

NIUE



**COUNTRY
IMPLEMENTATION
PLAN**

2025-2027

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I. Cover and Signature Page

Declaration of Commitment and Signature Page

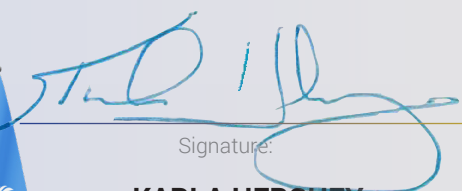


This **Declaration of Commitment** affirms the shared dedication of the **Government of Niue** and the **United Nations (UN) System** to the successful implementation. **Niue Country Implementation Plan (CIP) 2025–2027** grounded in national ownership, accountability, and mutual partnership principles, this commitment reflects a joint resolve to drive sustainable, inclusive, and impactful development aligned with Niue’s national priorities, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and other international development frameworks.

The CIP is firmly embedded in national priorities and governance structures, ensuring alignment with Niue’s development agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). All initiatives undertaken within this partnership will adhere to the highest ethical and operational standards, including a zero-tolerance approach to sexual exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and reinforcing a commitment to transparency, integrity, and effectiveness in achieving results.

Through this declaration, both parties pledge to maintain a well-coordinated, data-driven, and impact-focused approach to implementation, ensuring that all interventions contribute meaningfully to advancing sustainable development, gender equality, social inclusion, and climate resilience. This declaration also underscores a shared commitment to internationally recognized human rights principles, environmental sustainability, and ethical governance throughout the CIP’s implementation.

By signing below, representatives of the Government of Niue and the UN System in Samoa MCO formally endorse the Country Implementation Plan (CIP) 2025–2027 and pledge to work collaboratively toward the achievement of the intended outcomes.



Signature:

KARLA HERSHEY,
UN Resident Coordinator,
Samoa, Cook Islands, Niue and
Tokelau

26 / 9 / 2025
Date:



Signature:

Hon. DALTON TAGELAGI
Prime Minister for Niue and
Minister for Central Agencies and
Commercial Agencies

26 / 9 / 2025
Date:

II. Executive Summary

The Niue Country Implementation Plan (CIP) 2025–2027 outlines the strategic collaboration between the Government of Niue and the United Nations system to accelerate progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Pacific United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023–2027, Niue’s National Strategic Plan (NNSP) 2023–2027, and the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent.

Developed through inclusive consultation and evidence-based analysis, the CIP aligns UN support with Niue’s development priorities, focusing on inclusive growth, environmental sustainability, resilience, governance, and human development.

This CIP builds on Niue’s development context as a small island developing state with unique strengths and vulnerabilities. With a population of under 1,700, Niue faces challenges such as geographic isolation, climate change, youth unemployment, and a limited economic base. Despite these constraints, the country has achieved progress in areas like renewable energy, biodiversity conservation, and universal water access, while actively pursuing regional diplomacy and institutional reforms. However, gaps remain in data availability, youth employment, gender equality, food security, and inclusive service delivery—areas where strategic UN engagement is critical.

The UN’s support is organized under four pillars of the UNSDCF—Planet, People, Prosperity, and Peace—providing a framework for transformative, cross-sectoral action that leverages the synergies between national plans and regional and global agendas. Under the Planet pillar, the CIP prioritizes climate resilience, ecosystem restoration, migration in

the context of climate change, and sustainable resource governance. Interventions focus on strengthening marine and terrestrial biodiversity, renewable energy access, and climate-resilient infrastructure, aligning with both ABAS and Niue’s environmental and infrastructure priorities.

Under the **People** pillar, the UN will support inclusive and shock-responsive health, education, WASH, and protection systems, with the aim to achieve universal health coverage and universal social protection for all. Particular attention is given to underserved groups such as women, youth, and persons with disabilities and quality prevention and response services to address violence (including GBV and Child Protection) to meet their needs. Integrated nutrition and food systems programming, combined with gender-transformative services and coastal community empowerment, will support progress on LNOB and human capital development.

In the **Prosperity** pillar, the CIP promotes sustainable economic transformation by supporting diversification through blue and green economy strategies, enhancing public finance systems, improving livelihoods, leveraging labour migration for prosperity, and advancing digital innovation and safety.



The plan focuses on climate-smart agriculture, sustainable tourism, and access to decent work, especially for marginalized populations.

Under the **Peace** pillar, efforts are guided by Niue's development framework, as articulated in the Niue National Strategic Plan and relevant sector policies and strategies adopted from time to time. These efforts are geared toward strengthening governance, justice, gender equality, migration in the context of climate change, and public financial management. The CIP supports inclusive policymaking, data systems, anti-corruption reforms, and alignment with international human rights standards. Cross-cutting principles such as gender equality, LNOB, and human rights are integrated throughout all actions.

Implementation of the Niue CIP is guided by a Joint National-UN Steering Committee (JSC), co-chaired by the Secretary to Government and

the UN Resident Coordinator, ensuring national ownership, multi-stakeholder engagement, and strategic oversight. The UNINFO platform will support real-time results tracking, while a robust Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) framework will ensure adaptive management and accountability. Risk mitigation strategies include leveraging traditional knowledge, strengthening national capacities, and enhancing financing sustainability including through advocating the use of the MVI as a basis for accessing concessional financing in a fair and targeted manner.

The Niue CIP is a critical mechanism to operationalize the Pacific UNSDCF and deliver country-specific results through joint UN interventions. It is a reaffirmation of the shared commitment between the Government of Niue and the UN to build a resilient, inclusive, and sustainable future for all Niueans (Niue ke Monuina), ensuring that no one is left behind.

III. Section 1:

Key development trends and country progress towards 2030 Agenda

a. Political and Economic Context

Niue is a self-governing state in free association with New Zealand. It has full control over its internal affairs, with New Zealand responsible for defense and external affairs, although this is only at Niue's request. Niue's political system includes a Premier and a Cabinet, which form the executive branch of government. The 20-member Niue Assembly is elected every three years, and legislative functions are performed by this body.

Niue strengthened its diplomatic presence in 2023 and 2024 by formalizing relations with several developed nations. These new political partnerships opened potential avenues for trade, tourism, and technical assistance, particularly in areas such as renewable energy and infrastructure development. The establishment of diplomatic ties aligns with Niue's strategic goals of increasing international cooperation and securing foreign investment for national development projects.

In 2024, as Niue marked its 50th anniversary, discussions on constitutional and governance reforms highlighted the importance of strengthening transparency, accountability, and effective checks and balances within public institutions. These measures remain critical to ensuring long-term stability, effective oversight, and integrity in public administration.

The judiciary in Niue is strong and protected. Part III of the Constitution provides for rules pertaining to the appointment and removal of members of the Judiciary. The Chief Justice of the High Court is appointed by the Governor-General, acting on the advice of Cabinet tendered by the Prime Minister. The other Judges of the High Court are appointed by the Governor-General, acting on the advice of Cabinet tendered by the Chief Justice of the High Court and the Minister of Justice. The age of retirement is 68. The Chief Justice and any other Judge of the High Court cannot be removed from office except by the Governor-General acting on the advice of Cabinet tendered by the Prime Minister and given in accordance with a recommendation contained in a resolution of the Niue Assembly. The only ground upon which the Chief Justice and any other Judges may be removed from office is that of inability to discharge the functions of his office (whether arising from infirmity of body or mind or from any other cause) or misbehavior.

Niue is highly dependent on New Zealand for aid and subsistence, with a significant portion of the population having emigrated in search of better opportunities. Niue, with a population of 1,681 as of 2022, is the smallest Pacific Island country (PIC). It has a high-income classification with a GDP per capita of US\$19,464 in 2019,



the highest among PICs. Niue's small size and geographical isolation make it heavily reliant on imports, contributing to inflation and a high cost of living. Tourism, the backbone of its economy, was severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite some recovery, Niue's economic base remains fragile, with agriculture limited to subsistence farming. Developmental support from New Zealand remains crucial for key infrastructure and social protection programmes, which have shielded Niue from the worst effects of the pandemic.

Despite a recovery in the tourism sector, as reflected in growth in hotels and restaurants real value added of 48.9 percent, in 2022, Niue's economy experienced a contraction of -2.1 percent relative to 2021, underpinned by weaker performances in the construction and quarrying, agriculture, hunting and fishing, and manufacturing sectors. Economic activity in Niue was supported by infrastructure projects such as the New Zealand-funded

\$5 million energy project and improvements to Niue's airport runway (Government of Niue, 2023). Trade partnerships with countries like the United States and Korea have further

strengthened the economy.

The Consumer Price Index for December 2023 reported that inflation remained under control, though concerns over rising fuel prices and costs of living persisted (Government of Niue, 2023). The inflation rate at 2023 more than doubled to 8.7 percent, from 3.2 percent in 2022, driven largely by increases in food and beverages, and transport prices. In the past 8 years, this was the second highest (12.7 percent in 2017) price increase Niue has witnessed by a long margin. During that period, Niue's inflation has been an average 3.7 percent.

Additionally, the Budget Statement 2023 outlined Niue's fiscal policies to maintain financial stability while investing in key infrastructure. Youth unemployment continues to be a pressing issue. The Labour Shortage Report noted that young people face challenges entering the workforce, particularly in sectors like construction and agriculture (Government of Niue, 2023). The government is focusing on vocational training and creating job opportunities for young people to bridge the employment gap.





b. Challenges, Gaps and Opportunities in Achieving the 2030 Agenda

For Niue's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) progress, the performance varies across the different goals.



Under SDG 1 (No Poverty), there is a mix of “stagnant” and “regressing” indicators. This suggests that while some policies are in place in Niue, challenges remain in achieving significant progress in poverty reduction, particularly in terms of extending social protections.



SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) shows predominantly “regressing” trends, specifically in areas related to food security and sustainable agriculture. Niue is facing issues in ensuring sufficient and resilient food production, which may be further impacted by environmental vulnerabilities.



In health and well-being under SDG 3, Niue has not been able to achieve consistent improvements, particularly concerning universal health coverage and compliance with international health regulations. The limited progress in these indicators suggests that population access to health services would benefit from improvements in health infrastructure and services.



Education (SDG 4) shows mixed results, with some “stagnant” indicators in access to quality education and skills training, indicating areas that need attention to fully support educational development and skill acquisition for employment.



SDG 5 (Gender Equality) reflects stagnant progress in women's economic participation and leadership in Niue. Gender-based violence remains a pressing concern, despite limited evidence due to data gaps and underreporting. Niue also faces challenges related to trafficking, child marriage,

and women's political representation, with legal, policy, and support gaps hindering progress compared to other countries.



For SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), Niue shows a combination of “performer” and “Stagnant” trends. While access to water is generally stable, indicators related to sustainable water resource management need enhancement to ensure long-term access and quality.



SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) shows strong performance, with “performer” indicators indicating that Niue is making good progress in increasing renewable energy use and ensuring energy affordability. This suggests that the country is on a positive trajectory toward energy sustainability.



Economic growth and employment under SDG 8 indicate “regressing” trends in youth employment and inclusive economic growth, suggesting that Niue's economy could benefit from policies supporting employment opportunities, especially for younger populations.



In SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure), Niue faces “stagnant” trends in infrastructure development. This lack of progress may affect the country's ability to support industrialization and innovation, which are critical for sustainable economic development.



SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) reveals “stagnant” trends in indicators related to social inclusion, implying that inequality reduction measures have yet to fully take effect. This points to a need for more targeted policies to address disparities and promote equal opportunities for all.



Under SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), Niue faces challenges in waste management and urban planning, with several indicators marked as “regressing.” This indicates that sustainable urban and community development is still an area requiring focused attention, particularly in terms of environmental impact management.



For SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), indicators reflect a “regressing” trend in sustainable resource management and waste reduction. Niue faces difficulties in managing its environmental impact, which is crucial for preserving its natural resources.



SDG 13 (Climate Action) has “Stagnant” indicators, suggesting that climate resilience efforts may not be advancing as needed. Despite the vulnerability of Niue to climate change impacts, indicators show that current adaptation strategies may require more support and resources.



Marine conservation under SDG 14 (Life Below Water) shows strong “performer” indicators, indicating Niue’s effective efforts in protecting marine ecosystems and addressing overfishing.



SDG 15 (Life on Land) also reflects “performer” indicators in conserving land-based biodiversity, demonstrating

Niue’s commitment to protecting its natural habitats.



For SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions), Niue experiences “stagnant” trends in institutional effectiveness and access to justice. The data suggests that while basic institutions are stable, further improvements could be made to enhance transparency and inclusiveness.



SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) has several “regressing” indicators, pointing to challenges in mobilizing resources and fostering effective partnerships. Strengthening partnerships, particularly for resource mobilization and technical support, would be essential for Niue to achieve sustainable development.

Data availability remains a considerable challenge for Niue’s SDG assessment. Approximately 178 indicators are marked as “insufficient data,” covering a wide range of targets and goals. This lack of data limits a comprehensive evaluation of progress and underscores the importance of improving data collection mechanisms to facilitate accurate tracking of SDG achievements. Addressing these data gaps will be critical for Niue to effectively monitor its SDG progress and implement targeted policy actions.

c. Groups Left Behind

The “Leave No One Behind” (LNOB) agenda faces challenges in Niue. Youth unemployment remains a barrier to achieving full economic inclusion. Niue’s LNOB challenges are possibly underestimated due to inadequate data on marginalized groups, highlighting the need for improved data collection to inform policy and intervention strategies. There is a need

for enhanced partnerships, and investments in healthcare and education infrastructure to ensure equitable, inclusive development, and in particular, to effect an appropriate response to NCDs. Efforts should focus on rural and isolated regions, where access to services remains limited and where the majority of poverty exists.

IV. Section 2:

National priorities and plans, gaps & opportunities for SDG acceleration

a. Progress on National Development Plan

Government of Niue undertook a mid-term review of the Niue National Strategi Plan (NNSP) in 2023-2027. The assessment revealed significant accomplishments across the pillars, though constraints in capacity, funding, and technical resources were common challenges.

01

FINANCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PILLAR

The Finance and Economic Development pillar highlighted strides in fiscal management, external relations, and tourism recovery. The Ministry of Finance reported steady progress in budgeting processes, financial audits, and implementation of fiscal reforms. These reforms have advanced Niue's fiscal stability, including updates to procurement and debt management policies.

02

GOVERNANCE PILLAR

The Governance pillar underscored ongoing initiatives to improve transparency, security, and public sector efficiency. Legislative reforms were key achievements, including efforts to modernize regulatory frameworks and establish a National Superannuation Scheme. However, the government faces significant challenges in effectively implementing these reforms due to resource constraints and a need for enhanced capacity in public service delivery. Security concerns, particularly regarding border control, were also addressed, with regulatory updates underway to align with regional security standards.

03

INFRASTRUCTURE PILLAR

The Infrastructure pillar focused on enhancing the quality, accessibility, and resilience of Niue's infrastructure, including telecommunications, energy, water supply, and transportation networks. The availability of ICT and broadcasting services has improved, with advancements in network stability and upgrades to support 5G. Renewable energy integration is progressing, contributing to a continuous and reliable power supply, though underinvestment in infrastructure remains a barrier. Water access in Niue has nearly achieved universal coverage, thanks to investments in village-level water treatment systems. However, logistical delays and challenges in maintaining infrastructure underscore the need for further investment in resilient and sustainable energy and transport systems to support national development.

**04****SOCIAL SERVICES PILLAR**

The Social Services pillar recorded advancements in health, education, and community development, with particular success in maternal and child health outcomes. The Department of Health reported low mortality rates for mothers and young children, alongside improvements in non-communicable disease (NCD) prevention through enhanced data collection and analysis. In education, primary and secondary school completion rates remain high, and Niuean students have performed well in regional assessments. Nevertheless, the department faces considerable constraints in funding and staffing, which impact the quality and continuity of health and education services. Efforts to expand bilingual education, special education resources, and data management are ongoing, with a continued focus on developing skilled professionals to meet local needs.

05**ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE PILLAR**

Under the Environment and Climate Change pillar, Niue has made progress in waste management, biodiversity conservation, and climate resilience. The construction of a new recycling facility has enhanced waste management capabilities, and environmental initiatives have improved marine and terrestrial resource management. Climate adaptation projects, such as rainwater harvesting, have strengthened water security on the island, while partnerships with international organizations have bolstered funding for climate and biodiversity initiatives. Despite these achievements, the Department of Environment faces challenges in maintaining capacity to fulfill international obligations, managing invasive species, and securing consistent funding. Strengthening the alignment of environmental policies with international agreements and furthering Niue's access to climate finance remain critical priorities.

06**TAOGA (CULTURAL HERITAGE) PILLAR**

The Taoga (Cultural Heritage) pillar addressed the preservation and promotion of Niue's heritage, language, and cultural identity. Efforts to increase engagement with the Niuean diaspora and local community have led to a renewed interest in cultural practices and heritage preservation. However, there is an urgent need to address the declining proficiency in Vagahau Niue (Niuean language) and to enhance the visibility of Taoga Niue (cultural heritage) in national and village events. The summit called for more structured efforts to integrate Taoga Niue values across all societal levels and to foster intergenerational connections to cultural traditions, which are at risk in a rapidly modernizing world.

07**PRIVATE SECTOR PILLAR**

Lastly, the Private Sector pillar highlighted the essential role of local entrepreneurship, employment, and tourism recovery in strengthening Niue's economy. The Niue Chamber of Commerce has fostered business growth through grants, partnerships, and youth employment initiatives, providing pathways for increased private sector participation. Nonetheless, the private sector faces considerable challenges in securing sufficient commercial space, accessing timely funding, and attracting skilled employees. The Chamber's efforts to build networks with Niuean diaspora and enhance business capabilities underscore the private sector's potential to drive future economic growth.



b. Opportunities for SDGs Acceleration

The government of Niue faces many of the same issues as their Pacific neighbours, namely – climate change, gender equality and GBV, non-communicable diseases, and to a lesser extent, a lack of sustainable and inclusive growth. The UN has agreed tackle these four areas for SDGs acceleration in Samoa, and given the similarities in challenges and context, the UN SDGs acceleration initiative presents the greatest opportunity for SDGs acceleration in Niue. The SDGs acceleration areas, with the exception of specific mention of gender equality and GBV issues, are already highlighted with the government’s NDS agenda.

The WHO Universal Health Care Report 2023 highlighted the Niue’s health care system struggle with NCDs, whilst it has been reported that NCDs now make up the major cause of death in the Islands.ⁱ Women are well represented in government in Niue, with gender balance in the Cabinet and women holding key leadership roles such as the Secretary to Government and Clerk to Cabinet, reflecting continued progress toward gender equality in political participation. Further, the dependence on tourism and the lack of diversification in the economy makes it susceptible to shocks with negative implications for the vulnerable.



ⁱ <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240080379>

Section 3:

The UN Development System Support toward achieving the 2030 Agenda, The ABAS and other priority frameworks

The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) for Niue provides targeted and strategic support to advance the 2030 Agenda, aligned with the regional 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent, the Pacific's Agenda for the Blue and Sustainable Economies (ABAS), and Niue's National Strategic Priorities. The collective UN action is structured around the Pacific UNSDCF 2023–2027's Four Strategic Pillars—Planet, People, Prosperity, and Peace—and the six SDG transitions, addressing structural barriers, systemic inequalities, and sustainability challenges in small island contexts.

PLANET:

Resilience,
Ecosystem
Protection,
and Climate
Action

7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY

13 CLIMATE
ACTION

14 LIFE
BELOW WATER

15 LIFE
ON LAND

Under the Planet pillar, the UN supports Niue's transition toward a climate-resilient, environmentally sustainable future. Interventions focus on building institutional and community capacity to manage climate change impacts, conserve biodiversity, and restore marine and coastal ecosystems. This includes:

- Enhancing sustainable ocean and coastal resource governance and monitoring systems to improve ecological data and decision-making.
- Investing in blue carbon and ecosystem-based adaptation initiatives (e.g., coral reef restoration, mangrove rehabilitation).
- Strengthening disaster risk reduction and climate-resilient infrastructure, policy and governance systems through integrated planning.
- Promoting renewable energy and energy resilience through sustainable infrastructure.

These investments align with ABAS priorities to promote sustainable marine ecosystems and Niue's national priorities under pillars of Environment, Infrastructure, and Climate Change. They are anchored in UNSDCF outputs such as 1.1.1 to 1.4.2 and contribute to climate justice, environmental protection, Gender equality and sustainable development.



PEOPLE:

Equitable Access to Services, Nutrition, and Protection

2 ZERO HUNGER

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

6 CLEAR WATER AND SANITATION

The UN's support under the People pillar aims to ensure no one is left behind by strengthening equitable access to services and improving human capital. Support includes:

- Strengthening health systems and essential public services to fulfil economic, cultural and social rights, ensure their resilience to shocks.
- Advancing gender-responsive and inclusive protection systems.
- Preventing and responding to violence and discrimination through inclusive protection services, including to address GBV and Child Protection.
- Tackling food insecurity and malnutrition through sustainable food systems, climate-resilient agriculture, and aquaculture.
- Promoting WASH services and healthier environments, especially in vulnerable coastal communities.

Through these interventions, supported by outputs 2.1.1 to 2.4.2, the UN builds human capabilities and ensures services reach the most at-risk populations, including women, youth, older persons and persons with disabilities, aligning with both the national and regional development frameworks.

PROSPERITY:

Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Transformation

1 NO POVERTY

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

In support of Niue's goals for sustainable economic development, the UN promotes inclusive economic transformation through the Prosperity pillar. Core areas of engagement include:

- Supporting blue and green economy strategies including tourism, renewable energy, and sustainable fisheries.
- Strengthening policy frameworks and public finance systems to enhance economic diversification and fiscal sustainability.
- Enhancing value chains and market access for blue goods and services, while encouraging decent work and social protection.
- Promoting innovation and digitalization of e-commerce trade facilitation and border management processes

These actions contribute to UNSDCF outputs such as 3.1.3 to 3.5.2 and align with ABAS's goals for resilient economies, regional value chains, and investment in sustainable ocean enterprises.



PEACE:

Accountable, Inclusive and Resilient Governance

5 GENDER
EQUALITY

10 REDUCED
INEQUALITIES

16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS

17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS

Under the Peace pillar, the UN works to strengthen governance systems to uphold human rights, gender equality, justice, and peace in Niue. Support includes:

- Strengthening inclusive, participatory, and accountable governance, including ocean governance and traditional knowledge integration.
- Enhancing access to justice and legal frameworks aligned with international standards.
- Improving data systems, public communication, and digital governance to increase transparency, safety and evidence-based decision-making.
- Supporting public financial management, anti-corruption mechanisms, and gender-responsive budgeting.
- Facilitating safe and rights-based migration in the context of climate change and transboundary cooperation.

The UN's assistance under this pillar contributes to outputs 4.1.1 to 4.5.3 and supports Niue's governance transformation in alignment with ABAS and the Blue Pacific vision of regional solidarity and security.

Cross-Cutting Principles and Risk Mitigation

Across all pillars, the UN maintains a strong commitment to **leaving no one behind**, human rights, gender equality, and empowerment of women and girls. These are operationalized through disaggregated collection and data use, inclusive engagement processes, and human-rights-based programming.

Risk mitigation strategies include building national capacities, leveraging multi-stakeholder partnerships, integrating traditional knowledge systems, and promoting resilience

through sustainable financing mechanisms. The UN also supports the institutionalization of monitoring and evaluation systems to ensure the **sustainability of results**, identify early risks, and strengthen adaptive management.

By synergizing support across the 2030 Agenda, ABAS, and Niue's national development frameworks, the UN ensures a coherent, context-specific, and transformative response to the country's development needs.

V. Section 4:

Strategic Mapping of Priorities and Agency Contributions by CF Pillars

CF Strategic Pillars: **PLANET**

CF Outcome	2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific	National Strategic Priorities	UN Outputs (joint outputs)	UN Contributing Agencies
By 2027, people, communities and institutions are more empowered and resilient to face diverse shocks and disasters, especially related to climate change, and ecosystems and biodiversity are better protected, managed and restored.	- Promotes sustainable ocean and coastal resource management to protect marine ecosystems and biodiversity. - Supports ecosystem-based approaches and blue carbon initiatives to mitigate and adapt to climate change. - Invests in restoration of marine habitats (e.g., coral reefs, mangroves) and climate-resilient coastal infrastructure. - Advances data-driven ocean governance and monitoring systems to track ecological health and support informed decision-making.	Pillar “Environment and Climate Change” (Natural Resources, Biodiversity)	Institutions and local communities have improved capacities, financing and technology to protect and manage natural resources and biodiversity.	UNEP FAO UNDP
		Pillar “Finance and Economic Development” (Fisheries and Marine Resources)	UNSDCF outputs: 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.2.2, 1.4.2	
		Pillar “Social Services” (Land)		
		Pillar “Environment and Climate Change” (Waste Management, Pollution)	Waste and other sources of pollution are managed effectively, reducing negative impact on the environment and public health. UNSDCF outputs: 1.1.3, 1.2.3	UNEP UNDP
		Pillar “Infrastructure” (Energy).	Energy security is enhanced also through enhanced access to renewable energy sources.	UNDP FAO UNEP
		Pillar “Environment and Climate Change” (Climate Change and Natural Hazards)	UNSDCF outputs: 1.2.1, 3.1.1, 3.1.2 (note: this output could also be under Prosperity)	
		Pillar “Environment and Climate Change” (Climate Change and Natural Hazards)	Enhanced actions on climate change adaptation and mitigation across sectors are financed and implemented.	UNDP UNDRR IOM WMO UNICEF UN-Women UNFPA
		Pillar “Infrastructure” (Energy, Water)	UNSDCF outputs: 1.2.1, 1.3.1, 1.3.5, 1.4.1, 1.4.2	



CF Strategic Pillar: **PEOPLE**

CF Outcome	2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific	National Strategic Priorities	UN Outputs (joint outputs)	UN Contributing Agencies
By 2027, more people, particularly those at risk of being left behind, benefit from more equitable access to resilient, and gender-responsive, quality basic services, food security/ nutrition and social protection systems.	- Enhances coastal community livelihoods through capacity building and access to sustainable ocean-based jobs, particularly for women and youth. - Invests in blue skills development, ocean literacy, and inclusive education related to marine conservation and innovation. - Improves food security and nutrition through sustainable coastal fisheries and aquaculture. - Promotes healthier living environments via pollution control (plastic waste, ocean dumping) and clean coastal ecosystems.	Pillar: Social Services - (Health)	Stronger, inclusive, resilient, and high-quality public health systems	WHO UNICEF UNFPA
		Pillar: Environment and Climate Change - (Waste Management, Natural Resources)	UNSDCF outputs: 2.1.1; 2.1.2; 2.1.3	
		Pillar: Governance (National Emergency Response and Resilience)	Stronger, more inclusive, gender and shock-responsive protection systems	UNFPA UNICEF
		Pillar: Social Services - (Health, National, Sector and Village Development)	UNSDCF outputs: 2.2.1; 2.2.2	
		Pillar: Social Services - (Health, Education and Land) Pillar: Environment and Climate Change - (Natural Resources, Climate Change and Natural Hazards)	Addressing drivers of food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition UNSDCF outputs: 2.3.1; 2.3.2	FAO UNICEF
		Pillar: Infrastructure – (Water, Construction) Pillar: Social Services - (Health, Education)	Increased access to safe and affordable Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Services (WASH) in communities and institutions UNSDCF Outputs: 2.4.1; 2.4.2	UNICEF



CF Strategic Pillar: **PROSPERITY**

CF Outcome	2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific	National Strategic Priorities	UN Outputs (joint outputs)	UN Contributing Agencies
By 2027, more people, especially those at risk of being left behind, contribute to and benefit from sustainable, resilient, diversified, inclusive and human-centred socio-economic systems with decent work and equal livelihoods' opportunities, reducing inequalities and ensuring shared prosperity.	• Drives economic diversification through growth of blue sectors (e.g., eco-tourism, offshore renewable energy, sustainable fisheries). • Promotes innovation and investment in sustainable ocean enterprises and infrastructure. • Develops regional value chains and market access for blue goods and services. • Enhances fiscal sustainability through blue bonds and blended finance mechanisms. • Encourages decent work and economic opportunities in ocean-related sectors, ensuring social and environmental safeguards.	Pillar "Finance and Economic Development" (Macro-Economic Policy and Investment, Tourism, Fisheries and Marine Resources, Agriculture)	Policy frameworks and financing are available to leverage the potential of blue-green economy. UNSDCF outputs: 3.1.3, 3.2.1	UNDP FAO UNEP
		Pillar "Finance and Economic Development" (Macro-Economic Policy and Investment, Tourism, Fisheries and Marine Resources, Agriculture)	Policies and programmes in place to improve livelihoods opportunities especially for those at risk of being left behind. UNSDCF outputs: 3.4.1, 3.4.2	ILO UNDP
		Pillar "Social Services" (National, Sector and Village Development)		
		Pillar "Finance and Economic Development" (Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources)	Strengthened sustainable and climate-smart agriculture and fishery sectors through holistic policies and improved agri-processing. UNSDCF outputs: 3.3.1	FAO
		Pillar "Finance and Economic Development" (Fiscal Policy)	Strengthened public financial management for revenue, procurement and debt management. Strengthened e-commerce, trade facilitation and border management. UNSDCF outputs: 3.5.2	ITU UNDP UNESCAP UNCTAD



CF Strategic Pillar: **PEACE**

CF Outcome	2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific	National Strategic Priorities	UN Outputs (joint outputs)	UN Contributing Agencies
By 2027, people enjoy and contribute to more accountable, inclusive, resilient and responsive governance systems that promote gender equality, climate security, justice, and peace, ensure participation, and protect their human rights.	• Strengthens inclusive and participatory ocean governance, ensuring transparency and accountability in resource use. • Advances regional cooperation and intergovernmental frameworks on maritime boundaries, ocean security, and IUU fishing control. • Embeds traditional knowledge and indigenous rights in blue economy policies and practices. • Fosters conflict-sensitive approaches to marine spatial planning, access, and benefit-sharing. • Promotes gender-responsive blue policies and community leadership in marine governance.	Pillar “Governance” (Justice – a fair and accessible justice system and commitment to international standards and frameworks)	Strengthened institutional capacity to increase access to justice and rule of law, and aligning domestic laws with international standards; Communities and rights holders are empowered to participate in political processes through expanded civic space and dialogue; legal and institutional reforms, platforms and space to create an enabling environment for inclusive participation and civic dialogue. UNSCDF outputs: 4.1.1, 4.1.2, 4.1.4, 4.1.5, 4.2.2, 4.2.3	UNDP UNICEF UN-Women OHCHR UNFPA
		Pillar “Governance” (Government Services – public sector transformation)	Strengthened institutional capacities, policies and systems to combat corruption and to improve public financial management, budgeting and gender-responsive programming. UNSDCF outputs: 4.4.3, 4.5.1, 4.5.2, 4.5.3	UN-Women UNFPA OHCHR
		Pillar “Governance” (public information and communication – statistics, data collection, archiving, access to information)	Improved government capacities to collect, analyze and utilize data and increased awareness of the right to privacy and data protection. UNSDCF Outputs: 4.3.2, 4.3.5, 4.4.1	UN-Women UNDP UNFPA IOM UNESCAP
		Pillar “Governance” (national security – safety and protection of residents and visitors)	Enhanced rights-based migration policy and its implementation, and increased initiatives on transboundary and migration governance. UNSDCF outputs: 4.1.6, 4.2.4, 4.3.3	IOM UNDP

VI. Section 5:

UN Country Footprint

The **United Nations (UN) presence in Niue** operates primarily through the UN Multi Country Office, based in Samoa. This office coordinates non-resident UN agencies operating in the country. Non-Resident UN agencies include FAO, IAEA, IOM, OHCHR, UN Women, UNCTD, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCAP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, WHO, WMO.



Non-resident UN agencies deliver assistance remotely through regional or headquarters-based mechanisms, providing technical expertise, policy guidance, and programmatic assistance. These agencies operate through virtual

consultations, and strategic partnerships with government institutions and civil society organizations, ensuring coherent, well-coordinated, and impact-driven development interventions across Niue.

UN Staffing, Programs, and Stakeholder Engagement

The UN's work in Niue is supported by a network of technical experts, regional advisors, and project staff, who collaborate closely with government agencies, civil society, and private sector stakeholders to drive sustainable development. UN agencies implement comprehensive

programs across various sectors, including climate action, social protection, economic diversification, governance, health, education, and gender equality, ensuring an integrated approach to national development priorities.



The UN system collaborates closely with the Government of Niue, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), private sector actors, and development partners to foster participatory, inclusive, and high-impact implementation.

Through these collaborations, the UN enhances national capacities, promotes knowledge-sharing, and mobilizes resources to advance the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Niue's development agenda.

Operational Modalities for Effective Engagement

Given Niue's geographic and logistical challenges, the UN employs a multi-modal engagement strategy to ensure efficient program delivery and long-term impact. A remote support model enables agencies to leverage digital tools, conduct periodic technical missions, and establish localized partnerships that enhance national implementation capacity. This approach ensures that technical expertise remains accessible while optimizing resource efficiency.

At the regional level, the UN coordinates efforts with institutions such as the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF), the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to align programs with regional development frameworks and mobilize additional resources for enhanced impact.

In parallel, the UN facilitates decentralized program delivery by working closely with national agencies, NGOs, and community-based organizations. This ensures that services reach rural and vulnerable populations, particularly those in remote/other areas.

The UN also engages in cross-border and thematic collaboration through multi-country initiatives under the UN Pacific Strategy, leveraging regional expertise and pooled funding to address shared development challenges across Small Island Developing States (SIDS). This integrated approach allows for the scaling of best practices, greater efficiency in resource allocation, and improved policy coherence among island nations.

Commitment to Safeguarding and Protection Standards

As part of its commitment to ethical and responsible engagement, the UN upholds a zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). All personnel, partners, and service providers involved in UN-supported programs must adhere to Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) protocols, which include mandatory training, strict reporting

mechanisms, and safeguarding measures to prevent misconduct and ensure accountability.

Through this comprehensive, multi-faceted approach, the UN remains a trusted partner in advancing sustainable, inclusive, and transformative development outcomes in Niue.

VII. Section 6:

Governance Arrangements

The Niue Country Implementation Plan (CIP) is anchored in the principles of national ownership, inclusive partnership, and results-based programming. It reflects a shared commitment between the Government of Niue and the United Nations to accelerate progress toward national development priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), through coordinated and coherent implementation of the Pacific United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023–2027 and Niue’s NNSP.

Joint National-UN Steering Committee (JSC)

The Joint National-UN Steering Committee (JSC) is the primary governance mechanism responsible for providing high-level oversight, strategic direction, and coordination for the implementation of the Niue CIP. The JSC ensures that the CIP remains aligned with Niue’s national development priorities, the 2030 Agenda, and regional frameworks, while promoting coherence and integration across UN agency programming.

Co-chaired by the Secretary to Government and the UN Resident Coordinator, the JSC brings together senior representatives from key line ministries. Other national institutions, civil society organizations, the private sector, and UN agencies contributing to the CIPs will serve

as a Observers to the JSC. The JSC’s inclusive and gender-balanced composition ensures that diverse perspectives, including those of youth, persons with disabilities, and marginalized groups, are represented in decision-making.

The JSC convenes at least annually to review implementation progress, endorse annual Joint Work Plans (JWPs), guide strategic adjustments, and provide recommendations for enhancing delivery and impact. The committee also supports resource mobilization efforts and the review of proposed joint programmes, ensuring alignment with national priorities and coordinated financing of development interventions.



Country Coordination Team (CCT)

Within the UN system, a Country Coordination Team (CCT) will be established to further strengthen oversight and coordination of CIP implementation. This internal UN group, comprising relevant UN agencies intervening in Niue, will be responsible for monitoring implementation progress, tracking contributions

to joint results, and making recommendations for course corrections where needed. The CCT will support the JSC by consolidating technical inputs from participating agencies, promoting coherence across joint programming efforts, and fostering adaptive and results-oriented management.

Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Framework

The Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) framework underpins CIP implementation by enabling continuous tracking of performance, outcome achievement, and learning for adaptive programming. Annual Performance Reviews and Mid-Year Progress Assessments—co-convened by the Government and the UN—will assess implementation status, identify

emerging challenges and opportunities, and inform strategic adjustments.

Evaluation findings and management responses, particularly for joint programmes and CIP-level assessments, will be reviewed by the JSC to ensure accountability and continuous improvement.



Data and Reporting Systems

The implementation of the Niue CIP will be supported by robust data and reporting mechanisms. The UNINFO platform will be the primary system for planning, tracking, and reporting results across UN entities, ensuring real-time access to data and fostering transparency. The CIP results framework aligns with national indicators, the UNSDCF outcomes,

and the SDG targets to ensure harmonized reporting and stronger accountability.

Through collaborative monitoring, data analysis, and shared learning, the CIP implementation process will remain responsive to national priorities and grounded in evidence-based decision-making.



