



SDG Progress in the Pacific

14 March 2024



Overview



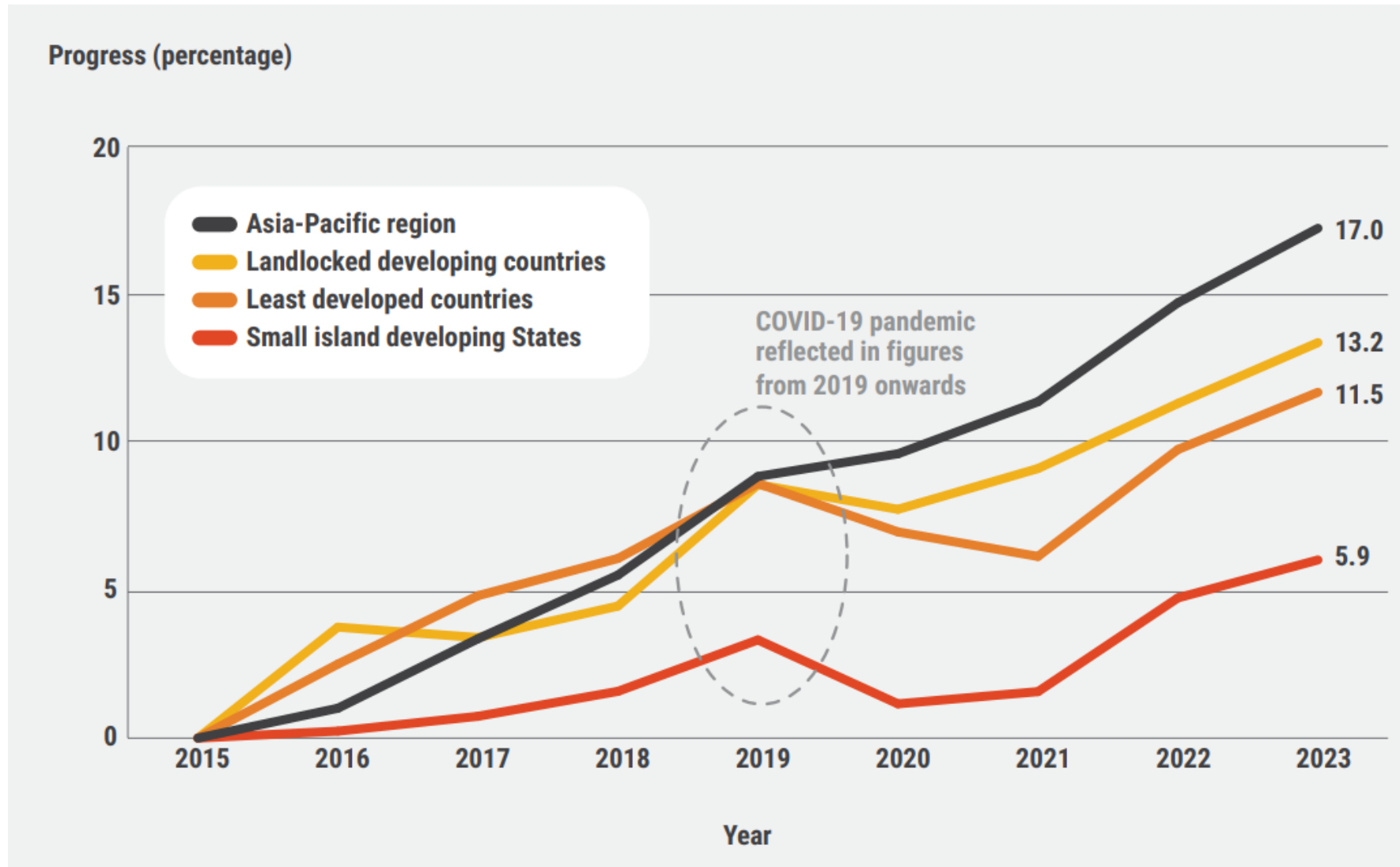
On our current path, **we will not meet any of the 17 SDG Goals by 2030**

At best, **we will need another 30-40 years**

The gap between SIDS and other countries in Asia-Pacific has not narrowed

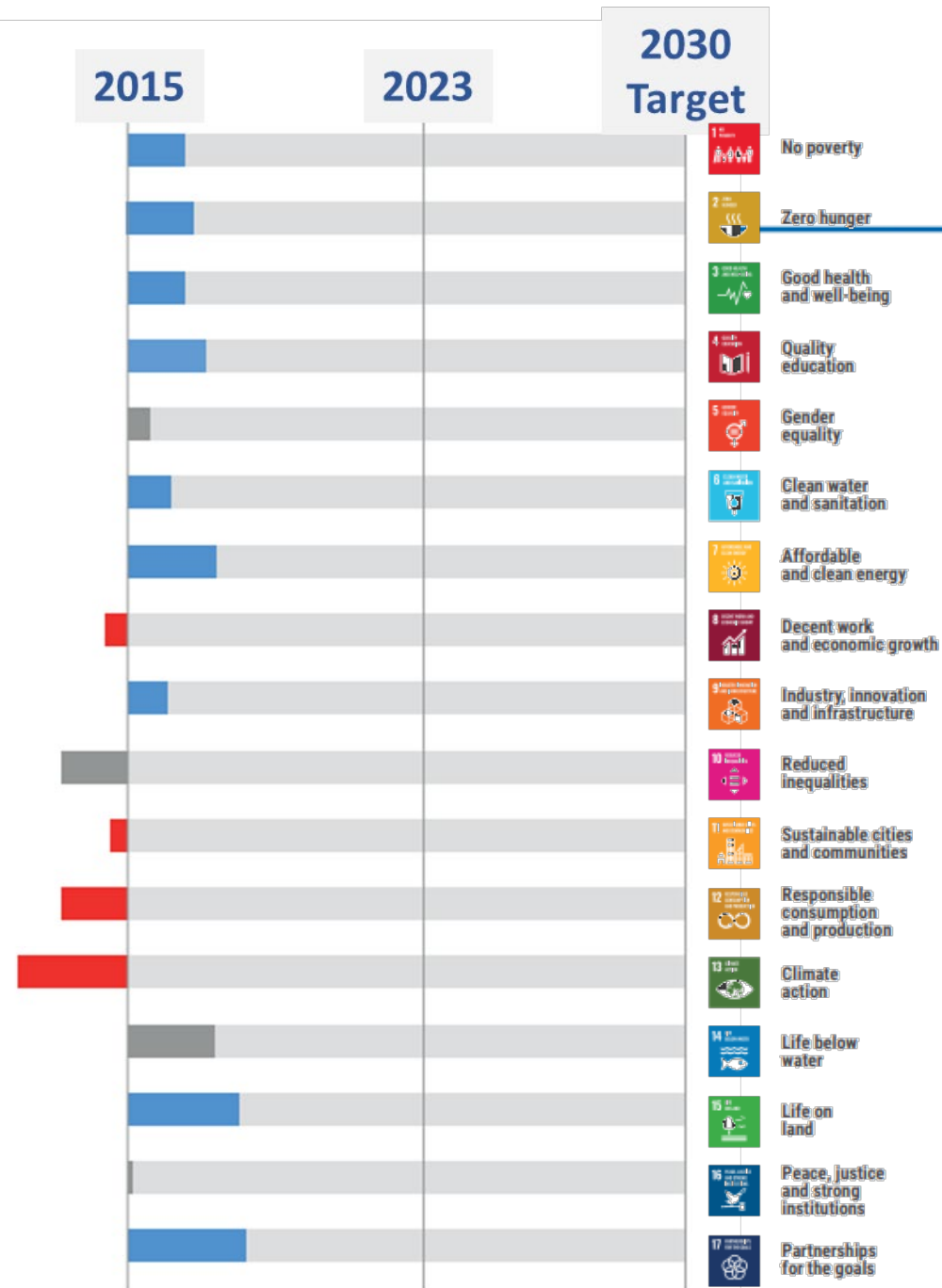
Global issues and uncertainty continue to impact PSIDS ability to accelerate change

Progress since 2015



Goal by Goal

- Progress
- Regression
- Insufficient indicators



Where we are on track



AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

- 7.a International cooperation on energy
- 7.1 Access to energy services
- 7.3 Energy efficiency
- 7.b Investing in energy infrastructure



PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

- 16.6 Effective institutions
- 16.7 Inclusive decision-making



PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

- 17.17 Partnerships (public/private CSOs)
- 17.1 Tax and other revenue collection
- 17.6 Science and tech international cooperation
- 17.8 Capacity-building for ICT
- 17.9 Capacity-building for SDGs
- 17.10 Multilateral trading system (WTO)
- 17.19 Statistical capacity



GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

- 3.1 Maternal mortality
- 3.2 Child mortality
- 3.4 NCDs and mental health
- 3.5 Substance abuse
- 3.6 Road traffic accidents
- 3.7 Sexual and reproductive health
- 3.8 Universal health coverage
- 3.9 Health impact of pollution
- 3.a Tobacco control
- 3.b R&D for health
- 3.c Health financing and workforce
- 3.3 Communicable diseases



ZERO HUNGER

- 2.4 Sustainable agriculture
- 2.a Investment in agriculture
- 2.1 Undernourishment and food security
- 2.2 Malnutrition
- 2.5 Genetic resources for agriculture
- 2.3 Small-scale food producers
- 2.b Agricultural export subsidies
- 2.c Food price anomalies

- MAINTAIN progress to achieve target
- ACCELERATE progress to achieve target

Partnerships



Data is informing environmental decisions in the Pacific

The Pacific small island developing States (SIDS) are vulnerable to climate change. Collectively, they have less than a 0.02 per cent share of global greenhouse gas emissions, yet Pacific SIDS are at the frontline of challenges to achieving SDGs. The growing challenges they face have elevated the urgency for the Pacific SIDS to adapt and ensure climate-resilient development planning through evidence-based decision-making.³¹

In 2017–2022, the 14 Pacific SIDS³² developed robust national environmental portals, a significant achievement of a partnership project of the United Nations Environment Programme, South Pacific Regional Environment Programme and Global Environment Fund. The process strengthened the capacities of the 14 States on data production processes, creation of national

repositories and standards that have been integrated into line ministries workflows, leading to enhanced availability of data for informed decision-making.

Concrete examples of informed environmental decisions include:

- Provision of baseline for monitoring progress on policies and SDGs for the Department of Environment and stakeholders in Tuvalu
- Facilitation of the Vanuatu Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation on decision-making to regulate single-use plastics, the first such legislation in the Pacific
- Enhanced management and conservation of protected areas in Tonga, by enabling practitioners to use spatial data to produce maps of protected areas with standard features³³
- Provision of data for the development of the Samoa National Environment Sector Plan 2022–2027, linking to the national planning framework³⁴
- Development of the Marshall Islands national data sharing policy and standard operating procedures for data management by the Ministry of Environment and endorsed by the cabinet³⁵



Pacific
Community
Communauté
du Pacifique



Thank you