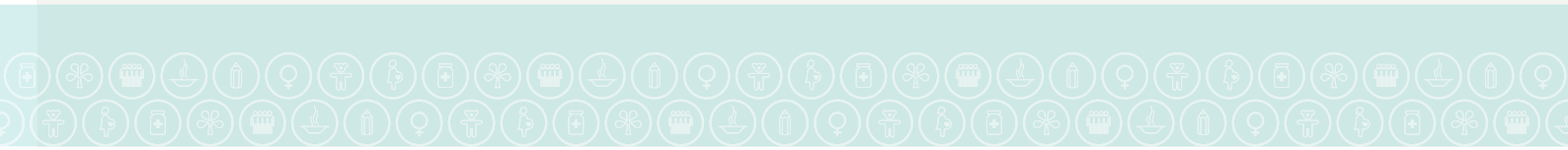




Australian Government  
AusAID



# Tracking development and governance in the Pacific

August 2009



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# Contributors to this report

This annex acknowledges those who were involved in preparing this report.

The principal contributors to the report were Scott Dawson (Deputy Director General, Pacific and PNG Division), Mark McGillivray (AusAID Chief Economist), Sophie Mackinnon, Scott McNamara and John Winter, assisted by James O'Brien and Julia Wheeler. The preparation of the report was guided by an AusAID Steering Committee. Chaired by Mark McGillivray, the other members of the Steering Committee were Margaret Callan, Andrew Laing, Robert Tranter and Peter Versegi. Other AusAID staff in Canberra and at posts provided input into the report.

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Opposite: Evaesa Futagepa, a health worker at Asuro rural health centre weighs seven-year-old Esevo, PNG. Photo: Peter Davis

# Annex 2

Annex 2, Table 1: Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals

		Melanesia			Polynesia					Micronesia				Timor-Leste	
	Fiji	PNG	Solomon Islands	Vanuatu	Cook Islands	Niue	Samoa	Tonga	Tuvalu	FSM	Kiribati	Marshall Islands	Nauru	Palau	
<b>MDG1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b> Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger. (Indicator: Incidence of basic needs poverty)	Off track (deteriorated)	Off track (deteriorated)	Of concern (limited data)	On track	Of concern (limited data)	Of concern (limited data)	Off track (deteriorated)	Of concern (limited data)	Off track (deteriorated)	Off track (deteriorated)	Of concern (limited data)	Of concern (limited data)	No data	Of concern (limited data)	Off track (deteriorated)
<b>MDG2: Achieve universal primary education</b> Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling. (Indicator: Primary completion rate)	On track	Off track	Of concern	Off track	Of concern	On track	On track	On track	On track	Of concern	Of concern	Of concern	Off track	Of concern	Off track
<b>MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women</b> Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015. (Indicator: Gender equality in primary and secondary schools)	On track	Off track	Off track	On track	Of concern	Of concern	On track	On track	Of concern	On track	On track	On track	On track	On track	Of concern (limited data)
<b>MDG4: Reduce child mortality</b> Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.	Off track	Off track	On track	On track	Off track	Of concern	Of concern	Of concern	Off track	Of concern	Off track	Of concern	Of concern	Off track (deteriorated)	Off track
<b>MDG5: Improve maternal health</b> Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality rate.	Off track (deteriorated)	Off track	On track	Off track (deteriorated)	No data	No data	On track	Off track (deteriorated)	On track	Of concern (limited data)	Off track (deteriorated)	Of concern (limited data)	No data	No data	Off track (limited data)
<b>MDG6: Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases</b> Halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria and TB	Off track	Off track	Of concern	Of concern	On track	On track	Of concern	On track	Of concern	On track	Of concern	On track	On track	On track	Off track
<b>MDG7: Ensure environmental sustainability</b> Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources. (Indicator: Household access to improved water supply and sanitation)	On track	Off track (deteriorated)	Off track	Of concern	On track	On track	On track	On track	Off track	Of concern	Off track (slow progress)	Of concern	Of concern	On track	Off track

Notes: Countries that are on track (likely to meet the target) are shaded in green. Countries that are of concern (progressing too slowly but could reach the target with extra effort and resources or with limited data) are shaded in orange. Countries that are off track (highly unlikely to meet the target) are shaded in red.

## Annex 2

# Detailed Millennium Development Goals tables

All statistics attributed to the SPC are based on an MDG database originally compiled by the SPC for the UNDP Pacific Centre, Fiji, in 2008. It is accessible on the SPC Pacific Regional Information System website ([http://www.spc.int/prism/MDG/mdg\\_p.htm](http://www.spc.int/prism/MDG/mdg_p.htm)), contains an extensive set of source references and will be updated again in late 2009 once new Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) data becomes available.

## MDG 1 Eradicate extreme hunger and poverty

Annex 2, Table 2: Incidence of basic needs poverty and underweight children aged under five

	% of population below basic needs poverty line (BNPL)				% of underweight children under five years of age					
	1990		Latest year		1990		2000		Latest	
Melanesia										
Fiji	25.5	(1996)	34.3	(2003) p	15.0	(1993)				
PNG	24.0	(1996)	39.6	(2002)	29.0	(1996)	24.9			
Solomon Islands			22.7	(2006) p	23.0	(1990)	21.0	(1999)	11.8	(2007) p
Vanuatu	26.0	(1998)	15.9	(2006) p			12.1	(1996)		
Polynesia										
Cook Islands			28.4	(2006) p			10.0	(1997)		
Niue			13.0	(2004)			0.0	(2002)		
Samoa	15.0	(1997)	20.3	(2002)			17.0	(1997)		
Tonga			22.3	(2002)	1.6	(1986)				
Tuvalu	24.4	(1994)	21.2	(2006) p					1.6	(2007) p
Micronesia										
FSM	27.9	(1998)	29.9	(2005)			15.0	(1997)		
Kiribati			50.0	(1996)	5.1		13.0	(1999)		
Marshall Islands			20.0	(1999)	19.0	(1991)	27.0	(1999)	13.0	(2007) p
Nauru							0.0	(1997)	4.8	(2007) p
Palau			24.9	(2006) p						
Timor-Leste	41.5	(1996)	49.9	(2007) a			45.0	(2001) a	48.6	(2007) a

Sources: SPC unless otherwise noted; a = UNDP, *The MDGs, Timor-Leste 2009*.

Note: p = provisional

Annex 2, Table 3: Real GDP per capita growth (2004–10); GNI per capita 2007

	Real Gross Domestic Product per capita growth (annual %) (1)							Gross National Income per capita (Atlas Methodology, USD) 2007 (2)
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 (f)	2010 (f)	
<b>The Pacific</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	
<b>Melanesia</b>								
Fiji	4.8	0.2	2.8	-7.1	0.7	-1.2	-0.5	3 750
PNG	0.1	0.8	-1.7	4.3	5.0	1.9	1.4	850
Solomon Islands	5.1	2.1	3.2	7.3	3.5	-0.4	-0.9	750
Vanuatu	2.9	3.9	4.6	4.2	3.6	1.0	-1.7	1 840
<b>Polynesia</b>								
Cook Islands	-5.4	0.5	-2.2	0.3	1.1	-1.8	-2.0	13 100
Samoa	2.9	3.5	1.5	5.1	-0.1	-1.4	-0.5	2 700
Tonga	1.1	2.0	0.5	-3.8	0.8	-2.4	-1.0	2 480
Tuvalu	3.5	1.5	0.5	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6	2 440*
<b>Micronesia</b>								
FSM	-3.4	-0.7	-2.4	-3.2	-1.0	-0.1	0.9	2 280
Kiribati	-3.5	-0.7	-6.9	-1.3	-0.8	-0.8		1 120
Marshall Islands	5.6	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.5	-0.8	-0.5	3 240
Nauru		-12.7	8.8	-28.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	2 818*
Palau	5.2	5.0	4.1	1.3	-1.6	-2.6	-0.8	8 270
Timor-Leste	2.0	-0.3	-8.8	4.6	6.6	6.7	4.8	1 510

Sources: (1) ADB, *Asian Development Outlook*, March 2009 (2) World Bank, World Development Indicators database and ADB, Statistical Database System (for Cook Islands, Nauru and Tuvalu).

Notes: Data for Niue not available. Cook Islands GNI data is for 2005, Nauru and Tuvalu GNI data is for 2006; f = forecast.

## MDG 2 Universal primary education

Annex 2, Table 4: Net primary enrolment rate and primary completion rate

	Net enrolment rate in primary education (% of relevant age group)						Primary completion rate (%)					
	1990		2000		Latest		1990		2000		Latest	
Melanesia												
Fiji	92.0	(1986)	94.7		94.2	(2006)	91.4	(1996)	88.4		99.0	(2003)
PNG					53.0	(2007) b					45.0	(2007) b
Solomon Islands	39.0	(1986)	56.0	(1999)	94.0	(2005) c	85.0	(1991)			79.0	(2005) c
Vanuatu	74.5	(1989)	78.2	(1999)	85.4	(2007) d	90.2	(1991)	91.2		59.0	(2006) d
Polynesia												
Cook Islands			92.3	(2001)	100.0	(2007)	100.0	(1986)	98.2	(1996)	85.0	(2007)
Niue			90.2	(2002)	100.0	(2006)			90.5	(1998)	100.0	(2005)
Samoa					90.0	(2004)			94.0			
Tonga	91.6	(1986)	89.4	(1996)	95.0	(2005)	84.0				89.0	(2004)
Tuvalu	98.2	(1991)	100.0	(2002)			95.8	(1993)			100.0	(2002)
Micronesia												
FSM	93.7	(1994)	92.3		100.0	(2006)			67.0			
Kiribati	76.2		93.5		97.0	(2005)	98.0				82.0	(2003)
Marshall Islands	89.7	(1988)	84.1	(1999)	90.0	(2003)	88.0	(1988)	86.1	(1999)	89.0	(2005)
Nauru	75.2	(1992)	60.3	(2002)					92.0	(2002)		
Palau	81.8		76.2		93.0	(2005)					80.0	(2007)
Timor-Leste			65.0	(1999) a	63.0	(2007) a					73.0	(2007) a

Sources: SPC unless otherwise noted; a = UNDP, *The MDGs, Timor-Leste 2009*; b = Ministry of Education, PNG; c = Ministry of Education, Solomon Islands; d = Ministry of Education, Vanuatu.

Annex 2, Table 5: Literacy rate of 15–24 year-olds

	Literacy rate of 15–24 year-olds; women and men (%)							
	1990		2000		Latest			
					Male	Female	Total	
Melanesia								
Fiji			93.0	(1996)	99.0	99.0	99.0	(1996)
PNG	60.6		61.7		64.0	59.0	64.1	(2007)
Solomon Islands	62.0	(1992)	85.0	(1999)	87.0	81.0	85.0	(1999)
Vanuatu	34.0	(1989)	87.0	(1999)	88.0	86.0	91.7	(2007)
Polynesia								
Cook Islands			93.0	(1996)	99.0	99.0	99.0	(2001)
Niue	95.0	(1992)			99.0	99.0	99.0	(2006)
Samoa	96.0	(1991)			99.0	99.0	99.4	(2007)
Tonga	98.8	(1986)	99.3	(1996)	98.0	99.0	99.6	(2007)
Tuvalu	95.0	(1991)	99.0	(2002)	99.0	99.0	99.0	(2002)
Micronesia								
FSM	71.0	(1994)	95.0		94.0	96.0	95.0	(2000)
Kiribati	92.0				96.0	97.0	97.0	(2005)
Marshall Islands	74.0	(1989)	98.0	(1999)	98.0	98.0	98.0	(1999)
Nauru			99.0	(2002)	99.0	99.0	99.0	(2002)
Palau			91.0	(1995)	99.0	99.0	99.0	(2005)
Timor-Leste								

Source: SPC.

## MDG 3 Promote gender equality and empower women

Annex 2, Table 6: Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education

	Ratios of girls to boys in primary and secondary education											
	Primary						Secondary					
	1990		2000		Latest		1990		2000		Latest	
Melanesia												
Fiji	0.94	(1992)	0.98		0.95	(2005)	1.05	(1992)	1.07		1.06	(2005)
PNG			0.86		0.95	(2007) b			0.67			
Solomon Islands	0.80	(1986)	0.86	(1999)	0.89	(2005)	0.57	(1986)	0.70	(1999)	0.77	(2005)
Vanuatu	0.88	(1991)	0.91	(1999)	0.99	(2007)	0.84	(1994)	0.93	(1999)	1.05	(2007)
Polynesia												
Cook Islands	0.98		0.89	(2003)	0.88	(2007)	1.12		0.94	(2003)	1.01	(2007)
Niue			0.90	(2001)	1.06	(2007)			0.83	(2001)	0.87	(2007)
Samoa					0.93	(2005)					1.06	(2005)
Tonga			0.90	(2001)	0.90	(2005)			0.99	(2001)	0.98	(2005)
Tuvalu	0.87	(1991)	0.93	(2002)	0.88	(2006)	1.05	(1991)	0.86	(2002)	1.21	(2006)
Micronesia												
FSM	0.92	(1994)	0.94		0.96	(2006)	0.98	(1994)	1.04		0.99	(2006)
Kiribati	0.98		0.93		0.98	(2005)	1.16		1.14		1.01	(2005)
Marshall Islands	0.85	(1988)	0.80	(2002-03)	0.91	(2005)	0.91	(1988)	1.04	(2002-03)	0.98	(2005)
Nauru	1.03	(1992)	1.15		0.94	(2007)	0.75	(1992)	0.84		1.06	(2007)
Palau	0.89		0.97		0.92	(2005)	1.08		0.88		1.05	(2005)
Timor-Leste					0.92	(2005) a						

Sources: SPC unless otherwise noted; a = UNDP, *The MDGs, Timor-Leste 2009*; b = Ministry of Education, PNG.



Annex 2, Table 7: Women's employment in the non-agricultural sector; women's representation in national parliament

	Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (%)						Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)					
	1990		2000		Latest		1990		2000		Latest	
<b>Melanesia</b>												
Fiji	44.6	(1996)	38.1	(1999)	30.6	(2005)	0.0		15.5		11.3	(2008)
PNG	18.0		15.2						0.9	(2004)	0.9	(2008)
Solomon Islands	23.2	(1986)	29.6	(1999)			2.0	(1995)	0.0	(2003)	0.0	(2008)
Vanuatu	23.2	(1989)	40.3	(1999)			1.9	(2002)	3.8	(2004)	3.8	(2008)
<b>Polynesia</b>												
Cook Islands	38.4		44.6				6.0	(1995)	8.0	(1999)	12.5	(2008)
Niue	42.6	(1991)	42.8	(2001)	44.9	(2006)			10.0	(2002)	20.0	(2008)
Samoa					29.5	(2006)			6.1	(2001)	8.2	(2008)
Tonga			35.6	(1996)	42.3	(2006)	0.0		0.0		3.3	(2008)
Tuvalu	37.8	(1991)	44.1	(2002)			8.0		0.0	(2002)	0.0	(2008)
<b>Micronesia</b>												
FSM	33.6	(1994)	33.6						7.1	(1998)	0.0	(2008)
Kiribati	33.5		37.6		36.6	(2005)			4.8	(1998)	8.7	(2008)
Marshall Islands	33.5	(1988)	36.0	(1999)	58.0	(2007)	3.0	(1983)	3.0	(2003)	3.0	(2008)
Nauru							6.0		6.0		0.0	(2008)
Palau	38.7		40.1		36.5	(2005)	3.7		3.7		0.0	(2008)
Timor-Leste					35.0	(2001) a			23.0	(2003)	19.0	(2008) a

Sources: SPC unless otherwise noted; a = UNDP, *The MDGs, Timor-Leste 2009*.

## MDG 4 Reduce child mortality

Annex 2, Table 8: Under-five mortality rate; immunisation coverage of children

	Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)						Proportion of one-year-old children immunised against measles (%)					
	1990		2000		Latest		1990		2000		Latest	
<b>Melanesia</b>												
Fiji	27.8		21.8		22.4	(2002)	86.0	(1988)	73.6		76.4	(2002)
PNG	93.0	(1996)			75.0	(2006) d	42.0	(1995)	53.0			
Solomon Islands			73.0	(1999)	37.0	(2007) p, c	92.0		77.0		80.6	(2007) p
Vanuatu	79.0	(1989)	33.0	(1999)	34.0	(2007) b	66.0		94.0	(2001)	37.1	(2007) e
<b>Polynesia</b>												
Cook Islands	31.2		25.4	(1996)	26.0	(2001)	70.0	(1988)	98.0	(2001)		
Niue					19.0	(2006)			99.0	(2002)		
Samoa	42.0		25.0	(2002)	24.7	(2006)	89.0		99.0	(2002)		
Tonga	27.0		20.0	(2001)	21.9	(2006)	81.0		95.8	(2002)		
Tuvalu	59.0	(1991)	32.4	(2003)	36.0	(2007) p	90.0		99.0	(2002)	74.0	(2007) p
<b>Micronesia</b>												
FSM	58.0	(1994)	47.0	(2001)					84.0	(2001)		
Kiribati	88.0		69.0		69.0	(2005)	67.0		76.0	(2001)		
Marshall Islands	93.0	(1988)	48.0	(1999)	46.0	(2007) p			80.0	(2001)	54.1	(2007) p
Nauru					38.0	(2007) p					80.0	(2007) p
Palau	34.0		29.0	(2002)	38.9	(2005)			99.0	(2002)		
Timor-Leste			144.0	(2001) a	130.0	(2004) a			28.0	(2002) a	59.0	(2007) b

Sources: SPC unless otherwise noted; a = UNDP, *The MDGs, Timor-Leste 2009*; b = UNICEF, *State of the World's Children Report 2009*; c = Solomon Islands Demographic and Health Survey 2007, preliminary report; d = PNG Demographic and Health Survey 2006, preliminary report; e=UNICEF and Ministry of Health, Vanuatu, *Vanuatu Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2007*.

Note: p = provisional.

## MDG 5 Improve maternal health

Annex 2, Table 9: Maternal mortality ratio; proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

	Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100 000 live births)						Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)					
	1990		2000		Latest		1990		2000		Latest	
<b>Melanesia</b>												
Fiji	41.1	(1988)	57.6				98.0		99.0			
PNG	930.0		370.0	(1996)	733.0	(2006)c	51.0	(1996) c			53.0	(2006) c
Solomon Islands	550.0	(1992)	135.0	(1999)			85.4	(1994)			85.5	(2007) p
Vanuatu	89.1	(1995)	96.3	(1998)	68.0	(2007) b	79.0	(1990-95)	88.0	(1999)		
<b>Polynesia</b>												
Cook Islands							70.0	(1988)	98.0	(2001)		
Niue									100.0	(2002)		
Samoa	35.0	b	15.0	b			76.0	b	100.0	(1998) b		
Tonga	39.0		78.2				93.9	(1995)	95.3	(2001)		
Tuvalu			1 death				95.0		100.0	(2002)	97.9	(2007) p
<b>Micronesia</b>												
FSM	83.0	(1992)							87.7	(2001)		
Kiribati	10.0		56.0	(1995-2000)	158.0	(2001-04)	60.0	(1988)	85.0	(1999)		
Marshall Islands	0.0		73.8	(2002)							94.1	(2007) p
Nauru											97.4	(2007) p
Palau									100.0	(2002)		
Timor-Leste			660.0	a					19.0	(2003) a	41.3	(2007) a

Sources: SPC unless otherwise noted; a = UNDP, *The MDGs, Timor-Leste 2009*; b = UN Statistics Division, Millennium Development Goals database; c = PNG Demographic and Health Survey 2006, preliminary report.

Note: p = provisional.

## MDG 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Annex 2, Table 10: HIV prevalence

	Number of people living with HIV					HIV prevalence among population aged 15 to 49 (%)				
	1990	2000		Latest		1990	2000		Latest	
Melanesia										
Fiji		<500	(2001)	<500	(2007) a				<0.1	(2007) a
PNG		5 500		76 600	(2008) b				2.0	(2008) b
Solomon Islands				<100	(2007)					
Vanuatu				<100	(2007)					
Polynesia										
Cook Islands				[-]						
Niue										
Samoa				<100	(2007)					
Tonga				<100	(2007)					
Tuvalu										
Micronesia										
FSM				[-]						
Kiribati				<100	(2007)					
Marshall Islands				[-]						
Nauru										
Palau				[-]						
Timor-Leste				<100	(2007) c					

Sources: SPC unless otherwise noted; a = UNAIDS, *Global Report on the AIDS Epidemic*, August 2008; b = Department of Health, PNG; c = UNDP *The MDGs, Timor-Leste 2009*.

Notes: Data for Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Samoa, Tonga, Kiribati is reported cases of HIV, while data for Fiji and PNG is estimated cases of HIV; [-] data to be available soon from country reports; p = provisional.

Annex 2, Table 11: Malaria and tuberculosis

	Reported cases of malaria				Incidence of malaria (cases per 1,000 people)				Prevalence of Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) (c)		
	1990	2000	2003	2006	1990	2000	2003	Latest	1990	2000	2006
<b>Melanesia</b>											
Fiji									63	38	31
PNG		1 643 075	1 650 662	1 676 681		317	260	243 (2006)a	790	651	513
Solomon Islands	116 550	67 884	90 606	75 337	371	163	199	82 (2008)b	661	288	194
Vanuatu	28 805	6 422	42 863	8 055	192	34	74	14 (2008)b	213	87	65
<b>Polynesia</b>											
Cook Islands									39	26	24
Niue									133	96	85
Samoa									44	27	25
Tonga									54	34	34
Tuvalu									1150	723	504
<b>Micronesia</b>											
FSM									313	171	109
Kiribati									1162	545	402
Marshall Islands									685	430	241
Nauru									330	199	134
Palau									89	115	51
Timor-Leste		83 049	203 393	215 422		113	225	206 (2007)a	1208	1111	789

Sources: a = WHO, *World Malaria Report 2008* (for PNG and Timor-Leste); b = Vector Borne Disease Control Program (for Vanuatu and Solomon Islands); c = UNESCAP, *Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific 2008*.

## MDG 7 Environmental sustainability

Annex 2, Table 12: Forest cover

	Proportion of land area covered by forest (%)			
	1990		2000	Latest (2005)
Melanesia				
Fiji	48.9	(1989)	44.6	54.7
PNG			84.9	65.0
Solomon Islands			88.2	77.6
Vanuatu			36.3	36.1
Polynesia				
Cook Islands			60.8	66.5
Niue			78.8	54.2
Samoa			35.2	60.4
Tonga			5.4	5.0
Tuvalu			43.0	33.3
Micronesia				
FSM			50.0	
Kiribati			12.5	3.0
Marshall Islands				
Nauru			17.0	
Palau			87.6	
Timor-Leste (a)	65.0		57.4	53.7

Sources: SPC unless otherwise noted; a = UNDP, *The MDGs, Timor-Leste 2009*.

Annex 2, Table 13: Household access to improved drinking water supply and sanitation facility

	Proportion of households using an improved drinking water source (%)						Proportion of households using an improved sanitation facility (%)					
	1990		2000		Latest		1990		2000		Latest	
Melanesia												
Fiji	50.8	(1986)	92.7	(1996)			98.2	(1986)	98.8	(1996)		
PNG	87.6				40.0	(2006) b	44.0	b	44.0	b	45.0	(2006) b
Solomon Islands			29.8	(1999)					22.4	(1999)		
Vanuatu	75.8	(1989)	75.3	(1999)			89.7	(1989)	95.2	(1999)		
Polynesia												
Cook Islands			95.1	(2001)					99.3	(2001)		
Niue			100.0	(2001)	99.0	(2006)			99.7	(2001)	100.0	(2006)
Samoa	90.9	(1991)	88.6	(2001)	97.3	(2006)	98.4	(1991)	100.0	(2001)	100.0	(2006)
Tonga	91.5	(1986)	98.3	(1996)	98.0	(2006)					99.0	(2006)
Tuvalu	90.3	(1991)	92.5	(2002)			76.9	(1991)	86.5	(2002)		
Micronesia												
FSM	79.1	(1994)	92.6		94.0	(2006) b	34.3	(1994)	44.0			
Kiribati	35.1		49.1		53.1	(2005)	24.4		31.1		36.5	(2005)
Marshall Islands	92.5	(1988)	84.7	(1999)	98.4	(2007) p	73.8	(1988)	80.1	(1999)	70.7	(2007) p
Nauru	71.7	(1992)	81.7	(2002)					96.9	(2002)		
Palau	88.7	(1995)	83.6		100.0	(2005)	98.2	(1995)	98.8		100.0	(2005)
Timor-Leste			61.0	a	62.0	(2007) a			40.0	a	46.8	(2007) a

Sources: SPC unless otherwise noted; a = UNDP, *The MDGs, Timor-Leste 2009*; b = UN Statistics Division, MDGs database.

Note: For Timor-Leste the indicator refers to the proportion of the population with access to improved drinking source and sanitation facility.

## Annex 3

# Pacific performance on selected indicators of development coordination

Annex 3, Table 1: Selected indicators of development coordination

Developing countries (55 surveyed in 2008 on 2007 data)	Pacific island countries* (data is for 2007 unless otherwise indicated)
<p><i>Country operational development strategies</i></p> <p>Using World Bank assessments of development strategies, 24 per cent of countries surveyed had operational development strategies. Linking the strategies to resource allocations through national budgets is proving difficult to achieve.</p>	<p>Pacific island countries have not so far been included in World Bank assessments. The lack of articulation between national plans and budgets is, however, a recurring theme in development partner analysis of national plans.</p>
<p><i>Development partners use country public financial management systems**</i></p> <p>The share of aid for the public sector to the countries surveyed that was provided through country public financial management systems was 47 per cent. The share for the average country was 30 per cent, suggesting that development partners used these systems less in countries receiving lower total volumes of aid.</p>	<p><b>PNG:</b> the estimated share of aid for the public sector that was provided through national systems was 16 per cent.</p> <p><b>Cook Islands:</b> around 44 per cent of New Zealand's aid for the public sector (including delegated Australian funds) was provided through Cook Islands' public financial management systems.***</p> <p><b>Kiribati:</b> around 6 per cent of Australia's aid, managed by AusAID, for the public sector in 2007–08 was provided through the national budget.</p> <p><b>Niue:</b> around 68 per cent of New Zealand's aid for the public sector was provided through Niue's budget and audit processes.</p> <p><b>Solomon Islands:</b> around 9 per cent of development partner funds (mainly from Australia, New Zealand and Taiwan) was estimated to have been provided as cash through the consolidated development budget.</p> <p><b>Samoa:</b> around 15 per cent of Australia's aid, managed by AusAID, for the public sector was provided through national audit and budget systems.</p> <p><b>Tuvalu:</b> 23 per cent of development partner funding for the public sector was estimated to have been provided through national budget systems and 21 per cent through national audit, financial reporting and procurement systems.</p> <p><b>Tonga:</b> it is estimated that less than 1 per cent of Australian aid, managed by AusAID, was provided through national budget and financial reporting systems. It is estimated that the proportion of AusAID's program managed through the Government of Tonga's audit, budget and financial reporting systems will increase substantially to around 59 per cent in 2009–10.</p> <p><b>Vanuatu:</b> it is estimated that around 37 per cent of Australia's aid, managed by AusAID, for the public sector was provided through the Government of Vanuatu's audit, budget and financial reporting systems in 2008–09.</p>

Developing countries (55 surveyed in 2008 on 2007 data)	Pacific island countries* (data is for 2007 unless otherwise indicated)
<p><i>Development partners use country procurement systems**</i></p> <p>The share of aid for the public sector to the countries surveyed that was provided through country procurement systems was 44 per cent. The share for the average country was 38 per cent.</p>	<p><b>PNG:</b> the estimated share of aid for the public sector that was provided through national procurement systems was 21 per cent.</p> <p><b>Cook Islands:</b> 57 per cent of New Zealand's aid for the public sector that was provided through national procurement systems.***</p> <p><b>Niue:</b> 62 per cent of New Zealand's aid for the public sector that was provided through national procurement systems.</p> <p><b>Samoa:</b> around 15 per cent of Australia's aid, managed by AusAID, for the public sector was provided through national procurement systems.</p> <p><b>Solomon Islands:</b> a significant share of the funds provided through the consolidated development budget are managed through national procurement systems (including 78 per cent of New Zealand's education program). In addition to these amounts around 11 per cent of planned spending under the multi-development partner Solomon Islands Road Improvement Program will be provided using modified national tender procedures.</p> <p><b>Tonga:</b> around 13 per cent of Australian aid, managed by AusAID, for the public sector was provided through national procurement systems.</p> <p><b>Vanuatu:</b> it is estimated that around 37 per cent of Australia's aid, managed by AusAID, for the public sector was provided through national procurement systems in 2008-09.</p>
<p><i>Development partners coordinate their missions</i></p> <p>The average number of development partner missions was 262 per country, of which 22 per cent were undertaken jointly by more than one development partner.</p>	<p><b>PNG:</b> 136 development partner missions were undertaken by development partners – 28 per cent undertaken jointly.</p> <p><b>Kiribati:</b> Australia undertook 6 missions of which 4 were coordinated with other development partners.</p> <p><b>Tonga:</b> Australia undertook 12 missions, none of which was coordinated with other development partners.</p> <p><b>Solomon Islands:</b> New Zealand undertook 4 missions as part of its education program, none of which was coordinated with other development partners. Australia undertook at least 10 missions in 2008, of which one was coordinated with other development partners.</p>
<p><i>Development partners coordinate their country studies.</i></p> <p>The average number of development partner analytical products was 79 per country, of which 43 per cent were prepared jointly and/or coordinated with governments.</p>	<p><b>PNG:</b> the number of development partner analyses was 29 – almost 60 per cent prepared jointly and/or coordinated with the government.</p> <p><b>Kiribati:</b> 5 analytical products were prepared and coordinated with other development partners and/or the government.</p> <p><b>Tuvalu:</b> 4 analytical products were prepared and coordinated with other development partners and/or the government.</p>
<p><i>Development partners use coordinated mechanisms (program based approaches) for aid delivery</i></p> <p>The share of aid to the countries surveyed that used program based approaches was 44 per cent. In the average country, 30 per cent was provided through these approaches, suggesting more limited use of these approaches at lower levels of aid.</p>	<p><b>PNG:</b> the share of aid provided through program-based approaches was 42 per cent.</p> <p><b>Cook Islands:</b> 14 per cent of New Zealand aid (including delegated Australian aid) was provided through program-based approaches.</p> <p><b>Solomon Islands:</b> Australian support for a program-based approach in health accounted for around 4 per cent of total Australian aid to Solomon Islands in 2007-08. New Zealand's support to the program-based approach in the education sector in Solomon Islands represented around 27 per cent of total New Zealand aid to the country. EU funding to the same program is expected to account for 16 per cent of EU funding in 2008.</p> <p><b>Tonga:</b> around 4 per cent of Australia's total aid was provided through a program-based approach.</p> <p><b>Vanuatu:</b> around 43 per cent of Australian aid, managed by AusAID, was provided through program-based approaches.</p>

Sources: OECD, 2008 Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration (for developing countries and PNG); AusAID, NZAID and Pacific island country budget documents (for other Pacific island countries). PNG appears first in the Pacific islands countries column because its data is from the same source as other developing countries.

\*Where no data is available for all development partners, figures for Australia or New Zealand alone have been used.

\*\*The use of development partner systems identified in the Pacific in some instances may constitute less than full use of these systems according to DAC definitions, with development partners using elements of country systems but still applying additional processes that may differ significantly from country procedures (e.g. quarterly rather than annual payments through budget systems, separate bank accounts or other additional reporting requirements).

\*\*\*Estimates of the use of government systems for Cook Islands are based on a weighting system that weights amounts provided through partial use of government systems at less than 100 per cent when estimating the total.

# Statistical notes

This annex defines and discusses the indicators used in the report and assesses some data quality issues.

## Chapter 1: Tracking development in the Pacific

### MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

#### Poverty headcount (per cent of population below national basic needs poverty line)

The standard indicator for measuring progress towards halving poverty by 2015 is the proportion of the population living on less than \$1 a day at 1993 international prices, which was recently updated to \$1.25 a day at 2005 international prices. This poverty line has fixed purchasing power across countries and is often called an 'absolute poverty line' or a measure of extreme poverty. The indicator allows for comparing and aggregating progress across countries. There is very limited data in the Pacific on the proportion of people living below the \$1 day (or \$1.25) day poverty line. However, many countries measure poverty according to their national poverty lines, using the 'basic needs approach'. This report uses the incidence of basic needs poverty instead of using the \$1 or \$1.25 a day measure of absolute poverty.

National poverty lines, or BNPLs, represent the level of income required to meet a minimum standard of living in a country. The indicator allows for monitoring the proportion of the national population considered poor by a national standard. The BNPL comprises a food poverty line (FPL) and a non-food poverty line (NFPL). The FPL is based on the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)/WHO minimum nutritional benchmark for the Asia-Pacific region of 2100 calories per day (modified to reflect local dietary situations and including subsistence production). The NFPL is calculated by examining the non-food expenditure patterns of the poorest quintile of the population through examination of the National Household Incomes and Expenditure Survey (HEIS). After discounting for non-essential spending, a minimum non-food expenditure allowance is calculated.

There are some limitations with the BNPLs. Firstly, many of the early HIES were not designed to monitor poverty, and therefore older measures of basic needs poverty should be interpreted with caution. However, in recent years the SPC and other development partners have been working with national statistics offices to better design the HIES as poverty monitoring tools. This means, however, that over time there have been changes in methodology in calculating basic needs poverty levels and therefore increases or decreases in basic needs poverty over time within a country might be due in part to methodological differences. For Vanuatu, there are some methodological differences between the 1998 and 2006 estimation of basic needs poverty incidence in terms of including subsistence agriculture.

Secondly, careful interpretation is required when comparing the incidence of basic needs poverty between countries. Higher income countries will have differing perceptions of basic needs compared to poorer countries. Therefore, two countries could have a similar proportion of their population living below their BNPL, yet different levels of absolute poverty.

#### Prevalence of underweight children (under five)

The prevalence of underweight children is the percentage of children under five whose weight is less than two standard deviations from the median for the international reference population (ages zero to 59 months). Progress against this MDG target is difficult to measure in the Pacific region, with only one observation or none available for many countries.

## MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

#### Net primary enrolment rate (per cent of relevant age group)

The NPE rate is the ratio of the number of children of official school age (as defined by the national education system) enrolled in primary school to the total population of children of official school age.

#### Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach the last grade of primary education (per cent)

The proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach the last grade of primary education is the ratio of the number of students successfully completing (or graduating from) the last year of primary school in a given year to the number of children who were enrolled in grade 1 in that cohort.

#### Youth literacy rate (of ages 15 to 24) (per cent)

Literacy rate of 15 to 24 year olds, or the youth literacy rate, is the percentage of the population aged 15 to 24 years old who can read and write and therefore understand a short, simple statement on everyday life. For some countries, proxies are used for literacy based on the proportion of adults with more than four years of formal education.

## MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

#### Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education

The ratio of girls to boys in primary education is the ratio of female to male students enrolled at the primary and secondary level in public and private schools.

#### Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (per cent)

The share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector is the share of female workers in the non-agricultural sector expressed as a percentage of total employment in the sector. The non-agricultural sector includes industry and service sectors.

#### Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments

The proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments is the number of seats held by women expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats.



## MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

### Under-five mortality rate

The under-five mortality rate is the probability (expressed as a rate per 1000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of five if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. The under-five mortality rate includes the infant (under 12 months) mortality rate. Care needs to be taken in interpreting these figures as the actual numbers of deaths can be quite small for countries with small populations, and therefore the rates can fluctuate significantly even with small increases in the number of deaths.

### Proportion of one-year-old children immunised against measles (per cent)

The proportion of one-year-old children immunised against measles is the percentage of children under one year of age who have received at least one dose of measles vaccine.

## MDG 5: Improve maternal health

### Maternal mortality ratio

The maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from any cause related to, or aggravated by, pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy or childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy—irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy—per 100 000 live births. Similar to the under-five mortality rate, measuring the maternal mortality rate for small states is problematic due to small populations.

### Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (per cent)

The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel is the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, labour and the post-partum period; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns. Skilled health personnel include only those who are properly trained and who have appropriate equipment and drugs. Traditional birth attendants, even if they have received a short training course, are not included.

## MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

### Prevalence of HIV, total (per cent of population aged 15 to 49)

The prevalence of HIV is the percentage of the population aged 15 to 49 estimated to be HIV positive. Time series data are only available for PNG and Fiji and are sourced from UNESCAP *Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific 2008*. All other data are sourced from the SPC.

### Prevalence of tuberculosis (per 100 000 population)

Prevalence of TB is the number of cases of TB per 100 000 population. A TB case is defined as a patient in whom TB has been confirmed or diagnosed by a clinician. Data for all countries is frequent and timely.

### Reported cases of malaria

Reported cases of malaria is the sum of confirmed cases of malaria and probable (unconfirmed) cases of malaria (cases not tested but treated as malaria) in a given year.

#### Incidence of malaria (per cent of population)

Incidence of malaria is the estimated number of malaria cases arising in a given time (expressed as a percentage of total population).

## MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

#### Forest area (per cent of total land area)

The proportion of land area covered by forest is the forest area as a share of total land area, where land area is the total surface area of the country less the area covered by inland waters, such as major rivers and lakes. As defined by the FAO, forest includes natural forests and forest plantations. Forests are identified by both the presence of trees and the absence of other land uses. Land from which forest has been cleared but which will be reforested in the foreseeable future is included. Excluded are stands of trees established primarily for agricultural production, such as fruit tree plantations.

#### Access to improved water source (per cent of households)

The proportion of households with sustainable access to an improved water source is the proportion of households that use any of the following types of water supply for drinking—piped water, public tap, borehole or pump, protected well, protected spring, or rainwater. Improved water sources do not include vendor-provided water, bottled water, tanker trucks or unprotected wells or springs. Data for Timor-Leste refers to the proportion of the population.

#### Access to improved sanitation (per cent of households)

The proportion of households with access to improved sanitation refers to the proportion of households with access to facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human, animal and insect contact. Facilities such as sewers or septic tanks, pour-flush latrines and simple pit latrines are assumed to be adequate, provided they are not public. To be effective, facilities must be correctly constructed and properly maintained. Data for Timor-Leste refers to the proportion of the population.

## Chapter 3: Government performance

### Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability indicators

Table 9 (p. 33) covers seven of the 31 indicators measured in the PEFA assessments. Further information on the PEFA methodology can be found at [www.pefa.org](http://www.pefa.org). The performance indicators referred to in the table are (in order): PI-1 Aggregate expenditure out-turn compared to original approved budget; PI-11 Orderliness and participation in the annual budget process; PI-10 Public access to key fiscal information; PI-12 Multi-year perspective in fiscal planning, expenditure policy and budgeting; PI-19 Competition, value for money and controls in procurement; PI-18 Effectiveness of payroll controls; PI-21 Effectiveness of internal audit; PI-26 Scope, nature and follow-up of external audit; and D-2 Financial information provided by development partners for budgeting and reporting on project and program aid.

## Ease of doing business rankings

The ease of doing business rankings are based on a range of indicators grouped under 10 topics, namely – starting a business, dealing with construction permits, employing workers, registering property, getting credit, protecting investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts, and closing a business. In Table 10 (p. 37) Caribbean small island states are Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Belize, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. Africa and Indian Ocean small island states are Cape Verde, Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Maldives, Mauritius, Sao Tome and Principe, and Seychelles.

## Chapter 4: Getting more out of development efforts in the Pacific

### Net aid to the Pacific island countries

Net Official Development Assistance (ODA) is gross disbursements less repayments on ODA loans and any recoveries of grant amounts. Using gross disbursements, the Pacific received US\$1.226 billion or US\$60 million more than the net figure of US\$1.166 billion. The largest difference between net and gross disbursements for a single country in 2007 was US\$40 million for PNG.

In Table 11 (p. 41), the Niue figure for ODA per capita is for 2006 and the Niue figure for ODA as a percentage of GDP is for 2003. The Nauru figure for ODA as a percentage of GDP uses forecast GDP for 2006-07. The Pacific totals for ODA per capita and ODA as a percentage of GDP exclude Niue. Small island states are the members of the Alliance of Small Island States (including all Pacific island countries and Timor-Leste), excluding the Bahamas, Cyprus and Singapore which received no ODA in 2007. The ODA as a percentage of GDP for small island states also excludes Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Cuba and Dominica due to lack of GDP data for 2007. ODA is not necessarily a component of GDP so an aid-to-GDP ratio greater than 100 per cent is possible.

### Sources of aid to Pacific island countries

In Table 12 (p. 42), other bilateral includes Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Korea, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Arab countries. The ADB and World Bank each accounted for around half of net disbursements from the IFIs in 2007. This figure also includes a small negative net disbursement from the International Fund for Agricultural Development. UN agencies and other multilateral agencies include the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, UNDP, United Nations Populations Fund, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UNICEF and the Global Environment Facility.

### Aid fragmentation index

The aid fragmentation index is one minus the sum of squared shares of net disbursements, ignoring negative values, for individual activities, expressed as a percentage.

# Strengthening statistics

The availability of reliable and timely statistics is crucial to tracking and improving development results, designing evidence-based policies and measuring aid effectiveness. As established in the 2008 *Tracking Development and Governance in the Pacific* report, the Pacific region lags significantly behind many other developing nations on statistical data collection, analysis and dissemination. This issue is even more critical given the global recession.

The World Bank's statistical capacity indicator shows that the region scores poorly by international standards.<sup>44</sup> Fiji, Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu perform relatively well compared to other countries in the region, but even they lag behind African and low-income country averages.

Although most Pacific island countries conduct a regular population census and improvements have been made in the last decade with household and health surveys (Annex 5 Table 1), many results are not yet reflected in core international databases and existing data remain under-utilised.

The SPC estimates that nearly two-thirds of the data required to report against the eight MDGs is either unavailable or out-of-date.<sup>45</sup>

## Defining the baseline

A benchmark study on strengthening statistical services through regional approaches was undertaken in 2008–09 in response to a decision by the Forum Economic Ministers Meeting (FEMM) in 2006.<sup>46</sup> The study's main aims were to assess the current capacity of Pacific statistical services, identify a minimum or core set of statistical indicators, and develop options for strengthening the collection, analysis, dissemination and use of statistics in the region. Pacific statisticians, planning officials and development partners met in Nadi in April 2009 to review the draft study.

The draft study outlines ongoing limitations in Pacific island countries' capacity to collect, coordinate, analyse and disseminate statistical information. Major causes identified include lack of qualified staff, insufficient budget allocation and lack of political support from within governments.

It is no simple task to define a set of minimum or core statistical indicators for the region that would meet both national and international needs. The IMF's General Data Dissemination System provides a useful starting point but even the somewhat simplified version proposed in the draft benchmark study—focusing on data required for MDG tracking—may be overly ambitious at least in the short to medium term, particularly

<sup>44</sup> World Bank, Country Statistical Information Database.

<sup>45</sup> SPC, Presentation at the Pacific MDG workshop, 16–20 March 2009, Nadi, Fiji.

<sup>46</sup> The study was managed by the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat in association with the SPC and co-funded by Australia and the ADB.

for smaller countries. The SPC is endeavoring to address this by developing a prototype Minimum National Development Indicator database in close consultation with Pacific island countries, development partners and other relevant regional and international agencies.

It must also be acknowledged that MDG indicators are only part of the story. Pacific decision-makers also need reliable statistics on key productive sectors such as tourism, agriculture and fisheries, which may not be adequately covered under MDG headings. The situation of vulnerable groups is particularly pertinent to achievement of MDGs, and is another area where reliable information is lacking. For instance, improved data and analysis are needed on the situation of people with disability. This is necessary to support sound evidence-based policy decisions as Pacific island countries work towards ratifying the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

The draft study canvassed options for future organisational arrangements to strengthen regional statistical services. These will be considered by the 2009 FEMM in the first instance.

The valuable technical and coordination role being played by the SPC, complemented by expertise from the Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Centre, the Australian Bureau of Statistics and Statistics New Zealand, is well recognised in the region. It is also accepted that some smaller Pacific countries may never have the capacity to deliver a full range of statistical services and will continue to rely on regional or other external support.

The benchmark study will make a useful contribution to the development of statistical master plans and to the planning and coordination of regional technical assistance. A development coordination process has been established and key development partners and technical partners, including Australia, have committed to working closely with each other and regional partners to maximise efficiency and effectiveness.

## Actions are underway

Significant progress has already been made in many Pacific island countries to meet national and international data needs. Eleven countries have completed an HIES in the last five years and a further six are planned by 2012, including in PNG (2009)—its first since 1996. Five countries have undertaken DHSs with a further six planned by 2012.

Annex 5, Table 1: Completed and planned statistical collections

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Melanesia</b>									
Fiji				CENSUS	HIES			DHS	
PNG			DHS			HIES	CENSUS		
Solomon Islands		HIES		DHS		CENSUS			
Vanuatu			HIES			CENSUS		HIES	DHS
<b>Polynesia</b>									
Cook Islands	HIES		CENSUS					CENSUS	
Niue			CENSUS				HIES	CENSUS	
Samoa			CENSUS		HIES	DHS		CENSUS	
Tonga			CENSUS			HIES	DHS		
Tuvalu	HIES			DHS					CENSUS
<b>Micronesia</b>									
FSM		HIES					CENSUS		DHS
Kiribati		CENSUS	HIES			DHS	CENSUS	HIES	
Marshall Islands	HIES			DHS			CENSUS	HIES	
Nauru			HIES	DHS					CENSUS
Palau		CENSUS	HIES				CENSUS		

Source: SPC. Note: Surveys in italics are planned.

The global economic downturn has also stimulated increased interest in assessing vulnerability and coping strategies at household level. The UN and the World Bank are working towards establishing global vulnerability alert mechanisms, and a number of case studies have been undertaken or are underway in particular countries. In the Pacific region, UNICEF is coordinating with several other agencies to establish an intensive real-time monitoring program in selected vulnerable locations. Preliminary results will be discussed at the 'The Human Face of the Global Economic Crisis in the Pacific' conference, planned for late 2009.

## Statistics in the Pacific Partnerships for Development

High-level acknowledgement of the importance of statistics is reflected in several of Australia's recently-signed Pacific Partnerships for Development. Some of these partnerships include statistics under broader headings such as public sector capacity building. In the case of the Australia – Papua New Guinea Partnership for Development, improving statistics and performance reporting is a priority outcome. The Partnership will launch a new approach to providing sound development data, based on the preparation of a National Statistics Development Strategy, towards the targets of:

- > the completion of household economic, and social and demographic surveys every five years
- > a national census completed by 2011 and reported by 2012
- > PNG government agencies regularly collecting, analysing and publishing key development data in a consistent and coordinated manner.

Australia will support improved performance measurement. Australia has already committed aid program funding of \$2.6 million over three years for the 2009 HIES in PNG and related activities.

## Long-term commitment

Australia has been a long-term supporter of activities to strengthen statistical services in the Pacific through both regional and country-specific programs.

The Australian Government is further scaling up this support through a significant new budget commitment from July 2009. Additional funding will be provided, in consultation with Pacific island countries and other key partners, to improve statistical capacity and facilitate the production of timely, accurate, disaggregated and robust statistical data. This will help inform Pacific government policies and meet international demand for statistical evidence to monitor development progress.

Australia's scaled up support will include increased funding for the SPC, which plays a lead role in providing technical support tailored to the needs of each country. This will help ensure that Pacific island countries receive the assistance they require with planning, conducting and evaluating surveys. Continued involvement in the region by the Australian Bureau of Statistics will also be facilitated.

# Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BNPL	basic needs poverty line
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DHS	demographic and health surveys
EU	European Union
FSM	Federated States of Micronesia
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FPL	food poverty line
FEMM	Forum Economic Ministers Meeting
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNI	Gross National Income
HIES	household income and expenditure surveys
IFI	International Financial Institutions
IMF	International Monetary Fund
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDR TB	multi-drug resistant tuberculosis
NPE	net primary enrolment rate
NCD	non-communicable disease
NFPL	non-food poverty line
NZAID	New Zealand Agency for International Development
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PEFA	Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability
PIC	Pacific Island Countries
PPP	purchasing power parity
RAMSI	Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
STI	sexually transmitted infections
TB	tuberculosis
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for the Asia and the Pacific
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
U5MR	under-five mortality rate
VBDC	vector borne disease control
WCPFC	Western Central Pacific Fisheries Commission
WHO	World Health Organization



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