SDG INDICATORS AND REPORTING

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STATISTICS FOR DEVELOPMENT DIVISION, SPC
2015
Committed to SDGs
Called for integrated implementation & reporting on global & regional sustainable development commitments

2017
Endorsed the Pacific Roadmap for Sustainable Development
Endorsed the Blue Pacific Narrative

2018
Endorsed the 1st Quadrennial Pacific Sustainable Development Report
WHY DO WE WANT INDICATORS?

Evidence of current situation and change over time

Sentence 1:
A large amount of land in Nauru cannot be used due to past mining.

Sentence 2:
80% of land in the interior of Nauru cannot be used (for housing, agriculture or industry) due to past phosphate mining.
The Pacific is receiving just 44% of the total value of its fisheries resources.

Total value of the fishery production in PICTs waters is $3.6 billion, $2 billion was taken by offshore fishing fleets.

Information related to the SDGs can be used when official SDG indicator is not available.
Table: Percentage of Year 6 students at or above benchmark, comparison 2013, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reading</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writing</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conventions &amp; Grammar</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spelling</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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WHY DO WE WANT INDICATORS?

Statistics is a Means of Implementation (SDG17)

How is FSM building statistical capacity to monitor development progress?
Outline strategy to develop national indicators/fill gaps (VNR)

• Major household surveys and census planned
• Administrative datasets – eg. FedEMIS, CRVS
• National Strategy for Development of Statistics
## 5-year collection plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pacific Island Countries</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Samoa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Business</strong></td>
<td><strong>Agric</strong></td>
<td><strong>PHC</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cook Islands</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>LFS</strong></td>
<td><strong>PHC</strong></td>
<td><strong>Agric</strong></td>
<td><strong>MICS</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Federated States of Micronesia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>HIES</strong></td>
<td><strong>PHC</strong></td>
<td><strong>MIC-DHS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fiji (Republic of)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>HIES</strong></td>
<td><strong>LFS</strong></td>
<td><strong>Agric</strong></td>
<td><strong>MICS</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</table>
Where are we in developing indicators at the National Level

• Most of the Pacific countries have either mapped or are in the process of mapping the SDGs against National development plans

• Some have integrated SDGs into their National Monitoring processes – Cook Islands, Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu

• Indicators range from 100 to more than 600 in some of the countries
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>National Pillars</th>
<th>National Priority Area by sectors</th>
<th>National Priority Area by Key Outcome</th>
<th>SAMOA Pathway priority</th>
<th>SDGs Interlinkages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Stable, trustworthy, fiscally responsible government</td>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>1) Macroeconomic Management: A Stable macroeconomic environment conducive to private investment established</td>
<td>Sustained and sustainable inclusive and equitable economic growth with decent work for all. Para#23-30 Para #24 importance of sound macroeconomic policies and sustainable economic management, fiscal predictability, investment and regulatory certainty, responsible borrowing and lending and debt sustainability</td>
<td>SDG 1 No Poverty SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth SDG 10 Reduced inequalities SDG 17 Partnerships for the SDGs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7) Financial Services: An effective, competitive and stable financial systems that will enhance economic growth and development</td>
<td>Sustained and sustainable inclusive and equitable economic growth with decent work for all.Para #28,29 on debt servicing and sustainability Financing Paras#102-106</td>
<td>SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Social and Community</td>
<td></td>
<td>14) Civil Society: A robust, vibrant and effective civil society for a just and peaceful Nauru</td>
<td>Preamble Para #1...with the full participation of civil society and relevant stakeholders, reaffirm commitment to the sustainable development of SIDS. Para#99, 100 Partnerships – harnessing the full potential of engagement between government, businesses, civil society Financing Para #105</td>
<td>SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth SDG 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions SDG 17 Partnerships for the SDGs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cross Cutting</td>
<td></td>
<td>20) Public Administration: Strengthen and develop the institutional capacity of the Nauru Public Service</td>
<td>Capacity Building #108, 109 SIDS require continued and enhanced investment in institutional capacity so as to build resilience of societies and economies. Institutional Support for SIDS Para #116</td>
<td>SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth SDG 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions SDG 17 Partnerships for the SDGs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>21) Governance Institutions:</td>
<td>Promoting peaceful societies and safe</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
A. More inclusive, sustainable and dynamic, knowledge based economy

- Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all;
- Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries;

B. More inclusive, sustainable and balanced urban & rural development across island groups

- Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
F. More inclusive, sustainable and effective land & environment management and resilience to climate & risk

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

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

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

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

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

Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
6. PROGRESS AGAINST NAURU’S NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

6.1 Stable, Trustworthy, Fiscally responsible Government

6.1.1 Policy Setting

49. The Constitution of Nauru was adopted in 1968 with a parliamentary system of government associated to Westminster-style. There are no formal political parties, All Members of Parliament (MPs) stand as independent candidates and will elect the President as head of government and head of state. Generally, the instability of government is a challenge for executing policies to deliver development programmes to meet or improve the quality of life for Nauruans. An amendment to the Constitution of Nauru was proposed in the 2013 general elections, which allowed for the increase in the number of MPs in the Parliament by one (1) member, thus constituting the total members of parliament to nineteen (19).
6.2 Access to Quality Education, formal and non-formal

6.2.1 Policy Setting

60. The Department of Education and Training (DOET) operates under the Education Act 2011 with the commitment that all students complete school as confident, literate and numerate citizens able to participate in and contribute to the national and global society and economy. The guiding principles of the Department are that:

- Every child has the right to education;

- Parents have the responsibility of choosing a suitable education environment for their children; and

- Education should be provided to a child in a way that provides positive learning experiences; promotes a safe, supportive and inclusive learning environment; and recognizes the child’s educational needs.
The key priorities identified during the community consultations for Improved Health and well-being were:

- Improving well-being and health outcomes by strengthening the Health Department’s technical and administrative capacities
- Improving physical and mental health outcomes through more effectively funded and implemented programmes
- Strengthening better health outcomes by developing more effective health promotion
Other national indicator sets?

- **FSM Gender Policy 2018** (links to Pacific Leader’s Gender Equality Declaration)

Through state consultations, 6 goals were agreed upon –

1. Elimination of gender-based violence
2. Better representation of women in decision-making
3. Improved education outcomes
4. Address barriers facing women in the workforce
5. Better health care and improved choices over their fertility
6. FSM and state governments mainstream gender
GOAL ONE: BETTER REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN IN DECISION-MAKING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results sought</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Women as well as men are perceived as legitimate and effective leaders</td>
<td>• Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and State/local governments (SDG 5.5.1 indicator; PLGED indicator)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Mechanisms are established for engaging women in leadership and political</td>
<td><strong>Baseline 2017: National government:</strong> no women ever elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>processes</td>
<td><strong>Baseline 2017: State government:</strong> one women senator in Pohnpei legislature and one in Chuuk legislature;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 Women apply for management positions and stand for election</td>
<td>• Women in senior management in the public sector (PLGED indicator)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 Government bodies achieve gender balance</td>
<td><strong>Baseline 2017</strong> four women in FSM Cabinet via appointed positions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Baseline 2017 to be established</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>• the Women’s Councils and FSM women’s conference develop strategies to increase women’s political participation</td>
</tr>
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## POLICY 2: Increased Tourism Sector Investment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement, Goals, and Objectives</th>
<th>Lead Agencies</th>
<th>Time Frame</th>
<th>Performance Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Policy Statement:</strong> Increase public and private investment to develop the FSM tourism sector.</td>
<td>DTC&amp;I with FSM R&amp;D, state DEAs</td>
<td>Q1 2016; Ongoing</td>
<td>Invigorated PPP in various states.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Strategic Goal: Implement adequate and timely public infrastructure investment and encourage both domestic and foreign private investment to support tourism development, particularly for small and medium-sized enterprises. |

### Objectives:

1. Ensure that each state’s foreign investment legislation is consistent with the NTP principles. Develop an incentive package and easier processing to encourage more investment into the tourism sector.  
   - **Lead Agencies:** FSM R&D, state DEAs, liaise with World Bank project  
   - **Time Frame:** Q2 2016; Ongoing  
   - **Performance Indicators:** Incentive package developed for investors. Investor-friendly policies in place.

2. Develop and distribute sustainable tourism project development guidelines and criteria to assist the private sector in preparing project proposals.  
   - **Lead Agencies:** FSM R&D and state DEAs  
   - **Time Frame:** Q2 to Q4 2016  
   - **Performance Indicators:** Sustainable tourism project development guidelines developed and distributed to prospective partners.
Healthy Islands monitoring framework

For Pacific Health Ministers’ Review (Version as of 24 July 2017)

Principles

Agreed principles of the framework included: a strong link to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); no duplication with other existing regional frameworks; minimization of country’s reporting burden; indicators with a range of process and outcome measures; and focusing on a set of core/minimum indicators, and countries can choose to expand from this set.

Healthy Islands indicators

The Healthy Islands monitoring framework comprises 48 mandatory indicators. The 48 mandatory indicators have been separated into two main types: 33 core (to be updated every one to two years) and 15 complementary (to be updated as survey data are updated, generally every five to ten years). The indicators cover a range of process and outcome measures (Appendix 1). Process measures
Other steps in National SDG Reporting

1. Communication and advocacy
2. Data literacy for users and providers (user engagement)
3. Inventory of national plans/strategies and existing targets -localise
4. Define metadata for national SDG indicators
5. Data gap analysis
6. Consider and set target values –measure progress
7. Establish Quality Assurance protocols
8. Develop a reporting platform or SDG data portal
9. Co-ordinate analysis and dissemination activities