

ANNEX 1

Healthy Islands monitoring framework

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

Principles

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

Healthy Islands indicators

The Healthy Islands monitoring framework comprises **48 mandatory indicators**. The 48 mandatory indicators have been separated into two main types: **33 core** (to be updated every one to two years) and **15 complementary** (to be updated as survey data are updated, generally every five to ten years). The indicators cover a range of process and outcome measures (Appendix 1). Process measures are likely to be of more interest to policy-makers and are more sensitive to change, and, as such, are appropriate for annual reporting. Outcome measures of interest to policy-makers have also been included to provide countries with inspirational targets and goal-setting; however, these are less likely to vary on an annual basis. Where possible, indicator definitions have been sourced from global frameworks to ensure harmonization and adherence to international standards, notably the SDG Pacific Headline Indicators (Appendix 2). In addition to the mandatory indicators, **31 optional indicators** are proposed (to be selectively reported on, subject to national priorities and reporting systems). Countries will not be required to provide data on these optional indicators as part of this framework, but rather are encouraged to incorporate these into their national reporting frameworks where appropriate.

Data collection and validation process

Of the 48 core and complementary indicators, 42 (88%) are already being collected and reported as part of existing regional or global monitoring mechanisms. The most recent data have been **prepopulated in the Excel data entry forms**, along with hyperlinks to the source databases. **Columns have been provided for countries to record their own national data against these regional and global figures**. By using regional and global data based on standardized definitions and methods, comparability between countries is ensured. Including national data promotes the continued use of, and investments in strengthening, national health information systems.

Table 1. Healthy Islands indicators

No.	Indicator name	Definition ^a	Links to regional and global monitoring frameworks	Data sources ^b	Data availability ^c
1. Strong leadership, governance and accountability					
CORE indicators					
1.1	Health worker density	Skilled health worker* density per 10 000 population * Defined as physicians, nurses and midwives	2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs (SDG indicator 3.c.1); Resolution WHA67.24; Global Strategy on Human Resources for Health: Workforce 2030	Primary source: World Health Statistics SDG Dashboard; WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific Health Information and Intelligence Portal (HIIP) Country database: Administrative information systems (health worker registry); national health workforce database Published reports: WHO <i>World Health Statistics 2017: Monitoring Health for the SDGs</i>	<i>Very high</i>
1.2	Health expenditure per capita	Per capita total expenditure on health* (US\$) * Includes government and other sources of funds	Pacific Community National Minimum Development Indicators (SPC NMDI) (PH-HS-1.3)	Primary source: SPC NMDI, HIIP Country database: Administrative information systems; National Health Accounts Published reports: OECD <i>Health at a Glance</i>	<i>Very high</i>
1.3	Evidence of annual health review, plan and budget	Evidence of a formally communicated, annual health plan with budget, with formal review processes in place	—	Primary source: Report from key informant	<i>Low</i>
1.4	International Health Regulations (IHR) core capacity score	Average of 13 IHR core capacity scores	2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs (SDG indicator 3.d.1); IHR (2005)	Primary source: World Health Statistics SDG Dashboard Country database: Annual IHR monitoring questionnaire Published reports: WHO <i>World Health Statistics 2017: Monitoring Health for the SDGs</i>	<i>High</i>
1.5	Death registration coverage	Percentage of deaths that are registered (with age and sex) in a given time period (one year)	Regional Action Framework on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) (Goal 1)	Primary source: United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) coverage of civil registration system Country database: CRVS systems; population-based (preferably nationally representative) survey; census	<i>Very high</i>

No.	Indicator name	Definition ^a	Links to regional and global monitoring frameworks	Data sources ^b	Data availability ^c
2. Avoidable diseases and premature deaths are reduced					
CORE indicators					
2.5	Tobacco excise taxes	Evidence of legislation to reduce affordability of tobacco products by increasing tobacco excise taxes	2011 UN Political Declaration on Noncommunicable Diseases (NCDs); Western Pacific Regional Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of NCDs (2014–2020); WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC) (Tobacco Free Pacific)	Primary source: Pacific MANA Dashboard/Report from key informant Regional or global database: WHO Global Health Observatory (GHO) data repository Published reports: <i>WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2015</i>	High
2.6	Excise tax on alcoholic drinks	Evidence of an inflation-adjusted alcohol excise taxation system on beer, wine and spirits	2011 UN Political Declaration on NCDs; Western Pacific Regional Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of NCDs (2014–2020); Global Strategy to Reduce the Harmful Use of Alcohol	Primary source: Pacific MANA Dashboard/Report from key informant Regional or global database: WHO GHO data repository Published reports: <i>WHO Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health 2014</i>	Indicator updated since last reporting round
2.7	Excise tax on the retail price of sugary-sweetened beverages (SSBs)	Excise duties levied on imported and/or locally-produced SSBs of at least 20% of retail price; or fiscal import tax imposed on raw materials for local producers to an equivalent level	2011 UN Political Declaration on NCDs; Western Pacific Regional Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of NCDs (2014–2020)	Primary source: Pacific MANA Dashboard/Report from key informant	Low
2.8	Access to essential NCD drugs	Essential NCD drugs available and accessible in public health sector primary care facilities	2011 UN Political Declaration on NCDs; Western Pacific Regional Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of NCDs (2014–2020)	Primary source: Pacific MANA Dashboard/Report from key informant Regional or global database: WHO GHO data repository	Indicator updated since last reporting round
2.10	Service coverage for people with increased risk for CVD	Proportion of eligible persons receiving drug therapy and counselling to prevent heart attacks and strokes	2011 UN Political Declaration on NCDs; Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of NCDs 2013–2020; Western Pacific Regional Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of NCDs (2014–2020)	Primary source: Population-based (preferably nationally representative) risk factor survey; routine facility information systems Published reports: <i>WHO Global Status Report on NCDs 2014</i>	Very low
2.13	HIV prevalence among the general population	Estimated number of people living with HIV, whether or not they have developed symptoms of AIDS	Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS (United Nations General Assembly Special Session)	Primary source: UNAIDS country reports, HIIP Country database: Active facility-based surveillance system with key population estimates; key population health surveys; national population health surveys Regional or global database: WHO GHO data repository	Very high

No.	Indicator name	Definition ^a	Links to regional and global monitoring frameworks	Data sources ^b	Data availability ^c
2.14	Tuberculosis (TB) incidence	Estimated number of new and relapse TB cases arising in a given year, expressed as a rate per 100 000 population	2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs (SDG indicator 3.3.2); SPC NMDI (PH-CD-1.2); Global Plan to End TB 2016–2020	Primary source: WHO GH0 data repository, HIIP Country database: High-quality TB surveillance system (linked to routine facility information system); population-based health surveys with TB diagnostic testing Regional or global database: SPC NMDI Published reports: WHO <i>Global Tuberculosis Report 2016</i>	<i>Very high</i>
2.15	Lower-extremity amputation among patients with diabetes	Proportion of diabetes-related amputations* *Focusing on lower limb amputations, excluding digit only and excluding traumatic amputations not associated with diabetes	2011 UN Political Declaration on NCDs; Western Pacific Regional Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of NCDs (2014–2020)	Country database: Routine facility information systems; population-based (preferably nationally representative) survey; diabetes registry	<i>Indicator updated since last reporting round</i>
2.16a	Maternal deaths	Number of maternal deaths related to childbearing in a given time period (usually one year)	Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health (2016–2030)	Primary source: World Health Statistics SDG Dashboard, HIIP Country database: Civil registration with high coverage and medical certification of cause of death and regular assessment of misreporting and underreporting; population-based (preferably nationally representative) survey; census; special studies	<i>Very high</i>
2.16b	Maternal mortality ratio	Number of maternal deaths related to childbearing, expressed per 100 000 live births	2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs (SDG indicator 3.1.1); SPC NMDI (PH-MH-1.2); Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health (2016–2030)	Regional or global database: SPC NMDI Published reports: WHO <i>World Health Statistics 2017</i>	<i>Very high</i>
2.17	Mortality rate from road traffic injuries	Estimated road traffic fatal injury deaths per 100 000 population	2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs (SDG indicator 3.6.1); Brasilia Declaration on Road Safety, Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011–2020	Primary source: World Health Statistics SDG Dashboard Country database: Civil registration with full coverage; population surveys; police reports; population-based health surveys with verbal autopsy Published reports: WHO <i>Global Status Report on Road Safety 2015</i>	<i>High</i>

No.	Indicator name	Definition ^a	Links to regional and global monitoring frameworks	Data sources ^b	Data availability ^c
2.18a	Deaths due to suicide among adults	Absolute number of deaths due to suicide among the adult (aged 18+ years) population in a specified time period (usually one year)	WHO's comprehensive Mental Health Action Plan 2013–2020	Primary source: WHO Pacific Islands Mental Health Network (PIMHnet) questionnaire, HIIP Country database: Civil registration with high coverage; special studies; administrative reporting systems (police reports, hospital records) Published reports: WHO <i>Mental Health Atlas</i>	Very high
2.18b	Adult suicide mortality rate	Suicide rate per 100 000 population in a specified period (age-standardized)	2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs (SDG indicator 3.6.1); WHO's comprehensive Mental Health Action Plan 2013–2020	Primary source: World Health Statistics SDG Dashboard Country database: Civil registration with high coverage; population-based health surveys with verbal autopsy Published reports: WHO <i>World Health Statistics 2017: Monitoring Health for the SDGs</i>	High
2.19	Risk of premature death from target NCDs	Percent of 30-year-olds who would die before their 70th birthday from any of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease, assuming that s/he would experience current mortality rates at every age and s/he would not die from any other cause of death (e.g., injuries or HIV/AIDS)	2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs (SDG indicator 3.4.1); 2011 UN Political Declaration on NCDs; Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of NCDs 2013–2020; Western Pacific Regional Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of NCDs (2014–2020)	Primary source: SPC NMDI, HIIP Country database: Civil registration with high coverage; household surveys and population census; sample registration system	Very high
2.20	Life expectancy at birth: both sexes	Average number of years that a newborn could expect to live if s/he were to pass through life exposed to the sex- and age-specific death rates prevailing at the time of his/her birth, for a specific year, in a given country, territory or geographical area	SPC NMDI (PH-VS-1.4)		
COMPLEMENTARY indicators					
2.1	Smoking prevalence	Age-standardized prevalence of tobacco smoking among persons aged 15+ years	2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs (SDG indicator 3.a.1); WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC) (Tobacco Free Pacific)	Primary source: World Health Statistics SDG Dashboard Country database: STEPS survey; population-based health survey Published reports: WHO <i>Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2015</i>	Very high
2.2	Heavy episodic drinking	Adults (aged 15+ or 18+ years)* who report drinking six (60g) or more standard drinks in a single drinking occasion *Age range will depend on survey instrument used	2011 UN Political Declaration on NCDs; Western Pacific Regional Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of NCDs (2014–2020); WHO Global Strategy to Reduce the Harmful Use of Alcohol	Primary source: WHO GHo Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH) Country database: STEPS survey; population-based health survey Published reports: WHO <i>Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health 2014</i>	Very high

No.	Indicator name	Definition ^a	Links to regional and global monitoring frameworks	Data sources ^b	Data availability ^c
2.3	Insufficiently physically active adults	Age-standardized prevalence of insufficiently physically active persons aged 18+ years	2011 UN Political Declaration on NCDs; Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of NCDs 2013–2020; Western Pacific Regional Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of NCDs (2014–2020)	Primary source: WHO GHO data repository Country database: STEPS survey; population-based health survey Published reports: WHO <i>Global Status Report on NCDs 2014</i>	Very high
2.4	Intimate partner violence	Percentage of currently partnered girls and women aged 15–49 years who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by their current intimate partner in the last 12 months	SPC NMDI (PH-GEN-1.12); 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs (SDG indicator 5.2.1); Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women; UN Resolution 58/147, “Elimination of domestic violence against women”	Primary source: SPC NMDI Country database: Population-based (preferably nationally representative) survey Regional or global database: World Health Statistics SDG Dashboard Published reports: WHO <i>Global and Regional Estimates of Violence Against Women: Prevalence and Health Effects of Intimate Partner Violence and Non-partner Sexual Violence</i>	High
2.9	Cervical cancer screening	Coverage of the national cervical cancer screening program	2011 UN Political Declaration on NCDs; Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of NCDs 2013–2020; Western Pacific Regional Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of NCDs (2014–2020)	Primary source: WHO GHO data repository Country database: Population-based (preferably nationally representative) surveys; facility-based data; cancer registry Published reports: WHO <i>Global Status Report on NCDs 2014</i>	High
2.11	Service coverage for people with severe mental health disorders	Percentage of persons with a severe mental health disorder who are using services	WHO’s comprehensive Mental Health Action Plan 2013–2020	Primary source: Population-based (preferably nationally representative) survey; facility information systems. Published reports: WHO <i>Mental Health Atlas</i>	Very low
2.12	Contraceptive prevalence	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who are sexually active, who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is using, at least one method of contraception, regardless of method used	SPC NMDI (PH-MH-1.4); Global Strategy for Women’s, Children’s and Adolescents’ Health (2016–2030)	Primary source: SPC NMDI Country database: Population-based (preferably nationally representative) survey; routine facility information systems; health facility assessments and surveys	Very high

No.	Indicator name	Definition ^a	Links to regional and global monitoring frameworks	Data sources ^b	Data availability ^c
3. Children are nurtured in body and mind					
CORE indicators					
3.5	Birth registration coverage	Estimated level of coverage of birth registration	2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs (SDG indicator 16.9.1); Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health (2016–2030); CRVS Regional Action Framework (Goal 1)	Primary source: WHO GHOD data repository, UNSD coverage of CRVS systems Country database: CRVS system; population-based (preferably nationally representative) survey; census Published reports: UNICEF <i>State of the World's Children</i> ; WHO <i>World Health Statistics 2017</i>	Very high
3.6	Evidence of healthy food policies in schools	Evidence of nationally endorsed policies relating to the provision and promotion of healthy food choices in schools	2011 UN Political Declaration on NCDs; Western Pacific Regional Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of NCDs (2014–2020)	Primary source: Pacific MANA Dashboard/Report from key informant Published reports: WHO <i>School Policy Framework</i>	Very low
3.8	Births attended by skilled health personnel	Percentage of live births attended by skilled health personnel during a specified time period (usually one year)	2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs (SDG indicator 3.1.2); SPC NMDI (PH-MH-1.3); Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health (2016–2030)	Primary source: World Health Statistics SDG Dashboard, HIIP Country database: Routine facility information systems; population-based (preferably nationally representative) survey Regional or global database: SPC NMDI Published reports: UNICEF <i>State of the World's Children</i> ; WHO <i>World Health Statistics 2017</i>	Very high
3.9	Immunization coverage for DTP3	One-year-olds who have received three doses of the combined diphtheria, tetanus toxoid and pertussis vaccine in a given year	SPC NMDI (PH-CH-1.2); Global Vaccine Action Plan 2011–2020	Primary source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Reporting Form (JRF) Country database: Administrative data; Immunization surveys Regional or global database: SPC NMDI Published reports: UNICEF <i>State of the World's Children</i> ; WHO <i>World Health Statistics 2017</i>	Very high
3.10	Immunization coverage for measles	Percentage of children aged under 1 year who have received at least one dose of measles-containing vaccine in a given year	SPC NMDI (PH-CH-1.1); Global Vaccine Action Plan 2011–2020	Primary source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Reporting Form (JRF) Country database: Administrative data; immunization surveys Regional or global database: SPC NMDI Published reports: UNICEF <i>State of the World's Children</i> ; WHO <i>World Health Statistics 2017</i>	Very high

No.	Indicator name	Definition ^a	Links to regional and global monitoring frameworks	Data sources ^b	Data availability ^c
3.11	Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine coverage among adolescents	Female adolescents (aged 13–15 years) who have had three doses of HPV vaccine	Global Vaccine Action Plan 2011–2020	Primary source: Administrative data; immunization surveys	<i>Very low</i>
3.12	HIV prevalence among pregnant women	Pregnant women aged 15–24 years who are tested for HIV during an antenatal care (ANC) visit and have positive test results	SPC NMDI (PH-SXH-1.2); Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS)	Primary source: UNAIDS Country reports Country database: Facility information systems; surveillance system Regional or global database: SPC NMDI; WHO GHO data repository	<i>High</i>
3.13	Adolescent birth rate	Annual number of births to women aged 15–19 years per 1000 women in that age group	2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs (SDG indicator 3.7.2); SPC NMDI (PH-MH-1.5); Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health (2016–2030)	Primary source: World Health Statistics SDG Dashboard, HIIP Country database: Facility information systems; household surveys Regional or global database: SPC NMDI Published reports: WHO <i>World Health Statistics 2017</i>	<i>Very high</i>
3.14	Low birthweight among newborns	Percentage of live born infants that weigh less than 2500 grams in a given time period (usually one year)	SPC NMDI (PH-CH-1.4); Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health (2016–2030)	Primary source: SPC NMDIs, HIIP Country database: Administrative information systems; population-based health surveys Published reports: UNICEF <i>State of the World's Children</i>	<i>Very high</i>
3.15	Neonatal mortality rate	Probability that a child born in a specific year or period will die during the first 28 completed days of life if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1000 live births	2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs (SDG indicator 3.2.2); SPC NMDI (PH-VS-1.3); Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health (2016–2030)	Primary source: World Health Statistics SDG Dashboard, HIIP Country database: Administrative information system; population-based health surveys Regional or global database: SPC NMDI Published reports: UNICEF <i>State of the World's Children</i>	<i>Very high</i>
3.17	Under-five mortality rate	Probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5 years, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1000 live births	2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs (SDG indicator 3.2.1); SPC NMDI (PH-VS-1.1); Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health (2016–2030)	Primary source: World Health Statistics SDG Dashboard, HIIP Country database: Administrative information system; population-based health surveys Regional or global database: SPC NMDI Published reports: UNICEF <i>State of the World's Children</i>	<i>Very high</i>
3.18	Child and adolescent suicide mortality rate	Suicide rate per 100 000 population in a specified period time period (usually one year) for children and adolescents (aged less than 18 years)	Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health (2016–2030)	Primary source: Civil registration with full coverage; special studies; administrative reporting systems (police reports, hospital records)	<i>Low</i>

No.	Indicator name	Definition ^a	Links to regional and global monitoring frameworks	Data sources ^b	Data availability ^c
COMPLEMENTARY indicators					
3.1	Exclusive breastfeeding rate	Infants aged 0–5 months who are fed exclusively with breast milk	Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health (2016–2030)	Primary source: WHO GHQ data repository, HIIP Country database: Routine facility information systems; household surveys; specific population-based surveys Published reports: UNICEF <i>State of the World's Children</i>	Very high
3.2	Children who are obese	Percentage of obese (body mass index (BMI)-by-age more than +2 standard deviations from the mean of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children aged 0–5 years	SPC NMDI (PH-CH-1.6); 2011 UN Political Declaration on NCDs; Western Pacific Regional Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of NCDs (2014–2020); Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health (2016–2030)	Primary source: SPC NMDI Country database: Routine growth monitoring clinical records; population-based surveys; national surveillance systems Published reports: UNICEF <i>State of the World's Children</i>	Low
3.3	Inadequate physical activity in adolescents	Adolescents (aged 13–15 years) participating in less than 60 minutes of moderate to vigorous intensity physical activity daily	2011 UN Political Declaration on NCDs; Western Pacific Regional Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of NCDs (2014–2020)	Primary source: WHO Global School-based Health Survey (GSHS) Country database: School-based or population-based (preferably nationally representative) survey Published reports: WHO <i>School Policy Framework</i>	High
3.4	Obesity in adolescents	Percentage of obese (BMI-by-age more than +2 standard deviations from the mean of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among adolescents aged 13–15 years	2011 UN Political Declaration on NCDs; Western Pacific Regional Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of NCDs (2014–2020)	Primary source: WHO Global School-based Health Survey (GSHS) Country database: School-based or population-based (preferably nationally representative) survey Published reports: WHO <i>School Policy Framework</i>	Very high
3.7	Antenatal care coverage	Women aged 15–49 years with a live birth who received antenatal care, four times or more	SPC NMDI (PH-MH-1.6); Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health (2016–2030)	Primary source: SPC NMDI Country database: Household surveys; routine facility information systems Published reports: UNICEF <i>State of the World's Children</i>	Very high

No.	Indicator name	Definition ^a	Links to regional and global monitoring frameworks	Data sources ^b	Data availability ^c
3.16	Children who are stunted	Percentage of stunting (height-for-age less than –2 standard deviations of the WHO Child Growth Standards median) among children aged 0–5 years	2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs (SDG indicator 2.2.1); SPC NMDI (PH-CH-1.5); Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health (2016–2030)	Primary source: World Health Statistics SDG Dashboard, HIIP Country database: Routine growth monitoring clinical records; population-based surveys; national surveillance systems Regional or global database: SPC NMDI Published reports: UNICEF <i>State of the World's Children</i> ; WHO <i>World Health Statistics 2017: Monitoring Health for the SDGs</i>	High
4. Ecological balance is promoted					
CORE indicators					
4.2	Resilience to climate change and natural disasters	Total dollar value linked with new projects implemented in the past year that have established integrated low-carbon, climate-resilient, disaster risk reduction development strategies	–	Primary source: Report from key informant	Indicator updated since last reporting round
4.3	Population using improved drinking-water sources	Population using improved drinking-water sources in a specified time period (usually one year)	2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs (SDG indicator 6.1.1); SPC NMDI (PH-ENV-1.2)	Primary source: World Health Statistics SDG Dashboard, HIIP Country database: Administrative or regulatory frameworks; household surveys; population census Regional or global database: SPC NMDI Published reports: WHO <i>World Health Statistics 2017: Monitoring Health for the SDGs</i>	Very high
4.4	Population using improved sanitation facilities	Population using improved sanitation facilities in a specified time period (usually one year)	2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs (SDG indicator 6.2.1); SPC NMDI (PH-ENV-1.4)	Primary source: World Health Statistics SDG Dashboard, HIIP Country database: Administrative or regulatory frameworks; household surveys; population census Regional or global database: SPC NMDI Published reports: WHO <i>World Health Statistics 2017: Monitoring Health for the SDGs</i>	Very high

No.	Indicator name	Definition ^a	Links to regional and global monitoring frameworks	Data sources ^b	Data availability ^c
COMPLEMENTARY indicators					
4.1	Population using modern fuels for cooking/heating/lighting	Percentage of households/population using modern fuels and technologies for cooking/heating/lighting as defined by the recommendations set forth in the WHO guidelines for indoor air quality: household fuel combustion	2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs (SDG indicator 7.1.1)	Primary source: World Health Statistics SDG Dashboard Country database: Data from administrative or regulatory frameworks; household surveys; population census Regional or global database: SPC NMDI Published reports: WHO <i>World Health Statistics 2017: Monitoring Health for the SDGs</i>	High
4.5	Number of vector-borne disease outbreaks	Number of mosquito-borne disease outbreaks in one year	–	Primary source: Report from key informant; Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network; country surveillance data	Very low

^a For indicators sourced from the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Pacific Community National Minimum Development Indicators (SPC NMDI), World Health Organization Global Health Observatory (WHO GHO) or WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific Health Information and Intelligence and Platform (HIIP), indicator definitions have been copied across directly from their respective meta-data dictionaries. Remaining indicator definitions have been adapted from the 2015 Global Reference List of 100 Core Health Indicators (WHO), where possible. Additional information on indicator definitions is contained in the Excel data collection form.

^b The primary source refers to the database, report or other source used to prepopulate data in the Excel data entry forms (where applicable).

^c Data availability is based on the number of countries that were able to provide national data in the first round of data collection (April 2017), or for which regional or global data are available online. Very low: 0–24% of countries reporting data; low: 25–49%; high: 50–74%; very high: 75–100%.

Table 2. Optional indicators related to the framework

HI no.	HI indicator name	Data sources
1. Strong leadership, governance and accountability		
O.1.1	National Health Account	–
O.1.2	Out-of-pocket (OOP) payments for health	WHO GHO (3643)
O.1.3	Unemployment rate	SPC NMDIs (PH-LF-1.2)
O.1.4	Population living below the poverty line	SDG (1.2.1) SPC NMDI (PH-POV-1.1)
2. Avoidable diseases and premature deaths are reduced		
O.2.1	Low fruit and vegetable consumption	–
O.2.2	Evidence of NCD taskforce	–
O.2.3	Status of reaching the milestones for neglected tropical diseases (NTDs)	–
O.2.4	Use of assistive devices among people with disabilities	–
O.2.5	Unmet needs for contraception	SPC NMDI (PH-MH-1.8)
O.2.6	Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	WHO GHO (2936)
O.2.7	Gonorrhoea incidence	–
O.2.8	Malaria incidence	SPC NMDI (PH-VBD-1.2)
O.2.9	HIV prevalence among high-risk populations	–
O.2.10	Life expectancy at age 40 years: males	SPC NMDI (PH-VS-1.5.1)
O.2.11	Life expectancy at age 40 years: females	SPC NMDI (PH-VS-1.5.2)
O.2.12	Top 10 causes of death	–
3. Children are nurtured in body and mind		
O.3.1	Evidence of adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child	–
O.3.2	Net enrolment ratio in primary school	SPC NMDI (PH-PEDF-2.11)
O.3.3	Secondary school completion rates	–
O.3.4	Youth literacy rate	SPC NMDI (PH-EDU-1.5)
O.3.5	Congenital syphilis	WHO GHO (4493)
O.3.6	Infant mortality rate	SPC NMDI (PH-VS-1.2)
4. Ecological balance is promoted		
O.4.1	Urban population living in slums or informal settlements	–
O.4.2	Population in urban areas exposed to outdoor air pollution	–
O.4.3	Official climate financing from developed countries that is incremental to official development assistance (ODA)	–
O.4.4	Share of coastal and marine areas that are protected	SDG (14.5.1)
O.4.5	Area of public and green space as a proportion of total city space	–
O.4.6	Annual change in forest area and land under cultivation	–
O.4.7	Urban solid waste regularly collected and well managed	SDG (11.6.1)
O.4.8	Losses from natural disasters, by climate and non-climate-related events	SDG (11.5.2)
O.4.9	Typhoid fever incidence	–

Appendix 1: Healthy Islands indicators across the results chain

Risk factors and behaviours	Inputs and processes	Outputs	Outcomes	Impact
Avoidable diseases and premature deaths are reduced (2.1) Smoking prevalence (2.2) Heavy episodic drinking (2.3) Insufficiently physically active adults (2.4) Intimate partner violence Children are nurtured in body and mind (3.1) Exclusive breastfeeding rate (3.2) Children who are obese (3.3) Inadequate physical activity in adolescents (3.4) Obesity in adolescents Ecological balance is promoted (4.1) Population using modern fuels for cooking/heating/lighting	Strong leadership, governance and accountability (1.1) Health worker density (1.2) Health expenditure per capita (1.3) Evidence of annual health review, plan and budget (1.4) International Health Regulations (IHR) core capacity score (1.5) Death registration coverage Avoidable diseases and premature deaths are reduced (2.5) Tobacco excise taxes (2.6) Excise tax on alcoholic drinks (2.7) Excise tax on sugary-sweetened beverages (SSBs) Children are nurtured in body and mind (3.5) Birth registration coverage (3.6) Evidence of healthy food policies in schools Ecological balance is promoted (4.2) Resilience to climate change and natural disasters	Avoidable diseases and premature deaths are reduced (2.8) Access to essential NCD drugs (2.9) Cervical cancer screening (2.10) Service coverage for people with increased risk for CVD (2.11) Service coverage for people with severe mental health disorders (2.12) Contraceptive prevalence Children are nurtured in body and mind (3.7) Antenatal care coverage Ecological balance is promoted (4.3) Population using improved drinking-water sources (4.4) Population using improved sanitation facilities	Avoidable diseases and premature deaths are reduced (2.13) HIV prevalence among the general population (2.14) Tuberculosis (TB) incidence (2.15) Lower-extremity amputation among patients with diabetes Children are nurtured in body and mind (3.8) Births attended by skilled health personnel (3.9) Immunization coverage for DTP3 (3.10) Immunization coverage for measles (3.11) HPV vaccine coverage among adolescents (3.12) HIV prevalence among pregnant women Ecological balance is promoted (4.5) Number of vector-borne disease outbreaks	Avoidable diseases and premature deaths are reduced (2.16a & 2.16b) Maternal mortality (2.17) Mortality rate from road traffic injuries (2.18a & 2.18b) Adult suicide mortality rate (2.19) Risk of premature mortality from target noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) (2.20) Life expectancy at birth: both sexes Children are nurtured in body and mind (3.13) Adolescent birth rate (3.14) Low birth weight among newborns (3.15) Neonatal mortality rate (3.16) Children who are stunted (3.17) Under-five mortality rate (3.18) Child and adolescent suicide rate

Appendix 2: Health related SDG Pacific Headline Indicators (as of March 2017)

Goal no.	Goal name	SDG target	SDG indicator	HI indicator
1	No poverty	1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	O.1.4
2	Zero hunger	2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	3.16
			2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	3.2 (would require change to definition to weight-for-height from BMI-to-age)
3	Good health and well-being	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	2.16b
			3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	3.8
		3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate	3.17
			3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	3.15
		3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	2.14
			3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	O.2.3 (would require change to indicator definition)
		3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	2.19
		3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	2.2 (would require change to indicator definition)

Goal no.	Goal name	SDG target	SDG indicator	HI indicator
3	Good health and well-being	3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	2.12
			3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	3.13
		3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)	O.2.10 and O.2.11 (would require change to indicator definition)
		3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	2.1
		3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	1.1
		3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	1.4
4	Quality education	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	O.3.2 and O3.3 (would require change to indicator definition)
		4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	O.3.4 (would require change to indicator definition)
5	Gender equality	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	2.4
6	Clean water and sanitation	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	4.3
		6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	4.4

Goal no.	Goal name	SDG target	SDG indicator	HI indicator
11	Sustainable cities and communities	11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters	O.4.8
		11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities	O.4.7
14	Life below water	14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	O.4.4
16	Peace, justice and strong institutions	16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	3.5