

**OXFAM MEDIA BRIEFING**  
**September 17, 2010**

## **Poverty in the Pacific**

### *Rescuing the Millennium Development Goals*

#### **Background**

*It is often said there is no poverty in the Pacific, since there is enough food for all. Pride in the Pacific's uniqueness and strengths means that it is often difficult to accept that there is poverty in the region. Some people use the term 'hardship' instead.*

*But poverty is not just about having enough to eat. It is also about basic rights for all, opportunities for all and the prevention of unnecessary deaths. There **is** poverty in the Pacific. It is wasting opportunities, wasting lives and killing people.*

*The Pacific is falling behind in the global fight against poverty. While some Pacific countries (mainly the Polynesian nations) are doing well, the countries that comprise most of the Pacific's population are falling further behind. The Pacific ranks with sub-Saharan Africa as the two regions in the world with the least progress towards targets in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). There are five years remaining for countries to meet the MDGs, and the forthcoming UN summit September 20-22 should be a wake up call for the Pacific and its supporters.*

#### **Wasted opportunities**

Approximately 2.7 million people, around one-third of the Pacific region's population, do not have the income or access to subsistence production to meet their basic human needs<sup>1</sup>. Most Pacific Island countries have a GDP per capita of US\$1500 - \$3500, making them lower-middle income developing countries. However, Papua New Guinea (PNG), Solomon Islands and Kiribati are far poorer, with a GDP per capita of less than US\$1000<sup>2</sup>.

However, measures of income are unreliable since some Pacific countries have more than 80 per cent of their people living a semi-subsistence lifestyle. The Human Development Index (HDI) includes measures such as whether children are educated, life expectancy and standard of living. While Samoa and Tonga have positions of 94 and 99 (out of 182) respectively, Vanuatu, PNG and Solomon Islands are in the range of 126-148, ranking them among the sub-Saharan African countries that are widely regarded as extremely poor<sup>3</sup>. Of equal concern, is that these countries have made little progress relative to others. Since 1998, PNG, the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu have all dropped in the HDI rankings<sup>4</sup>.

Economic growth in the Pacific has historically been less pro-poor when compared with other regions. For example, for every one percentage point increase in average GDP per capita in Southeast Asia, between 1990 and 2005 the number of people living below the \$US1.25 per day

poverty line reduced by an average of 1.6 per cent. In the Pacific, the resulting decline in poverty was much less at 0.4 per cent<sup>5</sup>.

The Pacific's clan and extended family structures are a powerful means to avoid the isolation and marginalisation that affects people in poverty elsewhere, particularly to support those suffering from disabilities or poor health. However, despite these supportive social structures, Pacific nations are experiencing growing levels of inequality. For example, the measure of inequality (Gini coefficient) has risen sharply in Fiji and Tonga. This is reflected in the dualistic structure of many Pacific societies, characterised by a wealthy elite and expatriates in cities and low incomes for the vast majority of people who live in urban settlements or rural areas.

Rapid population growth has led to a significant 'youth bulge'. In countries such as Samoa, Vanuatu and PNG, over 40 per cent of the population are aged under 15<sup>6</sup>. Vanuatu has a population growth rate of 2.54 per cent<sup>7</sup>. There is a lack of job opportunities for the growing numbers of young people. Employment figures are unreliable where the informal sector is so large, but in Samoa 54 per cent of men and 64 per cent of women aged 15-24 are officially unemployed,<sup>8</sup> and in the Solomon Islands 61 per cent of those aged 14-29 are recorded as unemployed<sup>9</sup>. The rate of under-employment is likely to be significantly higher.

There are growing signs of homelessness and an increase in squatter settlements in urban areas. It is estimated that 15 per cent of the population of Fiji, 120,000 people, live in squatter settlements<sup>10</sup>. As young people without opportunities move into urban centres, squatter settlements are growing in Port Moresby, Honiara, Port Vila and South Tarawa, and even starting to appear in Polynesian cities of Apia and Nuku'alofa.

The Pacific is vulnerable to external shocks. It is estimated that around an extra 5 per cent of the Pacific population will have fallen into poverty in the last two years due to the global financial crisis and food crisis<sup>11</sup>. Periodic cyclones and natural disasters cause massive damage to the economy and fragile island environments. The incidence of cyclones, sea swells, king tides and extreme weather conditions are predicted to grow markedly in frequency and intensity under climate change. The economic costs are likely to be massive.

Everyone should have opportunities to earn a sufficient livelihood to achieve the essentials for a decent life. But for many, perhaps even most of the Pacific, this is not the case. Young women and men aspire to job opportunities that will allow them to have cash as well as the food their families grow. If these opportunities are not available, they are moving to the cities or, in the case of Polynesia, overseas. Income from remittances or seasonal work is helpful, but it risks fostering dependency. It is not a substitute for economic development within each Pacific country. The opportunities for youth to build their skills and contribute to the economy of their country are being wasted.

#### **Case Study: Vanuatu**

At least 4000 students, some as young as 11 years old, are pushed out of formal education each year in Vanuatu. Oxfam's partner organisation, Vanuatu Rural Training Centres Association (VRDTCA), is catching more than 500 of those young people every year and giving them new opportunities to learn through its network of small Rural Training Centres.

A rapid population growth – over 60 per cent of the population are aged under 24 years – coupled with a stretched education service offering limited places in secondary school and prohibitive school fees, sees many young ni-Vanuatu people squeezed out of formal education after primary school.

Vanuatu is predominantly a subsistence economy, and for these young people who are forced to leave school early, the choices are then often limited to helping with domestic chores or working the small family farm. Many drift to urban centres adding to the growing youth unemployment.

In response to this, the Rural Training Centres offer an alternative future. Students learn practical skills including sustainable agriculture, carpentry, mechanics, home and health care and legal rights awareness. Alongside the skills focus, the training centres aim to build self-esteem and confidence in students by enabling them to be productive members of their community.

Oxfam has been supporting VRDTCA since 2003, to build cyclone-proof training centres with water supplies, train staff and develop education programmes.

For more, please visit [www.oxfam.org.nz/vanuatu](http://www.oxfam.org.nz/vanuatu)

## Wasted lives

While there has been an increase in overall primary school enrolment in the Pacific, there are about one million school age children out of school in the Pacific<sup>12</sup>. In PNG, the primary enrolment rate is only 53 per cent<sup>13</sup>. There are only a handful of countries in the world, all in sub-Saharan Africa, that have lower primary enrolment rates than this. This means that there are approximately 390,000 children of primary school age in PNG who have received no primary education. Children are leaving school without the education to be able to enter an increasingly demanding labour market, where primary education is not enough to meet the needs of the modern economy.

While more children are entering the school system, many children still do not finish primary school. The primary school completion rate in PNG was just 45 per cent in 2007<sup>14</sup>, and was 59 per cent in Vanuatu in 2006<sup>15</sup>. In contrast, in all Polynesian countries, primary school completion rates are above 90 per cent<sup>16</sup>. In the Solomon Islands, junior secondary enrolment rates are only 30 per cent<sup>17</sup>.

Even if children do complete primary school, the quality of education and learning achievement in the Pacific is often low. A 2007 survey of literacy levels in Vanuatu found that 27 per cent of children who had completed six years or more of schooling could not write three simple dictated sentences<sup>18</sup>. By contrast, in Samoa, the literacy rate is above 99 per cent<sup>19</sup>.

These educational gaps will create a burden for the next generation. The adult literacy rate in PNG is recorded as 60 per cent<sup>20</sup> and is 65 per cent in the Solomon Islands<sup>21</sup>. The literacy rate for people aged 15-24 in PNG is only slightly better at 68.5 per cent<sup>22</sup>. It is difficult to build an educated and productive society on such poor educational achievement.

An encouraging aspect is the ratio of girls to boys receiving primary education in the Pacific, with 91 girls for every 100 boys<sup>23</sup>. However, the gap widens in secondary education where there are 87 girls for every 100 boys and in tertiary education where there are 81 girls for every 100 boys<sup>24</sup>.

The Pacific has been the worst performing region in the world in reaching the target of 30 per cent female representation in key political decision making positions<sup>25</sup>. No country in the Pacific has reached the target<sup>26</sup>, and the regional average is just 2.5 per cent female representation<sup>27</sup>. The next worst performing region is North Africa with 8.3 per cent<sup>28</sup>. Over the last 10 years, there has only been one woman member of parliament in PNG<sup>29</sup> (and she is about to retire). There are no women at all in the Solomon Islands parliament<sup>30</sup>. Apart from the issue of political representation, the level of violence against women in the Pacific is among the worst in the world. In Samoa, 49.6 per cent of women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence, while this figure is 64 per cent for the Solomon Islands<sup>31</sup>.

Poor education and a lack of rights for women and girls are wasting the talents of generations of capable and bright Pacific people. When given opportunities, Pacific youth have demonstrated they can excel in any environment. But this 'poverty of opportunity' is wasting the potential that is inherent in the lives of the Pacific's youth.

### Case study: Samoa

Like many other Pacific countries, Samoa has suffered from significant rural to urban migration. This has affected agricultural production and resulted in escalating social problems.

Many rural communities in Samoa live a subsistence lifestyle, making them vulnerable to extreme weather events that can wipe out entire food crops. As well as this, many Samoan families have been heavily reliant on remittances from overseas.

Women in Business Development Incorporated (WIBDI) was established in 1991 with the aim of improving the livelihoods of rural families by improving access to global markets, slowing migration to the cities and reducing dependency on remittances.

WIBDI now provides microfinance and training for women to establish their own small businesses producing traditional crafts and fine woven mats, as well as supporting small-holder farmers to achieve organic certification and reach international markets (including Body Shop) with their produce.

The work carried out by WIBDI is shaped by the context of Samoan society; a strong family culture means WIBDI supports whole families, rather than individuals, and this approach ensures that the benefits of increased employment and income are felt across the entire community.

Currently WIBDI works with 1150 families in 200 villages with 9200 direct beneficiaries. Oxfam has been supporting WIBDI with their rural livelihoods and microfinance programmes since 2001.

For more, please visit [www.oxfam.org.nz/samoa](http://www.oxfam.org.nz/samoa)

## Wasted deaths

Child mortality rates in the Pacific are high. The under-5 mortality rate in PNG is 75 per 1000 live births<sup>32</sup>, and in Kiribati this figure is 64 per 1000 live births<sup>33</sup>. In comparison, New Zealand is 6 per 1000<sup>34</sup>. This is well off the MDG target of reducing child mortality to 30 per 1000 live births for these countries. If PNG had met this target, then approximately 6975 fewer children would die each year. Only 58 per cent of infants in the Pacific have received at least one dose of measles vaccine<sup>35</sup>. This is far worse than sub-Saharan Africa, where 72 per cent of infants receive a dose of the vaccine<sup>36</sup>.

Maternal mortality rates in PNG are high. There are 733 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births, and only 53 per cent of births are attended by skilled health personnel<sup>37</sup>. In Samoa, there are just 15 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births, and almost 100 per cent of births are attended by skilled health personnel<sup>38</sup>. In comparison, New Zealand's maternal deaths is 9 per 100,000<sup>39</sup>. If PNG had the same mortality rate as Samoa, approximately 1110 fewer mothers would die every year. Maternal mortality rates are actually increasing in a number of countries, including Fiji, Tonga and Kiribati<sup>40</sup>.

Unsafe water and inadequate sanitation are major causes of sickness and mortality, particularly among children. As a region, the Pacific is well off-track in improving the proportion of people with access to improved sanitation. The MDG target for the Pacific is for 76 per cent of people to have access to improved sanitation. Currently only 53 per cent of people do<sup>41</sup>. Open defecation is the only available option for many people living in urban settlements or remote rural areas. This proportion has not improved since 1990<sup>42</sup>. However, the region-wide statistics hide the fact that Polynesian countries have attained this goal, while PNG, Solomon Islands and Kiribati lag far behind<sup>43</sup>.

The story is the same for the proportion of people with access to an improved water source. The region-wide proportion is just 50 per cent, which is the worst in the world – 10 per cent lower than sub-Saharan Africa.<sup>44</sup> However, this figure is heavily skewed by the poor performance of PNG, Solomon Islands and Kiribati, where the proportions are 40 per cent, 30 per cent and 53 per cent respectively<sup>45</sup>.

There are 3.9 million people in PNG, almost the entire population of New Zealand, who lack access to clean water, and 3.64 million of those lack access to adequate sanitation<sup>46</sup>. It is clear that the problem of access to clean water and sanitation lies mainly in rural areas. While 92 per cent of people in urban areas have access to clean water, only 37 per cent of people in rural areas do<sup>47</sup>. Likewise, while 81 per cent of people in urban areas have access to improved

sanitation, just 45 per cent of people in rural areas do<sup>48</sup>. Drinking dirty water is a major source of sickness and infant mortality. Women spend significant time walking long distances to water supplies, and poor sanitation represents a major disease risk.

Infectious diseases are a problem in parts of the Pacific. The first outbreak of cholera in PNG was reported in August 2009, and the World Health Organisation confirmed in August 2010 that 6658 people had been affected and 103 people had been killed as a result of the outbreak. Malaria is common in PNG, Vanuatu and the Solomon Islands, while dengue fever outbreaks periodically affect a number of Pacific countries. HIV/AIDS is a significant problem in PNG, where more than 75,000 people live with HIV<sup>49</sup>. This figure has grown from just 5500 in 2000<sup>50</sup>.

Non-communicable diseases are now the leading cause of death in some Pacific countries<sup>51</sup>. This is often linked to high-levels of obesity. In Vanuatu, over half of adult females are obese<sup>52</sup>. In Samoa, almost a quarter of the population suffers from diabetes<sup>53</sup>. Non-communicable diseases now account for 75 per cent of deaths in the Pacific region<sup>54</sup>. One of the major causes is a diet that has changed from traditional foods to imports of unhealthy foods such as mutton flaps and turkey tails.

It is difficult to deny the existence of poverty when many thousands of men, women and children die unnecessarily each year. The cause is not starvation – the most common image of poverty – but is from a range of preventable causes such as poor child and maternal health care, contaminated water, poor sanitation and a lack of education about nutrition. Poverty exists, it is causing wasted deaths, and it is preventable.

#### **Case study: Papua New Guinea**

A lack of access to safe water and adequate sanitation is a problem facing people in many Pacific countries; however those in Papua New Guinea (PNG) are worse off than most. The majority of PNG's population live in remote, rural areas poorly serviced by government and sometimes without any road access. The remote Highlands area is troubled by ongoing conflict and some parts are poorer than many other areas of PNG. Despite having high rainfall, only 10 per cent of the Highlands population have access to safe drinking water. Poor hygiene and sanitation contributes to the spread of preventable but deadly water-borne illnesses such as diarrhoea, hepatitis A and typhoid fever. Adding to this, PNG faces the worst HIV/AIDS epidemic in the Pacific and for sufferers, access to safe water can mean the difference between life and death.

Oxfam is working with ATprojects, a leading water and sanitation non-government organisation in PNG, to provide safe water and sanitation solutions for people in the PNG Highlands. ATprojects uses simple technologies appropriate to the area and invests in training local people with skills that improve the overall health and living conditions of communities.

Alongside the provision of simple water and sanitation technology, is an education programme that teaches children and the wider community safe hygiene practices. Already the project has helped over 16,800 students in 48 schools. Children are not getting sick as often and consequently are having less time off school. The goal of the project is for education on hygiene and sanitation to be passed on through generations, making a lasting difference to the health and wellbeing of people in the PNG Highlands.

For more, please visit [www.oxfam.org.nz/png](http://www.oxfam.org.nz/png)

## **Pacific resilience**

Statistics only paint part of the Pacific picture. Behind the numbers detailing the Pacific's lack of progress towards the Millennium Development Goals, are unique peoples and cultures with a wealth of natural resources, diverse and culturally strong communities and resilient and capable people.

The huge expanse of sea surrounding the Pacific Islands is home to the world's largest remaining tuna fisheries, with 58 per cent of the world's tuna now caught in the Pacific region<sup>55</sup>, extensive reef systems and significant populations of whales, sea turtles, dugongs, and saltwater

crocodiles. On land, the Pacific contains old growth forests, valuable minerals, highly productive agricultural land and areas of incredible biological diversity and natural beauty. Many tourists are drawn by the stunning beaches, vibrant cultures and arts, and the warmth of the Pacific welcome.

Within the islands themselves, are communities whose strength and resilience lies in systems of community governance, customary ownership of land and history of cultural obligations to share with and serve one's wider community. Also vital to the strength of the Pacific are those communities who reside in Pacific-rim countries but retain strong links with their home nation. These people "who live in both places" play a crucial role in forging connections, both social and economic, between Pacific countries and their neighbours.

Capable, entrepreneurial and resourceful people are the Pacific's greatest strength. Papua New Guineans were among the world's first agriculturalists, creating sophisticated systems of sustainable agriculture. Polynesian sailing vessels have traversed great tracts of ocean with the aid of advanced navigational skills. History and traditions are as numerous as the number of islands in the Pacific and this has created a culturally diverse region in which people are skilled in arts, music and dance and speak several languages in the most linguistically diverse region in the world. The strong influence of Pacific culture on New Zealand youth shows the relevance of Pacific music, dance and art to the wider world.

This richness is reflected in high levels of dignity and pride in Pacific societies. There is strength and dynamism in the initiatives that spring from communities. Many are starting to bring about real and lasting change at the national level as well as locally. The inspiration from these initiatives, building on the creativity and strengths of the local communities, provides hope for the future.

## Tackling Poverty in the Pacific

Tackling poverty means facing up to its scale and importance. Pacific countries that have so much to offer the world should not be willing to accept the continued existence of poverty within their societies. A far higher priority should be given to protect and support those who are vulnerable and marginalised. Policy prescriptions have been repeated many times, but three stand out:

1. Strengthen the economy by sustainably managing, processing and effectively marketing the Pacific's agriculture, fisheries, forests and other natural resources, with particular focus on the participation of small-scale farmers, artisanal fishers and community-based enterprises.
2. Build the mechanisms and processes for improved government accountability, recognising the continued importance of traditional systems of governance and including a stronger role for civil society, especially women and young people.
3. Improve the delivery of essential services for all, including affordable education, health care, safe water and sanitation.

The New Zealand Government and people of New Zealand have an important role to play. We often think of ourselves as a part of the Pacific, but if we are going to be good neighbours two priorities stand out:

1. We need to provide more aid. The MDGs are not only about developing countries, they are also a promise that the developed countries will be supportive. We joined other OECD countries in pledging to provide overseas aid of 0.7 per cent of our Gross National Income by 2015. We give less than half of that (around 0.3 per cent GNI). We are well off-track and need to do far better.
2. We should stop destroying the Pacific islands, their land and their people through our contribution to climate change. New Zealand is one of the highest emitters of greenhouse gases per person in the world, but we are refusing to go to the UN negotiations with the emissions reductions and climate finance proposals that will contribute to a fair, ambitious and binding global deal.

Globally the MDGs are a way to make us realize that we live in a world where too many people suffer and die early, even though we collectively have the resources and the solutions to prevent this. There are five years to go until the MDG targets are due to be met. It is not too late for all countries of the Pacific to meet these goals.

## Appendix

### FAST FACTS

#### The Millennium Development Goals:

**In September 2000, 189 world leaders met at the United Nations and promised to halve the proportion of people living in extreme poverty by 2015.**

They agreed a roadmap setting out eight time-bound and measurable goals to be reached by 2015, known as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). These goals are to:

- Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education
- Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women
- Goal 4: Reduce child mortality
- Goal 5: Improve maternal health
- Goal 6: Combat HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability
- Goal 8: Develop global partnership for development

#### Killer facts – Papua New Guinea

- Over 40 per cent of the population are aged under 15<sup>56</sup>.
- The primary school enrolment rate is just 53 per cent<sup>57</sup>, lower than all but a few African countries<sup>58</sup>.
- More than 75,000 people are living with HIV, up from 5500 in 2000<sup>59</sup>.
- The under-5 mortality rate in PNG is 75 per 1000 live births<sup>60</sup>, in comparison, NZ is 6 per 1000<sup>61</sup>.
- There are 733 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births<sup>62</sup>, in PNG, in comparison NZ is 9 per 100,000<sup>63</sup>.
- 3.9 million people, almost the entire population of New Zealand, lack access to a clean source of water<sup>64</sup>. 3.64 million people lack access to adequate sanitation<sup>65</sup>.
- Over the last 10 years, there has only been one women member of parliament<sup>66</sup>.

#### Wasted Opportunities

- Approximately 2.7 million people, one-third of the region's population, do not have the income or access to subsistence production to meet their basic human needs<sup>67</sup>.
- Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Kiribati are among the poorest countries in the world. In 10 years, PNG and Solomon Islands have made no progress in the Human Development Index. Kiribati is not included in the index.
- A significant 'youth bulge' has left countries such as Samoa, Vanuatu and PNG with over 40 per cent of their populations under 15<sup>68</sup>.
- Unemployment rates in the Pacific are high, particularly in urban areas, and particularly among youth<sup>69</sup>.
- Fifteen per cent of the population of Fiji, 120,000 people, live in squatter settlements in urban areas<sup>70</sup>.

#### Wasted Lives

- Around one million school age children are out of school in the Pacific<sup>71</sup>.
- The primary school completion rate in PNG was just 45 per cent in 2007<sup>72</sup>, and 59 per cent in Vanuatu in 2006<sup>73</sup>.
- The adult literacy rate is recorded as 60 per cent in PNG<sup>74</sup> and 65 per cent in the Solomon Islands<sup>75</sup>.

- The Pacific has been the worst performing region in the world in reaching targets for female representation in key political decision making positions. The target is 30 per cent representation. The Pacific average is 2.5 per cent<sup>76</sup>.
- The level of violence against women in the Pacific is among the worst in the world. 49.6 per cent of Samoan women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence, while this figure is 64 per cent for the Solomon Islands<sup>77</sup>.

## Wasted Deaths

- Kiribati and PNG are well off the MDG target to reduce child mortality to 30 per 1000 live births. In PNG 75 children die per 1000 live births<sup>78</sup> and in Kiribati this figure is 69 per 1000 live births<sup>79</sup>.
- Maternal mortality rates in PNG are very high. There are 733 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births, compared to just 15 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in Samoa<sup>80</sup>.
- Only 58 per cent of infants in the Pacific have received at least one dose of measles vaccine<sup>81</sup>. This is far worse than sub-Saharan Africa, where 72 per cent of infants receive a dose of the vaccine<sup>82</sup>.
- The proportion of people in the Pacific with access to an improved water source is just 50 per cent, which is the worst in the world – 10 per cent lower than sub-Saharan Africa.<sup>83</sup>
- The Pacific is well off-track in improving the proportion of people with access to improved sanitation. The MDG target for the Pacific is for 76 per cent of people to have access to improved sanitation. Currently only 53 per cent of people do<sup>84</sup>.
- Non-communicable diseases are now the leading cause of death in some Pacific countries<sup>85</sup>. This is often linked to high-levels of obesity.

## Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> AusAID, 'Tracking development and governance in the Pacific', 2009. Measured using the 'basic needs approach'. The basic needs poverty line represents the level of income required to meet a minimum standard of living in a country, including sufficient cash income or access to subsistence production to meet minimum dietary needs and cover basic expenses related to housing, health care, education, clothing, transport, and customary and community obligations. Internationally comparable measures of poverty, such as on the number of people living on less than \$PPP1 per day, are not readily available or suitable for countries in the Pacific.

<sup>2</sup> AusAID 'Tracking development and governance in the Pacific' 2009.

<sup>3</sup> United Nations Development Programme, 'Human Development Report', 2010.

<sup>4</sup> United Nations Development Programme, 'Human Development Report', 2000.

<sup>5</sup> Asian Development Bank, 'Poverty Impact of the Economic Slowdown in Developing Asia: Some Scenarios', 2009.

<sup>6</sup> WHO in the Western Pacific - <http://www.wpro.who.int/about/about.htm>.

<sup>7</sup> World Bank, 'World Development Indicators', 2008.

<sup>8</sup> International Labour Organisation, 'Decent Work Country Program', 2009.

<sup>9</sup> International Labour Organisation, 'Social Protection for All Men and Women: A Sourcebook for Extending Social Protection Coverage in Solomon Islands', 2006.

<sup>10</sup> Connell, 'Pacific Urbanisation and its Discontents: Is There a Way Forward', 2009.

<sup>11</sup> United Nations Development Programme, 'Pacific Centre Report', 2009.

<sup>12</sup> AusAID, 'Tracking development and governance in the Pacific', 2008.

<sup>13</sup> Ministry of Education, PNG, 2007.

<sup>14</sup> Ministry of Education, PNG, 2007.

<sup>15</sup> Ministry of Education, Vanuatu, 2006.

<sup>16</sup> AusAID, 'Tracking development and governance in the Pacific', 2009.

<sup>17</sup> NZAID, Briefing Paper, 2010

<sup>18</sup> AusAID, 'Technical and Vocational Education and Training Sector Strengthening Program: Literacy Survey', 2007.

<sup>19</sup> United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), Institute of Statistics, 2008.

<sup>20</sup> World Bank, 'World Development Indicators', 2008.

<sup>21</sup> AusAID, 'Tracking development and governance in the Pacific', 2009.

<sup>22</sup> World Bank, 'World Development Indicators', 2008.

<sup>23</sup> United Nations Millennium Development Goals Report 2010.

<sup>24</sup> United Nations Millennium Development Goals Report 2010.

<sup>25</sup> United Nations Millennium Development Goals Report 2010.

<sup>26</sup> AusAID, 'Tracking development and governance in the Pacific', 2009.

<sup>27</sup> United Nations Millennium Development Goals Report 2010.

<sup>28</sup> United Nations Millennium Development Goals Report 2010.

<sup>29</sup> United Nations Development Programme 'What will it take to achieve the Millennium Development Goals?' 2010.

<sup>30</sup> United Nations Millennium Development Goals Report 2010.

<sup>31</sup> Family Planning International, 'A Measure of the Future', 2009.

<sup>32</sup> Papua New Guinea Demographic and Health Survey, 2006.

<sup>33</sup> United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), 'State of the World's Children', 2008.

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- <sup>34</sup> UNICEF, 2008
- <sup>35</sup> United Nations Millennium Development Goals Report 2010.
- <sup>36</sup> United Nations Millennium Development Goals Report 2010.
- <sup>37</sup> Papua New Guinea Demographic and Health Survey, 2006.
- <sup>38</sup> UN Statistics Division, Millennium Development Goals database, 2008.
- <sup>39</sup> UNICEF, 2005 adjusted
- <sup>40</sup> AusAID, 'Tracking development and governance in the Pacific,' 2009.
- <sup>41</sup> United Nations Millennium Development Goals Report 2010
- <sup>42</sup> United Nations Millennium Development Goals Report 2009.
- <sup>43</sup> AusAID 'Tracking development and governance in the Pacific', 2009.
- <sup>44</sup> United Nations Millennium Development Goals Report 2010.
- <sup>45</sup> AusAID 'Tracking development and governance in the Pacific', 2009.
- <sup>46</sup> UN Statistics Division, Millennium Development Goals database, 2008.
- <sup>47</sup> United Nations Millennium Development Goals Report 2010.
- <sup>48</sup> United Nations Millennium Development Goals Report 2010.
- <sup>49</sup> AusAID 'Tracking development and governance in the Pacific', 2009.
- <sup>50</sup> AusAID 'Tracking development and governance in the Pacific', 2009.
- <sup>51</sup> AusAID 'Tracking development and governance in the Pacific', 2009.
- <sup>52</sup> Asian Development, 'Bank Pacific Regional Social Protection Systems Assessment', 2006.
- <sup>53</sup> WHO in the Western Pacific - <http://www.wpro.who.int/about/about.htm>.
- <sup>54</sup> WHO in the Western Pacific - <http://www.wpro.who.int/about/about.htm>.
- <sup>55</sup> Shelton Harley, Secretariat of the Pacific Community, 2010.
- <sup>56</sup> WHO in the Western Pacific (2009)
- <sup>57</sup> Ministry of Education, Papua New Guinea.
- <sup>58</sup> Ministry of Education, Papua New Guinea.
- <sup>59</sup> AusAID (2009)
- <sup>60</sup> Papua New Guinea Demographic and Health Survey, 2006.
- <sup>61</sup> UNICEF, 2008
- <sup>62</sup> Papua New Guinea Demographic and Health Survey, 2006.
- <sup>63</sup> UNICEF, 2005 adjusted
- <sup>64</sup> UN Statistics Division, Millennium Development Goals Database (2008)
- <sup>65</sup> UN Statistics Division, Millennium Development Goals Database (2008)
- <sup>66</sup> UNDP (2010)
- <sup>67</sup> AusAID (2009)
- <sup>68</sup> WHO in the Western Pacific (2009)
- <sup>69</sup> AusAID (2010)
- <sup>70</sup> Connell (2009)
- <sup>71</sup> AusAID (2008)
- <sup>72</sup> Ministry of Education, PNG
- <sup>73</sup> Ministry of Education, Vanuatu
- <sup>74</sup> World Bank (2010)
- <sup>75</sup> SPC (2007)
- <sup>76</sup> United Nations Millennium Development Goals Report 2010
- <sup>77</sup> Family Planning International (2009)
- <sup>78</sup> PNG Demographic and Health Survey 2006
- <sup>79</sup> SPC 2006
- <sup>80</sup> UN Statistics Division, Millennium Development Goals database
- <sup>81</sup> United Nations Millennium Development Goals Report 2010
- <sup>82</sup> United Nations Millennium Development Goals Report 2010
- <sup>83</sup> United Nations Millennium Development Goals Report 2010
- <sup>84</sup> United Nations Millennium Development Goals Report 2010
- <sup>85</sup> AusAID 2009