

Oceania Group: Federated States of  
Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa,  
Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu  
SDG Consultation

## Outline

- Background on SDG Development in the Oceania Region
- Indicator Assessment
  - Regional
  - National
- National SDG Implementation - Issues for consideration
- IAEG-SDG input
- Capacity Issues
- Next Steps

## What has been done – regional goals/targets

- The Council of Regional Organizations in the Pacific (CROP) have been providing support for negotiations on the SDG goals and targets
  - This work has been led by PIFS
- In Q2 2016, there will be a meeting to bring together planners, statisticians and others:
  - Discuss implementing and monitoring the SDGs at the national level
  - Determine reporting at the national, regional and global level
  - Also looking at linking to APFSD
- Similar to African context, the Pacific plans to conduct consultations on indicators that are important for the region (considering Framework for Pacific Regionalism 2014)

## What has been done – regional indicators

- At the regional level, the Secretariat of the Pacific Community compiled a list of headline indicators
  - The headline indicators were based on information from members of the Council of Regional Organizations in the Pacific
  - These headline indicators were based more on data availability as opposed to priority
- These headline indicators were compared against the SDG indicators as of March 2015.

## What has been done - national

- Some countries in the region have begun consultations on the SDG indicators but many have not
  - Fiji had a consultation on the SDG indicators around an NSDS consultation
  - Vanuatu had a consultation on the SDG goals and targets in conjunction with a ICPD consultation
  - Samoa reviewed the list of indicators through sector consultation
  - The other countries have not held consultations but made some efforts to review the SDGs against the priorities in their national development plan (which many are reviewing)

## National SDG implementation

- National SDG implementation, including SDG monitoring, must be integrated in the national development plan
- More advocacy and bringing together Government and other stakeholders, particularly planners and statisticians is needed
  - (perhaps linkage to APFSD)
- In many countries there is a lack of awareness across Government of the SDGs and thus indicator consultations are difficult

## IAEG-SDG input

- Fiji and Samoa expressed the strong need for feedback from the other countries on the indicators (good capacity building ...)
- Decided to use the day to review the indicator work done by SPC using the expertise from the country participants \*\*\*
- At national level countries will only monitor what is compatible with their national plans
- We had some concerns about Tier 2 and 3 indicators including that some are not applicable, there is a lack of regularly available data sources and not compatible with national priorities

LIST OF PROPOSALS 11 AUGUST	PACIFIC COMMENTS
1.1.1 Proportion of Population < \$1.25/day (T1)	Ok but not measured at the national level.
1.2.2 Proportion of pop < national poverty line (T1)	Ok
1.3.1 Percentage of population covered by social protection floors/systems, disaggregated by sex, composed of the following: a) Percentage of older persons receiving a pension; b) Percentage of Households with children receiving child support; c) Percentage of working-age persons without jobs receiving support; d) Percentage of persons with disabilities receiving benefits; e) Percentage of women receiving maternity benefits at childbirth; f) Percentage of workers covered against occupational injury; and g) Percentage of poor and vulnerable people receiving benefits. (T2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Different social protection approaches/systems used by countries.</li> <li>• Emphasise nationally appropriate indicators.</li> <li>• May need to carry out special surveys.</li> <li>• Not routinely collected at national level.</li> </ul>
1.4.1 Proportion of pop/HH with access to basic services (T2)	Ok
1.4.x Share of women among agricultural land owners by age and location (U/R) (T3 soon T2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emphasise nationally appropriate indicators.</li> </ul>
1.5.x Number of deaths, missing people, injured, relocated or evacuated due to disasters per 100,000 people. (T2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absolute numbers for SIDS (not per 100,000 people)</li> </ul>
1.a.x Share of total overall government spending (incl. subnationals) on programs directed to bottom 40% of population of country (%). (T3)	Not routinely collected.
1.b.x Number of national action plans related to multi-lateral environmental agreements that support accelerated investment in actions that eradicate poverty and sustainably use natural resources. (T1)	Not routinely collected.

## Capacity issues

- Countries are still lacking capacity to produce some Tier 1 indicators
- For Tier 2 and 3, capacity will be more challenging and require additional support
- Any statistical capacity building initiatives should be based on national priorities not “global priorities”
- The Pacific has a Ten Year Pacific Strategy on Statistics (TYPSS) which is guided by the Pacific Statistics Steering Committee
  - Capacity development in the Pacific should be aligned with the TYPSS

## IAEG-SDG next steps

- Step 1: Map the new SDG indicator list that UNSD will send out on Friday to the list the group has been working on this week
  - Step 2: Fiji and Samoa will send the review document to the planners and statisticians in the Pacific
  - Step 3: Countries agreed to finish a review of the indicators by 8 October
  - Step 4: Consolidated inputs will be submitted to IAEG by 15 October
- (CROP/UN available to support the process)

- Vinaka
- Faafetai
- Malo 'aupito
- Kam rabwa
- Tenk yu tumas
- Kalahngan