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UN Resident Coordinator Office

NIUE

COUNTRY IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (CIP) 2023-2024

Review

Acknowledgement

The UN Resident Coordinator extends gratitude to the UN Country Team for their invaluable contributions and commitment to delivering UN development support to Niue.

The Review of the CIP 2023-2024 for Niue has identified the value of our joint commitments as well as identifying crucial sectors for further collaborative efforts.

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Layout: Sarnai Bayarkhuu

UN Multi-Country Office Cook Islands - Niue - Samoa- Tokelau

One UN House SIDS Street, Tuanaimato Apia Samoa

W- samoa.un.org
X - @un_samoa
F- @uninsamoa

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OVERVIEW

The **Niue Country Implementation Plan (CIP) Review 2023 - 2024** provides a comprehensive assessment of the financial, programmatic, and developmental activities undertaken in Niue under the umbrella of the UN Pacific Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023 - 2027 (henceforth the CF). The review covers critical areas such as environmental sustainability, social protection, economic development, and governance. The central goal is to analyse how the UN system resources have been allocated, how effectively they have been used, and what progress has been made in helping Niue realise the CF outcomes and its contribution towards Niue's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

UN Contributions Overview: As shown in Figure 1.1, 13 UN agencies contributed to the implementation of the Niue CIP, through a total of 59 interventions across 4 key CF outcome areas: Planet, People, Prosperity and Peace, under which are 33 related sub-outcomes. These interventions supported Niue in the pursuit of their development priorities, which include promoting environmental conservation (Planet), enhancing health and education services (People), fostering economic resilience and sustainable development (Prosperity), and strengthening governance and institutional capacity (Peace).

In financial terms, the estimated total resources required to deliver on the UN's interventions in the first two years of the CIP (2023-24) for Niue was USD $ 8.2 million, of which USD $7.8 million was, in principle[1], available to support implementation. However, at the end of the midterm review period, the UN system expenditure was reported USD $2.2 million, just over a quarter of both the available resources and planned required expenditure. The expenditure shortfall indicates that in addition to the CF's global funding issues, the UN's effective utilization of the existing budget is also a fundamental issue. The disparity in spending highlights operational challenges but also opportunities for the UN to build in mechanisms for more efficient program implementation and future resource utilization.

UN system results:

In 2023-2024, progress under the **Planet pillar** strengthened regional and national capacities in biodiversity conservation, climate resilience, waste management, and disaster preparedness. A regional workshop in Fiji supported Pacific Island countries'

[1] The available resources relate to the total amount raised by agencies to deliver on the CIPs over the entire period 2023-2027. This is meant to clarify, however, that in principle there were enough resources available to deliver on the planned interventions up to the period 2024.

World Heritage aspirations, and a USD $30 million project led to a unified Framework for Invasive Species Management. While challenges affected waste management policy advancements, hiring a climate specialist bolstered expertise and coordination for pollution reduction. Preparations for evidence-based resilience projects are underway, with technical support enhancing disaster readiness across the Pacific. Niue also benefited from new energy infrastructure, supporting sustainable energy and climate resilience.

In 2023-2024, **People pillar** efforts strengthened health, social protection, education, WASH, and violence prevention systems across Pacific Island Countries. Key investments boosted immunization, healthcare, and mental health services, while family planning access expanded to 14 countries. Social protection in Niue became more inclusive, and climate-resilient WASH systems were piloted. Education initiatives advanced early childhood development and climate resilience, and violence prevention programs promoted safer environments for women and children. These integrated efforts reflect progress toward inclusive, resilient, and people-centered services across the region.

In 2023-2024, the **Prosperity pillar** advanced the blue, green, and creative economy, sustainable agrifood systems, digital transformation, and institutional capacity across the Pacific. A study on cultural policies for Small Island Developing States provided key recommendations, promoting regional cooperation and sustainable development. Enhanced agrifood statistics and SDG indicators supported climate-smart policies, while the new Digital Transformation Strategy strengthened digital connectivity in remote areas. Automated customs and passenger systems further boosted institutional efficiency, collectively enhancing economic resilience and sustainable development in the region.

In 2023-2024, the **Peace pillar** advanced access to justice, human rights, and gender equality across Pacific Island Countries. Strengthening child protection systems through targeted training and improved data mechanisms laid a robust foundation for safeguarding children's rights. Enhanced regional coordination in immigration and human rights networks improved justice and asylum access for vulnerable populations. Additionally, active participation in key forums like the Commission on the Status of Women fostered progress on gender equality, while technical support for reporting under international frameworks strengthened Pacific delegations' capacity to meet global human rights standards.

Going forward, more needs to be done to ensure timely disbursements, to address bottlenecks in program implementation, and to close financial gaps, particularly in underfunded areas. A results framework with specific performance indicators should be developed immediately, and where available, aligned with the country's monitoring and evaluation framework attached to its national development strategy.

BUDGET ANALYSIS

Figures 2.1 and 2.2 provide detailed breakdowns of Niue's resource allocations by CF pillars and corresponding expenditures.

The graphs reveal significant differences between required (funding) and actual expenditures in the period under review, particularly for the planet pillar. At the beginning of the cycle, implementation of the **Planet** pillar had the highest estimated financial requirement at USD $6.9 million, against an available budget of USD $6.4 million. However, by the end of the mid-term review, there was an actual expenditure of USD $1.5 million under this Pillar, 22 per cent of planned expenditure and 23 per cent of the available budget for this pillar.

The UN activities planned under the **People** pillar required USD $0.41 million, with USD $0.66 million made available at inception. The UN utilised approximately USD $0.41 million, or 62 per cent of the available resources, for implementation.

Similarly, the implementation of agreed activities under the **Prosperity** pillar was not financially resource-intensive. Required funding to deliver outputs for this pillar was an estimated USD $0.19 million, less than half of the required budget for People and far less than that for Planet. At the start of the period, most of the required resources were less than the available resources for People (USD $0.66 million) and Prosperity (USD $0.63million), providing a significant opportunity to achieve desired results and to crowd-in future resources. Additionally, estimates at the end of the mid-term show actual expenditure on Prosperity was higher than expected at USD $0.24 million or 26 per cent more than expected.

So far, USD $0.04 million has been spent under the Peace pillar, USD $0.2 million more than recorded for activities delivered under Prosperity. The UN estimated a required budget envelope of USD $0.12 million to support strengthening Niue's institutional capacity and governance. At the start of the period, USD $0.11 million was available to deliver on this mandate, and less than half of the planned expenditures were executed successfully.

UN SUPPORT & SDG PROGRESS

Figure 3.1 conveys the breadth and relative scale of UN investments made in Niue during 2023 - 2024 categorised by SDG. According to the visualisation of the UN's collective interventions, the bulk of interventions was concentrated on SDG's: Good Health and Well-Being (SDG 3), Gender Equality (SDG5), Zero Hunger (SDG 2) and Quality Education (SDG 4) in that order. The lowest targeted support during this period was in securing Clean and Affordable Energy (SDG 7), Responsible Consumption and Production (SDG 12), and Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (SDG 9).

Organised by CF pillar (Planet—SDGs 7, 13, 14, 15 | People—SDGs 2, 3, 4, 6 | Prosperity—SDGs 1, 8, 9, 11, 12 | Peace—SDGs 5, 10, 16, 17), the UN's collective interventions reflect the budget analysis, with SDGs related to environmental protection and resilience-building receiving the largest attention.

The UN's advancement of Gender Equality as a key area of investment during the first semester of the CIP marries well with the UN's SDGs acceleration methodology, which proposes investment in gender, particularly in reducing violence against women and girls, due to the SDGs' positive and cross-correlation with the SDGs six transition mechanisms, including food security, biodiversity and climate action, education reform, energy, social protection and jobs, and public infrastructure. Research has found that both independently and collectively, investment in these six transitions will catalyse broad SDGs' progress.

Consequently, though funds were underutilised in the first period of the Niue CIP, the extensive investment in Climate Action and related SDGs under the Planet pillar is expected to create positive alignment and accelerate SDGs. Additionally, the larger investment aligns with the UN's commitment to Climate Action and supporting resilience and sustainability in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) like Niue.

Figure 3.2 maps Niue's most recent progress in SDGs, which has been achieved through the efforts of the Niue government, donors, and multilateral partners, including the UN. The progress update is based on the UN's SDGs database. It indicates that Niue has made the most progress in improving access to Clean and Affordable Energy (SDG 7), on providing Quality Education (SDG 4), protecting Life on Land (SDG 15), and in Reducing Inequalities (SDG 10). This does not necessarily mean the UN's contribution to these SDGs is limited. The UN's interventions in the people, prosperity and peace pillars where these SDGs fall have not been resource-intensive. Rather, the UN's interventions focus on capacity building and technical assistance related to improving policy and legislation and building the general enabling environment for progress.

Progress was made on the SDGs of Good Health and Well-Being (SDG 3), Climate Action (SDG 13), and Gender Equality (SDG 5), but it was relatively smaller than for Affordable and Clean Energy (SDG 7). Note that data remains a highly significant challenge to monitoring SDG progress, and as such, the SDG progress report may only be partially accurate.

UN MODE OF INTERVENTION

Figures 4.1 depict the UN interventions by delivery mode and cross-cutting themes such as human rights, gender, peace, and Leave No One Behind (LNOB).

As intimated in the previous section, the most popular mode for UN intervention in Niue during 2023-2024 was capacity building, and technical assistance was recorded as the prime delivery mechanism in more than 100 activities. The next most popular form for delivering support through the CIP is convening, partnerships and knowledge sharing, followed by policy advice and thought leadership, direct support, data collection and analysis, and normative support.

Looking from the perspective of cross-cutting themes in Figures 4.2 presents the UN's interventions identified Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment as principal objectives of the intervention, whereas 31 per cent were tagged as a significant objective. On the other hand, the UN reported that 44 per cent of projects were deemed to have limited or no impact on Gender Equality. The UN indicated that 20 per cent of the activities delivered during the first two years of the CIP had, addressing human rights issues as their principal objective, and 36 percent had addressing human rights as a significant objective. However, 15 per cent of the UN interventions had no human rights focus, compared to 8 per cent and 2 per cent' of other interventions which stated the same when surveyed on gender and peace markers.

Figures 4.3 show that Leave No One Behind (LNOB) is the central, transformative commitment of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. LNOB focuses on ensuring that all individuals, especially marginalised, disadvantaged, or vulnerable people, are included in development efforts and benefit from them. This commitment prioritises reducing inequalities and reaching those furthest behind first to create an inclusive and equitable world. There are several overlaps with UN human rights, gender and peace objectives.

Of the UN's interventions delivered in the review period, 25 per cent tagged as contributing to advancing LNOB reported that there were no specifically identified beneficiaries. On the contrary, of the next 75 per cent of interventions tagged as supporting LNOB, 29 per cent noted that children were the main beneficiaries, followed by women, girls and youth. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, human rights defenders, indigenous people, minorities, and Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex (LGBTI) individuals were also beneficiaries of the UN's LNOB interventions.

UN RESULTS BY CF PILLAR

The results reported for each output area under the CF pillars were based on the results' inputs provided by UN organisations. Percentage contributions to each output area are assessed and presented via a Heatmap in Appendix 2.

The **Heatmap** highlights adequate and significant contributions across UN's planned outputs. Assessed against the number of organisations that had initially planned to intervene in output areas, 11 of the 33 output areas were deemed to have been adequately serviced. This contribution level was most prominent in the People pillar, where 7 of 15 contributions were rated as adequate. On the contrary, in 16 output areas, the UN's contributions were rated as significant, with an estimated 100 percent contribution across the output areas. In other words, of the lot rated as significant, all organisations that had planned to intervene, intervened during the review period. There was only one output area where UN contributions were rated inadequate, and this was output 1.3.1, which is strengthened institutions and communities' capacities, mechanisms and policies to enhance climate change adaptation, resilience, and disaster risk reduction. There were 5 output areas in which the UN had no contribution; these were outputs 2.3.2 enhanced capacity for evidence-based decision-making to produce and analyse timely data on food insecurity and malnutrition; 3.4.2 strengthened institutional capacities, mechanisms and policies to enhance equal opportunities for decent jobs and livelihood; 4.2.4 enhanced capacities and systems to identify security threats, including climate security; 4.3.3 enhanced rights-based migration policy and its implementation, capacities, tools, mechanisms and initiatives on trans-boundary and migration governance and human mobility; 4.3.5 improved Government capacities to collect, analyse and utilize data and increased awareness of the right to privacy and data protection.

Planet

Output 1.1.1: **Strengthened institutional capacities, mechanisms, policies, knowledge, and skills to promote community-led biodiversity conservation, sustainable use of natural resources, and improved ecosystems, in line with UN climate and environment-related conventions.**

A regional workshop held in Fiji in 2023 enhanced the capacities of Pacific Island countries in progressing their World Heritage aspirations. Participants gained specialised knowledge on developing Tentative Lists and nominations, expected to bolster the region's representation on the World Heritage List. Additionally, preparatory actions are in place to facilitate broader engagement with regional partners. Furthermore, a regional project secured a $30 million portfolio dedicated to invasive species management, leading to the endorsement of a Guiding Framework for Invasive Species Management by all Pacific Island countries and territories. This framework establishes a standardized approach for managing invasive species, reinforcing regional cooperation and commitment to biodiversity conservation.

In 2023-2024, the Niue Department of Environment, UN partners, and stakeholders launched the USD 20 million UN-Niue-GEF project, achieving strengthened policies for integrating biodiversity in tourism and agriculture, sustainable management across key landscapes and seascapes, and improved awareness and knowledge to combat biodiversity loss and land degradation.

In 2024, two health workers from Niue received training in the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH), equipping them to address life-threatening SRH needs in crises. This initiative aims to reduce preventable maternal and newborn mortality, unsafe abortions, and the impacts of sexual violence, ensuring essential SRH services and protecting dignity in humanitarian settings.

Contributing agencies:

unesco UN environment UNFPA

Output 1.1.3: **Strengthened policies for integrated waste management, including hazardous waste and marine pollution.**

Progress under this output has faced challenges due to implementation delays and staff turnover, impacting the ability to advance policy improvements for waste management.

Contributing agencies: UN environment

Output 1.2.2: **Increased use of evidence-based approaches and nature-based solutions in building resilience and adaptive capacity among community and institutional actors.**

Plans for implementing evidence-based and nature-based solutions to enhance resilience and adaptive capacity are underway, with project activities expected to commence in 2025. Regional activities are being developed with a broader focus before narrowing to specific national contexts.

In partnership with local NGOs/CSOs, the UN has also empowered communities to implement nature based solutions to improve natural resource management and local livelihoods.

Contributing agencies: unesco; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; UNDP

Output 1.2.3: **Strengthened policies for integrated waste management, including hazardous waste and marine pollution.**

A regional strategy was launched in 2023 to ensure children live in healthy, sustainable environments, build resilience to climate-related shocks, and empower them as climate advocates. The recruitment of a climate specialist has strengthened technical expertise and strategic engagement with regional partners, fostering a coordinated approach to integrated waste management and pollution reduction.

Contributing agencies: unicef

Output 1.3.1: **Strengthened institutional and community capacities, mechanisms, and policies to enhance climate change adaptation, resilience, and disaster risk reduction.**

In 2024, under the UN-GCF Programme (2021-2026), Niue advanced integrated climate and ocean information services and multi-hazard early warning systems (MHEWS) while leading a regional community of practice for Pacific National Designated Authorities (NDAs) to enhance engagement with GCF and accredited entities for climate action.

Niue Meteorological Service and National Disaster Management Office enhanced capacities through participation in regional forums on meteorology, climate services, disaster communication, and alert protocols (2023-2024). Support was provided for a drought and yam monitoring project, equipping girls' brigades with tools to improve agricultural resilience.

Contributing agencies:

Output 1.3.2:

Enhanced capacities of national mechanisms for effective and inclusive disaster management.

Technical support was provided to Pacific countries, enhancing their preparedness and response capabilities for natural disasters. This support has strengthened national mechanisms for disaster management, improving readiness for future events.

In partnership with the Niue Disaster Management Office, the Logistics Capacity Assessment (LCA) was updated, enhancing logistics information to support coordination and response efforts for humanitarian and disaster management stakeholders.

Contributing agencies:

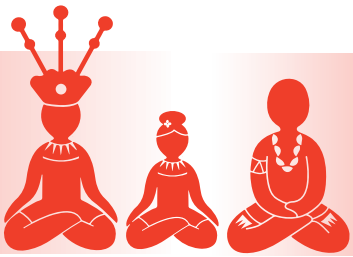
Output 1.4.1:

Increased availability and use of disaggregated data (based on gender, location, disability, etc.) and analytics in planning Climate Change Mitigation (CCM) and resilience building.

In support of sustainable energy initiatives, new equipment including inverters, transformers, and a main switchboard was installed to improve the energy infrastructure of Niue. This investment in energy efficiency enhances the capacity of the national grid, supporting the island's efforts toward sustainable energy and climate resilience.

Contributing agencies:

People



Output 2.1.1: **Strengthened service provider capacities to deliver high-quality, resilient, people-oriented public health services at the service level for children, youth, elderly, people with disabilities, and vulnerable groups enabled through strategies.**

Key investments in cold chain and immunization supply chain systems led to enhanced immunization management across ten Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs). Health workforce capacity in Niue was strengthened through targeted fellowships and short courses, which improved nursing competencies, dental care provision, peri-operative nursing skills and mental health psychological first aid delivery. These efforts collectively enhanced the availability and quality of health services, ensuring more resilient and responsive care for all population groups. Notable results were achieved in prevention of communicable diseases of HIV, STIs, and TB through community outreach and awareness, testing and distribution of preventive packages, and adopting a mainstreamed approach in synergy with existing Government programmes.

In 2024, a Health Facility Readiness and Service Availability assessment evaluated Niue's health system capacity in maternal, reproductive, adolescent health, gender-based violence support, and disability-friendly services, informing planning and investments. Contraceptive deliveries protected an estimated 54 couples, sustaining access to family planning services.

Contributing agencies: unicef · World Health Organization · UNFPA · UNDP

Output 2.1.2: **National public health governance capacity strengthened for improved governance functions and outputs.**

National policies for immunization and cold chain management in Niue were updated to align with international standards, improving vaccine scheduling, the introduction of new vaccines, and the standardization of data reporting, including gender-disaggregated data. Access to family planning services was expanded through the distribution of contraceptives across 14 PICTs, achieving significant coverage and contributing to reproductive health outcomes. Training in mental health services and psychosocial support improved local capacities, facilitating better integration of mental health into primary care services. Niue Vector Control Needs Assessment was conducted in conjunction with Pacific Mosquito-borne Diseases Surveillance and Response Initiative (PacMOSSI).

Contributing agencies: unicef · UNFPA · World Health Organization

Output 2.1.3: **Enhanced stakeholder capacities for effective emergency response actions and continuity of services during public health emergencies.**

An EU-funded oxygen plant was installed, ensuring reliable access to life-saving oxygen for patients in Niue.

Risk communication and community engagement capacity was built to respond to health emergencies facilitated through capacity-building sessions. Support was also provided to create ocommunication materials which supported improved preparedness and response capabilities. These measures bolstered the ability of local stakeholders to effectively manage health risks and ensure continuity of essential health services during emergencies.

Contributing agencies: World Health Organization

Output 2.2.1: **Expanded access to inclusive, evidence-based social protection systems for vulnerable groups.**

The social protection system in Niue was made more inclusive, with a focus on children. The first child-sensitive social protection training engaged key government ministries, NGOs, and community leaders, enhancing understanding and coordination for the delivery of social protection measures.

Contributing agencies: unicef

Output 2.3.3: **Increased community knowledge and attitudes toward healthy, balanced, nutrient-dense lifestyles and food consumption patterns.**

Preparations are underway to initiate projects aimed at promoting healthy nutrition and sustainable food consumption patterns within communities, expected to commence in 2025.

The Niue Food-Based Dietary Guidelines were reviewed, and investigations into groundwater, food, and soil carcinogens were advanced, contributing to improved public health and safety measures.

Contributing agencies: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; World Health Organization

Output 2.4.1: **Enhanced capacity among service providers to deliver safe, sustainable, climate-resilient WASH services in schools and healthcare facilities.**

Technical assistance supported the improvement of WASH services through community engagement, identifying service gaps, and piloting a climate-resilient water supply system. These efforts contributed to more sustainable and resilient water and sanitation services in critical facilities.

Contributing agencies: unicef

Output 2.4.2: **Strengthened institutional capacities, mechanisms, and policies for improved access to safe, affordable, and equitable WASH services.**

No interventions were carried out in support of this output in 2023.

Contributing agencies:

Output 2.5.1: **Improved national government capacity to deliver inclusive, quality learning and skill development.**

Support was provided for strengthening education systems through planning and technical assistance in early childhood education, inclusive education, and strategic communication. A regional framework for all-life skills was developed, fostering collaboration among Pacific countries to enhance skills development across the region.

Contributing agencies: unicef unesco

Output 2.5.2: **Improved safety, protection, and health in school environments.**

At the 2023 Early Childhood Development (ECD) Forum, Pacific Island Countries reaffirmed their commitment to ECD as a pathway to climate resilience. This commitment emphasized the integration of ECD with sustainable development initiatives, aiming to strengthen communities' adaptive capacities.

Contributing agencies: unicef

Output 2.5.3: **The education system is better equipped to provide equitable and innovative learning pathways throughout the lifecycle.**

Inclusive education discussions and reviews have laid the groundwork for further planning in Niue, aligning national strategies with regional priorities. In-country workshops focused on climate change education and Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) strengthened teacher training and mobilized youth networks for advocacy and awareness-raising, promoting Greening Education initiatives.

Contributing agencies: unicef unesco

Output 2.5.4: **Enhanced evidence-based and risk-informed education plans for resilient education systems.**

Regional knowledge on education response to COVID-19 was documented, highlighting innovations and lessons learned across 15 countries. This knowledge exchange, guided by key stakeholders, informed the development of regional frameworks for improved educational resilience. Dialogue among Pacific Heads of Education Systems (PHES) facilitated coordination on priority education issues, including inclusive education, data management, and climate resilience.

Contributing agencies: unesco unicef

Output 2.7.1: **Capacitated child and survivor-centered VAWG workforce to manage and deliver an accessible, functional national and sub-national, multi-sector, youth-friendly system for women, girls, and boys (service delivery)**

Key results achieved include heightened community awareness on violence and injury prevention through mass campaigns, which contributed to a more informed public and improved responsiveness to issues of violence against women and children. Additionally, multisectoral action plans were designed to address health risks and create environments conducive to better health outcomes, with implementation set for early 2025. These efforts aim to build a coordinated, multi-sectoral approach to supporting survivors and preventing violence.

Contributing agencies: World Health Organization

Output 2.7.2: **Strengthened capacity to design and implement human-rights-focused policies to prevent and respond to discrimination and violence.**

Child protection systems were strengthened through improvements in legal frameworks, enhanced multi-sectoral coordination, and research on the impact of violence against children. These efforts contributed to more robust systems for protecting vulnerable populations.

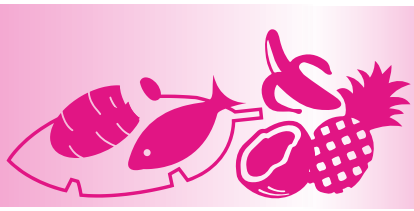
Contributing agencies: unicef

Output 2.7.3: **Increased awareness of harmful norms and effects of violence.**

Awareness campaigns, training programs, and community-based interventions were implemented to prevent violence against children, fostering greater understanding and commitment to reducing violence within communities.

Contributing agencies: unicef

Prosperity



Output 3.2.1:

Strengthened institutional capacity to design and implement holistic policies to foster blue, green and creative economy at national and regional level.

A sub-regional study on cultural policies of Small Island Developing States has been completed, offering key policy recommendations aligned with sustainable development goals. The study has informed regional cooperation strategies and guided contributions at international forums, fostering dialogue on culture and sustainable development. Its findings will support further policy discussions and collaboration at the upcoming SIDS4 Conference, contributing to the promotion of the blue, green, and creative economy in the region.

The UN has also supported the development of a Blue Economy Strategy (under finalization) to promote the sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystems, strengthen the enabling environment for scaling up blue economy investments, contributing to the economic development and resilience of Niue.

Contributing agencies:

unesco

UNDP

Output 3.3.1:

Strengthened sustainable, climate-smart, gender, and youth-sensitive agriculture and fishery sectors through holistic policies and boosted sustainable food production systems, improved Agri-processing.

Efforts have enhanced the availability and dissemination of agrifood systems statistics, contributing to informed cross-sectoral policy-making and accelerating the sustainable transformation of agrifood systems. Key SDG indicators related to food security, agricultural productivity, and women's land ownership have been compiled, supporting the implementation of resilient agricultural practices. Additionally, capacities to produce quality agricultural data have been strengthened, ensuring sustainable food production systems are maintained.

Contributing agencies:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Output 3.5.2: **Strengthened capacity of institutions and entrepreneurs on financial and fiscal issues, including the new tax reform and debt management.**

Technical support and targeted interventions have bolstered the capacity of institutions to prevent violence against children, fostering a safer environment through awareness campaigns, training programs, and community-based initiatives. These efforts have contributed to building community resilience and enhancing institutional capabilities in addressing child protection challenges.

Contributing agencies:

Output 3.6.1: **Enhanced digital infrastructure and connectivity for health and educational services in remote locations.**

A Digital Transformation Strategy has been developed and adopted, informed by a comprehensive digital readiness assessment. This strategy is complemented by the finalization of ICT policies, providing a clear framework for digital development. Additionally, a Resource Mobilization Strategy and Implementation Action Plan have been established to secure resources for digital transformation, setting the groundwork for enhanced connectivity and digital services in remote areas.

Contributing agencies:

Output 3.6.2: **Strengthened institutional policies and capacities on digital infrastructure and connectivity, including ICT-related services.**

Digital infrastructure has been enhanced through the implementation of automated systems for passenger processing and customs management. These systems have streamlined operations, improved tracking capabilities, and enhanced revenue collection, aligning with international standards. This has strengthened institutional capacities and advanced digital service delivery, improving efficiency in key operational areas.

Contributing agencies:

Peace

Output 4.1.1:

Strengthened institutional capacities for increasing access to justice, the rule of law, and human rights, especially for those at risk of being left behind, in compliance with international human rights standards.

Significant progress was made in enhancing child protection systems through targeted training, resource development, and improved mechanisms for data collection and reporting, leading to a stronger foundation for safeguarding the rights of children. Efforts also focused on strengthening engagement with regional immigration and human rights networks, which enabled more effective dissemination of guidance and resources across multiple Pacific Island Countries (PICs). This support enhanced regional coordination and improved access to justice and asylum processes for vulnerable populations.

Contributing agencies:

unicef UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

Output 4.1.5:

Increased capacities for state party reporting to human rights treaty bodies.

Enhanced regional engagement in key intergovernmental processes on gender equality and women's empowerment has been achieved, with active participation in forums such as the Commission on the Status of Women and the Pacific Islands Forum Women Leaders Meeting in 2023. These platforms facilitated discussions on innovation, digital education for gender equality, and the empowerment of rural women and girls. Furthermore, technical support was provided for the preparation and reporting under international frameworks, such as the Beijing Platform for Action and CEDAW, strengthening the capacity of Pacific Island delegations to meet global standards and commitments.

Contributing agencies:

UN WOMEN

CHALLENGES

The Niue CIP Review highlights several systemic issues that hinder the successful implementation of UN programs and the achievement of Niue's development goals. These challenges, as identified through the financial and programmatic analysis, include data limitations, budget shortfalls, and coordination inefficiencies.

One of the primary challenges is the **lack of comprehensive result indicators and reliable data.** The absence of a robust monitoring and evaluation system has significantly impaired the ability to track the progress of UN interventions, particularly in sectors like social protection, healthcare, and economic empowerment. Without a performance framework, it is difficult to assess the real impact of UN programs or to adjust strategies and interventions accordingly, and in a timely manner. The lack of a performance framework also limits transparency and accountability, both of which are critical to ensuring resources are used efficiently and effectively.

Another significant challenge identified is the **underperformance in UN resource expenditure**, as evidenced in the budget analysis. This underutilization of funds points to operational bottlenecks in disbursement processes, delayed project execution, and possible inefficiencies in project management. The overall effect is a slower-than-expected pace of progress, with many interventions failing to deliver results on time.

A third challenge is the **limited scale of the UN's investment relative to the scale of problems** Niue faces. While the UN has made financial commitments in critical areas like environmental protection and social development, these investments are relatively small when compared to the country's vast development needs. Furthermore, the **mismatch between investment areas and program narratives** reflects a lack of alignment between financial resources and programmatic priorities, leading to inefficient resource use and stalled implementation.

Data gaps and data accuracy issues in **UNINFO**—the central platform for tracking UN interventions and progress —exacerbate the absence of a monitoring and evaluation framework for the Niue CIP. Data required does not equate to data inputted into UNINFO. UN agencies are not fully compliant with their data input responsibilities, hampering the accuracy of the qualitative results analysis, which becomes ever more important in the absence of a monitoring and evaluation framework with specific baselines, targets and performance indicators.

CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD

To address the identified challenges, it will be necessary to solve issues with UNINFO, improve budget disbursement processes, and enhance coordination between UN agencies, government bodies, and other stakeholders. Additionally, there is a clear need to scale up investments, particularly in areas like **People** and **Prosperity**, to ensure that the broader social and economic challenges are adequately addressed. Without these changes, the current gaps in implementation and resource use could undermine the UN's ability to deliver successfully on the Niue CIP.

On the way forward, the UN system should:

- Adopt the results indicators in the Pathway for Development of Niue (PDS) Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework where relevant. The Niue government finalised the PDS M&E framework in 2024. The framework has identified baselines, targets and performance indicators for the entire development strategy, with significant overlaps with the outcomes being pursued in the UN CIP for Niue.

- Ensure that the scale of UN planned activities and the planned resource expenditure during the implementation of the CIP aligns with government's priorities, technical and absorptive capacity given government's competing priorities. Mismatches between the UN's planned implementation and government's capacity to partner and deliver is often at the core of programmatic delays and poor project management, which ultimately lead to under expenditure and underperformance.

- Better illustrate the transformative role of its investment, which is relatively small in scale but essential due to its role in fostering the enabling environment for positive change. As revealed in the results report, much of the UN's investment is delivered through capacity building, technical assistance, convening and partnerships. While these investments do not directly move the needle on SDGs progress or on progress related to government's national priorities, they are critical elements in the theory of change without which harder and larger investments depend.

- Ensure sufficient internal capacity to consistently update UNINFO and assign the issue of data gaps and lack of data accuracy the highest priority. UNINFO is the single results window for the UN system. It is the basis upon which countries assess the contribution of the UN system to their development and the platform that will be used by donor countries to decide on their investments. It is, therefore, critical that UNINFO is outfitted with the most accurate and reliable data and that there are limited to no data gaps.

APPENDIX 1:

Figure 1.1: Niue CIP at a Glance

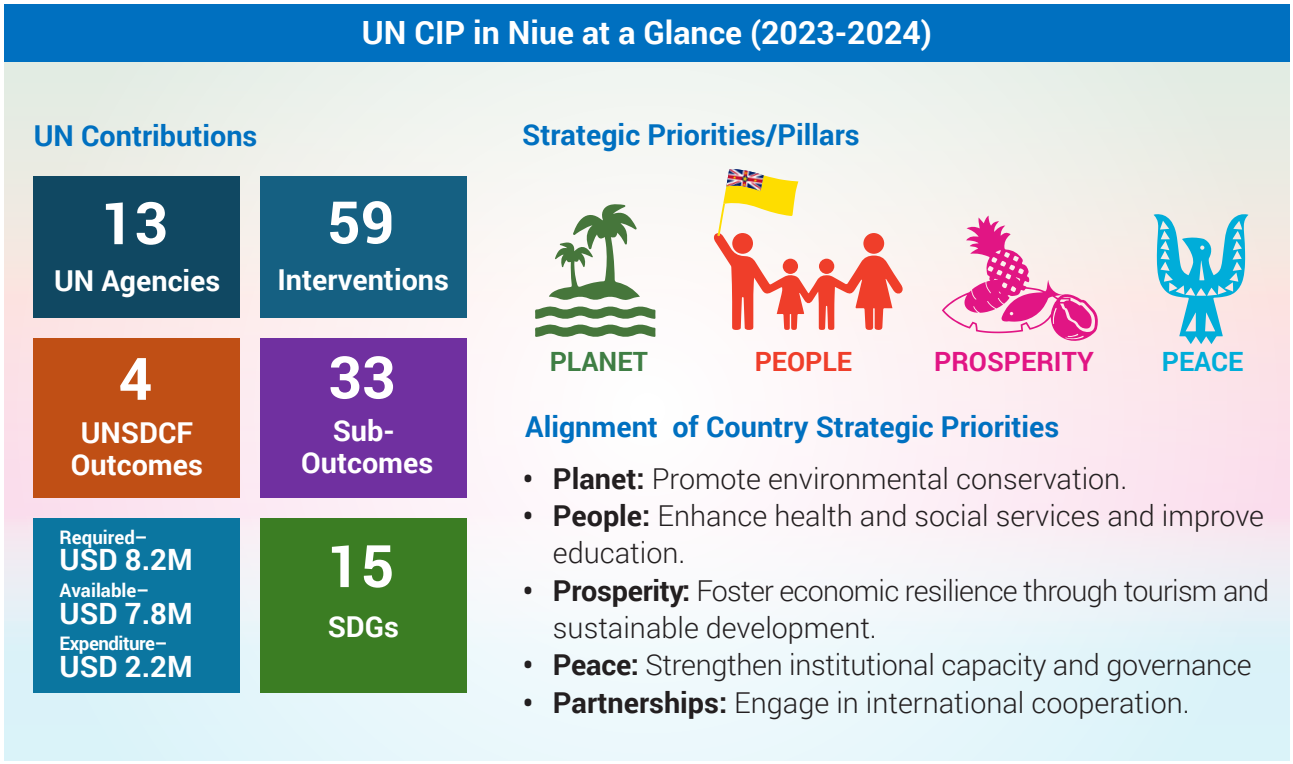


Figure 2.1: Niue Resources Allocation (USD Million)

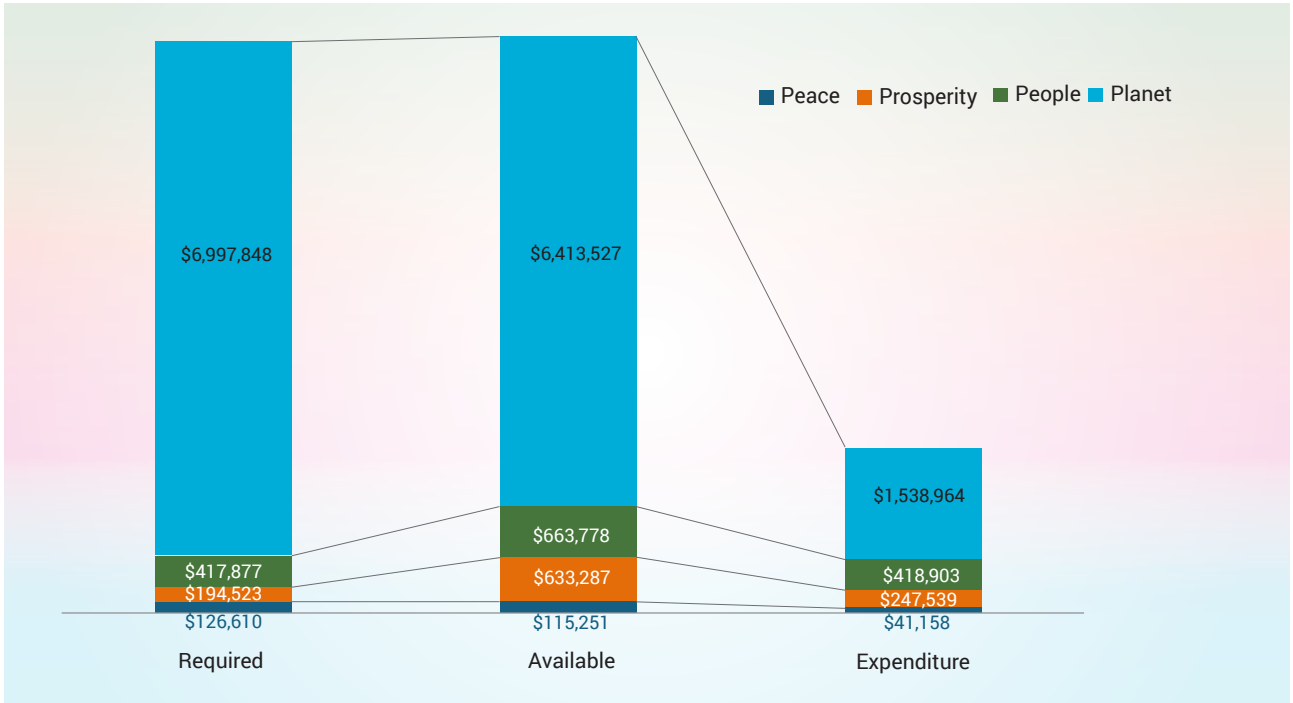


Figure 2.2: Niue Resource Allocation by CF Pillar (USD millions)

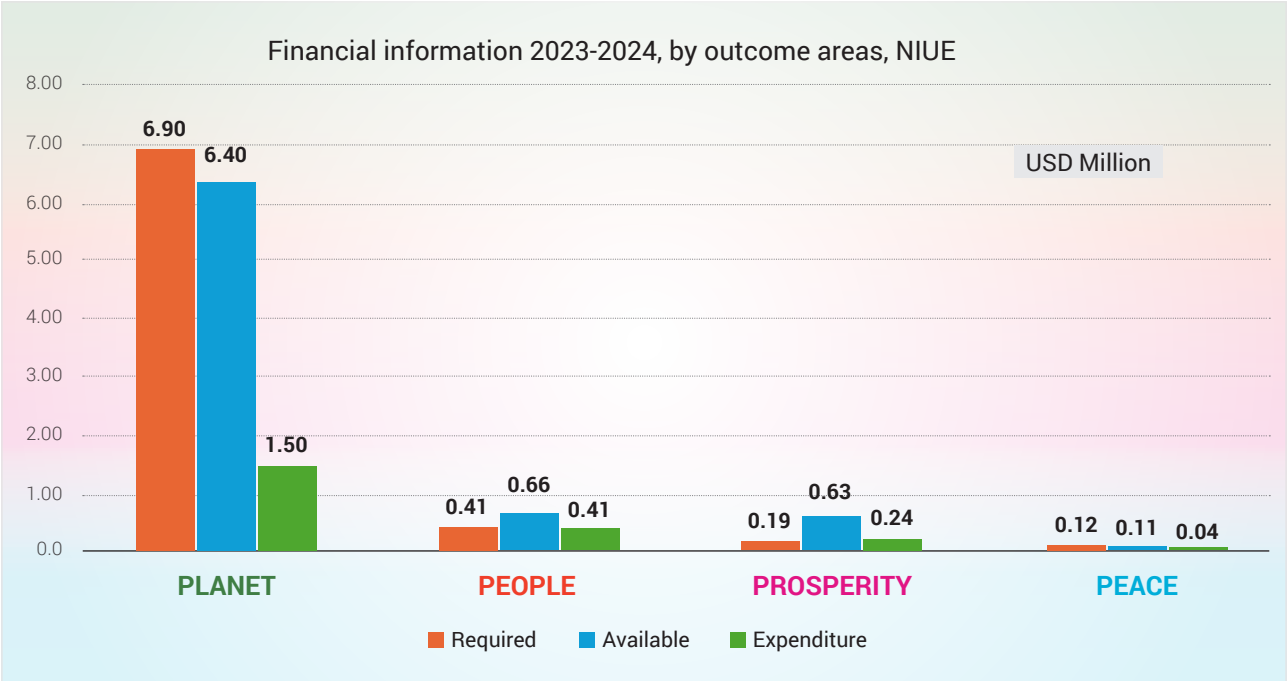


Figure 3.1: UN Support by SDGs - Niue

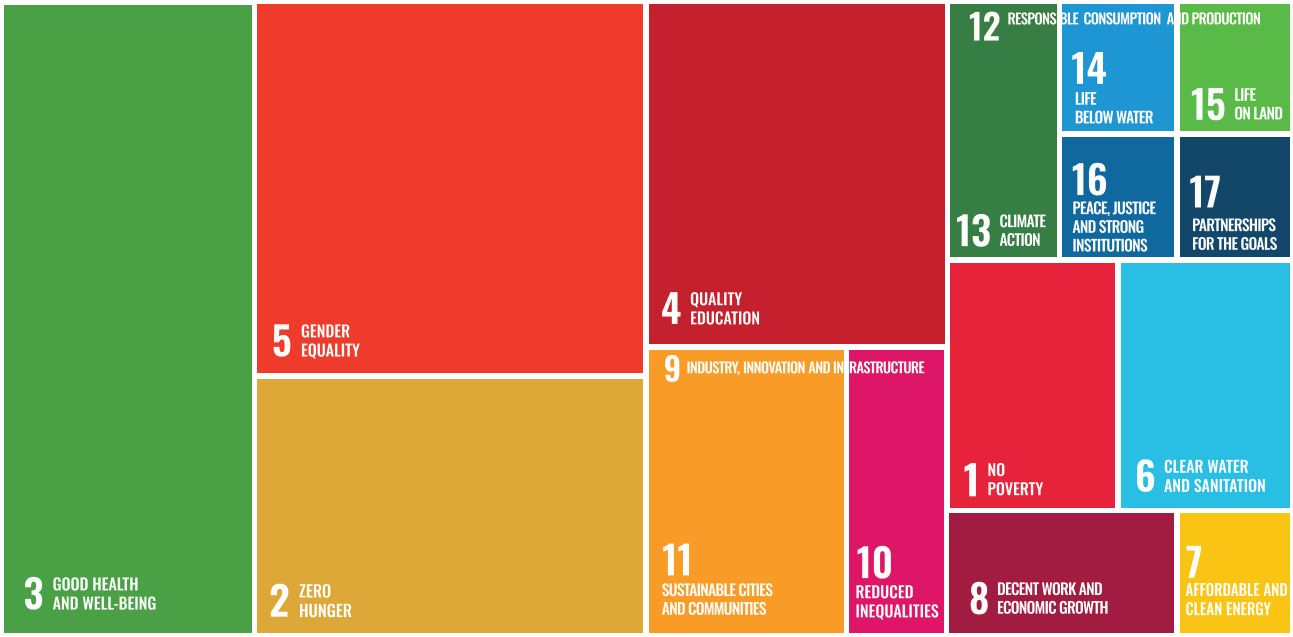


Figure 3.2: Niue SDGs Progress

Figure 4.1 UN Mode of Support - Niue

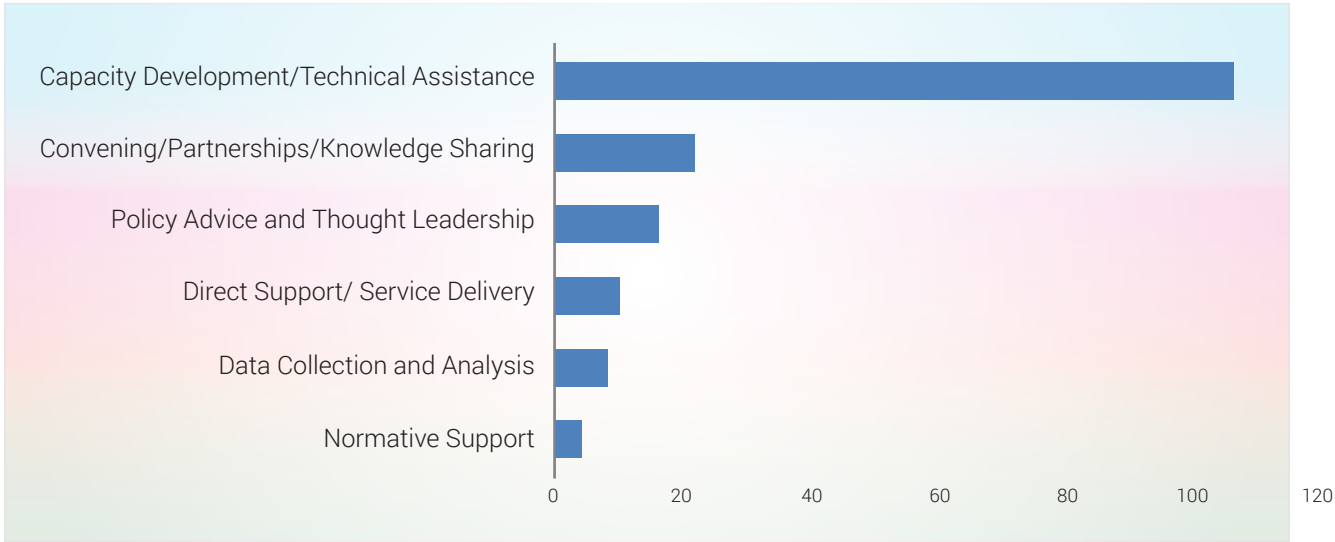


Figure 4.2: Interventions to Normative

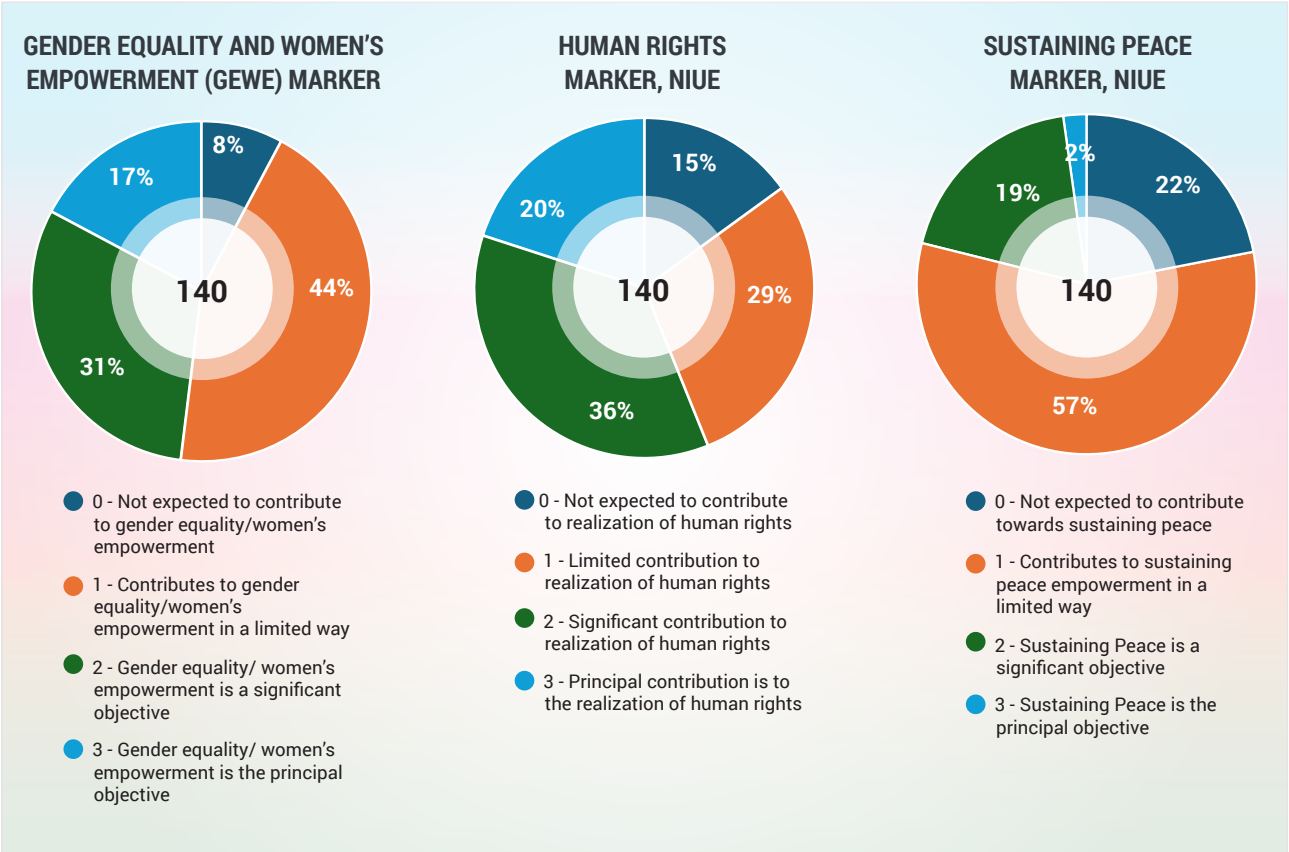
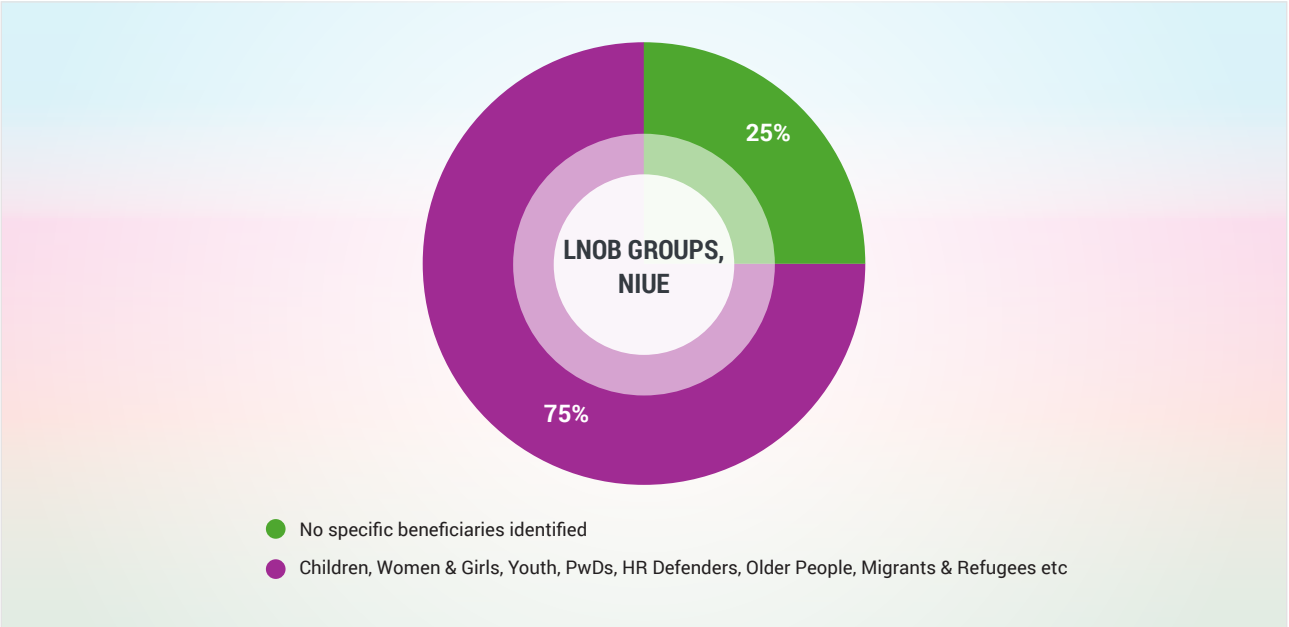
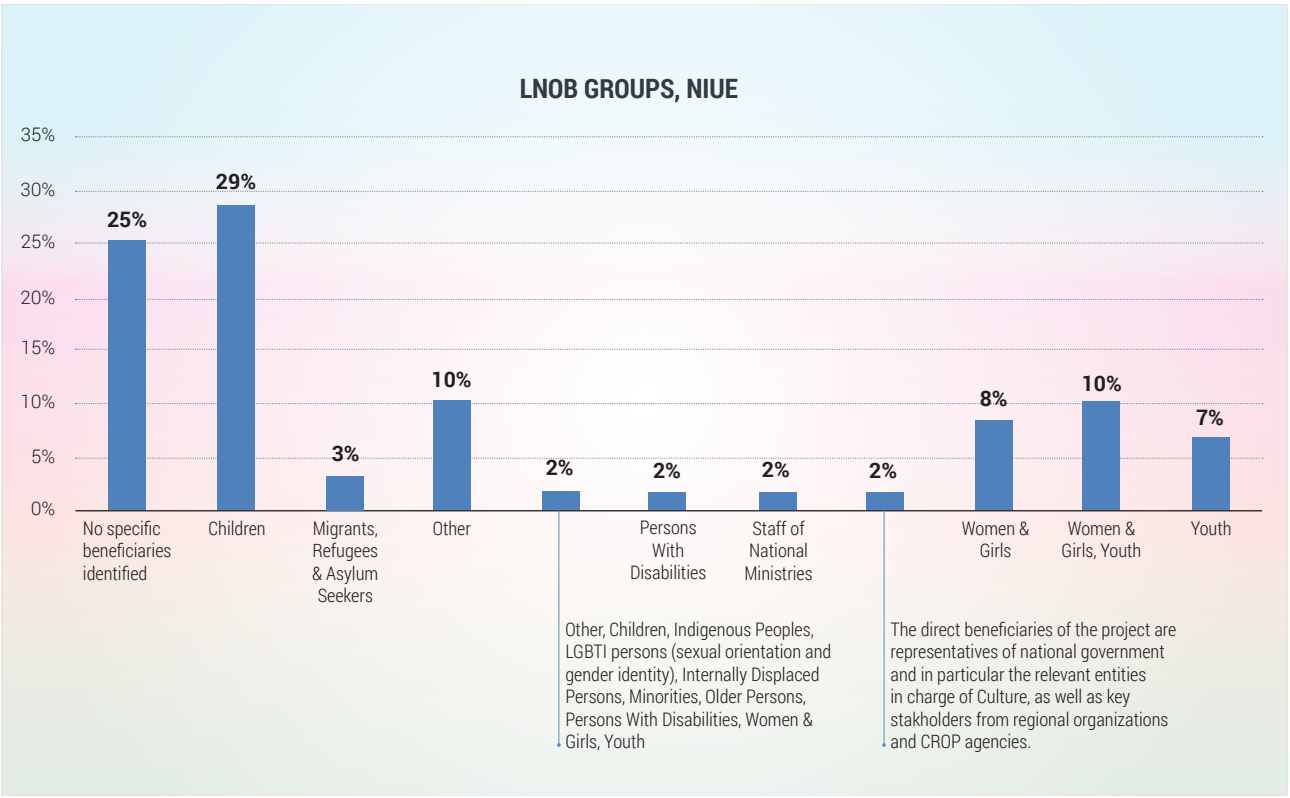


Figure 4.3: Interventions by LNOB Groups, Niue




LNOB GROUPS, NIUE
35%
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
25%
29%
3%
10%
2%
2%
2%
2%
8%
10%
7%
No specific beneficiaries identified
Children
Migrants, Refugees & Asylum Seekers
Other
Persons With Disabilities
Staff of National Ministries
Women & Girls
Women & Girls, Youth
Youth
Other, Children, Indigenous Peoples, LGBTI persons (sexual orientation and gender identity), Internally Displaced Persons, Minorities, Older Persons, Persons With Disabilities, Women & Girls, Youth
The direct beneficiaries of the project are representatives of national government and in particular the relevant entities in charge of Culture, as well as key stakholders from regional organizations and CROP agencies.

APPENDIX 2:

HEATMAP ON UN'S REPORTING FOR NIUE

Outputs	LIST OF OUTPUT AREAS	UN Contributions (agencies)			
		Full (81-100%)	Adequate (41-80%)	Inadequate (1-40%)	No contribution 0%
	PLANET				
1.1.1	Strengthened institutional capacities, mechanisms, policies, knowledge and skills to promote community-led biodiversity conservation, sustainable use of natural resources and improve ecosystems, in line with UN climate and environment-related conventions		50%		
1.1.3	Strengthened policies for integrated waste management, including hazardous waste and marine pollution	100%			
1.2.2	Increased used of evidence-based approaches and nature-based solutions in building resilience and adaptive capacity among community and institutional actors	100%			
1.2.3	Strengthened policies for integrated waste management, including hazardous waste and marine pollution	100%			
1.3.1	Strengthened institutions and communities capacities, mechanisms and policies to enhance climate change adaptation, resilience, and disaster risk reduction.			25%	
1.3.2	1.3.2 Enhanced capacities of national mechanisms for effective and inclusive disaster management.		50%		
1.4.1	Increased availability and use of disaggregated data (based on gender, location, disability, etc.) and analytics in planning Climate Change Mitigation (CCM) and resilience building		50%		

PEOPLE

2.1.1	Strengthened [service provider] capacities to deliver high-quality, resilient people-oriented [public health services] at [service level] for children, youth, elderly, people with disabilities, and people of vulnerable groups enabled through [Strategies]		66%		
2.1.2	National public health governance capacity strengthened to [governance functions] for improved [Governance outputs]	100%			
2.1.3	[Stakeholder] capacities enhanced for the [Emergency response actions] to public health emergencies and ensure the continuity of services	100%			
2.2.1	Expanded access to more inclusive and evidence-based social protection systems for vulnerable groups	100%			
2.3.2	Enhanced [service level] capacity for evidence-based decision-making to produce and analyze timely data on food insecurity and malnutrition				
2.3.3	Increased knowledge and attitudes in communities on healthy, balanced, nutrient-dense lifestyle and food consumption patterns.	100%			
2.4.1	Enhanced capacity among service providers to deliver safe and sustainable climate-resilient WASH services in Schools and Healthcare facilities	100%			
2.4.2	Strengthened institutional capacities, mechanisms and policies on water, sanitation, and hygiene, to increase access to save, affordable and equitable WASH services, including in educational settings.	100%			
2.5.1	Improved National government capacity to deliver relevant, inclusive, quality learning and skill development		66%		
2.5.2	School environments in [Country] are more safe, protective, healthy and hygienic, free from violence and discrimination		50%		
2.5.3	The education system in [country] is better equipped to provide equitable and innovative learning pathways, starting from early childhood and throughout the lifecycle		50%		
2.5.4	[National Ministry] has enhanced evidence-based and risk-informed education plans, policies and coordination mechanisms for transformed and resilient education systems	100%			

2.7.1	Capacitated child and survivor-centred VAWG workforce to manage and deliver an accessible, functional national and sub-national, multi-sector, youth-friendly system for women, girls and boys (service delivery)		50%		
2.7.2	Strengthened institutional capacity and mechanisms to enable more conducive and inclusive human-rights-focused policies, legislation, and mechanisms to design and implement effective systems to prevent, mitigate and respond to discrimination, harassment, gender-based violence, violence against children, and persons with disabilities		50%		
2.7.3	Increased individual and community awareness of harmful norms and drivers and effects of violence		50%		

PROSPERITY

3.2.1	Strengthened institutional capacity to design and implement holistic policies to foster blue, green and creative economy at national and regional level	100%			
3.3.1	Strengthened sustainable, climate-smart, gender and youth sensitive agriculture and fishery sectors through holistic policies and boosted sustainable food production systems, improved Agri-processing.	100%			
3.4.2	Strengthened institutional capacities, mechanisms and policies to enhance equal opportunities for decent jobs and livelihood.				
3.5.2	Strengthened capacity of institutions and entrepreneurs on financial and fiscal issues, including the new tax reform and debt management.	100%			
3.6.1	Enhanced digital infrastructure and connectivity for health and educational services in remote locations	100%			
3.6.2	Strengthened institutional policies and capacities on digital infrastructure and connectivity, including ICT-related services.		50%		

PEACE

4.1.1	Strengthened institutional capacities for increasing access to justice, the rule of law and human rights especially those at risk of being left behind, in compliance with international human rights standards.	100%			
4.1.5	Increased capacities for state party reporting to human rights treaty bodies	100%			
4.2.4	Enhanced capacities and systems to identify security threats, including climate security				
4.3.3	Enhanced rights-based migration policy and its implementation, capacities, tools, mechanisms and initiatives on trans-boundary and migration governance and human mobility.				
4.3.5	Improved Government capacities to collect, analyse and utilize data and increased awareness of the right to privacy and data protection.				

APPENDIX 3:

Matrix of Reporting

Pillars/ Outcome areas		List of Outputs	Reported	Not Reported
NIUE				
Planet	**1.1.1**	Strengthened institutional capacities, mechanisms, policies, knowledge and skills to promote community-led biodiversity conservation, sustainable use of natural resources and improve ecosystems, in line with UN climate and environment-related conventions	UNESCO UNEP	IAEA
	1.1.3	Strengthened policies for integrated waste management, including hazardous waste and marine pollution	UNEP	
	1.2.2	Increased used of evidence-based approaches and nature-based solutions in building resilience and adaptive capacity among community and institutional actors	UNESCO FAO UNDP	
	1.2.3	Strengthened policies for integrated waste management, including hazardous waste and marine pollution	UNICEF	
	1.3.1	Strengthened institutions and communities capacities, mechanisms and policies to enhance climate change adaptation, resilience, and disaster risk reduction.	UNICEF UNEP WMO	IAEA UNICEF
	1.3.2	Enhanced capacities of national mechanisms for effective and inclusive disaster management.	UNICEF WFP	UNESCO
	1.4.1	Increased availability and use of disaggregated data (based on gender, location, disability, etc.) and analytics in planning Climate Change Mitigation (CCM) and resilience building	UNDP	UNDP
People	**2.1.1**	Strengthened [service provider] capacities to deliver high-quality, resilient people-oriented [public health services] at [service level] for children, youth, elderly, people with disabilities, and people of vulnerable groups enabled through [Strategies]	UNICEF WHO UNDP	UNFPA
	2.1.2	National public health governance capacity strengthened to [governance functions] for improved [Governance outputs]	UNICEF UNFPA WHO	
	2.1.3	[Stakeholder] capacities enhanced for the [Emergency response actions] to public health emergencies and ensure the continuity of services	WHO	
	2.2.1	Expanded access to more inclusive and evidence-based social protection systems for vulnerable groups	UNICEF	
	2.3.2	Enhanced [service level] capacity for evidence-based decision-making to produce and analyze timely data on food insecurity and malnutrition		IAEA

People	**2.3.3**	Increased knowledge and attitudes in communities on healthy, balanced, nutrient-dense lifestyle and food consumption patterns.	FAO WHO	
	2.4.1	Enhanced capacity among service providers to deliver safe and sustainable climate-resilient WASH services in Schools and Healthcare facilities	UNICEF	
	2.4.2	Strengthened institutional capacities, mechanisms and policies on water, sanitation, and hygiene, to increase access to save, affordable and equitable WASH services, including in educational settings.	UNICEF	
	2.5.1	Improved National government capacity to deliver relevant, inclusive, quality learning and skill development	UNICEF UNESCO	UNFPA
	2.5.2	School environments in [Country] are more safe, protective, healthy and hygienic, free from violence and discrimination	UNICEF	UNICEF
	2.5.3	The education system in [country] is better equipped to provide equitable and innovative learning pathways, starting from early childhood and throughout the lifecycle	UNICEF UNESCO	UNICEF UNESCO
	2.5.4	[National Ministry] has enhanced evidence-based and risk-informed education plans, policies and coordination mechanisms for transformed and resilient education systems	UNICEF UNESCO	
	2.7.1	Capacitated child and survivor-centred VAWG workforce to manage and deliver an accessible, functional national and sub-national, multi-sector, youth-friendly system for women, girls and boys (service delivery)	WHO	WHO
	2.7.2	Strengthened institutional capacity and mechanisms to enable more conducive and inclusive human-rights-focused policies, legislation, and mechanisms to design and implement effective systems to prevent, mitigate and respond to discrimination, harassment, gender-based violence, violence against children, and persons with disabilities	UNICEF	UNFPA
	2.7.3	Increased individual and community awareness of harmful norms and drivers and effects of violence	UNICEF	UNFPA
Prosperity	**3.2.1**	Strengthened institutional capacity to design and implement holistic policies to foster blue, green and creative economy at national and regional level	UNESCO UNDP	
	3.3.1	Strengthened sustainable, climate-smart, gender and youth sensitive agriculture and fishery sectors through holistic policies and boosted sustainable food production systems, improved Agri-processing.	FAO	
	3.4.2	Strengthened institutional capacities, mechanisms and policies to enhance equal opportunities for decent jobs and livelihood.		IAEA UNFPA

Prosperity	**3.5.2**	Strengthened capacity of institutions and entrepreneurs on financial and fiscal issues, including the new tax reform and debt management.	UNICEF	
	3.6.1	Enhanced digital infrastructure and connectivity for health and educational services in remote locations	UNDP	
	3.6.2	Strengthened institutional policies and capacities on digital infrastructure and connectivity, including ICT-related services.	UNCTAD	
Peace	**4.1.1**	Strengthened institutional capacities for increasing access to justice, the rule of law and human rights especially those at risk of being left behind, in compliance with international human rights standards.	UNICEF UNCHR	
	4.1.5	Increased capacities for state party reporting to human rights treaty bodies	UN-Women	
	4.2.4	Enhanced capacities and systems to identify security threats, including climate security		UNIDO
	4.3.3	Enhanced rights-based migration policy and its implementation, capacities, tools, mechanisms and initiatives on trans-boundary and migration governance and human mobility.		UNIDO
	4.3.5	Improved Government capacities to collect, analyse and utilize data and increased awareness of the right to privacy and data protection.		UNFPA

APPENDIX 4:

Detailed Narrative

PLANET – NIUE

Output 1.1.1:

Strengthened institutional capacities, mechanisms, policies, knowledge, and skills to promote community-led biodiversity conservation, sustainable use of natural resources, and improved ecosystems, in line with UN climate and environment-related conventions.

UNESCO:

With support from the Government of Australia, UNESCO facilitated a regional workshop in Nadi, Fiji, in November 2023. The workshop aimed to enhance the capacities of Pacific Island countries in advancing their World Heritage aspirations, providing technical guidance on developing Tentative Lists and World Heritage nominations. As a result, participants from all Pacific States Parties, alongside CROP Agencies and stakeholders, gained targeted knowledge to strengthen the representation of the region on the World Heritage List. Preparatory actions, including partnership with SPTO and an EoI, are underway to ensure broader engagement.

UNEP:

The GEF-funded PRISMSS project has made notable progress, securing a project portfolio valued at $30 million, reflecting its sustainability and commitment to invasive species management in the Pacific region. Key achievements include the endorsement of the Guiding Framework for Invasive Species Management by all Pacific Island countries, territories, and metropolitan countries with jurisdictional responsibilities. This endorsement solidifies a regional approach to effective invasive species management and showcases stakeholder confidence in the project's strategic direction.

In 2023-2024, the Niue Department of Environment, UN partners, and stakeholders launched the USD 20 million UN-Niue-GEF project, achieving strengthened policies for integrating biodiversity in tourism and agriculture, sustainable management across key landscapes and seascapes, and improved awareness and knowledge to combat biodiversity loss and land degradation.

UNFPA:

In 2024, two health workers from Niue received training in the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH), equipping them to address life-threatening SRH needs in crises. This initiative aims to reduce preventable maternal and newborn mortality, unsafe abortions, and the impacts of sexual violence, ensuring essential SRH services and protecting dignity in humanitarian settings.

Output 1.1.3:

Strengthened policies for integrated waste management, including hazardous waste and marine pollution.

UNEP:

Challenges in implementation due to staff turnover have impacted progress.

Output 1.2.2:

Increased use of evidence-based approaches and nature-based solutions in building resilience and adaptive capacity among community and institutional actors.

UNDP:

In partnership with local NGOs/CSOs, UNDP empowered communities to implement nature-based solutions to improve natural resource management and local livelihoods.

Output 1.2.3:

Strengthened policies for integrated waste management, including hazardous waste and marine pollution.

UNICEF:

In 2023, UNICEF Pacific launched its first Climate, Energy, Environment, and Disaster Risk Reduction (CEED) strategy. This strategy aims to ensure that children in the Pacific live in healthy and sustainable environments, are resilient to climate-related shocks, and are empowered as change agents. A climate specialist was recruited to enhance technical expertise and strategic partnerships with key regional climate actors.

Output 1.3.1:

Strengthened institutional and community capacities, mechanisms, and policies to enhance climate change adaptation, resilience, and disaster risk reduction.

UNICEF:

No interventions were conducted in support of this output in 2023.

UNEP:

In 2024, under the UN-GCF Programme (2021-2026), Niue advanced integrated climate and ocean information services and multi-hazard early warning systems (MHEWS) while leading a regional community of practice for Pacific National Designated Authorities (NDAs) to enhance engagement with GCF and accredited entities for climate action.

WMO:

Niue Meteorological Service and National Disaster Management Office enhanced capacities through participation in regional forums on meteorology, climate services, disaster communication, and alert protocols (2023-2024). Support was provided for a drought and yam monitoring project, equipping girls' brigades with tools to improve agricultural resilience.

Output 1.3.2:

Enhanced capacities of national mechanisms for effective and inclusive disaster management.

UNICEF:

Technical support was made available to assist Pacific countries i n disaster preparedness and response.

WFP:

In partnership with the Niue Disaster Management Office, the Logistics Capacity Assessment (LCA) was updated, enhancing logistics information to support coordination and response efforts for humanitarian and disaster management stakeholders.

Output 1.4.1:

Increased availability and use of disaggregated data (based on gender, location, disability, etc. and analytics in planning Climate Change Mitigation (CCM and resilience building.

UNDP:

The AREAN project advanced sustainable energy efforts in Niue through the procurement of additional inverters, transformers, a new main switchboard for the Niue Power Station, and a cherry picker to support grid maintenance. This support enhances energy efficiency and reliability for Niue's power infrastructure.

PEOPLE – NIUE

Output 2.1.1

Strengthened service provider capacities to deliver high-quality, resilient, people-oriented public health services at the service level for children, youth, elderly, people with disabilities, and vulnerable groups enabled through strategies.

UNICEF:

Enhanced the cold chain and immunization supply chain systems through EVMAs in 10 PICTs, including Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Samoa, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu, ensuring improved management and reliability of immunization services.

WHO:

Strengthened Niue's health workforce through targeted fellowships and training programs. This included supporting a nurse to complete the Bachelor of Nursing program, enhancing skills in dental care, prosthetic services, and peri-operative nursing. These efforts contributed to a more skilled and capable workforce, ensuring quality health service delivery.

UNFPA:

In 2024, a Health Facility Readiness and Service Availability assessment evaluated Niue's health system capacity in maternal, reproductive, adolescent health, gender-based violence support, and disability-friendly services, informing planning and investments. Contraceptive deliveries protected an estimated 54 couples, sustaining access to family planning services.

Output 2.1.2

National public health governance capacity strengthened to improve governance functions and outputs.

UNICEF:

Facilitated the review and updating of Niue's national immunization and cold chain policies, aligning immunization schedules with international standards, introducing new vaccines, and standardizing reporting systems, including gender-disaggregated data and cold chain management practices.

UNFPA:

Delivered contraceptives across 14 PICTs, including Niue, achieving an estimated 77 Couple-Years of Protection (CYP) in 2023, based on quarterly data, thus enhancing access to family planning and reproductive health services.

WHO:

Improved access to basic mental health services in Niue through training on the Mental Health Gap Action Programme (mhGAP) and psychosocial first aid. Plans for 2024 include translating the mhGAP toolkit into Niuean to further integrate mental health services into community health efforts.

Output 2.1.3

Enhanced stakeholder capacities for effective emergency response actions and continuity of services during public health emergencies.

WHO:

Developed Niue's risk communication and community engagement workplan for health emergencies, including producing communication materials and conducting capacity-building sessions. This strengthened the country's preparedness and response capabilities for health crises.

Output 2.2.1

Expanded access to inclusive, evidence-based social protection systems for vulnerable groups.

UNICEF:

Delivered the first child-sensitive social protection training in Niue, engaging government ministries, NGOs, and community leaders, fostering a more inclusive social protection framework for children.

Output 2.3.3

Increased community knowledge and attitudes toward healthy, balanced, nutrient-dense lifestyles and food consumption patterns.

FAO:

Project initiation planned for 2025 to promote healthy nutrition and sustainable consumption practices within communities.

WHO:

Review of the Niue Food Based Dietary Guidelines (NFBDG). In addition to the investigation of Niue groundwater for Carcinogens, and further exploring of carcinogens in food and soil in collaboration with the WHO WASH Team.

Output 2.4.1

Enhanced capacity among service providers to deliver safe, sustainable, climate-resilient WASH services in schools and healthcare facilities.

UNICEF:

Provided technical support for improving WASH services, including piloting a climate-resilient water supply system and addressing service gaps through community engagement.

Output 2.4.2

Strengthened institutional capacities, mechanisms, and policies for improved access to safe, affordable, and equitable WASH services.

UNICEF:

No interventions conducted in support of this output in 2023.

Output 2.5.1

Improved national government capacity to deliver inclusive, quality learning and skill development.

UNICEF:

Supported improvements in education systems through technical assistance in planning, early childhood education, inclusive education, and communication strategies.

UNESCO:

Collaborated with the Ministry of Education and stakeholders in 15 PacREF countries to draft the Pacific All-life Skills Framework, with finalization and dissemination planned for January 2024. This framework will guide regional education efforts on skills development.

Output 2.5.2

Improved safety, protection, and health in school environments.

UNICEF:

At the 2023 ECD Forum, Pacific countries, including Niue, committed to prioritizing Early Childhood Development (ECD) as a pathway to resilience against climate change, reinforcing the alignment of ECD with sustainable development initiatives.

Output 2.5.3

The education system is better equipped to provide equitable and innovative learning pathways throughout the lifecycle.

UNICEF:

Participated in regional discussions on inclusive education, contributing to the Regional Review and planning for integrating inclusive education in Niue's National Education Sector Plan.

UNESCO:

Organized workshops on climate change education and Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) with education associations, engaging local networks for peer learning and advancing Greening Education initiatives.

Output 2.5.4

Enhanced evidence-based and risk-informed education plans for resilient education systems.

UNICEF:

Supported documentation of innovations and lessons from the COVID-19 Education Response in 15 countries, advancing regional knowledge under PacREF.

UNESCO:

Facilitated regional dialogue through the Pacific Heads of Education Systems (PHES) meetings, addressing education priorities, data, financing, and resilience, while supporting follow-up actions from the Transforming Education Summit.

Output 2.7.2

Strengthened capacity to design and implement human-rights-focused policies to prevent and respond to discrimination and violence.

UNICEF:

Provided technical support to enhance child protection systems, focusing on legal frameworks, multi-sectoral coordination, and research on the impact of violence against children.

Output 2.7.3

Increased awareness of harmful norms and effects of violence.

UNICEF:

Supported community-based interventions, training programs, and awareness campaigns to prevent violence against children.

PROSPERITY – NIUE

Output 3.2.1

Strengthened institutional capacity to design and implement holistic policies to foster blue, green and creative economy at national and regional level.

UNDP:

With UNDP's technical assistance, Niue is developing a gender-responsive Blue Economy Strategy to promote the sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystems, strengthen the enabling environment for scaling up blue economy investments, and contribute to the economic development and resilience of the island. The strategy is expected to guide future policies and legislation, enhancing food security, preserving cultural heritage, promoting resilience to climate change, and paving the way for long-term prosperity.

Output 3.3.1:

Strengthened sustainable, climate-smart, gender and youth-sensitive agriculture and fishery sectors through holistic policies and boosted sustainable food production systems, improved Agri-processing.

FAO:

While implementation is planned for 2025, the project aims to support the sustainable transformation of agrifood systems by:

1. Enhancing the availability of agrifood systems statistics to inform cross-sectoral policies.
2. Supporting the compilation of key SDG indicators related to food security, agricultural productivity, and women's land ownership.
3. Building national capacities to produce quality agricultural data to ensure resilient agricultural practices and sustainable food production.

Output 3.5.2:

Strengthened capacity of institutions and entrepreneurs on financial a nd fiscal issues, including the new tax reform and debt management.

UNICEF:
UNICEF provided technical support to strengthen violence prevention against children through awareness campaigns, training programs, and community-based interventions, enhancing community resilience and institutional capacities in addressing child protection issues.

Output 3.6.1:

Enhanced digital infrastructure and connectivity for health and educational services in remote locations.

UNDP:
UNDP successfully developed and launched Niue's Digital Transformation Strategy, guided by a digital readiness assessment. This includes finalizing and adopting the ICT Policies by the Government of Niue. Additionally, a Resource Mobilization Strategy and Implementation Action Plan is being finalized to secure resources for implementing the digital strategy and policy, paving the way for Niue's digital transformation.

Output 3.6.2:

Strengthened institutional policies and capacities on digital infrastructure and connectivity, including ICT-related services.

UNCTAD:
In 2023, UNCTAD supported Niue's digital infrastructure through the launch of ASYPX for automated passenger processing and ASYCUDAWORLD for customs management. These implementations streamlined operations, enhanced revenue collection, and aligned Niue's immigration and customs processes with international standards, strengthening their institutional capacities in digital services.

Output 3.2.1:

Strengthened institutional capacity to design and implement holistic policies to foster blue, green, and creative economy at the national and regional levels.

UNESCO:
UNESCO completed a sub-regional study on cultural policies of Small Island Developing States (SIDS), providing policy recommendations aligned with the 2030 Agenda. The study informed regional cooperation strategies and guided Pacific delegations' contributions at the MONDIACULT 2022 conference. The findings will be presented at the SIDS4 Conference in 2024, contributing to regional policy dialogue and collaboration on culture and sustainable development.

PEACE – NIUE

Output 2.7.1

Capacitated child and survivor-centered VAWG workforce to manage and deliver an accessible, functional national and sub-national, multi-sector, youth-friendly system for women, girls, and boys (service delivery).

.WHO:

WHO supported mass campaigns to raise awareness on violence and injury prevention, reaching communities to enhance understanding and response to these issues. Additionally, WHO provided technical assistance for designing multisectoral action plans aimed at reducing health risk factors and fostering health-supportive environments, with implementation planned for Q1 2025.

Output 4.1.1

Strengthened institutional capacities for increasing access to justice, the rule of law, and human rights, especially for those at risk of being left behind, in compliance with international human rights standards.

UNICEF:

UNICEF provided technical support to enhance child protection systems, focusing on building capacity through training, resource development, and improved data collection and reporting mechanisms, leading to stronger systems for safeguarding children's rights.

UNHCR:

Although there were no new asylum seeker arrivals or legislative developments in Niue in 2023, UNHCR reinforced its engagement with the Pacific Immigration Development Community (PIDC). This strategic partnership allowed UNHCR to effectively disseminate referral guidance fact sheets to officials across the region, improving access to territory and asylum processes in Pacific Island Countries (PICs).

Output 4.1.5

Increased capacities for state party reporting to human rights treaty bodies.

UN-WOMEN:

UN-Women facilitated the engagement of Pacific Island Countries and Territories, including Niue, in key regional and global forums on gender equality and women's empowerment, such as the 67th Commission on the Status of Women (CSW67) and the Pacific Islands Forum Women Leaders Meeting (PIFWLM) in 2023. UN-Women provided technical support for delegation preparations, contributing to their active participation in discussions on innovation, digital education for gender equality, and the empowerment of rural women and girls. Additionally, UN-Women supported the development of the revised Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration and guided reporting related to the Beijing Platform for Action and CEDAW.