



UNITED NATIONS

Cook Islands • Niue • Samoa • Tokelau
UN Resident Coordinator Office



TOKELAU

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 Tokelau.

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

Photo Credit: © Government of Tokelau

Layout: Sarnai Bayarkhuu

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

One UN House SIDS Street, Tuanaaimato Apia Samoa

W- samoa.un.org

X - [@un_samoa](https://twitter.com/un_samoa)

F- [@uninsamoa](https://www.facebook.com/uninsamoa)

Table of Contents

I.	Overview	3
II.	Budget Analysis	5
III.	UN Support and SDG Progress	6
IV.	UN Mode of Intervention	7
V.	UN Results by Cooperation Framework Pillar	8
A.	Planet	9
B.	People	11
C.	Prosperity	15
D.	Peace	16
VI.	Challenges	17
VII.	Conclusion and Way Forward	18
IX.	Appendices	
	Appendix 1 : Figures	20
	Appendix 2: Heatmaps	24
	Appendix 3: Matrix	27
	Appendix 4: Detailed Narrative	29



OVERVIEW

The **Tokelau Country Implementation Plan (CIP) Review 2023-2024** provides a comprehensive assessment of the financial, programmatic, and developmental activities undertaken in Tokelau 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 Tokelau realise the CF outcomes, and its contribution towards Tokelau's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

UN Contributions Overview: As shown in Figure 1.1, 9 UN agencies contributed to the implementation of the Tokelau CIP, through a total of 45 interventions across 4 key CF outcome areas: Planet, People, Prosperity and Peace, under which are 27 related sub-outcomes. These interventions supported Tokelau 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 UN systems' interventions in the first two-years of the CIP (2023-24) for Tokelau was USD 2.6 million, of which USD 2.4 million was, available to support implementation. However, at the end of the midterm review period, UN system expenditure was reported at USD 1.6 million, around two-thirds of the available resources and more than half of planned required expenditure. The expenditure shortfall indicates that in addition to the CF's global funding issues, the UN system'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.

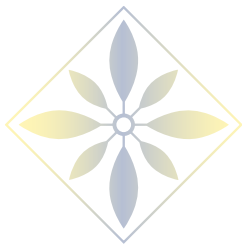
UN system results:

In 2023-2024, the UN system in Tokelau achieved progress across the core pillars of Planet, People, Prosperity, and Peace, contributing to national priorities and sustainable development goals.



Planet Pillar: Key stakeholders, including traditional councils, collaborated on a Blue Economy Roadmap to promote sustainable marine resource use, set for validation in early 2024. Efforts to integrate traditional knowledge, like local navigation practices, into resilience policies are enhancing adaptive capacities. A regional strategy supports climate resilience for children, focusing on integrated waste management and reducing marine pollution with strengthened technical expertise. Disaster preparedness has also improved through technical support, bolstering national capacities for effective, inclusive disaster management across the region.

People Pillar: Enhanced vaccine and mental health services across 10 PICTs improved health support for vulnerable groups. Strengthened healthcare systems now address disease and climate impacts, while inclusive social protection and nutrition advocacy support at-risk populations. Climate-resilient WASH systems in schools and healthcare facilities, along with ECD and inclusive education initiatives, foster safe, equitable learning environments. Legal reforms and awareness efforts have bolstered child protection, reduced violence and creating safer communities.



Prosperity Pillar: Technical support strengthened public expenditure tracking, enhancing financial oversight and resource allocation for Early Childhood Development (ECD) initiatives. This improvement supports more efficient public fund management, ensuring better resource distribution for critical ECD programs.

Peace Pillar: Institutional capacities for child protection and access to justice were strengthened through targeted training and specialized resources. Enhanced data collection and reporting have led to more accurate, timely responses in child protection cases, aligning the system with international human rights standards and providing vulnerable children with improved access to justice and protection.

Going forward, more needs to be done to ensure timely disbursements, to address bottlenecks in program implementation, and on closing 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 their national development strategy.



BUDGET ANALYSIS

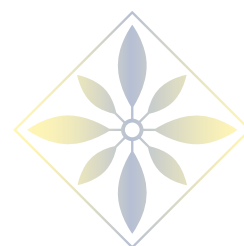
Figures 2.1 & 2.2 provide detailed breakdowns of Tokelau's resource allocations by CF pillars and corresponding expenditures, respectively.

The graphs reveal that in the period under review, there were significant differences between required (funding) and actual expenditures, particularly for the planet pillar. At the beginning of the cycle, implementation of the **Planet** pillar had the highest estimated financial requirement at USD 1.7 million, against an available budget of USD 1.4 million. However, by the end of the mid-term review, there was an actual expenditure of USD 1.2 million under this Pillar, 70 percent of planned expenditure and 86 percent of the available budget for this pillar.

UN system activities planned under the **People** pillar required USD 0.44 million, with funds of USD 0.66 million made available at inception. UN agencies utilized approximately USD 0.37 million or 56 percent of the available resources for implementation.

Similarly, implementation of agreed activities under the **Prosperity** pillar were not very financial resource intensive. Required funding to deliver outputs for this pillar was an estimated USD 0.33 million, about half of the required budget for People and far less than that for Planet. At the start of the period, Planet required more resources than available whilst People and Prosperity pillars met the required funding for planned interventions. Additionally, estimates at the end of the mid-term show that actual expenditure on Prosperity was much lower than expected at USD 0.03 million or only 9 percent of the available funds.

Spent so far under the **Peace** pillar is USD 0.02 million of available funds of 0.03 USD million reflecting a 67 percent utilization of available resources. Agencies estimated a required budget envelope of USD 0.02 million to support the strengthening of Tokelau's institutional capacity and governance and 100 percent of planned expenditure was executed successfully.





UN SUPPORT & SDG PROGRESS



Figure 3.1 conveys the breadth and relative scale of UN investments made in Tokelau during 2023 - 2024 categorized by SDG goals. According to the estimates of UN system collective interventions, the bulk of interventions was concentrated on SDGs Good Health and Well-Being - (SDG3), Gender Equality (SDG 5) and Zero Hunger (SDG 2), in that order. The lowest investments during this period were in securing clean and affordable energy, responsible consumption and production, and infrastructure.

The UN system advancement of gender equality as a key area of investment as reflected in the bulk of all its interventions during the first semester of the CIP marries well with the UN's SDGs acceleration methodology, which proposes investment in gender, and 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 investment in these six transitions both independently and collectively will catalyse broad SDGs' progress.

Consequently, though there has been an underutilisation of funds in the first period of the Tokelau CIP, the extensive financial investment in climate action and related SDGs under the planet pillar are expected to create positive synergies and SDGs acceleration effects. 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 Tokelau.



UN MODE OF INTERVENTION

Figure 4.1-4.3 depict UN interventions by delivery mode and by 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 Tokelau during 2023-2024 was capacity building and technical assistance recorded as the prime delivery mechanism in almost 90 percent of activities. The next most popular form for delivering support through the CIP is by policy advice and thought leadership followed by data collection and analysis and direct support/service delivery.

Looked at from the perspective of cross-cutting themes in Figures 4.2 percent of agencies' interventions identified gender equality and women's empowerment as a principal objective of the intervention, whereas 29 percent were tagged a significant objective. On the other hand, agencies reported that 38 percent of projects were deemed to have limited or no impact on gender equality. On the topic of sustaining peace, around 60 percent of interventions contribute to sustaining peace in a limited way and 18 percent contribute significantly. Agencies indicated that 22 percent of the activities delivered during the first two years of the CIP had addressing human rights issues as their principal objective, and 36 percent as a significant objective. However, 11 percent of the agencies noted that their interventions had no human rights focus, compared to 9 percent and 22 percent of agencies who stated the same when surveyed on gender and peace markers.

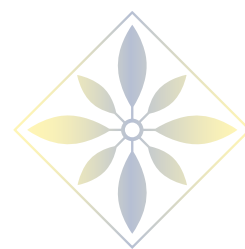


Figure 4.3 shows LNOB is the central, transformative commitment of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. LNOB focuses on ensuring that all individuals, especially those who are marginalized, disadvantaged, or vulnerable, are included in development efforts and benefit from them. This commitment prioritizes 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.

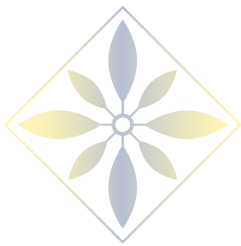
Of the UN's projects delivered in the review period, 20 percent tagged as contributing to advancing LNOB reported no specifically identified beneficiaries. On the contrary, of the next 80 percent of projects tagged as supporting LNOB, 42 percent of the interventions noted that children were the main beneficiaries, followed by youth and women & girls.



UN RESULTS BY COOPERATIONS FRAMEWORK PILLARS

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

The **Heatmap** highlights adequate and significant contributions across the suite of planned outputs by UN agencies. Assessed against the number of agencies that had initially planned to intervene in output areas, 14 of the 27 (52 percent) output areas were deemed to have been fully serviced. This level of contribution was most prominent in the People pillar, where 8 of 13 contributions were rated as 100 percent. In other words, of the lot rated as significant, all agencies that had planned to intervene actually intervened during the review period. Only 4 output areas were rated adequate with most of these outputs under the People Pillar, making up 31 percent of all outputs under the People pillar and 15 percent of total outputs.



There were only two output areas where UN contributions were rated inadequate, and these were outputs 1.3.1 Strengthened institutions and community's capacities, mechanisms and policies to enhance climate change adaptation, resilience, and disaster risk reduction.; and 2.5.1 Improved National government capacity to deliver relevant, inclusive, quality learning and skill development. There were 7 outputs which the UN had no contribution representing 26 percent of total outputs. Most of these outputs fall under the Peace pillar which represents 80 percent of outputs under Peace.



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 improve ecosystems, in line with UN climate and environment-related conventions

Key stakeholders across the three main atolls, including traditional councils and government entities, participated in the development of a comprehensive Blue Economy Roadmap. This process fostered collaboration between community leaders and government institutions, aligning local priorities with sustainable resource management practices.

Contributing agencies:



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

Efforts have been initiated to incorporate traditional knowledge into policy frameworks, supporting the revival of local navigation practices. These activities align traditional knowledge systems with scientific approaches, enhancing the region's ability to integrate cultural heritage into resilience-building measures. The groundwork for implementing evidence-based and nature-based solutions is progressing, with full project implementation planned for 2025.

Contributing agencies:



Output 1.2.3:

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

A regional strategy was launched to ensure children in the Pacific are resilient to climate-related shocks and live in healthy, sustainable environments. This strategy includes actions to strengthen integrated waste management and mitigate marine pollution. Technical expertise has been enhanced through the recruitment of specialists, ensuring effective engagement with key climate and environmental stakeholders across the Pacific.

Contributing agencies:



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

In 2023-2024, Tokelau strengthened capacity in meteorology and climate services through participation in regional workshops on early warning systems, communication, and the WMO Information System. Weather and climate products were developed to enhance daily forecasting and support the 2025 National Climate Outlook Forum. A draft National Strategic Plan for weather, climate, and ocean services was prepared, pending endorsement.

**Contributing agencies:****Output 1.3.2:****Enhanced capacities of national mechanisms for effective and inclusive disaster management**

Technical support was provided to strengthen disaster preparedness and response capacities in the region. This assistance has contributed to improving the readiness of national mechanisms to manage natural disasters, ensuring a more effective and inclusive approach to disaster management.

Contributing agencies:



People



Output 2.1.1:

Strengthened capacities of service providers to deliver high-quality, resilient people-oriented public health services at all levels for children, youth, elderly, people with disabilities, and vulnerable groups enabled through targeted strategies



Investments in cold chain and immunization supply chains resulted in improved vaccine storage and distribution systems across 10 Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs), ensuring more reliable access to vaccines. Additionally, mental health services were enhanced through the implementation of a structured program that improved the identification, assessment, and management of mental, neurological, and substance use disorders. Institutional capacity for managing the health workforce was also strengthened, leading to more effective service delivery and better health outcomes for vulnerable populations. In addition, Tokelau Health Workforce Registration Framework was endorsed.

Provided support for the campaign against vector borne diseases, including the provision of insecticides and the transport of blood samples for further analysis abroad.

Risk Communication and Community Engagement and health promotion support to address COVID-19, Dengue and NCDs was sustained including in collaboration with the with local media.

In 2024, a Health Facility Readiness and Service Availability assessment evaluated Tokelau's health system capacity in maternal, reproductive, adolescent health, gender-based violence support, and disability-friendly services, guiding future planning and investments. Contraceptive deliveries protected an estimated 216 couples, ensuring continued access to family planning services.

Contributing agencies:



**Output 2.1.2:****National public health governance capacity strengthened to enhance policy development and oversight functions for improved service delivery and governance outcomes**

Technical support contributed to a more accessible and resilient healthcare system, better equipped to address challenges posed by non-communicable diseases, emerging infectious diseases, and the health impacts of climate change. The distribution of contraceptives across all PICTs increased access to family planning services, resulting in improved reproductive health outcomes. Enhanced data collection and health information systems provided reliable and timely data, informing policy decisions and enabling evidence-based governance. Awareness campaigns targeting alcohol consumption and mental health, along with strengthened tobacco control measures, further supported healthier community environments. Tokelau Health Strategic Plan 2021-2026 endorsed. Health workforce capacity built in dentistry through the fellowship programme; in patient data collection, analysis and management; and overall health systems management.

Contributing agencies:

unicef

World Health
Organization**Output 2.2.1:****Expanded access to more inclusive and evidence-based social protection systems for vulnerable groups**

Social protection systems were strengthened by integrating disability-focused data collection tools into the national census, ensuring better data for decision-making and targeted support for vulnerable populations. This marks a significant step towards more inclusive social protection measures and improved planning for the needs of those most at risk.

Contributing agencies:

unicef

**Output 2.3.1:****Improved policy and regulatory environment to promote access and consumption of adequate, affordable, safe, diverse, and nutritious food, in line with traditional knowledge and farming practices and healthy lifestyles**

A comprehensive review of nutrition policies across 14 PICTs led to the development and launch of advocacy packages, raising awareness and fostering high-level commitment to addressing malnutrition. These advocacy efforts, presented during a regional forum, created a sense of urgency among multi-sectoral leaders to tackle all forms of malnutrition, thus paving the way for improved nutrition outcomes. Strengthened 'health in all policies' across government sectors of Tokelau during the General Assembly (General Fono) of its leaders and promoted healthy eating interventions.

Contributing agencies:

unicef

World Health
Organization



Output 2.4.1:

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

Community engagement and targeted technical support resulted in the identification of service gaps and piloting of climate-resilient water supply systems. This led to enhanced water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services, ensuring safer and more reliable access to water in schools and healthcare facilities, even in the face of climate change.

Contributing agencies:



Output 2.4.2:

Strengthened institutional capacities, mechanisms, and policies on water, sanitation, and hygiene, to increase access to safe, affordable, and equitable WASH services, including in educational settings

Progress was made towards developing a regional framework for life skills education, with a draft co-designed with education stakeholders. This initiative supports the creation of WASH systems in educational settings that are aligned with regional priorities, ensuring that schools are better equipped to provide safe and equitable environments for students.

Contributing agencies:



Output 2.5.2:

School environments are safer, more protective, healthy, and hygienic, free from violence and discrimination

Regional commitments to early childhood development (ECD) were reinforced, with a particular focus on integrating ECD into climate change adaptation efforts. This approach aims to enhance the resilience and adaptive capacity of communities, emphasizing the importance of a safe and nurturing environment for young children, and prioritizing their needs in broader climate resilience planning.

Contributing agencies:



Output 2.5.3:

The education system is better equipped to provide equitable and innovative learning pathways, starting from early childhood and throughout the lifecycle

Discussions on inclusive education led to a renewed focus on integrating these principles into national education planning. Regional reviews have provided a foundation for incorporating inclusive education strategies into broader education sector plans, ensuring that all learners have access to equitable opportunities.

Contributing agencies:



**Output 2.5.4:****Enhanced evidence-based and risk-informed education plans, policies, and coordination mechanisms for transformed and resilient education systems**

Documentation of innovations and lessons learned from COVID-19 education responses contributed to the development of regional tools and knowledge-sharing platforms. These efforts have guided policy adjustments and supported the adaptation of education systems to new challenges, fostering resilience and improved learning outcomes.

Contributing agencies:**Output 2.7.2:****Strengthened institutional capacity and mechanisms to enable more conducive and inclusive human-rights-focused policies, legislation, and systems to prevent, mitigate, and respond to discrimination, harassment, gender-based violence, and violence against children and persons with disabilities**

Improved legal frameworks and enhanced coordination between sectors have strengthened child protection systems, ensuring more robust responses to violence and better support for affected children. These measures have increased the overall effectiveness of protection services and reduced risks for vulnerable groups.

Contributing agencies:**Output 2.7.3:****Increased individual and community awareness of harmful norms and drivers and effects of violence**

Community-based interventions and awareness campaigns have enhanced understanding of the effects of violence against children. Training programs have empowered communities to recognize and address harmful behaviors, contributing to safer and more supportive environments for children.

Contributing agencies:



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

The UN supported the development of a Blue Economy Strategy 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 Tokelau.

Contributing agencies:



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.

UN in Tokelau is accelerating SDG achievement through integrated policy solutions, enabling cohesive, gender-responsive and integrated policy frameworks that benefit young boys and girls, women and families, especially the most vulnerable, thereby achieving the national and 2030 SDG agenda.

Contributing agencies:



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 was provided to enhance public expenditure tracking, improving financial oversight and resource allocation for Early Childhood Development initiatives, leading to more efficient management of public funds.

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.

Institutional capacities for child protection and access to justice were enhanced through targeted training programs and the development of specialized resources. Data collection and reporting mechanisms were improved, leading to more accurate and timely reporting on child protection cases. These efforts have resulted in a more robust child protection system that aligns with international human rights standards, ensuring that vulnerable children have better access to justice and protection.

The UN also supported the Government to identify key pathways to make key political governance institutions and processes more effective, inclusive and responsive, with increased public participation (support to implementation from 2025).

Contributing agencies:





CHALLENGES

The Tokelau CIP Review highlights several systemic issues that hinder the successful implementation of UN programs and the achievement of Tokelau's development goals. These challenges, as identified through the financial and programmatic analysis, include data limitations, budget shortfalls, geographic isolation, climate vulnerability and limited capacity on the ground to deliver on planned interventions.

Tokelau faces persistent challenges that hinder the full realization of its development goals, despite significant UN support.

Resource Constraints and Funding Gaps: Significant funding shortfalls across key sectors, particularly in economic development (Prosperity) and governance (Peace), limit the scope of interventions and stall progress toward SDGs. Without sufficient resources, critical areas essential for Tokelau's long-term resilience remain underfunded.

Geographic Isolation and Small Population: Tokelau's remote location and small, dispersed population make scaling up development initiatives costly and difficult. Limited access to international markets and expertise, coupled with high service delivery costs, further restrict economic growth and diversification. Climate vulnerability exacerbates these challenges, especially in infrastructure resilience and disaster preparedness.

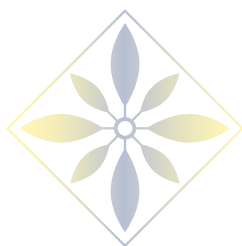
Capacity Gaps in Governance: Despite UN capacity-building support, Tokelau's small population results in limited human resources, affecting the country's ability to implement and manage projects. Continued dependency on external technical assistance highlights the need for long-term strategies to strengthen local governance capacities.

Environmental Vulnerability: As a low-lying atoll, Tokelau is highly vulnerable to climate change and environmental degradation. Rising sea levels and extreme weather pose existential threats that require large-scale interventions, which often exceed available resources, further limiting progress in agriculture, infrastructure, and community resilience.

Economic Development: Economic growth is constrained by reliance on fishing and remittances, with underdeveloped digital infrastructure and limited access to markets. The lack of private sector investment restricts income-generating opportunities, particularly for youth, exacerbating dependency on public services and aid.

Gender Equality and Human Rights: There are gaps in integrating gender equality and human rights across UN interventions, limiting their impact on fostering inclusive development. More consistent mainstreaming of these issues is needed to address entrenched disparities.

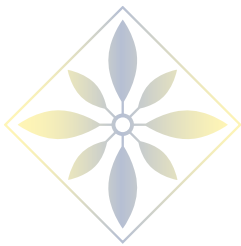
Data gaps and data accuracy issues in UNINFO—the central platform for tracking UN interventions and progress —exacerbates the absence of a monitoring and evaluation framework for the Tokelau CIP. Data required does not equate to data inputted into UNINFO. UN agencies are not fully compliant with their 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

The UN's support for Tokelau through the Country Implementation Plan (CIP) has been instrumental in advancing key areas such as healthcare, education, environmental sustainability, and governance. The emphasis on the People and Planet pillars reflects Tokelau's immediate priorities—strengthening public service delivery, building resilience to climate change, and enhancing access to essential health and education services. However, challenges persist, particularly regarding underfunded sectors like economic development (Prosperity) and governance (Peace), which are critical for Tokelau's long-term resilience and independence.



Key challenges facing Tokelau include funding shortfalls, capacity gaps in governance, geographic isolation, and climate vulnerability. Resource constraints have led to insufficient investments in economic diversification, private sector development, and sustainable livelihoods, which are essential for reducing reliance on external aid. The limited human resource base also hinders Tokelau's ability to implement and manage long-term projects, further exacerbating its dependency on international technical support.

Additionally, the small, dispersed population and high service delivery costs limit economic opportunities and access to international markets, particularly for youth and women. Integrating gender equality and human rights into development interventions remains inconsistent, limiting progress toward inclusive development. Data gaps further compound these issues, as weak data systems inhibit effective SDG monitoring and decision-making.

To address these challenges, a more balanced resource allocation across all pillars is essential. The Prosperity pillar requires increased investment to foster economic growth, including sustainable fisheries, climate-smart agriculture, and private sector development. Strengthening Tokelau's governance systems under the Peace pillar is critical for ensuring transparent, accountable institutions that can sustain progress in health, education, and climate resilience.

Capacity development should continue to be prioritized, with a focus on building local expertise in governance, service delivery, and project management to reduce reliance on external assistance. Expanding partnerships with international donors, regional organizations, and private sector actors will also be vital for closing the funding gap and ensuring the scalability of successful interventions.



Moreover, integrating cross-cutting themes such as gender equality, human rights, and peacebuilding across all interventions will enhance the inclusiveness of Tokelau's development trajectory. Ensuring that these themes are embedded in economic, environmental, and social programs will help reduce inequalities and build a more resilient and equitable society.

In conclusion, the UN's interventions in Tokelau have laid a solid foundation for sustainable development, but achieving long-term resilience and sustainability will require addressing the gaps in funding, governance, and economic opportunities. A strategic focus on diversifying Tokelau's economy, strengthening governance, and promoting inclusive development through gender equality and human rights will be critical for the country's future.





APPENDIX 1:

FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Tokelau CIPs at a Glance

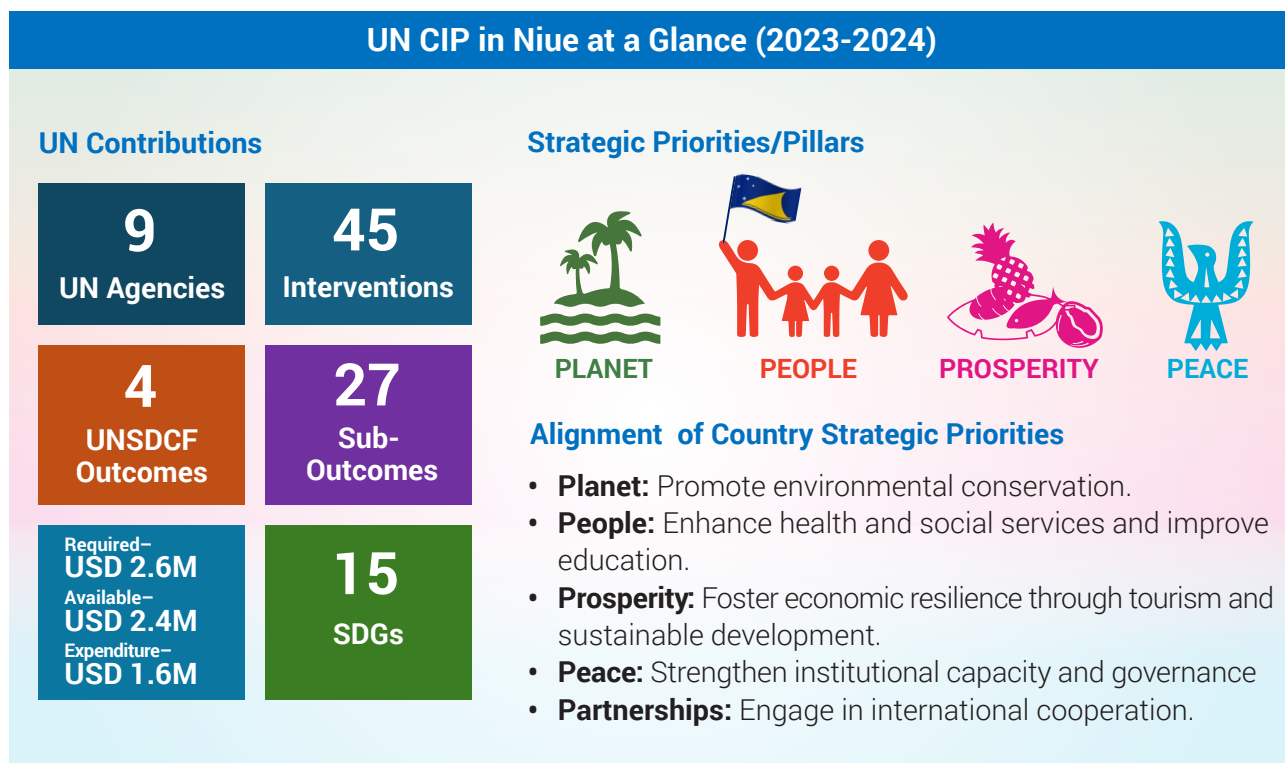


Figure 2.1: Tokelau Resources Allocation, 2023-24

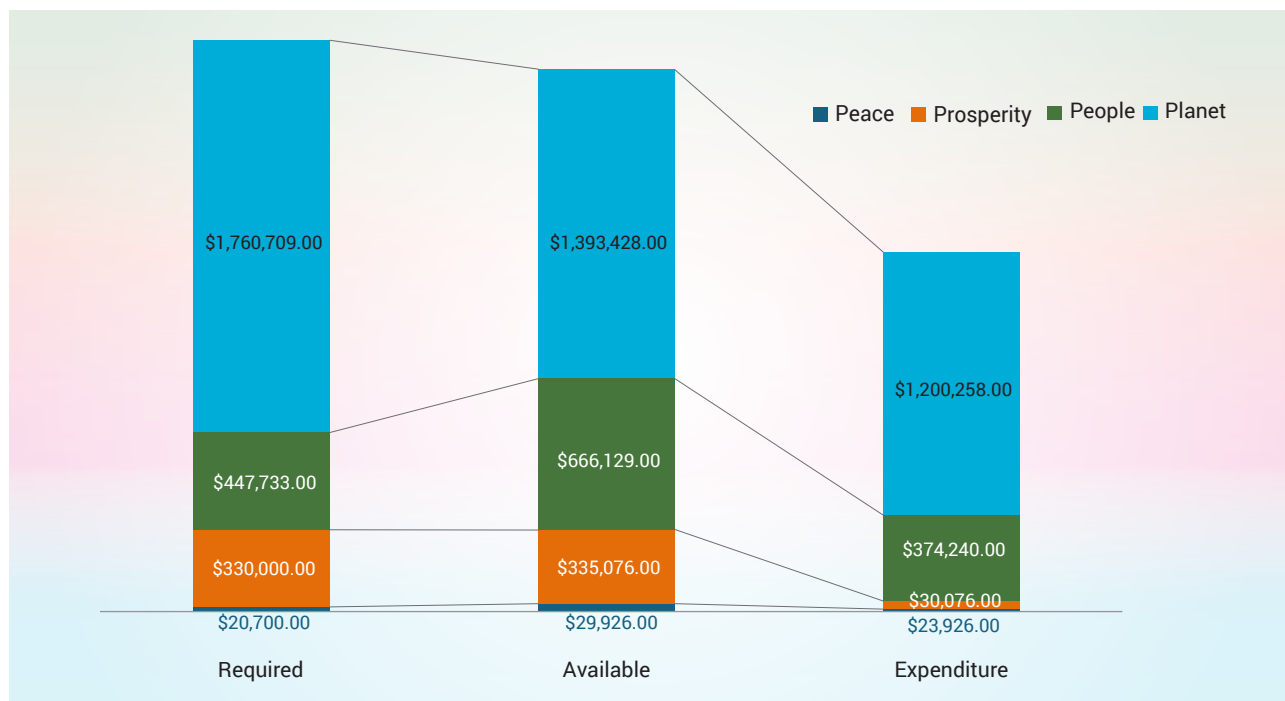




Figure 2.2: Tokelau Resources Allocation by Outcome Area, 2023-24

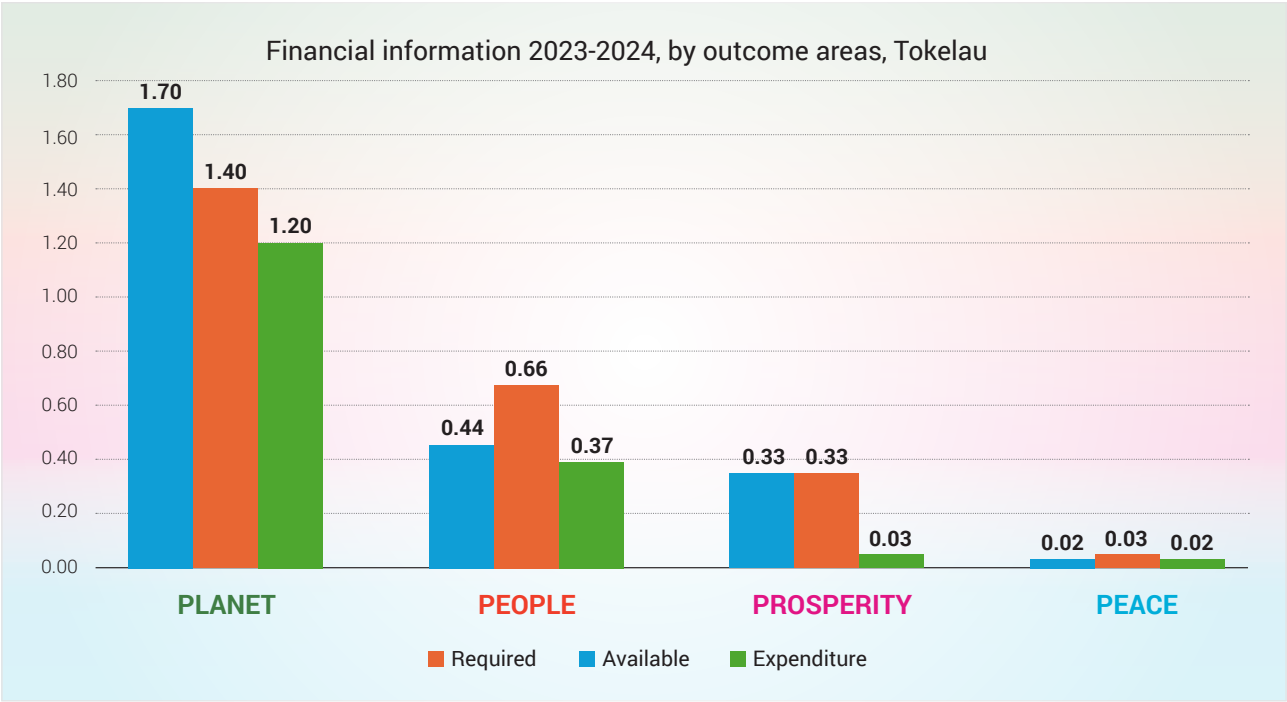
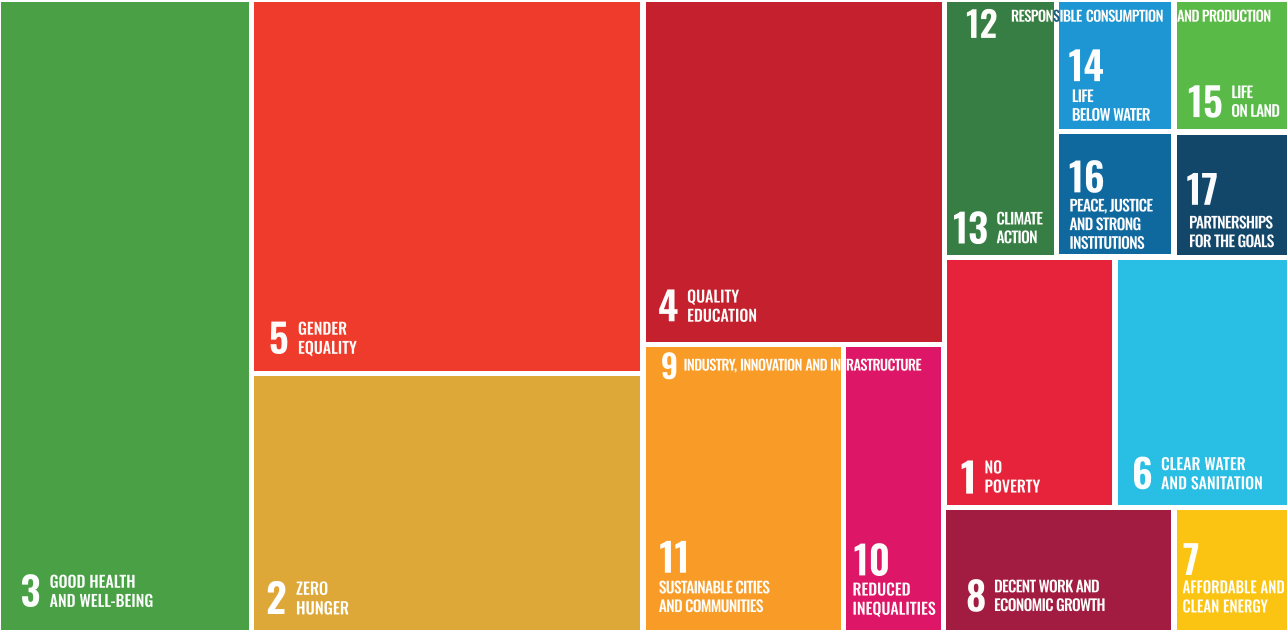


Figure 3.1: UN Support by SDGs, 2023-24



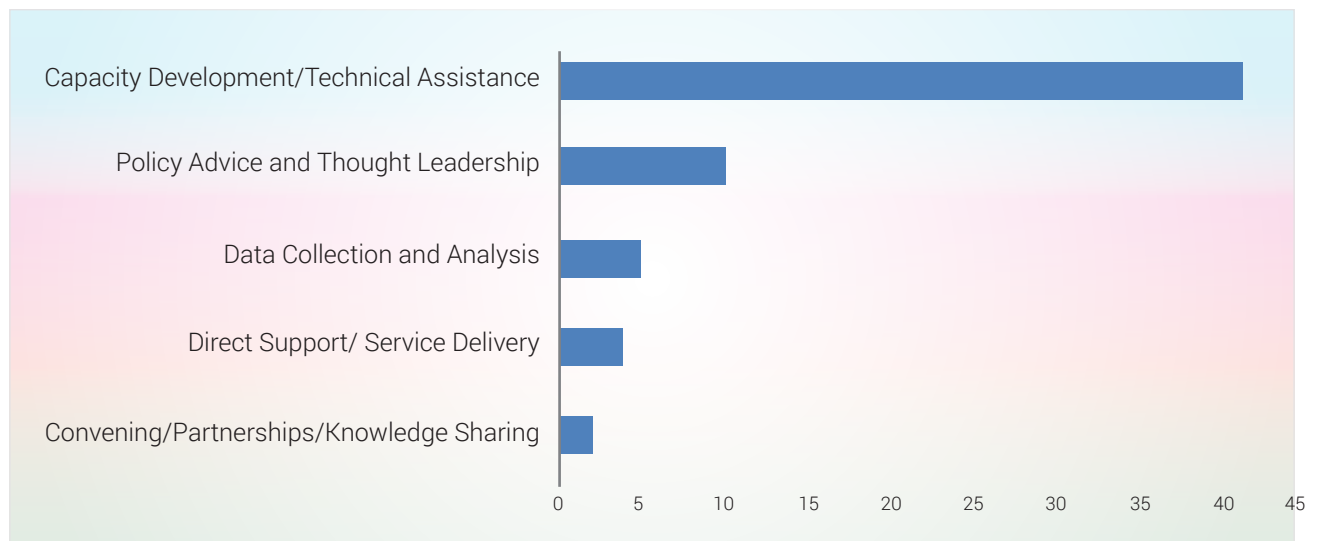
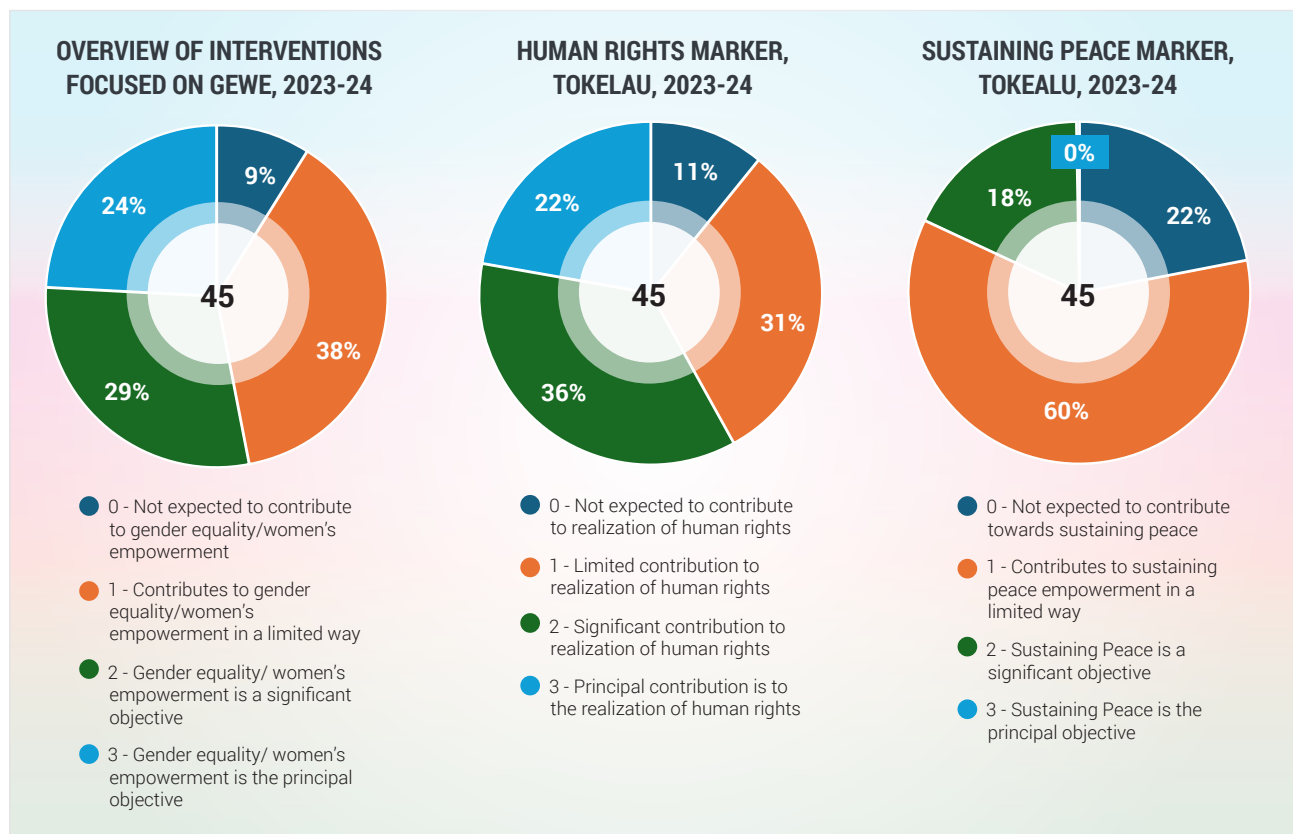
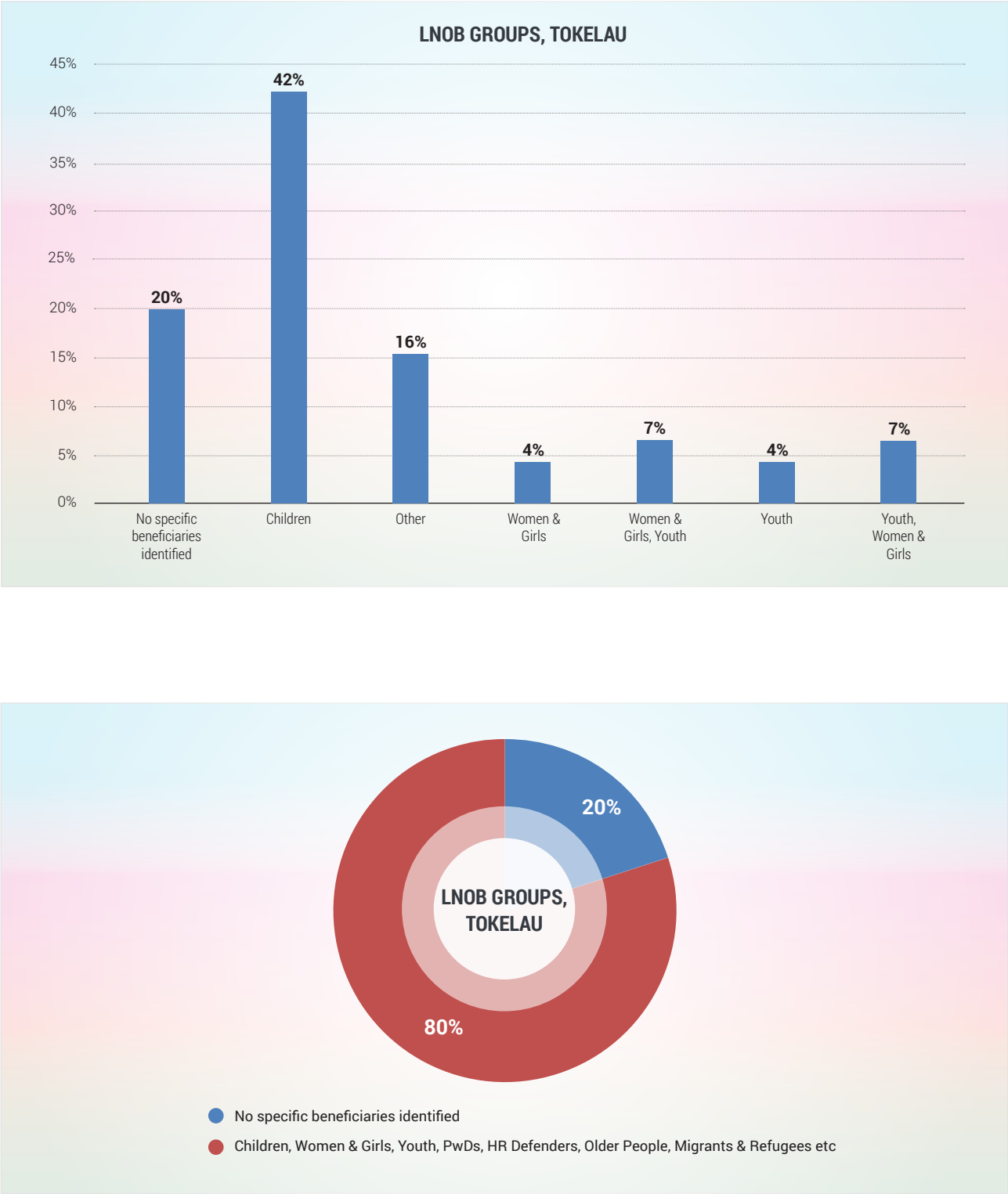
**Figure 4.1: UN Support Mode, 2023-24****Figure 4.2: Interventions for Normative**



Figure 4.3: LNOB Groups, Tokelau, 2023-24





APPENDIX 2:

HEATMAP ON UN'S REPORTING FOR TOKELAU

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%		
1.2.2	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.			33%	
1.3.2	Enhanced capacities of national mechanisms for effective and inclusive disaster management.	100%			

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%			
2.2.1	Expanded access to more inclusive and evidence-based social protection systems for vulnerable groups	100%			



2.3.1	Improved [policy and regulatory] environment to promote [access and consumption] of [adequate, affordable, safe, diverse and nutritious food], [in line with traditional knowledge and farming practices] and [healthy lifestyles].	100%			
2.3.2	Enhanced [service level] capacity for evidence-based decision-making to produce and analyze timely data on food insecurity and malnutrition				
2.4.1	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 safe, 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			33%	
2.5.2	School environments in [Country] are more safe, protective, healthy and hygienic, free from violence and discrimination	100%			
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	100%			
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%			
2.7.2	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

3.3.1	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%			
3.6.2	Strengthened institutional policies and capacities on digital infrastructure and connectivity, including ICT-related services.				

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				
4.2.4	Enhanced capacities and systems to identify security threats, including climate security				
4.3.5	Improved Government capacities to collect, analyse and utilize data and increased awareness of the right to privacy and data protection.				
4.4.3	The relevant institutions have the adequate power, mandate and capacity, and are sharing the responsibility to fight corruption (prevent, raise awareness of, detect, investigate and prosecute corruption)				



APPENDIX 3:

MATRIX

Pillars/ Outcome areas		List of Outputs	Reported	Not Reported
TOKELAU				
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	UNDP	
	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	
	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.	WMO	IAEA UNICEF
	1.3.2	Enhanced capacities of national mechanisms for effective and inclusive disaster management.	UNICEF	
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 UNFPA	
	2.1.2	National public health governance capacity strengthened to [governance functions] for improved [Governance outputs]	UNICEF UNFPA WHO	
	2.2.1	Expanded access to more inclusive and evidence-based social protection systems for vulnerable groups	UNICEF	
	2.3.1	Improved [policy and regulatory] environment to promote [access and consumption] of [adequate, affordable, safe, diverse and nutritious food], [in line with traditional knowledge and farming practices] and [healthy lifestyles].	UNICEF WHO	
	2.3.2	Enhanced [service level] capacity for evidence-based decision-making to produce and analyze timely data on food insecurity and malnutrition		IAEA
	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	UNESCO	UNICEF UNFPA
	2.5.2	School environments in [Country] are more safe, protective, healthy and hygienic, free from violence and discrimination	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	
	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	
	2.7.2	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	3.3.1	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
	3.5.2	Strengthened capacity of institutions and entrepreneurs on financial and fiscal issues, including the new tax reform and debt management.		
	3.6.2	Strengthened institutional policies and capacities on digital infrastructure and connectivity, including ICT-related services.		
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 UNDP	
	4.1.5	Increased capacities for state party reporting to human rights treaty bodies		UNFPA
	4.2.4	Enhanced capacities and systems to identify security threats, including climate security		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
	4.4.3	The relevant institutions have the adequate power, mandate and capacity, and are sharing the responsibility to fight corruption (prevent, raise awareness of, detect, investigate and prosecute corruption)		UNIDO

APPENDIX 4:

Detailed Narrative

PLANET – TOKELAU



Output 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

UNDP

Consultations with key stakeholders across the three main atolls, including the Taupulega, government offices (MiCORE, EDNRE, and the Office of the Council), have led to the development of the Blue Economy Roadmap for Tokelau. The Roadmap has been completed and is scheduled for validation by the Tokelau Government and communities in early 2024, with its official launch planned for October.

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

FAO

Preparations for the project to increase the use of evidence-based and nature-based solutions are underway, with implementation expected to begin in 2025. No transactions or interventions have been made at this stage.

UNESCO

UNESCO has supported Tokelau in reviving traditional navigation knowledge through the broader LINKS programme. This initiative connects local knowledge with national policy processes and aligns it with international norms and standards, enhancing the region's integration of science with cultural heritage. Activities have been regional in scope, with further national-specific efforts to be defined.

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 under the new MCPD, aiming to ensure that children in the Pacific live in healthy, sustainable environments and are resilient to climate-related shocks. A climate specialist has been recruited to enhance UNICEF's technical expertise and strategic engagement with key climate partners across the region.



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

In 2023-2024, Tokelau strengthened capacity in meteorology and climate services through participation in regional workshops on early warning systems, communication, and the WMO Information System. Weather and climate products were developed to enhance daily forecasting and support the 2025 National Climate Outlook Forum. A draft National Strategic Plan for weather, climate, and ocean services was prepared, pending endorsement.

Output 1.3.2:**Enhanced capacities of national mechanisms for effective and inclusive disaster management****UNICEF**

UNICEF has provided technical support to enhance readiness and response capabilities for natural disasters in the Pacific region.



PEOPLE – TOKELAU



Output 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

Enhanced cold chain and immunization supply chains through EVMAs in 10 PICTs (Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Samoa, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu), ensuring improved vaccine storage and management systems.

WHO

Implemented the WHO Mental Health Gap Action Programme (mhGAP), resulting in better identification, assessment, and management of mental, neurological, and substance use disorders through an enhanced referral system. Strengthened leadership and institutional capacity in health workforce management, resulting in more effective delivery of health services.

UNFPA:

In 2024, a Health Facility Readiness and Service Availability assessment evaluated Tokelau's health system capacity in maternal, reproductive, adolescent health, gender-based violence support, and disability-friendly services, guiding future planning and investments. Contraceptive deliveries protected an estimated 216 couples, ensuring continued access to family planning services.

Output 2.1.2:

National public health governance capacity strengthened to [governance functions] for improved [Governance outputs]

UNICEF

Provided technical support, leading to a more accessible healthcare system equipped to address non-communicable diseases, new infectious diseases, and climate change health impacts.

UNFPA

In 2023, procured and distributed contraceptives across 14 PICTs, achieving an estimated 214 Couple-Years of Protection (CYP) in Tokelau, based on data from the Central Medical Stores.

WHO

Strengthened Tokelau's data collection, analytics, and health information systems using Med Tech software, enabling timely and reliable data for policy-making and improved service delivery. Supported the rollout of the Nukus alcohol and mental health awareness program and the Tobacco Free Tokelau 2025 review, contributing to stricter tobacco importation restrictions.



**Output 2.2.1:****Expanded access to more inclusive and evidence-based social protection systems for vulnerable groups****UNICEF**

Successfully advocated for the inclusion of the Social Protection and Washington Group (WG) Module in Tokelau's 2022 census, providing a foundation for better data on social protection needs for vulnerable populations.

Output 2.3.1:**Improved [policy and regulatory] environment to promote [access and consumption] of [adequate, affordable, safe, diverse, and nutritious food], [in line with traditional knowledge and farming practices] and [healthy lifestyles]****UNICEF**

Published and launched country-specific advocacy packages following a comprehensive review of policies and barriers to address malnutrition in 14 PICTs, fostering high-level commitment to nutrition improvements during the Pacific Early Childhood Development Forum.

**WHO:**

Strengthened 'health in all policies' across government sectors of Tokelau during the General Assembly (General Fono) of its leaders and promoted healthy eating interventions.

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

Strengthened WASH services through community engagement and the piloting of climate-resilient water supply systems, enhancing the reliability and sustainability of water services in vulnerable communities.

**Output 2.4.2:****Strengthened institutional capacities, mechanisms, and policies on water, sanitation, and hygiene to increase access to safe, affordable, and equitable WASH services, including in educational settings****UNICEF**

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

**UNESCO**

Progressed on the development of a Pacific All-life Skills Framework through collaboration with Ministry of Education staff and civil society, ensuring enhanced curricula for life skills across 15 PacREF countries. The draft framework is set for finalization in January 2024.





Output 2.5.2:

School environments in [Country] are safer, more protective, healthy, and hygienic, free from violence and discrimination

UNICEF

Through the 2023 Pacific ECD Forum, 15 Pacific Island Countries reaffirmed their commitment to prioritizing early childhood development (ECD) and climate change adaptation, driving community resilience and advocating for ECD inclusion in global climate discussions.

Output 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

Tokelau actively participated in regional discussions on inclusive education, with planning underway to integrate these insights into its National Education Sector Plan.



Output 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

Documented COVID-19 Education Response innovations across 15 countries, contributing to regional knowledge and tools under PacREF, guided by stakeholder engagement.



UNESCO

As the Secretariat for the PHES, facilitated regional education dialogues, including the 25th PHES Consultation Meeting, addressing challenges such as education data, financing, and resilience, and advancing the implementation of PacREF.



Output 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

Strengthened child protection systems through improved legal frameworks and multi-sectoral coordination, enhancing protection measures for children across sectors.



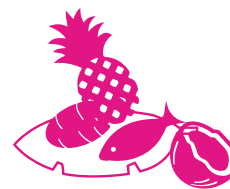
Output 2.7.3:

Increased individual and community awareness of harmful norms and drivers and effects of violence

UNICEF

Enhanced community awareness of violence against children through targeted awareness campaigns, training, and community-based interventions, contributing to safer environments for children.





PROSPERITY – TOKELAU

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

The UN supported the development of a Blue Economy Strategy 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 Tokelau.

Output 3.5.2:

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

UNICEF

Provided technical support that enhanced public expenditure tracking for Early Childhood Development in Tokelau, contributing to improved financial oversight in the sector.



PEACE – TOKELAU

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

Strengthened child protection systems by providing technical support, which enhanced the capacity of stakeholders through targeted training, development of child protection resources, and improved data collection and reporting mechanisms. These efforts have contributed to better protection for children, particularly those at risk, ensuring compliance with international human rights standards.

UNDP

UNDP supported the Government of Tokelau to identify key pathways to make key political governance institutions and processes more effective, inclusive and responsive, with increased public participation, UNDP is expected to play a key role in supporting the implementation of this priorities through technical assistance and mobilization of partnerships with other UN Agencies and development partners.



