

Pacific Issues Paper

No. 6

Poverty in the Pacific

-An Analysis-

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1. Introduction

In the past and especially since the year 2000, donor development strategies have been focused on contributing to the achievement of one of the primary Millennium Development Goals: By the year 2015 global levels of absolute poverty - a failure to meet basic needs - must be reduced by one half. The World Bank determines the poverty line by equating the minimum daily required nutrition level (2,150 to 2,250 kcal) with an income of one Dollar/ Euro per day per person; those not meeting this minimum level are classified as poor.¹

As the per capita GDP of Pacific developing countries and human development index standings are considered relatively high in comparison with sub-Saharan Africa for example, the Pacific is not considered to suffer from absolute poverty. Over the past four years there has been a general decrease in the level of aid disbursements to the Pacific region, with donors including the United Kingdom all but withdrawing from the region, providing only small grants to selected countries.² The perception that there is no poverty in the Pacific, it could be suggested, is the reason why the Pacific is failing to benefit from this increased emphasis on poverty reduction.

Such financial retrenchment is not justified however. Firstly, a general lack of abject poverty in a region does not necessarily equate to a sufficiency of resources in all areas. The global level of GDP per capita in Papua New Guinea, for example, exceeds that of other countries, but on outer islands in particular many people are living on less than € 1 per day. Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu are classed as Less Developed Countries. (LDCs). Moreover, countries with the same level of income per capita can have very different social indicators. Rather than being absolute, what exists in the Pacific is a poverty of opportunity, where poverty seriously limits people's opportunities which is induced by a vulnerability to poverty. Such vulnerability is caused by detrimental circumstances, often environmental and economic, which impact negatively on lives and on ability to meet basic needs.³

In this context, special reference should be made to Goal 12, target 14 of the Millennium Development Goals (listed at Annex 4): It calls on signatories to "address the special needs of landlocked countries and small-island developing states". Nevertheless, each goal should be worked towards as they all relate to the broader concept of poverty reduction.

This paper seeks to address these notions of poverty of opportunity and poverty caused by vulnerability, relating them to the Pacific context. It explores the poverty reduction strategies of Australia, Japan, the Asian Development Bank and the European Union, in order to tackle these forms of poverty. It attempts to draw conclusions from the different strategies, without however, purporting to be a fully-fledged evaluation of each element of a donor's programme.

2. What is poverty? Donor perceptions and the Pacific perspective

The Pacific Island region is highly diverse – economically, politically and culturally. However, the region shares a number of broadly common characteristics. Except in PNG, there are essentially small populations dispersed over large distances in the Pacific Ocean occupying small land areas, vulnerable to environmental threats and natural disasters. Most are small market economies often with substantial subsistence elements and limited livelihood options.⁴ Such lack of diversity in the economy can lead to vulnerability to poverty, and the resulting poverty can restrict opportunities open to Pacific islanders.

As in different parts of the world and in different sections of the community, there are differing and diverse definitions of the term 'poverty'. There is a differentiation made by donors including New Zealand, between absolute poverty, poverty of opportunity and a vulnerability to poverty. Absolute poverty is a failure to meet basic needs while poverty of opportunity is the situation

¹ Japanese International Co-operation Agency, Global Issues/Poverty Reduction – "What we do"
<http://www.jica.go.jp/english/global/pov/activities.html>

² For a more detailed analysis on aid flows to the Pacific region see the Pacific Issues Paper Good, Lydia - Aid disbursements from principal donors to Pacific ACPs and OCTs 1999-2001: An Analysis February 2003

³ NZAID – NZAID Pacific poverty study, draft terms of reference for phase II. June 2002, Page 1

⁴ NZAID. Strategy for the Pacific Islands Region.

where poverty seriously limits people's opportunities to access e.g. social services, education or possibilities for personal development. Such poverty of opportunity can be caused by a vulnerability to poverty when individuals or countries are particularly vulnerable to circumstances that impact on their livelihoods and their ability to meet basic needs. Such circumstances include economic shocks and environmental disasters.

2.1 The European Commission defines poverty as follows:

According to Art. 1 of the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement signed in Cotonou on 23 June 2000, the "partnership shall be centred on the objective of reducing and eventually eradicating poverty consistent with the objectives of sustainable development and the gradual integration of the ACP countries into the world economy".

Poverty has been defined *'as not simply a lack of income and financial resources, but also as encompassing the notion of vulnerability and such factors as no access to adequate food supplies, education and health, natural resources and drinking water, land, employment and credit facilities, information and political involvement, services and infrastructure.'*

2.2 AUS-AID, the Australian Agency of International Development, the main donor to the Pacific region, has a perception of poverty which highlights its multidimensional nature. The definition is not based on levels of consumption, i.e. living on US \$1 per day, but on components such as social indicators, environmental and gender issues, accountability and vulnerability.

'Australia's aid programme focuses on reducing the incidence and severity of poverty in the Asia-Pacific region. The poor are defined as those who suffer a level of deprivation such as they are unable to meet the minimum standards of well being. Critical aspects of well being include:

- *Adequate resources for attaining the basic necessities of food, water, shelter and clothing*
- *Access to adequate levels of health and education*
- *Accountability from state institutions and civil society*
- *Freedom from excessive vulnerability to adverse shocks.'*⁵

2.3 The Asian Development Bank also acknowledges the different facets of poverty. They present four definitions of poverty – human, income, absolute and relative.

Term	Definition
Human Poverty	Lack of essential human capabilities, notably literacy, nutrition
Income Poverty	Lack of sufficient income to meet minimum consumption needs.
Absolute Poverty	The degree of poverty below which the minimal requirements for survival are not being met. This is a fixed measure in terms of minimum calorific requirements plus essential non-food components. While absolute poverty is often used interchangeably with extreme poverty, the meaning of the latter may vary, depending on local interpretations and calculations.
Relative Poverty	Normally defined in relation to some ratio of the absolute poverty line or, as in some developed countries, as a proportion of income per capita. As a relative measure it can differ across country and time.

However, such general donor definitions of poverty are designed to fit all scenarios. The table which follows is the result of a National Workshop on Participatory Poverty Assessment Port

⁵ AUSAID – Reducing Poverty – the central integrating factor of Australia's aid programme March 2001

Villa, Vanuatu on 22nd August 2002, which presents different perceptions of poverty from state and non state actors in the Pacific rather than donors. One of the most interesting points raised by the workshop was that the local languages in Vanuatu do not have a word for 'poverty'.

	Communities Group	NGOs	Government
What is poverty or hardship?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People who do not have a job or money. • Not having good Government services such as roads, school, water supply, health clinics, electricity and telephones • Not having land to grow a garden and therefore having no food to eat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those who do not realise their potential, and lack opportunity to exchange resources, e.g. between the communities and the government. • Difficulty to explain as the Church says we must “struggle in life” hardship motivates people to survive. • Local languages DO NOT have a word for poverty. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires separate urban and rural definitions of poverty • Poverty is having nothing; landless, homeless, jobless, no food. • <u>N.B.</u> Employed people are feeling symptoms of poverty in their own homes.

3. Vulnerability to poverty and poverty of opportunity in the Pacific

Although the poor in the Pacific have developed many mechanisms for dealing with shocks and risks, as highlighted by the cyclone contingency plans of the people of Tikopia and Anuta in Solomon Islands during cyclone Zoë, their minimal assets, low income and lack of power mean they cannot always cope with crises. Poor people are especially vulnerable to fluctuations in income and are often unable to recover losses. For those who are close but not yet below the poverty line, a drop in income can send them into extreme poverty.⁶ Such a descent into poverty can result, if not in absolute poverty, in a poverty of opportunity.

Although not absolute, in the Pacific region many countries suffer from a vulnerability poverty induced by the vulnerability to circumstances, which impact on their lives and their ability to meet basic needs. This kind of vulnerability highlights how poverty is not necessarily an absolute or static state of being, especially in unevenly shifting environmental and economic conditions.⁷ In the Pacific region there are three key causes of vulnerability to poverty: natural disasters, economic shocks and violent conflict. Such dynamic situations can result in an increased vulnerability to circumstances that impact on their livelihoods and their ability to meet basic needs - a decline of household consumption and income which effects a household's level of food security and access to education and health for instance.

3.1 Natural disasters

The reliance of the rural subsistence economy particularly on outer islands often leads to an increased risk to food security as freak weather conditions can, for instance, destroy a year's harvest or a whole community within minutes.

⁶ AUSAID - White Paper, Reducing Poverty – The central integrating factor in Australia's aid programme. 2001

⁷ DFID/World Bank Note 2001

This cause of vulnerability to poverty includes natural catastrophes – cyclones in the case of Solomon Islands, Samoa and Tonga, earthquakes in Vanuatu or as in 1998 in Fiji and PNG, drought. The results of natural disasters can be localised, as in the case of the small island of Cicia, Southeast of the Fiji group, which was struck by cyclone Ami on 14 January 2003, or widespread as in the case of the Cyclone Zoë, which hit the Solomon Islands of Tikopia and Anuta in December 2002.

Even when widespread, the impact of a natural disaster across households can be highly differentiated. Cyclones can cause considerable damage to the houses in the poorer segments in society which are less well made, and thus more susceptible to damage in freak weather conditions.

3.2 Economic shocks

Economic downturns in household economies obviously can be caused by national or international factors. Such downturns can lead to a vulnerability to poverty by causing a decrease in a household's access and utilisation of education and health services in particular. This may be due to lower household income or to a national reduction in government spending on social services. Such retrenchment could curtail the access to social services by those near to the poverty line.⁸ Moreover, there is a concern that a move towards greater integration with the global economy is likely to accentuate economic vulnerability in Pacific countries although it is arguable that their vulnerability is fundamentally rooted in the relatively un-diversified structure of their economies. There are two types of economic shocks which are particularly relevant to the Pacific context:

(a) Terms of trade shocks

Example: The collapse of the log price in 1997-1998 exacerbated an already difficult economic position and pushed the economy into deep crisis in Solomon Islands.

(b) Fluctuations in remittances and tourism receipts

Remittance flows and tourism receipts from Australia, NZ and the US are quite significant for a number of countries in the region, including Cook Islands and Palau. The inflows can be sensitive to changing global economic prospects and political events; e.g. the threat of declining tourists in Fiji and Vanuatu and remittances in Samoa and Tonga post 11 September 2001.

3.3 Civil War and violent conflict

The effects of conflict can have serious repercussions on the ability of a population to meet its needs. Conflict can destabilise the economy of a country by affecting trade flows as well as discouraging local and foreign investment with the financial cost having a detrimental effect upon the ability of a government to meet social service obligations. Such effects on economic security can lead to a population being vulnerable to falling below the poverty line, as well as suffering from a lack of access to vital social services and thus a poverty of opportunity.

More than two years of ethnic conflict in Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, has led to political instability, the closure of major enterprises, a bankrupt economy and a decline in security and the rule of law. The failure of the economy has gravely reduced the ability of the government to provide vital social services. Such deprivation is what can be termed poverty of opportunity.

The civil war, fought for nine years on Bougainville, Papua New Guinea, officially came to an end on 28 March 2002. As a result of the war, over 15,000 lost their lives (directly or indirectly) and the conflict wreaked terrible damage upon the infrastructure and economy of the island.

In Fiji on 19 May 2000, seven armed and masked men under the leadership of George Speight stormed the Parliament. They took hostage the Prime Minister and some 30 members of Government and Parliament, who were released only two months later (13 July). Following the rapid deterioration of public order and security, the Military Armed Forces seized power on 29 May, revoked the Constitution of 1997 and arrested George Speight and his supporters. Such disruption to the ruling of the country had negative effects on the government's ability to provide

⁸ DFID/World Bank Note 2001

social services. Economic growth decreased subsequently, productive investments slowed down, performance of the tourism sector deteriorated – and as a result the overall degree of poverty in the country increased drastically.

4. Poverty in the Pacific – The current situation

In this section, the levels of poverty of opportunity in each of the fourteen Pacific ACPs will be considered. As examined above, the causes of poverty of opportunity and a vulnerability to poverty include lack of access to social services, economic downturns and exposure to extreme weather conditions. The extent of these poverty causes will be addressed via a consideration of the current human development and economic indicators on a country by country basis. The contents of this section will also highlight the dichotomy in the standard of living between Pacific countries. At the end of the section a statistical representation of economic and human development indicators is enclosed (see Annex 2).

4.1 Fiji

In the 2002 UNDP Human Development Report, Fiji was ranked 72nd among 173 nations in the human development index (HDI). This was a decline from a ranking of 61st in 1999. The Fiji Poverty Report (FPR) of 1996, based on the 1990-1991 Household Income and Expenditure Survey, revealed that approximately 25% of households lived below the poverty line, equivalent to an income of F\$5,500 (less than € 3,000) per annum for a family of five, consisting of two adults and three children. The report highlighted that the bottom half of the population received 20% of total income and the top 10% group received 35%.

Indications are that poverty has increased significantly over the last five years, particularly since the coup of May 2000. With reduced incomes, households are experiencing difficulties paying for education, medical and mortgage bills. Increased numbers of families are now receiving assistance from government and non-government organisations. In 1999 they were 8,122 persons receiving such support. According to the Ministry of National Planning numbers had already increased to 22,391 in 2000.

The 1997 Fiji Poverty Report stated that two-thirds of Fiji's poor are found in rural areas. Many rural dwellers have unreliable sources of income with landless labourers, many of whom are Indo-Fijian making up the poorest group in the country. Fijians living in villages rely on subsistence farming and fishing for food, but also need cash for many of their needs, including education. There are few sources of regular employment in rural areas. Providing for the education of their children and supporting local schools are some of many competing demands on meagre incomes.

4.2 Kiribati

Kiribati has the lowest population density of all the Micronesian countries and has excellent literacy rates. Birth and death rates are broadly comparable with other countries in the region. Infant mortality rates are improving, but still below the value of other neighbouring countries. Most indicators have shown a significant improvement over the long term, for example life expectancy has risen from 52 to 62 years in the period from 1970 to 2002.

There is a marked difference between the standard of living in South Tarawa (where most development has taken place) and the Outer Islands where many people are still living a subsistence based lifestyle.

4.3 Papua New Guinea

While PNG is classified as a lower-middle income country and is rich in natural resources, some 37 per cent of the population live below the poverty line, and social indicators are weak relative to other countries with a similar GNP per capita. This is explained by a marked inequality in income and in access to public services, which in turn results in relatively high rates of malnutrition, poor health standards, and illiteracy. In 2001, there was a 76 ‰ child mortality rate, a 45% illiteracy rate among females aged 15 and above, and 72% of the population without access to improved water sources. The central government is isolated from the rural areas

where eighty-five percent of the population live, which renders it ineffective in the delivery of basic services. In the 2002 UNDP Human Development Report, PNG was ranked 133rd out of 173 countries in the Human Development Index, which takes into account factors other than per capita GDP when considering a country's poverty levels.

There are large regional variations in the incidence of poverty in Papua New Guinea. Those living in rural areas are much more likely to be poor than those living in urban areas. While the incidence of poverty is highest in the Momase/North Coast region, the largest proportion of poor households occur in the Highlands region. Two-thirds of adult men have attended school, this is the case for only half of adult women.

4.4 Samoa

The general impression from economic and social indicators is of relatively good and improving quality of life. Abject poverty that is common in many parts of Asia and Africa is not evident in Samoa. Better education, health care and public utilities (water, sewerage, power supply and communications), could further enhance living conditions for important parts of the population.

In the 2002 UNDP Human Development Report, Samoa was ranked N° 101 out of 173 countries. This was a decline from its 1998 position where it was ranked 70th out of 174 countries. However, the social indicators have been relatively good since the early 1980s and have generally shown improvement. Samoa has good education and health services by comparison with the developing world. Life expectancy at birth was reported to be around 63 in the early 1980s and is estimated to be around 69 today. The present under-five mortality rate of around 27 per 1,000 population reflects enormous strides in public health for Samoa since 1960, when it stood at 210. Access to health services has also been very good for at least the past two decades. However, whilst the risk of communicable disease is lessening, the growing problems are changing lifestyle and diseases attributable to poor dietary practices. The Government (Ministry of Health) is aware of the situation; awareness campaigns are one of the measures to remedy to it.

4.5 Solomon Islands

Solomon Islands is a country in turmoil. Such instability has a significantly negative effect on the social services of the country and has markedly increased the vulnerability of the population to increased levels of poverty. The financial crisis due to the conflict in Solomon Islands has had a severe impact on health and education amongst other social services. Shortage of medical trained staff and medicines has been felt in most rural and urban clinics. As many medical and teaching staff cannot be paid regularly, half of the clinics and schools throughout the country remain closed. Such deprivation of resources can be classed as a poverty of opportunity, i.e. citizens lack the opportunity to gain sufficient access to vital social services.

At 2.8 % per year, the population growth rate is high compared to an international level, and too high when related to economic growth rates of the past years. The high population growth has contributed to problems of malnutrition, low levels of primary education, poor health standard and overpopulation of certain islands. Although the WHO has provided assistance to reduce incidence of malaria, the disease remains a major health threat throughout the Solomon Islands, especially to children and old people. Additional population pressures are due to the displacement of over 20,000 people due to the ethnic tension affecting certain islands.

Solomon Islands are facing political, economic and social crises. AUSAID places it in the lowest band for GNP per capita – less than Aus\$755 (€420) per year. However, it should be noted that its social indicators are apparently better than those of PNG. Its child mortality rate is 25 per mille, compared with 76 per mille in PNG. Its percentage of the population without access to improved water sources is only 35%, compared to 72% in PNG. However, its levels of female illiteracy are markedly higher than PNG – 80% in SI, compared with only 45% in PNG.⁹

4.6 Tonga

⁹ AUSAID – Reducing Poverty – the central integrating factor of Australia's aid programme March 2001 <http://www.aid.gov.au/publications/pubs.cfm?Type=PubCorporate>

Tonga is a middle income country, where according to the government, poverty does not exist. Abject poverty is rare in Polynesian societies, due to the communal principles on which they still function and which makes sharing among the community members an obligation. Also most communities own or have access to land and fishing, thus allowing them to at least meet their basic subsistence needs. Remittances from relatives working overseas provide another substantial contribution to families' budgets. Finally, the Government relies on donor assistance to increase their own resources for financing the social sectors. Hence activities to alleviate poverty are less urgent in Tonga than elsewhere.

Although according to official statistics, absolute poverty does not exist in Tonga, the country needs to boost economic growth and integration. Despite the fact that Tonga has achieved significant economic and social progress, further improvements in the quality of life are necessary through more sustainable economic growth, in order to meet future demand for jobs, goods and services of a growing population.

4.7 Tuvalu

Tuvalu is comprised of a densely populated urban area in Funafuti compared with sparsely populated underdeveloped rural areas on the outer islands. Though rural-urban drift has occurred since independence it has increased in recent years, posing ever-greater challenges on the government to create employment opportunities, provide more social services and infrastructure, and somehow stimulate backward migration to outer island communities. Real GDP per capita, on the other hand, has been steadily climbing, mainly due to increased government expenditure. Between 1988 and 1998, the most recent year where data is available, real GDP per capita rose from A\$ 1,048 (€620) to A\$ 1,559 (€920), an average year-on-year increase of 4.9 %.

4.8 Vanuatu

Vanuatu is ranked the third poorest country in the Pacific. In the 2002 UNDP Human Development Report, it was ranked 131st out of 173 countries in the Human Development Index. Adult literacy is estimated at only 33.5 per cent, with life expectancy at birth of 66 years. Urban drift and unemployment pose serious challenges against a backdrop of stagnating living standards. Cultural safety nets have been based on a strong customary tradition of social relationships. Thus absolute poverty did not exist in most of this largely subsistence society. However these mechanisms are now under pressure. Many families are having difficulties fulfilling customary expectations; others are opting out of the traditional system altogether.

Current social, economic and political indicators indicate that women are disadvantaged. Vanuatu has a high fertility rate, with each woman bearing an average of five to six children. Birth control is low and teenage pregnancy common. Poor nutrition of both mothers and infants is a major health concern. Girls are less likely than boys to finish schooling, or continue into secondary schooling.

The 6 New ACP States

4.9 Cook Islands

There are few signs of absolute poverty in the Cook Islands, but this may be in part due to the informal support network that exists within extended families in Polynesian society. However, there are marked income and social disparities between Rarotonga, which is the principal island, and some outer islands that have not benefited from the growth in tourism or from development of the black pearl industry. The UNDP Human Poverty Index - based on life expectancy, adult literacy and access to basic amenities - estimates that 6.1 percent of Cook Islanders live in poverty.

4.10 Federated States of Micronesia

The UNDP Human Poverty Index for FSM is 26.7. This ranking indicates the fourth highest extent of poverty amongst the Pacific Island countries, taking into account the

number of illiterate adults (29%), the percentage of households without access to safe water (55%), without access to health services (25%), and the percentage of children over the age of five who are underweight (15%).

4.11 Marshall Islands

Over the years, the main urban centres of Majuro and Ebeye have experienced growing numbers of people moving in from the outer islands to seek employment, adding more social and economic burden to already crowded schools, hospitals, and bare social supports as provided. These urban centres, with two-thirds of the total population, contain large numbers of unemployed and otherwise disadvantaged people, and there are islands of relative poverty in rural atolls. Access to services and infrastructure in the rural atolls is poor. Reliable shipping services, electric power, telecommunications, banking and postal services are all lacking in the rural areas, in striking contrast to RMI's relatively high level of money income per head.

4.12 Nauru

Nauru has a relatively low Human Poverty Index of 12.1. The dislocation costs of the downsizing of the public sector and the end of phosphate mining operations have a considerable impact on the population. The government, in collaboration with the ADB and wide consultation with civil society, is considering a proposal for a Poverty Partnership Agreement (PPA). If adopted, the PPA will provide the basis for government socio-economic development policy. The objective will be to enhance employment opportunities, specifically by encouraging private sector development initiatives, and to support human and social development.

4.13 Niue

Niue's Human Development Index of 0.87 ranks it third in the Pacific region, behind Palau and the Cook Islands. The high HDI reflects Niueans' high life expectancy of approximately 67 years, low infant mortality rate and universal rates of adult literacy. There are no obvious signs of poverty. Average household size (at 3.4 members per household) is low by Pacific standards, and most houses have access to running water and electricity. All people have universal access to free education and health provision. Widespread unemployment is averted by emigration to New Zealand. The New Zealand social welfare system provides a safety net for Niueans, although the Niue Government also provides child benefit allowances and old-age pensions.

Women enjoy a high social status and play an important part in the economy. They have guaranteed access to a full range of health services, are afforded equal opportunities in education. Their participation in the workforce has increased over the years. Women figure prominently in private businesses and informal trade.

4.14 Palau

In 1998, the UNDP attempted to define poverty in Palau by determining a level of income, below which households were deemed to be living in poverty. 2,628 households were identified as being impoverished, while a further 1,676 were considered to be economically vulnerable. These figures equate to roughly 23 percent of total population (19,125). A poverty assessment based on US threshold income indicates that more than 65 percent of households live in poverty (100% in some states). This is however not a valid assessment, given the strong cultural, social and welfare system provided by extended families or clan members. Rural and outer islands have a lower cash income earning potential, but a higher subsistence component to income than Palauans resident in Koror.

5. Donor strategies for poverty reduction in the Pacific

5.1 European Community

The European Community's poverty reduction strategies integrate the many dimensions of poverty and are based on the analysis on constraints and opportunities in LDCs. Its multi-sectoral approach to development assistance highlights its understanding of the multi-faceted nature of poverty. Its development assistance focuses on removing vulnerability to poverty via improvements in social services, governance, infrastructure and renewable energy. Moreover, and more specifically for the Pacific, in the Cotonou Agreement, the EU made special provision for island states. There are specific provisions and measures, which are foreseen to support Least Developed Countries, Landlocked and Islands States (LDLICs). In regard to the latter they are directed at supporting island ACP States in their efforts to overcome natural disasters and geographic difficulties hampering their development.

Example: EC 9th EDF Programmes for Poverty Reduction

The focal sectors for the 9th European Development Fund highlight EC's emphasis on rural water supply, social services and renewable energy. Its approach to poverty reduction encompasses the notion of vulnerability and applies a multi-sector approach referring to food supplies, education and health, natural resources, drinking water, infrastructure and energy. The attached table illustrates the poverty orientation of the 9th EDF National Indicative Programmes (NIP) for the 14 Pacific ACPs.

Focal Sectors for EC funding under the 9th EDF

Country	9 th EDF Focal Sectors	NIP (A envelope) in €millions
Papua New Guinea	Education	35.0
	Rural Water	25.0
	Governance	15.0
Solomon Islands	Micro projects	5.7
Vanuatu	Education	10.0
	Agriculture	1.4
Fiji	Rural education	17.3
	Reserve	0.5
Kiribati	Social Sector in Outer islands	7.9
Samoa	Rural water supply	15.0
	Micro projects	4.0
	Reserve	1.0
Tuvalu	Social Sector in Outer Islands	3.0
Tonga	Social Sector in Vava'u Islands	3.7
Palau	Renewable Energy	2.0
FSM	Renewable Energy	4.1
Marshall Islands	Renewable Energy	3.5
Nauru	Renewable Energy	1.4
Cook Islands	Social Sector in Outer Islands	2.0
Niue	Renewable Energy	1.8
Total		159.3

5.2 Australia

The Australian Department for International Development (AUSAID) sets out its approach to poverty reduction in a white paper entitled "Reducing Poverty. The central integrating factor of

Australia's Aid Program".¹⁰ There are four 'pillars' of poverty, which are closely connected and tend to be mutually reinforcing: Growth, Productivity, Accountability and Vulnerability. The table (see Annex 3) details policies which respond to the four pillars of poverty.

Moreover, AUSAID places great emphasis on principles of good governance, and strongly links it to sectoral priorities of the aid programme. Good governance is seen as central to poverty reduction as without open, transparent, accountable, equitable and responsible governance, direct approaches to poverty reduction will not be sustainable.

AUSAID contends that economic growth is the most powerful force for sustained poverty reduction. However, although economic growth correlates directly with reductions in absolute poverty, growth itself neither increases nor decreases the level of inequality. Growth that will best reduce poverty is not just growth, but inclusive growth. This has also been called pro-poor or "quality" growth.¹¹

Inclusive growth includes:

- Market liberalisation combined with responsible government, sound financial systems and the rule of law
- Low inflation policies – hyperinflation has a particularly adverse impact on the poor
- Steady rather than volatile growth – the poor lack assets to smooth their consumption in bad times
- Investments in human capital such as improved access to education and health
- Labour intensive growth that generates employment and income
- Development of a conducive environment for private sector development that can generate jobs and incomes for the poor
- Sustaining natural capital that is particularly linked to the incomes of the poor
- Increased access of poor people to income earning opportunities
- Creation of opportunities for women and other disadvantaged groups
- Increased productivity of the agricultural sector

Examples of Australian programmes for poverty reduction

Australia is currently the largest bilateral donor in the Pacific region. Its aid flows are directed particularly towards social services and infrastructure. An emphasis on these sectors contributes to poverty reduction in the region by reducing the vulnerability to poverty and therefore its affects on the opportunities of Pacific islanders.

Its poverty pillar of "accountability" and emphasis on promotion of good governance was highlighted in the 1990s when the nature of aid flows to PNG was changed from untied budget support to programmed aid, with disbursements assigned to project activities, thus bypassing central government. This change reflected Australia's growing dissatisfaction with the lack of transparency and accountability in the budgetary process.

In Fiji, Australia concentrates most of its aid on the promotion of institutional strengthening, health and education. In Samoa, aid from Australia is mainly intended for economic reform, education, health, and natural resources management. In Tonga, Australia and France are funding jointly an electrification programme in seven Ha'apai islands, in several Vava'u and 'Eua islands, as well as in the two Niua. Moreover, Australia gives direct budget aid to Tonga for public sector investment, education, health, marine resources, private sector. AusAID's assistance to Cook Islands focuses on education and training, and on improving access to clean water and reliable electricity on the outer islands.

5.3 New Zealand

¹⁰ AUSAID – Reducing Poverty – the central integrating factor of Australia's aid programme March 2001 <http://www.ausaid.gov.au/publications/pubs.cfm?Type=PubCorporate>

¹¹ Ibidem

As one of the six guiding principles of NZ-ODA (now NZ-AID) the reduction of poverty has long been a core focus of NZ's development assistance, and one to which the ODA programme has paid increasing attention over recent years. With the creation of NZ-AID, the Government has set several new directions for the aid programme, beginning with emphasising even more poverty elimination as the central focus. The programme is oriented towards the achievement of international goals for aid, as represented in the 2000 UN Millennium Goals and other internationally agreed targets.

To reflect these new orientations, a revised NZ-AID Policy Statement entitled "Towards a Safe and Just World Free of Poverty" was released on 1st July 2002. It replaced the 1996 NZ-ODA Policy Framework entitled "Investing in a Common Future".

Examples of NZ programmes for poverty reduction

Focus on the practical and achievable aspects in addressing poverty has been key tenets of the NZ approach to development assistance. Some bilateral programmes have addressed poverty reduction directly through activities such as micro-finance schemes, small project funds and support for both indigenous NGOs working at the village level and community women's groups. Poverty reduction has become a core objective in all project designs. In its projects in China, for example, the programme has been reoriented geographically to ensure that it is focused in places where poverty is greatest.

5.4 Japan

The poverty reduction strategy of the Japanese International Co-operation Agency (JICA) places great emphasis upon infrastructure, project-type technical co-operation and technical training programmes. The latter covers the sending of counterparts from JICA funded projects in developing countries to individual training courses in Japan.¹²

Another aspect of Japan's poverty reduction strategy involves increased participation of the poor. In order to expand its anti-poverty measures, JICA established the "Community Empowerment Program (Grass-roots Technical Co-operation Project)" to serve as a framework for co-operation in poverty reduction that benefits local residents. Under this new initiative, JICA and NGOs co-operate at a regional level to implement projects in such areas as maternal/child health care and family planning, support for the socially disadvantaged, community development, fostering of local industries, and human resources development.

Examples of Japan's programmes for poverty reduction

As highlighted in the table below, the assistance provided by Japan is focused upon improvements to infrastructure which should not only provide economic growth, but also improve the quality of life in the region. Projects improving e.g. access to clean water and health services highlight the focus of the Japanese funding upon poverty reduction of both, poverty of opportunity (improvement of social services) and vulnerability to poverty (improving the infrastructure and extension of the economic potential of developing countries).

Examples of JICA's poverty oriented projects:

Palau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisheries development, upgrading/extension of power lines, dock improvement/boat access channel dredging, construction of the Palau International Coral Reef Centre and the recent construction of the Koror-Babeldaob bridge. • Development/upgrading of water transmission systems.
Marshall Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All roads rehabilitated in Majuro, and a fishery base facility established on Jaluit Atoll.
Samoa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National University campus, construction of hospitals, rehabilitation of cyclone-damaged ports and the building of the Apia seawall.

¹² Japanese International Co-operation Agency, Global Issues/Poverty Reduction "What we do"
<http://www.jica.go.jp/english/global/pov/what.html>

Tuvalu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social services improved with the construction of a new hospital.
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5.5 Asian Development Bank

The Asian Development Bank perceives poverty in the Pacific in terms of a deprivation of essential assets and opportunities. Its response is to address poverty through three mutually supportive initiatives: pro-poor sustainable economic growth, social development and good governance.¹³ In addition ADB adopted in March 2000 a private sector development strategy which strengthens the Bank's capacity to support the private sector's contribution to development in the region.

The Asian Development Bank foresees economic growth as the central tenet for poverty reduction. ADB propounds the belief that robust, sustainable economic growth is essential for significant gains in poverty reduction, for addressing the diverse problems of underdevelopment, and more generally for improvements in the quality of life. ADB argues that Pacific countries need to address the challenges of growth and sustainability in a systematic manner. Therefore, building and upgrading physical and social infrastructure throughout the region is a primary condition for sustained growth with large investments required in social services, like education and health, water supply, sanitation and shelter, especially in poorer countries.

ADB's poverty reduction strategy emphasises the need for environmental compatibility of growth in the region's resource based economies, and, like AUSAid, the importance of good governance. It promotes participation of all stakeholders in development decision making and the provision of equitable access to assets and opportunities. Such participation is essential to maximise the benefits of growth and make development broad-based. Equity, especially in relation to the gender gap, is also a key factor in transforming growth into development and reducing poverty. A central dimension is to strengthen capacity at sub-national levels, including provinces, states, urban areas and local communities where the stakeholders in development live and where development, especially poverty reduction, actually takes place.

Examples of ADB's programmes for poverty reduction

The emphasis of the Asia Development Bank on the improvement of infrastructure is demonstrated in Samoa where it is funding an education infrastructure and capacity building project, in complementarity with other activities in the sectors of small business development, agricultural export promotion and various technical assistance programmes.

On 27th June 2002 the ADB signed Poverty Partnerships with FM and Marshall Islands. Under the agreements, ADB and the Governments will jointly prepare National Poverty Reduction Strategies by drawing on existing and forthcoming national development strategies, supplemented by community-based poverty consultation workshops. The strategies will guide future ADB assistance to the two countries.

Together with New Zealand, the Asian Development Bank has played a key role in strengthening economic and financial management in the Cook Islands. It has financed loan projects for policy reforms associated with the Economic Reform Programme and for ADB-financed projects. Nauru receives benefits under the ADB's regional assistance projects.

6. Conclusions

The purpose of this paper has been to highlight the redundancy of the view that poverty does not exist in the Pacific region. Although not absolute poverty, what exists in the Pacific region is a deprivation of resources and an economic and political climate which induces poverty. Such economic instability is, as in the case of Solomon Island caused by conflict and a lack of capacity, on the part of the government, to produce a credible and coherent policy.

The role of donors, then, should be to work towards the building of capacity. Such capacity building would enhance the ability of PACPs governments, as has been shown in Samoa, to

¹³ Asian Development Bank – Moving poverty reduction forward in Asia and the Pacific, March 2001.

create policies, which lead to sustained and sustainable development. With such capacity building and an emphasis on good governance practices, the concerns of donors in relation to the fungibility of aid would be assuaged. Funding of social sector programmes, particularly in the health and education sectors in Solomon Islands could once again proceed, and reduce the lack of access to social services and the resultant poverty of opportunity which such deprivation causes.

In short, donors should look again at their over zealous focus on absolute poverty, and consider those countries, such as Pacific nations, which fall in the lower middle income bracket. These countries, in their environmentally vulnerable position, deserve the same overseas development assistance as low-income countries in Sub-Saharan Africa as there is a high incidence of poverty in the broader sense of the word. Indeed, one cannot claim that poverty in Solomon Islands is the same as poverty in Uganda or India. However, poverty exists in the Pacific, and as such, donors, and the European Union and its member states in particular, should seek to honour the commitments made in the Millennium Development Goals to reduce poverty in all four corners of the globe.

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Annex 1 - Differing perceptions of poverty ¹⁴

	Communities Group	NGOs	Government	Donors
What is poverty or hardship?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People who do not have a job or money. • Not having good Government services such as roads, school, water supply, health clinics, electricity and telephones • Not having land to grow a garden and therefore having no food to eat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those who do not realise their potential, and lack opportunity to exchange resources, e.g. between the communities and the government. • Difficulty to explain as the Church says we must “struggle in life” hardship motivates people to survive. • Local languages DO NOT have a word for poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires separate urban and rural definitions of poverty • Poverty is having nothing; landless, homeless, jobless, no food. • N.B Employed people are feeling symptoms of poverty in their own homes. 	<p>Three definitions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Absolute poverty (no food, no land, no home) (ii) Vulnerability to poverty (iii) Poverty of opportunity (e.g to visit a doctor, attend school, participate in Government decision making, access to resources, etc.)
When do we say that there is poverty/hardship or lack of access to basic social services and infrastructure in our community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feeder roads are lacking esp those between people’s garden’s and the main road (which is the way to market) • Lack of co-operation and respect • Laziness is a hardship as well as exacerbating hardship. Natural disasters like cyclones bring hardship – the government promises to help during these times but often fails to do so. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disparity in allocation of new services • Poverty is a by product of the modern system in Vanuatu • Politics destroys the traditional systems. • Disparity in educational opportunities (also national curriculum not a reflection of local values and customs rather it is an imposition of foreign values. • People believe equality exists when it does not. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bad governance (corruption) leads to failure to provide services. • Increased unemployment • Political instability • Budget cuts (economic depression) • Lack of work ethic among public servants. • Increased crime rate • Negligence of issues e.g. youth problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low GDP per capita • Statistics on health, infant mortality, birth and death rates, literacy, school enrolments, etc, reveal situations of hardship • Dependency ration is a vulnerability indicator. • Lack of security in land tenure and access to land. • Formal and informal employment. • Status of women, inclusiveness in education, economy and Government
	Communities Group	NGOs	Government	Donors

¹⁴ National Workshop on Participatory Poverty Assessment Port Villa, Vanuatu 22 August 2002

<p>What are Your recommendations to address the causes of hardship?</p>	<p>For the government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create more job opportunities • Promote <i>aelan kaka</i> (local produce) and assist exports • Price controls for goods • Assist service delivery and supplies to rural areas • Build Schools, health centres and training centres. • Monitoring hardship and implementation of hardship reduction strategies <i>must</i> continue. <p>For NGOs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist with access to services and supplies such as schools and training centres. 	<p>For the government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask NGOs to assist with service delivery • Establish YDICs/Training Centres in rural areas • Establish a Govt / NGO Relations Unit for improved discourse between groups. • Provide access to funding for NGOs to carry out work at the community level. • Create policies to assist local farmers. • Fair tax system. • Encourage and support rural skills development projects. • Review Vanuatu's tax haven status: pros and cons. • Need statistics on orphans, widows, single parent families, etc. <p>For villagers and individuals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the Chiefs' and Church's work (time tested value systems) instead of new value systems. This includes financial support. • Recognise moral values, respect. <p>For NGOs and Others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide access to funding for NGOs to carry out work at the community level. • In depth study of urban periphery as this area has the worst hardship problem. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government commitment to implement REDI. • Improve capacity at the Provincial level. • Government to develop human resource development plans. • MTFD to reflect policies of political parties, REDI and consultations. • DESD to provide a calendar for MTFD. • Findings of studies to reflect MTFD, REDI, CRP matrix • Involve more local consultants in carrying out studies/projects. • Access to credit for Ni-Vanuatu • Encourage local production and find markets overseas. 	<p>For the Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need urban planning linked to system of land tenure (esp on Efate) • Political stability • Electoral reform • Revision of the educational system • Land tenure security • Family planning • Create an inclusive society, i.e. sense of nationhood in decision – making • Investment at the small/island scale (small business)
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Annex 2: Human development and economic indicators for P-ACPs.

All amounts are in Euros. 1€= US\$1

	PNG	Tonga	Samoa	SI	Nauru	CI	Vanuatu	Palau	FSM	MI	Niue	Tuvalu	Fiji	Kiribati
Population 2002 est	5,172,033	106,137	178,631	494,786	12,329	20,811	196178	19409	135,869	70,822	2134	11146	856346	96335
Population Growth Rate	2.39%	1.86%	2002est - 0.25%	2.91%	1.96%		1.66%	1.61%		3.88%	0.5%	1.4%	1.41%	2.28%
Birth rate per 1000	31.61	24.08	15.53	33.26	26.6		24.83	19.32		44.98		21.44	23.2	31.58
Death rate per 1000	7.75	5.63	6.35	4.19	7.06		8.25	7.11		6.07		7.45	5.72	8.76
Infant mortality	56.53	13.72	30.74	23.68	10.52		59.58	16.21		38.36		22	13.72	52.63
Life expectancy at birth	63.68	68.56	69.8	71.82	61.57		61.33	69.19		61.18		66.98	68.56	60.54
Male in years	61.73	66.13	67.06	69.38	58.05		59.93	66.07		64.35		64.83	66.13	57.61
Female in years	66.03	71.11	72.69	74.39	65.26		62.8	72.5		68.09		69.23	71.11	63.62
GDP	€12.2 bn	€225 mn (2000 est)	€618 mn	€800 mn	€600 mn	€105 mn	€257 mn 2000 est	€174mn GDP reflects US spending	€269 mn This includes c. €100m pa in grant aid	€115mn	€7.6mn	€12.2mn 2000 est	€4.4bn	€79m supplement ed 100% by aid grants
Real GDP Growth rate 98							est -2.5%							est - 8%
Real GDP Growth rate 99		5.3%	6.8%	1%			est 2.7%		0.3%		est - 0.3%			
Real GDP Growth rate 00			6%	est - 10%				1%		1%		3%	1%	1.5%
Real GDP Growth rate 01	est -2.5%		6%	est - 10%				1%	2%	1%			1%	1.5%
GDP Per Capita	€580 2001 est	€1530 2001 est	€1520 2001 est	€580 2001 est	PPP €5000 2001 est	PPP €5000 2001 est	€1050 2001 est	€6730 2001 est	€2150 2001 est	€2190 2001 est	PPP €3600 2000 est	PPP €1100 2000 est	PPP €2130 2001 est €7300 1999 est	PPP €830 2001 est

Where there are no figures present, these were unavailable

Data from <http://www.odci.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/html>

<http://www.worldbank.org/data/countrydata/countrydata.html>

Key : CI = Cooks Islands

MI = Marshall Islands

SI = Solomon Islands

Annex 3: AusAid's four pillars of poverty

Pillar	Policy
Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging sound macro economic policies, especially actions to avoid excessive debt levels or high levels of inflation. • Supporting government expenditure and revenue policies that help ensure the poor benefit from growth (such as an adequate and equitable taxation system, and government programs that effectively target the poor) • Supporting developing countries to reap the benefits of trade and market liberalisation. Providing essential economic and social infrastructure, with particular attention to the needs of poor communities.
Productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitating access by the poor to key productive assets including land and credit. • Investing in the human capital of then poor in areas such as health and population programs, education and training and agricultural technological transfer. • Supporting developing countries to reap the benefits of trade and market liberalisation. • Providing essential economic and social infrastructure with particular attention to the needs of poor communities
Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving the access of the poor to and engagement in governance processes. • Engaging with governments and civil society to remove barriers to the participation of the poor, including participation in decision making. • Helping to develop more effective, efficient and transparent administration. • Strengthening law and justice and human rights, democratic institutions and developing civil society. • Supporting actions that take account of disadvantaged groups in society, including minority groups, the disabled and the aged.
Vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting activities and approaches that minimise the possibility of conflict and are responsive both during and after conflicts to restore the basis for development. • Challenging social practices that lead to exclusion • Investing in programs that will reduce the chances of natural or human catastrophes • Exploring programs for government support to victims of disasters • Developing comprehensive social support mechanisms to the victims of disasters • Working with small island states, especially those in the South Pacific to overcome their special vulnerabilities.

Annex 4
Millennium Development Goals

Goals and targets	Indicator
<p>Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</p> <p>Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day</p> <p>Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger</p>	<p>1. Proportion of population below \$1 per day (PPP-values)</p> <p>2. Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty]</p> <p>3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption</p> <p>4. Prevalence of underweight children (underfive years of age)</p> <p>5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption</p>
<p>Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education</p> <p>Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling</p>	<p>6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education</p> <p>7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5</p> <p>8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds</p>
<p>Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women</p> <p>Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015</p>	<p>9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education</p> <p>10. Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year olds</p> <p>11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector</p> <p>12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament</p>
<p>Goal 4: Reduce child mortality</p> <p>Target 5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate</p>	<p>13. Under-five mortality rate</p> <p>14. Infant mortality rate</p> <p>15. Proportion of 1 year old children immunised against measles</p>
<p>Goal 5: Improve maternal health</p> <p>Target 6: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015</p>	<p>16. Maternal mortality ratio</p> <p>17. Proportion of births attended by skilled 2015, the maternal mortality ratio and health personnel</p>
<p>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</p> <p>Target 7: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS</p> <p>Target 8: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the incidence of malaria and other major diseases</p>	<p>18. HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women</p> <p>19. Contraceptive prevalence rate</p> <p>20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS</p> <p>21. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria</p> <p>22. Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures</p>

	<p>23. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis</p> <p>24. Proportion of TB cases detected and cured under DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course)</p>
<p>Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</p> <p>Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources</p> <p>Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water</p> <p>Target 11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers</p>	<p>25. Proportion of land area covered by forest</p> <p>26. Land area protected to maintain biological diversity</p> <p>27. GDP per unit of energy use (as proxy for energy efficiency)</p> <p>28. Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita) [Plus two figures of global atmospheric pollution: ozone depletion and the accumulation of global warming gases]</p> <p>29. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source</p> <p>30. Proportion of people with access to improved sanitation</p> <p>31. Proportion of people with access to secure tenure [Urban/rural disaggregation of several of the above indicators may be relevant for monitoring improvement in the lives of slum dwellers]</p>
<p>Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development*</p> <p>Target 12: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, nondiscriminatory trading and financial system Includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally</p>	<p>32. Net ODA as percentage of DAC donors' GNI [targets of 0.7% in total and 0.15% for LDCs]</p> <p>33. Proportion of ODA to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)</p> <p>34. Proportion of ODA that is untied</p> <p>35. Proportion of ODA for environment in small island developing states</p> <p>36. Proportion of ODA for transport sector in land-locked countries</p>
<p>Target 13: Address the Special Needs of the Least Developed Countries</p> <p>Includes: tariff and quota free access for LDC exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction</p> <p>Target 14: Address the Special Needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states</p> <p>Target 15: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term</p>	<p><i>Market Access</i></p> <p>37. Proportion of exports (by value and excluding arms) admitted free of duties and quotas</p> <p>38. Average tariffs and quotas on agricultural products and textiles and clothing</p> <p>39. Domestic and export agricultural subsidies in OECD countries</p> <p>40. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity</p> <p><i>Debt Sustainability</i></p> <p>41. Proportion of official bilateral HIPC debt cancelled</p> <p>42. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services</p>

Some of the indicators listed below will be monitored separately for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked countries and small island developing states. Official Development Assistance

Target 16: In co-operation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth

Target 17: In co-operation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries

Target 18: In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and

- 43.** Proportion of ODA provided as debt relief
- 44.** Number of countries reaching HIPC decision and completion points
- 45.** Unemployment rate of 15-24 year olds
- 46.** Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis

Communications

47. Telephone lines per 1000 people

48. Personal computers per 1000 people

Other Indicators TBD

** The selection of indicators for Goals 7 and 8 is subject to further refinement*