Focus areas of VNR report

2 to 4 December 2019
Pohnpei, FSM

Prepared by Sandra Paredez
Population and Development Adviser, United Nations Population Fund
Linking SDGs and national priorities

SDGS:
✓ Transformative
✓ “Leave no one behind” - Disaggregation

Ensuring the right actions are being taken:
✓ Horizontal: across the three SD dimensions: social, economic and environmental sectors
✓ Vertical: Global, Regional, Federal, State, Local
Linking SDGs and national priorities

**SDG PROCESS - A Consultative Process**

- **Global frameworks**
  - Samoa Pathway
  - Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
  - Paris Agreement on Climate Change
  - International Conference on Population and Development
  - Beijing Platform of Action
  - UHC

- **Regional frameworks**
  - PSDI
  - HIMF
  - UNPS
Linking SDGs and national priorities

SDG PROCESS -  A Consultative Process - continued

• National
  o FSM SDP 2004-2023
  o State SDPs

• Sectoral
  o Economic – manufacturing, tourism, fishing, agriculture, etc.
  o Environment – land, sea. air
  o Health – Health Sector, CD, NCDs, RMNCAH,
  o Education – Formal, Vocational, Sports
  o Social development – Gender, Youth. Ageing

• Population Dynamics – cross cutting
Linking SDGs and national priorities

SDGS:
✓ Country prioritized
✓ Qualitative and Quantitative data

Reporting processes of other frameworks – government commitments made at each level
✓ Periodic
✓ National
✓ Sub-regional
✓ Regional
✓ Global
Reporting processes:

✓ Aligning goals vertically across frameworks – state, national, regional and global

✓ Minimize burden of reporting

✓ Maximize on reports and data already vetted for reporting on other frameworks

✓ e.g. in 2018 - ICPD, Beijing, SAMOA Pathway, UHC

Corresponding alignment to Indicator framework
Linking SDGs and national priorities

VNR processes:
✓ SDG are aspirational
✓ Opportunity to clarify goals, reassess targets, align indicators to international definitions and methodologies.
Example - ICPD Program of Action:
People centred – recognized that population is what drives development. It also recognized that reproductive health and rights, as well as women's empowerment and gender equality, are cornerstones of population and development programs.
Linking ICPD with SDGs and national priorities

I. Interrelationships Between Population, Sustained Economic Growth and Sustainable Development
   A. Integrating population and development strategies
   B. Population, sustained economic growth and poverty
   C. Population and environment

II. Gender Equality, Equity and Empowerment Of Women
   A. Empowerment and status of women
   B. The girl child
   C. Male responsibilities and participation

III. The Family, Its Roles, Rights, Composition and Structure
   A. Diversity of family structure and composition
   B. Socio-economic support to the family


**Linking ICPD with SDGs and national priorities**

### IV. Population Growth and Structure
- A. Fertility, mortality and population growth rates
- B. Children and youth
- C. Elderly people
- D. Indigenous people
- E. Persons with disabilities

### V. Reproductive Rights and Reproductive Health
- A. Reproductive rights and reproductive health
- B. Family planning
- C. Sexually transmitted diseases and prevention of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
- D. Human sexuality and gender relations
- E. Adolescents

### VI. Health, Morbidity and Mortality
- A. Primary health care and the health-care sector
- B. Child survival and health
- C. Women’s health and safe motherhood
- D. Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)
Linking ICPD with SDGs and national priorities

VII. Population Distribution, Urbanization and Internal Migration
A. Population distribution & sustainable development
B. Population growth in large urban agglomerations
C. Internally displaced persons

VIII. International Migration
A. International migration and development
B. Documented migrants
C. Undocumented migrants
D. Refugees, asylum-seekers and displaced persons

IX. Population, Development and Education
A. Education, population and sustainable development
B. Population information, education and communication

X. Technology, Research and Development
A. Basic data collection, analysis and dissemination
B. Reproductive health research
C. Social and economic research
Linking ICPD with SDGs and national priorities

XI. National Action
A. National policies and plans of action
B. Programme management and human resource development
C. Resource mobilization and allocation

XII. International Cooperation
A. Responsibilities of partners in development
B. Towards a new commitment to funding population and development

XIII. Partnership with the Non-Governmental Sector
A. Local, national and international non-governmental organizations
B. The private sector

XIV. Follow-Up to the Conference
A. Activities at the national level
B. Sub-regional and regional activities
C. Activities at the international level
# ICPD - SDGs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.1.1 Maternal Mortality Ratio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skill health personnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ICPD - SDGs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>3.7.2 Adolescent Birth Rate (aged 10-14 years, aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>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)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## ICPD - SDGs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation / cutting, by age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## ICPD - SDGs

| 13 | 11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city |
| 14 | 16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age |
| 15 | 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 |
| 16 | 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 percent birth registration and 80 percent death registration |
### Critical Pacific Context: Key Population and SRH Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PICT</th>
<th>MMR / 100 000 live births</th>
<th>SBA</th>
<th>CPR %</th>
<th>Unmet for FP %</th>
<th>Met Need</th>
<th>TFR</th>
<th>ABR/1000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cooks</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>99.8</td>
<td>99.7</td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSM</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiribati</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>81.4</td>
<td>79.8</td>
<td>86.8</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nauru</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>97.4</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>23.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niue</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palau</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMI</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>94.8</td>
<td>98.3</td>
<td>42.4</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samoa</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>80.8</td>
<td>82.5</td>
<td>28.7</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>45.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sols</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>85.5</td>
<td>86.2</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>29.3</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokelau</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonga</td>
<td>114.4</td>
<td>37.1</td>
<td>98.1</td>
<td>97.9</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuvalu</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>97.9</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>24.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanuatu</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>89.4</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: SPC National Minimum Development Indicator Database
**Main VAW indicators** (from 11 national VAW studies undertaken in Pacific.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Kiri bati</th>
<th>Solomon</th>
<th>Vanuatu</th>
<th>Fiji</th>
<th>FSM</th>
<th>Nauru</th>
<th>RMI</th>
<th>Samoa</th>
<th>Tonga</th>
<th>Tuvalu</th>
<th>Cooks</th>
<th>Niue</th>
<th>Palau</th>
<th>Tokelau</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Lifetime physical and/or sexual violence by partner (year of study)</td>
<td>68% 2010</td>
<td>64% 2009</td>
<td>60% 2011</td>
<td>64% 2013</td>
<td>33% 2014</td>
<td>48% 2014</td>
<td>51% 2014</td>
<td>46% 2014</td>
<td>40% 2005</td>
<td>37% 2009</td>
<td>33% 2014</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>25% 2014</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Current (last 12 months) physical and/or sexual violence by partner (SDG Indicator 5.2.1)</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Non-partner physical violence experienced &gt; 15 years of age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Sexual violence experienced by non-partner &gt;15 years (Close to SDG indicator 5.2.2)</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Childhood sexual abuse (below 15 years of age)</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Child marriage (below 18) (SDG indicator 5.3.1)</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ICPD in the Pacific - Progress

❖ The number of countries with population policies had increased
❖ SRH programmes had received considerable attention and integration into primary health care programmes
❖ Teenage pregnancy and STIs, family planning, addressing unmet need and policy were priorities for countries
❖ Increased and more effective stakeholder engagement and partnership were reported facilitated by government.
ICPD in the Pacific - Gaps

- Economic development had not kept pace with population growth
- Realization of rights and social protection for vulnerable groups such as women and children, the elderly, youth and people with disabilities is still inadequate
- Management of urbanization and development of planning for migration, both internal and international, remain limited.
- Integrated and comprehensive approaches to achieving RH and SRH are yet to be established
- Integration of population issues into education systems was still under development
- Women’s full participation in political and economic life was still limited
- GBV still prevalent in many countries
Beijing Platform for Action

1. Women and poverty
2. Education and training of women
3. Women and health
4. Violence against women
5. Women and armed conflict
6. Women and the economy
7. Women in power and decision-making
8. Institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women
9. Human rights of women
10. Women and the media
11. Women and the environment
12. The girl child
Beijing Platform for Action

For the 25th anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, all States were called upon to undertake comprehensive, participatory and multi-stakeholder national preparatory reviews and prepare national-level reports of the progress made and challenges encountered in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and of the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly held in 2000.

From the Pacific, 11 countries submitted national-level reviews to ESCAP and all national-level reviews can be found on the UN Women global website: https://www.unwomen.org/en/csw/csw64-2020/preparations
Beijing Platform for Action

FSM completed the report survey questions, which summarily highlighted the following:
The most important achievements, challenges, and setbacks in progress towards gender equality and the empowerment of women over the last 5 years:

Priorities:
1. Legislation for gender equality e.g. domestic violence acts, increase age of consent
2. Programmes or services to respond to intimate partner violence/GBV
3. Economic Empowerment of Women
4. Political participation of women

Achievements:
1. DV Acts/Family Protection laws
2. Gender policy
3. Biennial meetings
4. FSM national women council incorporated
5. Improved data access on selected data (disaggregated)

Setbacks:
1. Lack of resources (human, financial, capacity) to address gender equality
2. Lack of political will
Samoa Pathway

• Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action 2014
• On 27 September 2019, the GA held a one-day high level review of the progress made in addressing the priorities of SIDS through the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway.
• In 2018, a series of regional preparatory meetings as well as an interregional meeting for SIDS were held to review the progress and implementation of the Samoa Pathway at the national and regional levels.
Paris Agreement on Climate Change

• **Mitigation: reducing emissions**
  – a long-term goal of keeping the increase in global average temperature to **well below 2°C** above pre-industrial levels;
  – to aim to limit the increase to **1.5°C**, since this would significantly reduce risks and the impacts of climate change;
  – on the need for **global emissions to peak as soon as possible**, recognising that this will take longer for developing countries;
  – to undertake **rapid reductions thereafter** in accordance with the best available science, so as to achieve a balance between emissions and removals in the second half of the century.
Paris Agreement on Climate Change

• Transparency and global stocktake
  – Governments agreed to
  – come together every 5 years to assess the collective progress towards the long-term goals and inform Parties in updating and enhancing their *nationally determined contributions*;
  – **report** to each other and the public on how they are implementing climate action;
  – track progress towards their commitments under the Agreement through a robust *transparency and accountability* system.
Paris Agreement on Climate Change

• Adaptation
  – Governments agreed to
  – strengthen societies' ability to deal with the impacts of climate change;
  – provide continued and enhanced international support for adaptation to developing countries.
Paris Agreement on Climate Change

• Loss and damage
  – The agreement also
  – recognises the importance of averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;
  – acknowledges the need to cooperate and enhance the understanding, action and support in different areas such as early warning systems, emergency preparedness and risk insurance.
Paris Agreement on Climate Change

• Role of cities, regions and local authorities
  – The agreement recognises the role of non-Party stakeholders in addressing climate change, including cities, other subnational authorities, civil society, the private sector and others.
  – They are invited to
    – scale up their efforts and support actions to reduce emissions;
    – build resilience and decrease vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change;
    – uphold and promote regional and international cooperation.
Paris Agreement on Climate Change

• Support
  – The EU and other developed countries will continue to support climate action to reduce emissions and build resilience to climate change impacts in developing countries.
  – Other countries are encouraged to provide or continue to provide such support voluntarily.
  – Developed countries intend to continue their existing collective goal to mobilise USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and extend this until 2025. A new and higher goal will be set for after this period.
UHC

• Ministers of Health (Tahiti – August 2019)
• HLM on UHC in September 2019
• HIMF
Linking ICPD with SDGs and national priorities

Vinaka Vakalevu