4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	Tier I	Remove		
4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	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 organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	Tier I	Keep	Data available through education admin data	Key resource measure contributing to educational quality

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



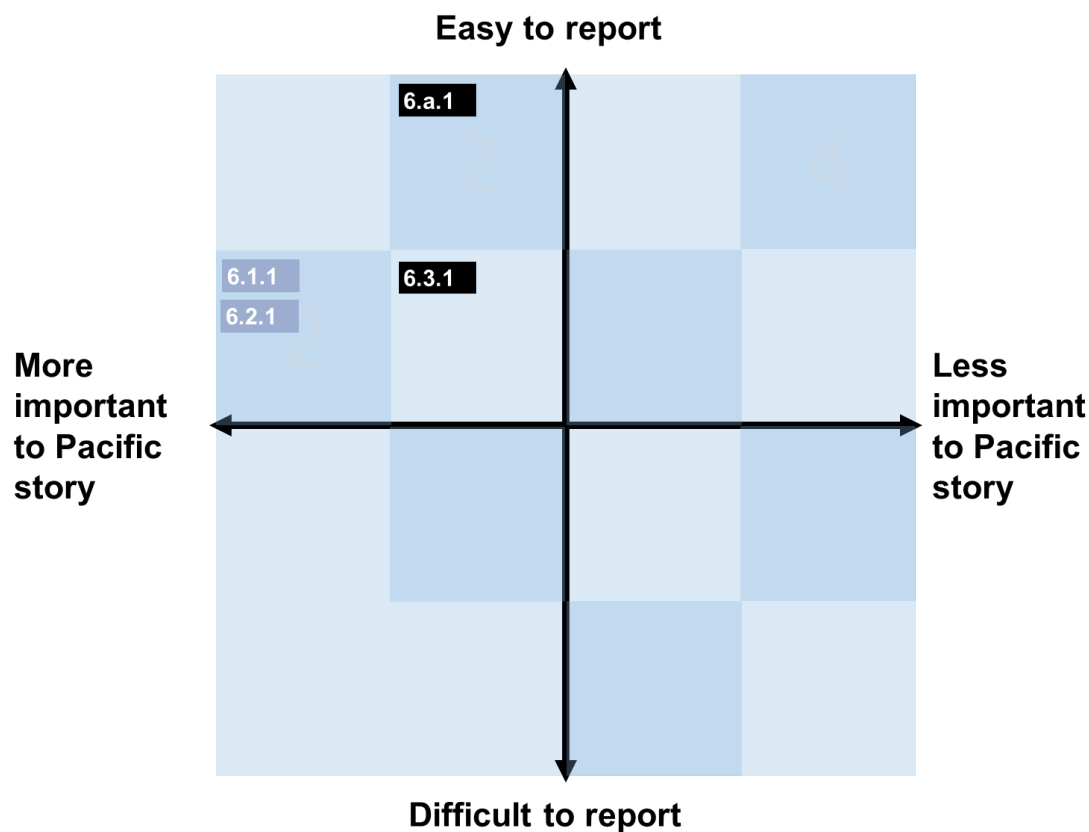
Target	Indicator	Tier	Decision	Source	Measurement and Baseline	Importance
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	Tier III	Remove		No measure or data	High level committee required. Not for regional
	Number of countries with a non-discrimination clause in the constitution on the grounds of gender and sex		Keep as alternative to 5.1.1	RRRT	RRRT has data	Yes
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	Tier II	Keep	UNFPA Family Health and Safety Survey (WHO protocol)	Measurable and available	
	5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence			Family Health and Safety Survey (WHO protocol), DHS module	PIC FHSS has age group 15-49 and no information about place of occurrence	
NEW INDICATOR RECOMMENDED	Number of PICs with implementation plans for domestic violence legislation fully or partially resourced		ADD indicator for elimination of violence	RRRT	RRRT has the data (baseline = 4 PICs)	Y
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	Tier I	ADD	DHS	Measurable and available in DHS countries (CRVS statistics available as well)	High
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	Tier II	Remove		No measure. Data currently not available. Possible Proxy info - % doing paid/unpaid work. No time use	

Target	Indicator	Tier	Decision	Source	Measurement and Baseline	Importance
responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate					surveys in the region	
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 and local governments (Suggestions from UN Women/IPU: "Suggest ... modifying the indicator name slightly: "Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments"" and classifying the sub-components as Tier I and Tier III, respectively.	Tier I/ III	Keep		Available and measurable	Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration indicator
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	Tier 1	Keep	Census	Available and measurable. Standardised occupation classification for 'managers' (Census, household surveys)	
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	Tier III. Recommend move to Tier II	Keep	DHS - Collections.	Available and measurable. Dependence on continue support	Y
	5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	Tier III	Replace		No measure or data	N
	5.6.2 Number of countries with a reproductive health policy,		Suggested alternative for		DFAT study, UNFPA providing alternative indicator about legal	Y

Target	Indicator	Tier	Decision	Source	Measurement and Baseline	Importance
	guidelines and protocols for service delivery fully or partially resourced		5.6.2 (ICPD indicators)		framework	
5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	Tier III	Remove		No measure or data. Customary land tenure - needs a regional standard	N
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	Tier II – move to tier I	Keep		Available and measurable. sometimes collected at hhold level, sometimes individual ownership	Y
5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	Tier III	REPLACE indicator: proportion of countries with gender budget tracking, if so move to Tier I		Measurable, but no baseline. Y - look for sth/sth and other experience to introduce	PLGED indicator
	Proportion of government budget allocated to government agency responsible for gender equality		Suggested alternative for 5.c.1 (PLGED indicator)			

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

Note: Goal 6 has not been selected as a priority for the region



Additional core indicators proposed for consideration at the regional level by the consultation group:

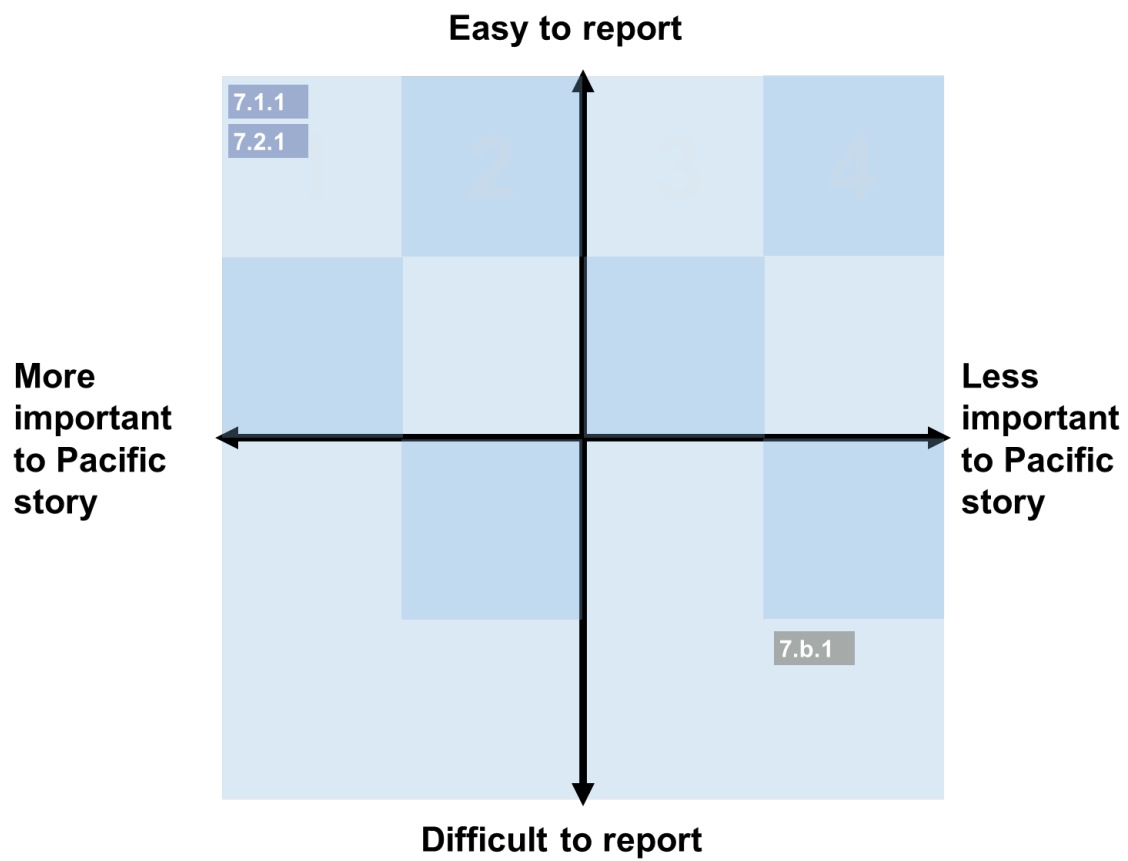
- **Indicator 6.5.1** aims to measure the **degree of integrated water resources management implementation (IWRM)** on a scale from 0 to 100.
 - Considered to address the importance issue of water resource management. Enabling indicator considered more important than *total money spent* in determining the success of water resource management initiatives within a country. There is already an established methodology agreed by countries through the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and an existing commitment by agencies (UNEP and UN-Water) to support countries to gather this information through a simple Ministry-level questionnaire.

Relevant Sectoral Frameworks:

ESCAP core environmental indicators
SEEA

SDG Target	Indicator	Tier 1	Decision	Source	Measurement: Ease of reporting (1 easy-4 difficult)	Importance for the Pacific story (1 easy-4 difficult)	Comments
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	Tier I	Keep * (as outcome indicators)		2	1	Pacific lagging behind - half the global average
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	Tier I	Keep * (as outcome indicators)		2	1	
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated	Tier III	Keep		2	2	Important and easy to measure
6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1 Amount of water -and sanitation- related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	Tier I	Remove		1	2	Not needed for Headline indicators . Can be captured under SDG17

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

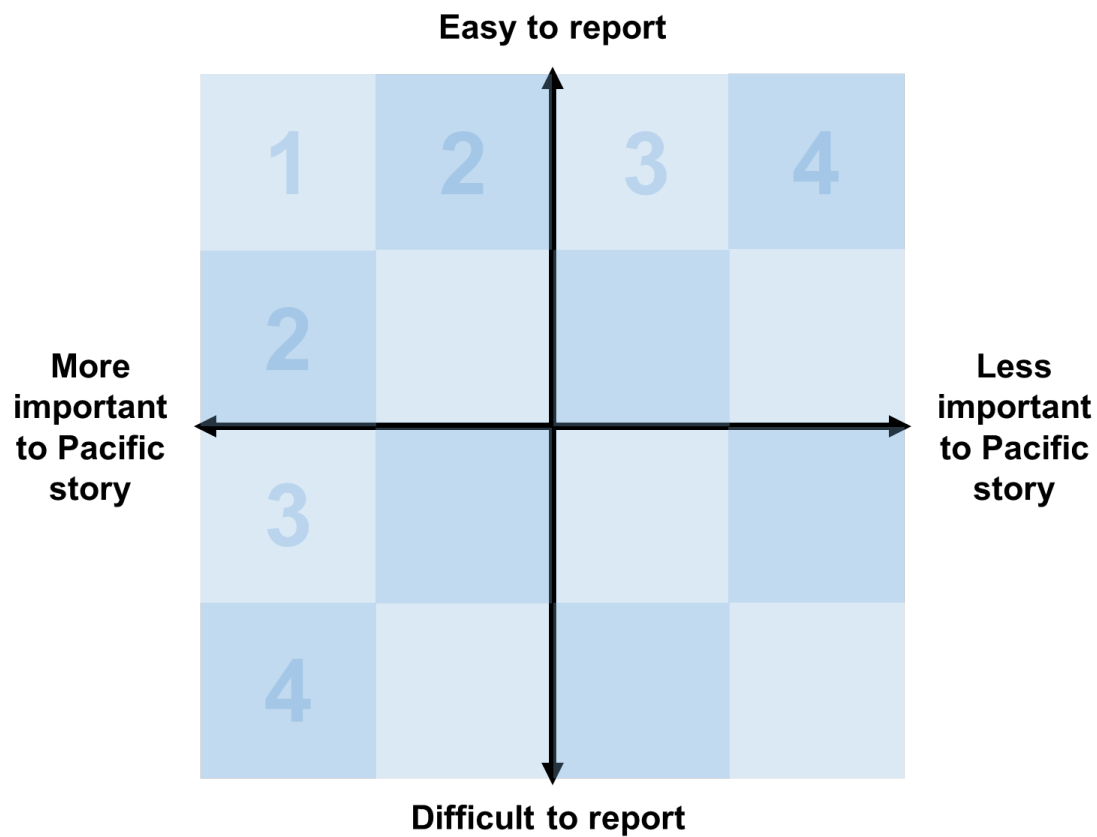


Relevant Sectoral Frameworks:

ESCAP core environmental indicators
SEEA

SDG Target	Indicator	Tier 1	Decision	Source	Measurement: Ease of reporting (1 easy-4 difficult)	Importance for the Pacific story (1 easy-4 difficult)	Comments
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with electricity	Tier I	Keep (important for story)	Census	1	1	
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	Tier I	Keep (important for story)	Census and Electricity Authority	1	1	
7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	7.b Investments in energy efficiency as a percentage of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services		Remove		4	4	Less important and difficult

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



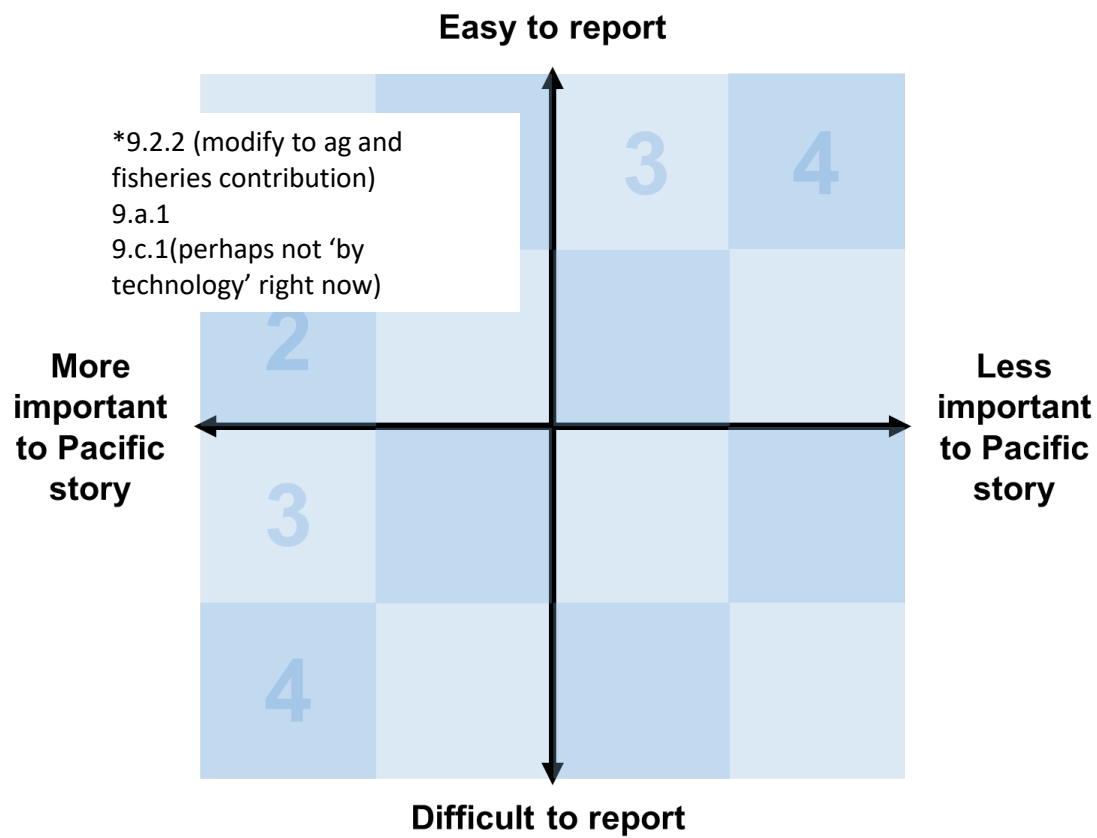
Relevant Sectoral Frameworks:

ESCAP core economic indicators
SEEA

Target	Indicator	Tier	Decision	Source	Measurement and Baseline	Importance
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	Tier I	Keep	National Accounts	Measurable and baseline available	
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	Tier I	Remove	HIES/National Accounts	Measurable and baseline available. Data available but not commonly analysed for the purpose of measuring this indicator. Question on the definition of employment.	For further discussion with participants.
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	Tier II	Remove	Population Census	Measurable . Limited baseline data. Determining what and who comprises the non-agriculture informal employment category would need to be early defined.	Need to determine usefulness of this indicator.
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	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Tier II	Keep	Labour Survey	Measurable and baseline available	Frequency of survey can be an issue.
	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Tier I	Keep	Census/Labour force survey	Measurable and baseline available. There would need to be a clear definition of what is employment and unemployment in the pacific? Definition at the global, regional and country level might all be different. This raises the question on whether international classifications are relevant to the pacific. Need a regional definition specific to Pacific countries	

Target	Indicator	Tier	Decision	Source	Measurement and Baseline	Importance
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	Tier I	Keep	Census	Measurable and baseline available	
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	Tier I Move to Tier II for Pacific regional.	Keep		Measurable. No baseline data. Methodology available but need investments in collecting data. May be difficult to capture real story/data because of the sensitivity of the indicator. Suggest a change in text.	For further discussion with participants.
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	Tier II	Keep	National Accounts	Measurable and baseline available	
	8.9.2 Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex	Tier II	Keep	Labour force survey/population census	Measurable and baseline available	
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	Tier I	Replace with 8.10.2 - Proportion of adults (aged 15 and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with mobile-money service provider			
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	Tier I	Keep	National Gov	Measurable and baseline data available	

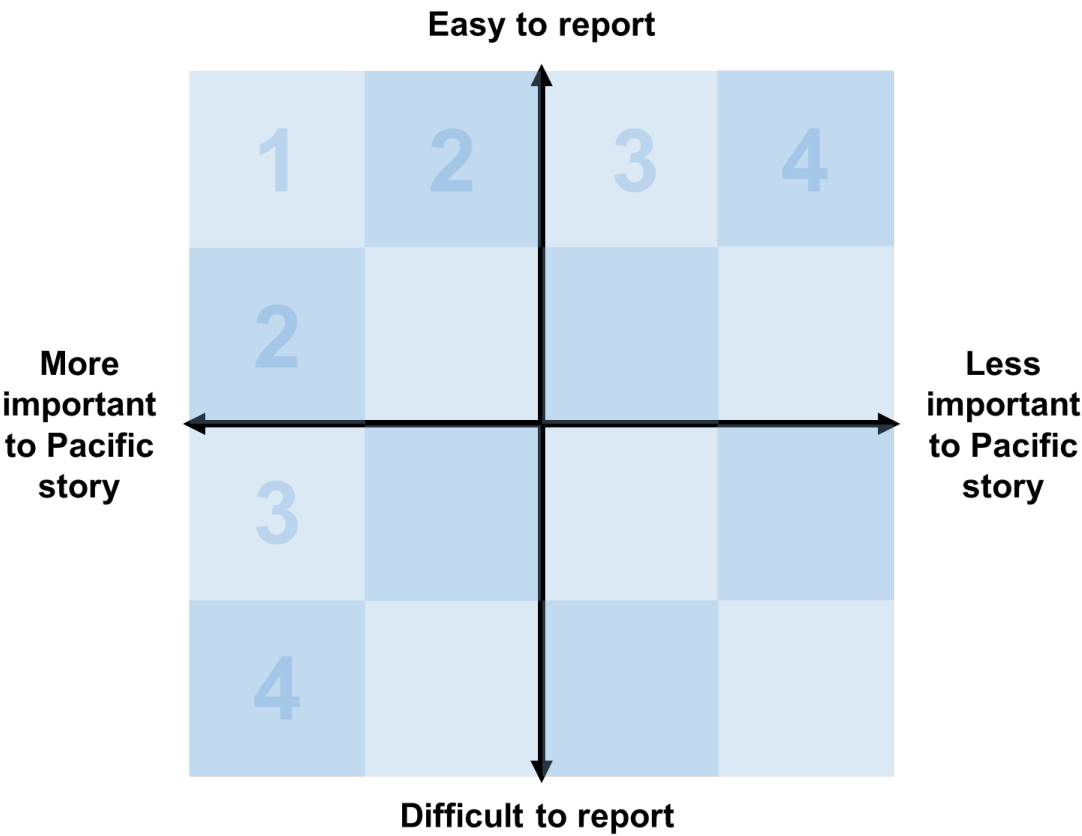
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation



Target	Indicator	Tier	Decision	Measurement and Baseline	Importance
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	9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	Tier III	Remove	No baseline. Use of GPS technology available. Defining 'all-season' road	Not relevant to all PICs
	9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	Tier I	Remove	Not easy to measure and no baseline. Modes differ per country	Not relevant to all PICs
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Tier 1	Keep (PICs can also report on Ag and Fisheries)	Not easy to measure and no baseline	Y
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	Tier 1	Keep	Measurable and baseline available. How to measure output and outcome. Shift	
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	Tier 1	Keep	Measurable and baseline available	ITU - Regulatory body

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

Note: Goal 10 has not been selected as a priority for the region

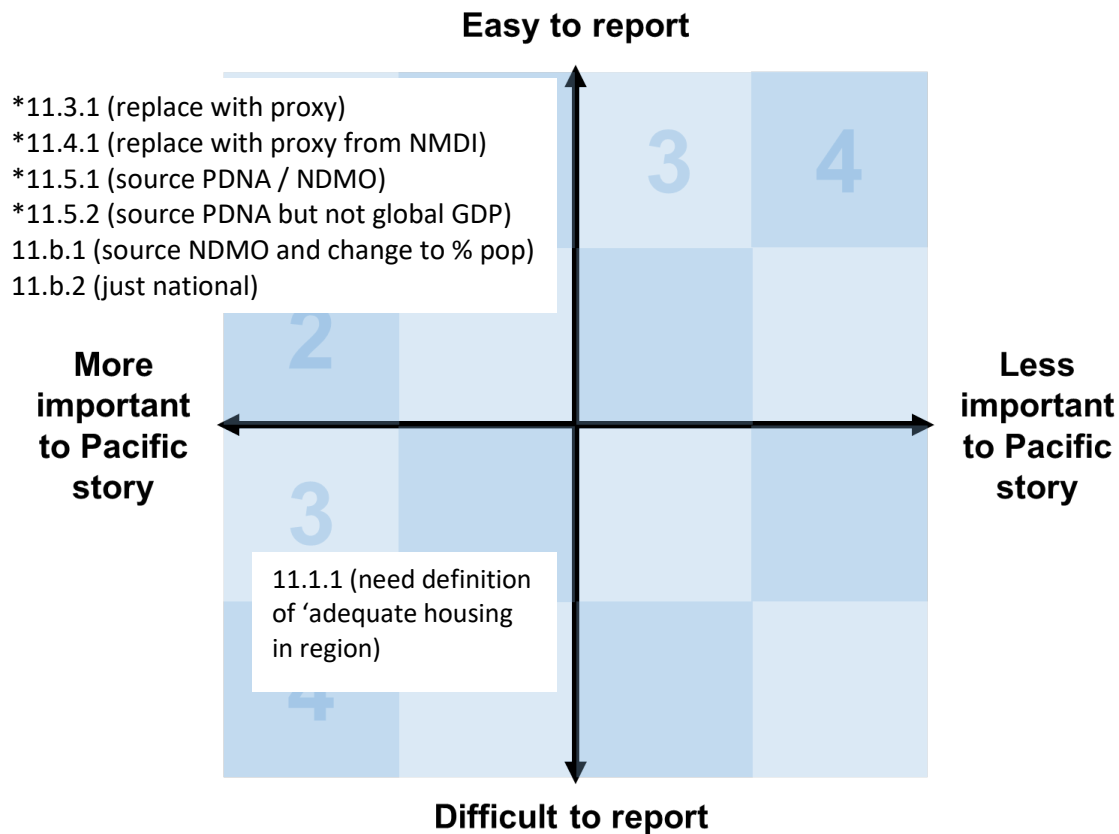


Target	Indicator	Tier	Decision	Source	Measurement and Baseline	Importance
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	Tier I	Keep	HEIS	Measurable and baseline available	Y
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities	Tier III	Keep	HEIS	Not easy to measure. No baseline. Limitations to data availability and would need to look into methodology. Leaders have agreed that it is a regional priority and hence have agreed to Pacific Disabilities Framework.	N
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	Tier I	Keep	National accounts	For further discussion with participants. Not sure how many countries are compiling.	
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 organizations		Keep		Not sure of data source – PIFS?	Y
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies	Tier III	Keep		Measurable, but no baseline data. Need to invest in Methodology and Data collection. Need to clearly define what is a "well-managed" migration policy.	N

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	Tier I	Remove			For further discussion with participants. Recommend as a national specific indicator for WTO members.
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 (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	Tier I (ODA)/Tier II (FDI)	Keep			Suggestion to remove as it is covered in Goal 17 under the Finance indicators.
10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	Tier III	Add	National Central Banks	Data is collected by national central banks. Measureable and Baselines	There would need to legislative mandate that ensures central banks share data (usually difficult to get them to provide this to NSO's).

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

Note: Goal 11 has not been selected as a priority for the region



Relevant Sectoral Frameworks:

SEDAI Framework

NMDIs

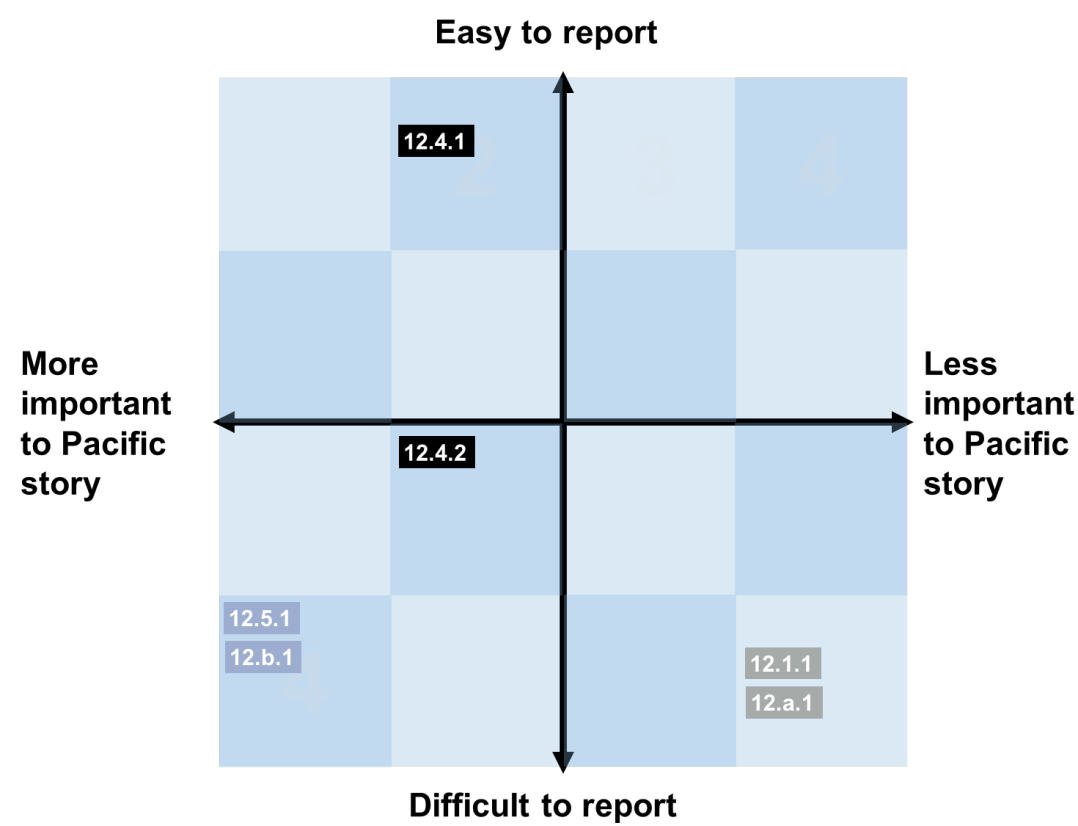
Target	Indicator	Tier	Decision	Source	Measurement and Baseline	Importance
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Tier I	Keep	Census, household surveys (crowding, water, sanitation, tenure etc)	Able to derive but not currently measured	Like idea of affordable housing
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	Tier II	Replace with a proxy (rate of urbanisation)	UNEP/UN Habitat regional measure?	Measurable but no baseline. Proxy to consider would be the ration of the rate of urbanisation to population growth rate	
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/ investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)	Tier III	Replace		Measurable but no baseline. NMDI Regional Culture Strategy is % of government budget to national culture office	
	11.4.1 Proportion of the national budget allocated to culture, including for protection, preservation (heritage) and promotion		Add alternate to 11.4.1	Data in the NMDI	Regional Culture Strategy (framework being revised)	

11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people.	Tier II	Keep		Measurable and baseline available	Post disaster needs assessment = WB
	11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services	Tier II	Keep		Measurable and baseline available Not global GDP but use national GDP/regional aggregate	Damage and losses estimates from PDNA
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	11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities	Tier II	Keep	SPREP	Hard to measure and no baseline	N
11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	11.b.1 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 ^a	Tier III	Keep	Pending Sendai Framework final indicators (or use FRDP indicators)	Measurable but no baseline % covered by local DRR strategy. Govts that adopt locally - % of population covered by local DRM	
	11.b.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster	Tier II	Keep	UNISDR website has information	Measurable but no baseline As above	N

	risk reduction strategies					
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Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Note: Goal 12 has not been selected as a priority for the region



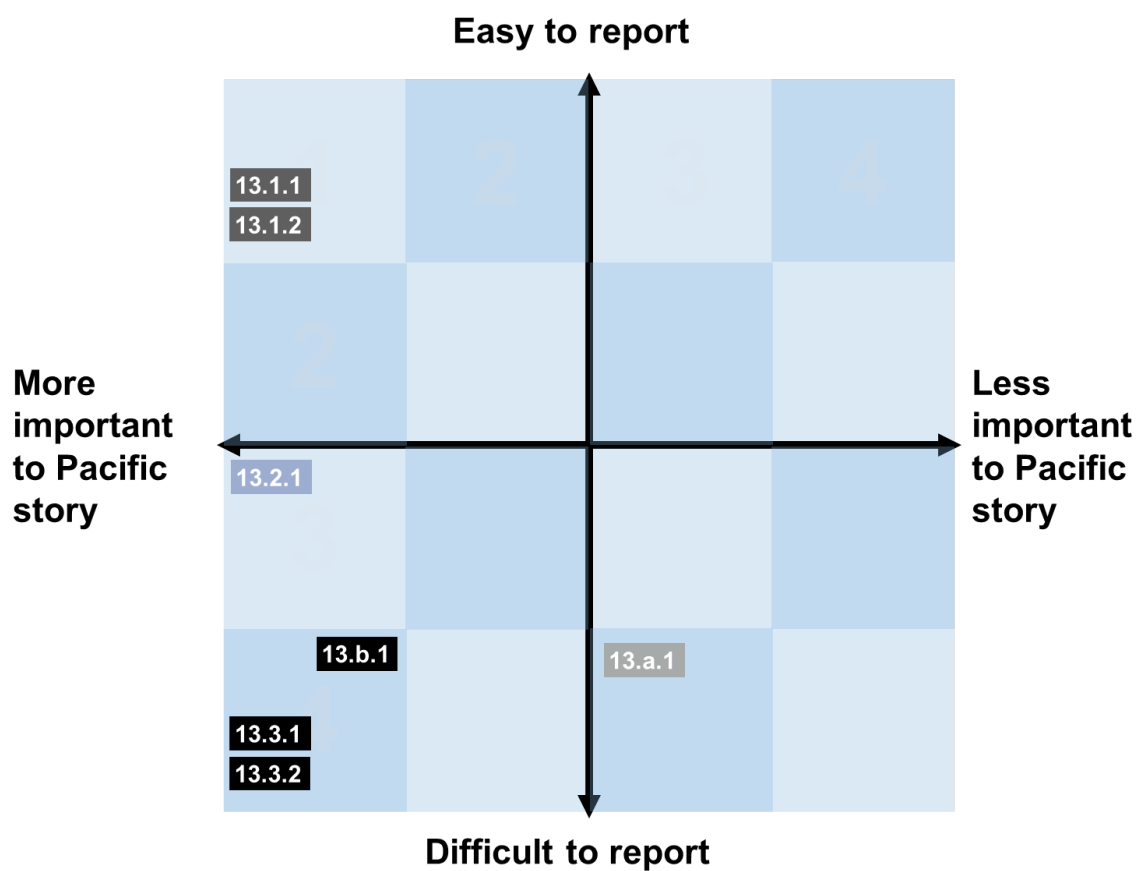
Relevant Sectoral Frameworks:

ESCAP core environmental indicators

Target	Indicator	Tier 1	Decision (and priority)	Source	Measurement and baseline - Ease of reporting (1 easy-4 difficult)	Importance for the Pacific story (1 easy-4 difficult)	Comments
12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	12.1. Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies	Tier I	Remove		4	4	Not outcome related and difficult to tell a Pacific story
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.4.1 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	Tier I	Keep		1	2	Important and easy to measure Data available with SPREP
	12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	Tier II	Keep		3 (needs resourcing to collect data)	2	Data available medical, e-waste, asbestos waste with SPREP 12 PICs
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	Tier III	*Keep (important for headline story)		4	1	Important for the story but needs resourcing
12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies	Tier III	Remove		4	4	No - indicator is weak (can be double counted by donors + PICs); no metadata available & covered by SDG17

Target	Indicator	Tier 1	Decision (and priority)	Source	Measurement and baseline - Ease of reporting (1 easy-4 difficult)	Importance for the Pacific story (1 easy-4 difficult)	Comments
12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools	Tier III	Keep* (important for headline story)		4	1	But needs more resourcing to tell the full story given that sustainable tourism is a key priority for the region (links to SEEA - System of Environmental Economic Accounting)

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



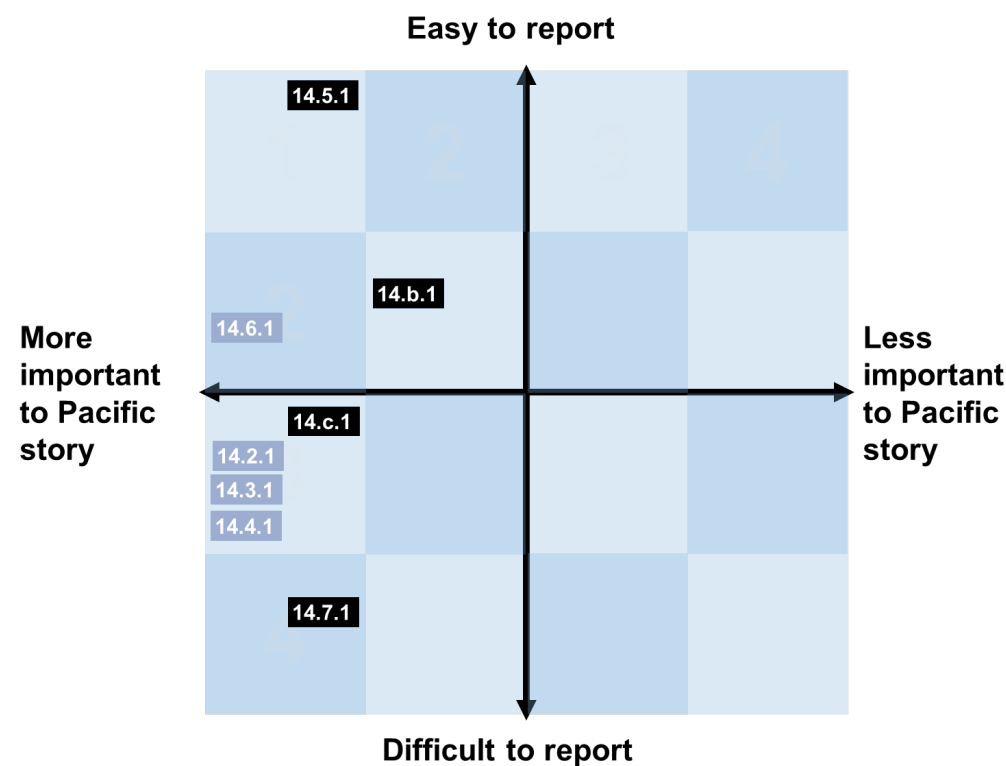
Relevant Sectoral Frameworks:

ESCAP core environmental indicators
Sendai framework

Target	Indicator	Tier	Decision (and priority)	Source	Measurement and baseline - Ease of reporting (1 easy-4 difficult)	Importance for the Pacific story (1 easy-4 difficult)	Comments
13. 1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards & natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Nos of countries with national and local DRR strategies	Tier II	*Added (Important for headline story)	NMDO plus SPC (Post Disaster Needs Assessment)	1	1 Need to include 13.1 in the PHI. And relook at indicator	
	13.1.2. Nos of deaths, missing person and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	Tier II	Uncertain			13.1.2 - doesn't to apply all PICs	
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)	Tier III	Keep* (important for headline story)	Pacific CC Portal	3	1	Indicator definition still being determined but important
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula	Tier III	Keep (target important but need to relook at indicators)	Pacific CC Portal –SPREP, MoE and CC Units	4	1	Indicator definition still being determined but important

	13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions	Tier III	Keep (target important but need to relook at indicators)	SPREP/CC Units or Divisions in PICs	4	1	Relook at indicators
13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	13.a.1 Mobilized amount of US Dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment	Tier III	Remove		4	3 (Important for the PICs to know to keep donors accountable but not important for the Pacific to monitor)	Important but not for PICs to monitor given that donors are required to report against this and MAY be covered under SDG17
13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local marginalized communities	?	Keep (target important but need to relook at indicators)	Ministry of Finance, CC units (not all CC financing comes through national processes)	4	1	Target important for the Pacific story but indicator needs to be relooked at

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

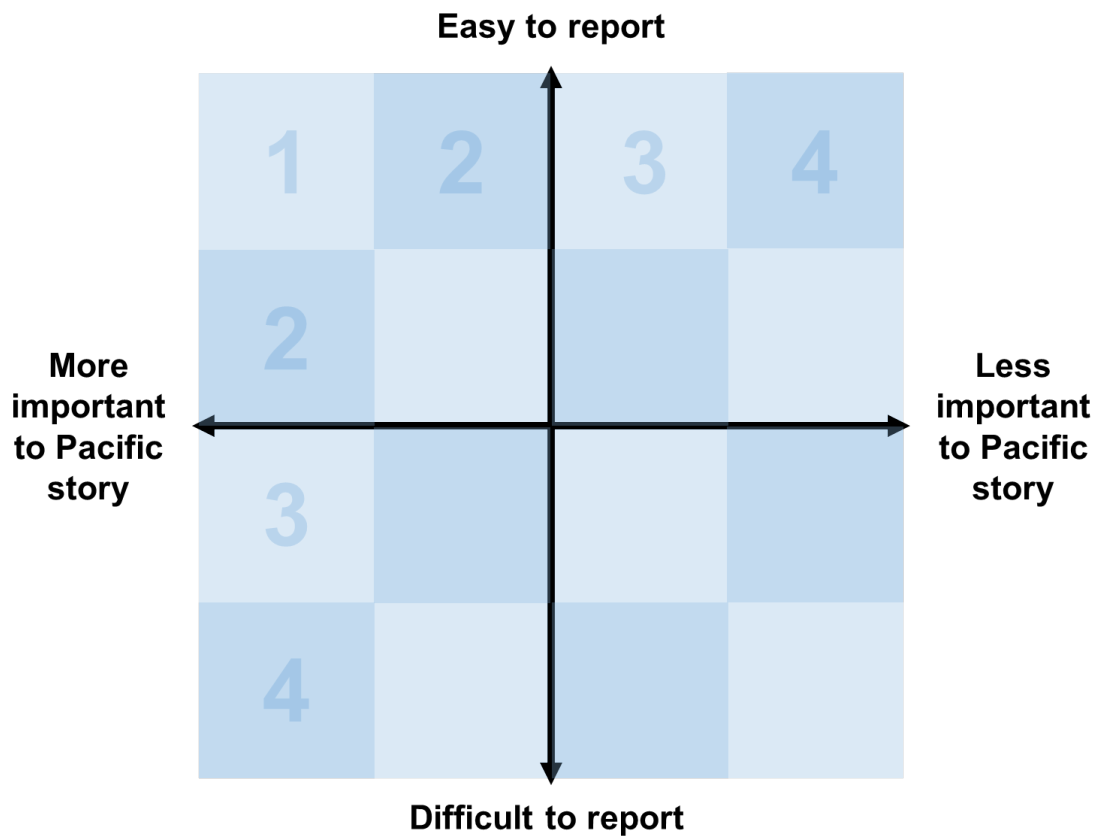


Relevant Sectoral Frameworks:
Fisheries management frameworks

SDG Target	Indicator	Tier	Decision (priority)	Ease of reporting (1 easy-4 difficult)	Importance for the Pacific story (1 easy-4 difficult)	Comments
14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches	Tier III	Keep* (important for headline story)	3	1	Indicator needs work - definition for EBA needs to be determined
14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	Tier III	Keep* (important for headline story)	3	1	Indicator needs work - propose text for indicator - 'average and daily range of ph and aragonite saturation'
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	Tier I	Keep* (important for headline story)	3	1	Current data available for key oceanic stocks. Data gaps & methodology in coastal fisheries need to be determined. SPC/Forum Fisheries
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	Tier I	Keep	1	1	Subset of 14.2.1
14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and	14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	Tier III	Keep* (important for headline story)	2	1	FFA/Countries

SDG Target	Indicator	Tier	Decision (priority)	Ease of reporting (1 easy-4 difficult)	Importance for the Pacific story (1 easy-4 difficult)	Comments
refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation[c]						
14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries	Tier III	Keep	1 (if we can drop 'sustainable from the indicator). If not, it's a 4.	1	Pacific data covers fisheries, aquaculture and tourism but the proposed indicator does not cover aquaculture & tourism
14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	14.b.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	Tier III	Keep	2	2	Keep target but need to relook at indicator. Covered in HIES. Mismatch of goal and indicator.
14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"	14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources	Tier III	Keep	3	1	FFA/SPREP

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



Relevant Sectoral Frameworks:

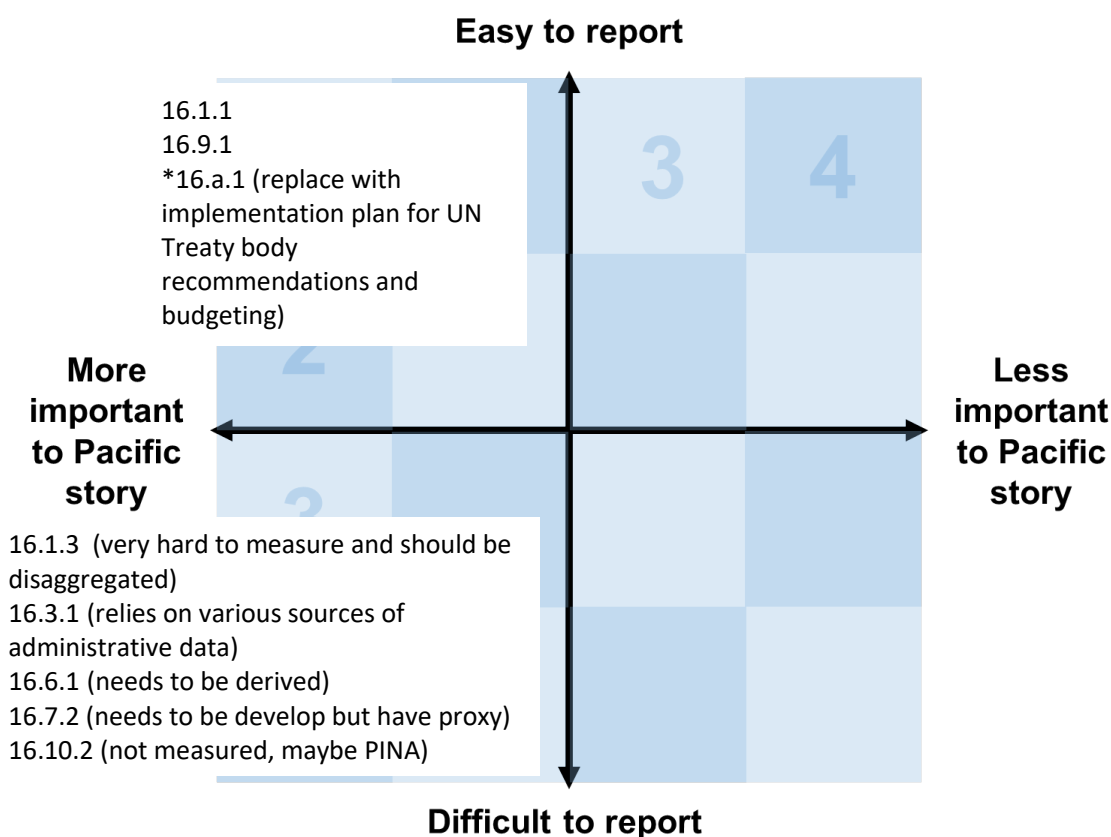
ESCAP core environmental indicators

SEEA

SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Tier	Decision	Source	Measurement and Baseline	Importance
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	Tier I	Keep	Forestry inventories, Agriculture census	Measurable and baselines available	
	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	Tier I Not a Tier I as there is no ecosystem types data. Move to Tier II	Keep	UNEP/SPREP/Environment Departments	Measurable although baseline data is missing.	
15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	Tier I	Remove	Environment offices	Measurable and baselines available	
15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	15.5.1 Red List Index	Tier I	Keep	IUCN	Measurable and baselines available	
15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	Tier III	Keep	ITPGRFA/ABS	Measurable and baselines available	
15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	Tier I	Keep	CITES	Measurable and baselines exist. Suggest re-text to remove proportion and replace with Number of traded wildlife	
15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	Tier III Move to Tier II.	Keep	Ministry of Agriculture, Environment, Forestry	Measurable and baselines exist. There is baseline under biosecurity measures and through the Pest list database - invasive species	

SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Tier	Decision	Source	Measurement and Baseline	Importance
15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	Tier I (ODA)/ Tier III (public expenditure)	Keep	National Budgets/Ministry of Environment	Measurable but need to work on regional baselines	

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



Query for discussion?

Target 16.91 - By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration - has strong political support in the region and ties closely with the Asia Pacific Decade for CRVS and ministerial commitments made over the last several years across the region.. This was on the earlier list of core indicators but was not in the list provided to the group for discussion. Could we consider adding this back in given that it is cross cutting (i.e. implications for social inclusion, governance and planning) and as countries have already formally committed to reporting? The indicator attached is **16.9.1**

Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age

Further – is there any consideration for an additional core regional indicator (not on the SDGs – but part of the existing reporting commitments through the regional action framework) to add - **Proportion of deaths registered within 12 months of the event**. This is a strong indicator of strength of ID and governance processes through accountability, and encourages safer communities through accountability and reporting. Linked to both target 16.1 and 16.3.

Relevant Sectoral Frameworks:

Regional Action Framework for CRVS
(UN Crime Trends Survey)

SDG Target	Indicator	Tier	Decision	Source	Measurement and baseline	Comments/ Importance
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	Tier I	Added (moved to tier 1)			Aspirational
	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause	Tier II/III	Remove		Not easy to measure. No baseline	
	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	Tier II	Keep	FHSS (not the same definition)	Not easy to measure. No baseline	Needs to be disaggregated
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	Tier II	Keep	Various admin data	Measurable. No baselines	
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)	Tier I	Keep	Finance dept. and budget	Measurable. No baselines	
	16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services	Tier III	Remove		Not easy to measure. No baseline. Not available	
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions	Tier III	Remove		Not easy to measure. No baseline at this time	
	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	Tier III	Keep		Measurable. No baselines	Need an indicator about civic engagement/social inclusion (youth, women, disability, older) As above. But want to keep for the future provided there is methodology. Has to be approved at nat'l level before moving to regional
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		Keep	CRVS	CRVS	

SDG Target	Indicator	Tier	Decision	Source	Measurement and baseline	Comments/ Importance
	authority, by age					
	Proportion of deaths which are registered within one year of occurrence		Proposed to add	CRVS	CRVS	
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	Tier II	Keep		Measurable. No baselines	Pacific Island News Association (PINA) ???
16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, 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	Tier I	Alternate		Measurable. No baselines	Check with RRRT about priorities - national human rights action plan and budget?
	16.a.1 Existence of implementation plan for the different UN Treaty Body recommendations and UPR recommendations which are fully or partially resourced		Pacific Indicator			

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

17.1.1

17.2.1

17.3.2

17.4.1

*17.6.2 (not by speed)

17.8.1 (by disaggregation)

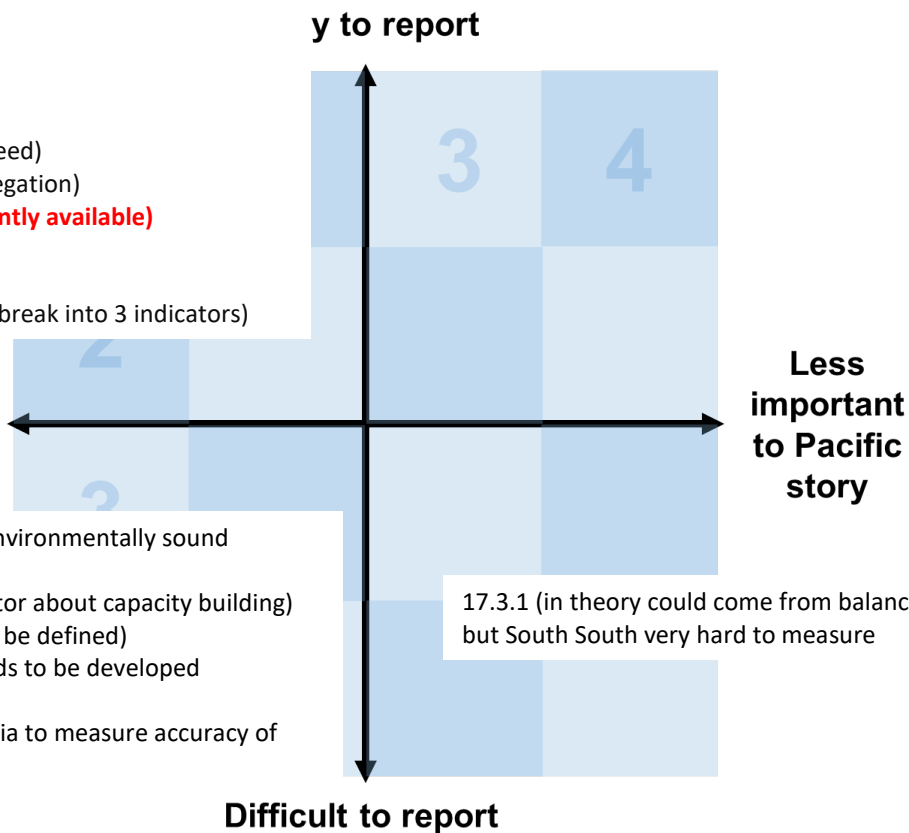
17.15.1 (not currently available)

17.18.3

17.19.1

*17.19.2 (need to break into 3 indicators)

**More
important
to Pacific
story**



17.7.1 (need indicator about environmentally sound technology)
 17.9.1 (need alternative indicator about capacity building)
 17.14.1 ('mechanisms' need to be defined)
 17.16.1 Regional standard needs to be developed
 17.17.1 (need to define PPPs)
 17.18.2 (need to develop criteria to measure accuracy of legislation)

Relevant Sectoral Frameworks:

Pacific Regionalism Framework

SDG Target	Indicator	Tier	Decision	Source	Measurement and baseline	Comments/ Importance
17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	Tier I	Keep	GFS, National Accounts	Measurable and baselines available	
	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	Tier I	Keep		Measurable and baselines available	
17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)	Tier I	Keep	GFS, National Accounts, SIDS not LDCs	Measurable and baselines available	
17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	Tier I	Keep, but split up components	GFS, Balance of Payments (PIFS)	Measurable but no baselines	Sth/Sth cooperation missing
	17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	Tier I	Keep	HIES, Banks, Tax offices	Measurable and baselines available	
17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	Tier I	Keep	Debt service as a % of exports of goods and services should be included	Measurable and baselines available	
17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	Country indicator	Remove		Difficult to measure. No baselines	Not applicable to All PICs. Developed countries to report

17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	Tier I	Remove		Measurable but no baselines	Access and type of internet is the issue. 17.8.1 more important.
17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	Country indicator	Keep but define for Pacific	Need an indicator about environmentally sound technology ... but not this one	Difficult to measure. Some baselines. SPREP, USP?	Need for future... Refer to GEF project
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	Tier I	Keep	Census, household survey	Measurable and baselines available	
17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	Tier I	Keep	Dollar value of technical assistance not available	Measurable but no baselines	
17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average	Tier i	Remove	NA (World Trade Organisation)		
17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports	Tier I	Remove	NA (World Trade Organisation)		

	17.11.1 alternate. Value of PIC exports of goods and services		Add			
17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States .	Tier I	Uncertain – check with PIFS	NA (World Trade Organisation)		
17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard	Country Indicator	Remove		Difficult to measure. No baselines	Not Applicable (World Bank to develop dashboard)
17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Country indicator	Keep		Difficult to measure. No baselines	Mechanisms to be defined
17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation	Tier III	Keep		Measurable but no baselines	
17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Tier III	Keep		Measurable but no baselines	Monitoring reports from regional, global frameworks

17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships	Country indicator	Keep		Difficult to measure. No baselines	Hard to measure public-private partnerships ... Indicator not conclusive and should be looked at by the Economic group
17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Country indicator	Keep		Difficult to measure. No baselines	Number of PICs producing SDG progress report?
	Suggested regional indicator: Percent of SDG Pacific Headline Indicators included in regional progress reports					
17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Country indicator	Keep		Measurable and baselines available	Criteria need to be developed
	Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that has been updated since 2015					
17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding (Note: modified from old)	Tier I	Keep		Measurable and baselines available	

17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	Tier I	Keep	NSO, MoH, BDM, MoEd	Measurable but no baselines	Focus on NSS
	17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	Tier I	Keep	report on 3 indicators - census, birth registration and death registration	Measurable and baselines available	As above.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS FOR A CORE SET OF STATISTICS IN THE REGION

- The headline indicators are the an assessment of which Global indicators are of critical importance for the Pacific Islands
- Localising the SDG should also consider if there are any indicators which are of critical importance regionally that were not on the global list
 - o Given the extensive review of SDG indicators there should not be many (if any) in this category – but there may be some that are considered regionally important that do not have broader global application.
- The broader set of core indicators should include the agreed headline indicators, but also other regionally important indicators which there is broad agreement should be reported at the regional level (so that we end up with one complete list that draws these elements together) – especially where there are already international reporting commitments.
-
- Not included in the SDG indicators are the indicators that describe the population and economy of the region – essentially any of the indicators (or statistics) which are essential for planning and policy, but which are not inherently “good” or “bad” and therefore do not have a target. These are primarily the economic and population indicators which while often tagged as sectoral – have use across multiple sectors and which should therefore be considered at the national level.