



NIUE

MILLENNIUM

DEVELOPMENT

GOALS

**2007
REPORT**

A Pro-active effort towards a prosperous Niue by 2015

Niue Millennium Development Goals 2006 Report

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This report is a collective effort of Niue's MDG Task force.

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Prepared for publication at
Statistics Niue, Alofi, Niue, 2007

Foreword

Fakaalofa lahi atu.

In September 2000, 189 members of the United Nations General Assembly including 14 Forum Island Countries adopted the Millennium Declaration. The Declaration outlines peace, security and development concerns, in the areas of environment, human rights, reproductive health and governance. The development goals contained in the Millennium Declaration and the International Development Goals (IDGs) are harmonised in the development of a comprehensive new set of indicators in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The aim of the MDG is to eliminate poverty; ensure sustainable development and good governance, peace, security and human rights. To ensure the success of the MDGs a cross sectoral Task Force was formulated under guidance of my office and the Executive Government. The Task Force was appointed to produce a comprehensive strategy to ensure that the aspirations of all key stakeholders are accommodated and at the same time play a proactive role in fulfilling the aims and objectives of the MDGs.

Whilst Niue has made significant progress in achieving most of the original MDGs (goals, targets and indicators) relative to our situation; we remain committed to sustain that level of achievement and pursuing the additional goals, targets and indicators so that our people continue to enjoy prosperous lives.

Although Niue is a microstate (relative to many in the global community), we remain dedicated and committed to pursue and achieve the MDGs therefore contributing towards a just and fair society nationally and globally.

I wish to acknowledge all who are responsible for bringing the MDGs to the attention of the people of Niue, particularly the policy makers. Special gratitude to the MDG Taskforce for all the hard work and commitment in preparing and completing Niue's Millennium Development Goals Report, 2006.

Fakaaue lahi.

Hon B V Motufoou
Minister for EPDS and MDGs
Niue Government

Message from UNDP

Niue, a single small island microstate in the Pacific, is the world's largest raised atoll (250 sq km) with one of the world's smallest populations; 1,625 people in 2006. Niue faces challenges inherent in its small size, limited natural resources, geographical isolation from global markets, devastating impact of natural disasters such as Cyclone Heta in 2004, declining population numbers and continuing dependence on regional airlines for transport links to the world.

Despite these many challenges and setbacks, with the support of New Zealand and other development partners, the people of Niue have tenaciously held firm to their determination to be self-governing and to maintain a viable Niue for its current and future generations. Niue has performed well above its weight and size in terms of development outcomes as defined by the Millennium Development Goals. Compared to the other Pacific Island Nations, Niue has achieved five of the eight Millennium Development Goals and is on track to achieve all by 2015. This report highlights high achievements in child and maternal health, in primary education and poverty reduction. The Niue GDP per capita in 2003 was USD6,891, high compared to the rest of the Pacific Island Countries (exception of the Cook Islands and Tonga).

The report acknowledges the challenge of sustaining the current levels of achievement given the ongoing difficulties of maintaining a viable government in the face of existing and emerging structural, geographical and human development constraints. Over the past five years, Niue has struggled to balance the national budget and continues to rely mostly on New Zealand for direct budget and development support averaging 30% of the total annual national budget. Thus, although the national economic and human development indicators may appear high, the fact remains that Niue will for the foreseeable future require ongoing New Zealand and other development partner support for their development.

Of great significance is the additional 9th Niue Millennium Development Goal on "Promote Sustainable Population Developments" targeting strategies to address the dwindling population numbers in Niue. Acknowledging the current and future impact of lifestyle diseases on the health and development outcomes of Niue, Millennium Development Goal 6 on HIV/AIDS and other diseases has been modified to focus on Non-Communicable Diseases. This localization and tailoring of the MDGs illustrates the depth of the discussions in Niue on the MDGs and the government's commitment to making the MDGs relevant and useful for Niue's national development.

This National MDGs Report for Niue is the result of more than a year of partnership between the Government of Niue and the Samoa United Nations Country Team on the Millennium Development Goals process in Niue. We look forward to continuing to support the government in the implementation of programmes and strategies to achieve more ambitious development targets for the people of Niue.

Ms Naheed Haque
UN RESIDENT COORDINATOR – UN System covering Niue

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Abbreviations / Acronyms

| | |
|------------|--|
| UN | – United Nations |
| MDGs | – Millennium Development Goals |
| GON | – Government of Niue |
| GONZ | - Government of New Zealand |
| IDGs | – United Nations Development Programme |
| PIFCs | – Pacific Island Forum Countries |
| FfD | – International Conference for Development |
| WSSD | – World Summit on Sustainable Development |
| SPC | – Secretariat of the Pacific Community |
| HIES | – Household Income and Expenditure Survey |
| NCDs | – Non-Communicable Diseases |
| GDP | - Gross Domestic Product |
| NZAID | - New Zealand's Aid and Development Agencies |
| NZQA | - New Zealand Qualification Authority |
| NCEA | - National Certificate of Educational Achievement (NZ) |
| CRC | - Convention on the Right of the Child (UN) |
| HRD | - Human Resources Development |
| NTDC | - National Training Development Committee (Niue) |
| YF Project | - Young Farmers Project (Niue) |
| CEDAW | - Convention of Discrimination Against Women (UN) |
| BAS | - Business Advisory Services (Niue) |
| NCS | - Niue Computer Society |
| PPP | - Power Purchasing Parity |
| MOA | - Memorandum of Understanding (GON – GONZ) |
| NDB | - Niue Development Bank |
| DAFF | - Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Niue) |
| EPDS | - Economic Planning Developments and Statistics (Niue) |
| PWD | - Public Works Department (Niue) |
| AGs | - Attorney General Office (Niue) |
| POPs | - Persistent Organic Pollutants (Niue) |
| GEF | - Global Environment Fund (UN) |
| IWP | - International Waters Program (SPREP) |
| SPREP | - South Pacific Regional Environment Program |
| ECE | - Early Childhood Education |

Executive Summary

The people of Niue are most fortunate and privileged as they have been well cared for, a statement supported by already achieving Goals 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, 2: Achieve universal primary education, 3: Promote gender equality and empower women, 4: Reduce child mortality, 5: Improve maternal health, and Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, NCDs and other diseases except for the additional target on NCDs.

In regards to development, the obvious advantage Niue has compared to many other Pacific Island states is that Niue is a single atoll with a small population. This has made it easy for the government to care for and provide its residents access to essential services such as running water, power, roads, education, medical care, housing, telephone, television and of late internet services. Most of these are free of charge. As these services are easily accessible from every part of the island the result has been a more uniform development across Niue making it difficult to differentiate urban from rural areas. All Niue residents have equal access to these essential services and infrastructures.

Although Niue seems to be in a better position in regards to access to basic services and infrastructure, the small island nation does have its own unique share of problems such as the depleting population, a major impediment to development. In the 2006 census, the total population stood at a mere 1625, a decrease of 163 people from the last census in 2001. With such a small population there is a great deal of strain on human resources which in turn affects progress and expansion both at the grassroot and national level alike.

Niue has successfully achieved Goal 1: eradicate extreme poverty and hunger which is confirmed by the Poverty Analysis Report 2004, that there is no extreme poverty and hunger in Niue, however there is a hint of hardship experienced by a small number of the population. Niue's land tenure system allows almost everyone in Niue to enjoy free access to land for subsistence and commercial use as well as the sea (territorial waters) where people can fish for food.

Goal 2 has been accomplished for some time now as primary enrolment continues to be 100%. Education as well as transport to school is provided for Niue residents free of charge.

Commonalities of social stigma associated with women common in other Pacific societies is not prevalent in Niue, in the sense that women in Niue are free to live a life they desire, and are open to participate in all sectors of the economy without prejudice. They also have the same opportunity as men to participate in elections. There are also no disparity issues between males and females in primary, secondary and tertiary education in Niue.

Niue's health care is considered to be of high standards and is provided to all residents free of charge. This includes good maternal and child health care with good nutrition, child safety, and immunization coverage of 100% against vaccine preventable childhood diseases. Thus infant death is so rare and if there is a death it is usually associated with premature births rather than illness. It is also important to note here that Niue has

decided to state the actual number of infant deaths because if it uses the international method of calculating the infant mortality rate, it will portray an incorrect representation of Niue's situation.

Again due to excellent health care, there has been no case of women dying in childbirth since 1990 and if complications were to be detected early; these cases will be referred to New Zealand for further care.

Niue is one of the few Pacific Island Countries (PICs) to be free from HIV/AIDS and malaria. The prevalence of these noted diseases (to date) are non-existent. With effective surveillance and early alert systems for communicable diseases of both national and international concern, Niue continues to enjoy an environment free from any infectious diseases. More concern however focuses on Non Communicable Diseases, as Niueans now tend to prefer a contemporary lifestyle including lack of exercise and poor diets consisting of fast and fatty food, imported and processed food, fizzy drinks, alcohol, tobacco and so forth. Data for indicators in Target 8 of Goal 6 is yet to be collated to enable proper measurement on Niue's situation in regards to NCDs.

Niue's commitment to sound environmental management of its natural resources is reflected in its National Plan. Niue's pledge to fulfilling this commitment has also seen a large number of Conventions ratified, nationally, regionally and internationally. Waste management in Niue is relatively new but a plan has been drawn up and is already in progress. The current method of clearing septic tanks is undergoing change, with new facilities the Health Department pumps septic tanks and with new facilities they are able to collect and refine human waste. They also collect vehicle batteries, which are shipped, back to their country of origin (NZ). Niue's land tenure system, which ensures land is customary owned and passed on through family bloodlines means that Niueans will always have their own land to farm and dwell on without fear of eviction. There are a high number of unoccupied homes in Niue that can be fixed and rented out for a minimal cost, and in addition to this there is free and unlimited access to clean fresh water and also electricity.

Goal 8 has proved difficult to collate information for as most of the targets and indicators are not applicable to Niue and if they are applicable to Niue's situation the data is not available. Of the information that is available, unemployment is not an issue, as school leavers tend to find employment, migrate or continue with further education. The 2006 census found that there were only 3 people unemployed, these are people who did not work at all (for pay / own consumption) and were not involved in any unpaid work (such as housework, child care, community work, etc) and were not in school or disabled or retired pensioners. These were the only 3 persons that were actively looking for employment and were willing and able to start work immediately if they were offered employment. Internet by WIFI or dial up is available to most of the villages with a minimal once-off installation fee and free once installed. Telephone facilities are available in all villages as well as television services.

Essential drugs are free of charge and readily available at the hospital for all residents of Niue.

Niue's MDGs ...at a glance

| Goals | Will the goals be reached by | | | National Support | | |
|---|------------------------------|-------------|----------|------------------|------|------|
| | Already achieved | Potentially | Unlikely | Strong | Good | Weak |
| 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger | ☺ | | | ☺ | | |
| 2: Achieve universal primary education | ☺ | | | ☺ | | |
| 3: Promote gender equality and empower women | ☺ | | | ☺ | | |
| 4: Reduce child mortality | ☺ | | | ☺ | | |
| 5: Improve maternal health | ☺ | | | ☺ | | |
| 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, NCDs and other diseases | | ☺ | | ☺ | | |
| 7: Ensure environmental sustainability | | ☺ | | ☺ | | |
| 8: Develop a global partnership for development | | | | | | |
| 9: Promote Sustainable Population Developments | | ☺ | | ☺ | | |

| Targets | Will the goals be reached by 2015? | | | National Support | | | |
|---|--|-------------|----------|------------------|------|------|---|
| | Already achieved | Potentially | Unlikely | Strong | Good | Weak | |
| 1 | Halve between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people whose income is < than 1USD a day | ☺ | | | ☺ | | Develop an open rule based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system |
| | Halve between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people who suffer from hunger | ☺ | | | ☺ | | |
| 2 | Ensure by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls, will be able to complete primary schooling | ☺ | | | ☺ | | Address the special needs of landlocked countries, SIDs |
| 3 | Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education by 2015 | ☺ | | | ☺ | | 8 Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term In co-operation with developed countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth |
| 4 | Reduce by 2/3rd between 1990 and 2015 the under 5 mortality rate | ☺ | | | ☺ | | |
| 5 | Reduce by 3/4, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio | ☺ | | | ☺ | | 9 Increase and maintain Niue's population to at least 1800 by the year 2015 At least 80% of senior secondary students to receive Vocational and Guidance Counseling by 2010 At least 30% of secondary and tertiary school leavers to be employed by the year 2010 Development of alternative energy and water-resource management to a capacity that allow 10% of the population to rely on alternate sources At least 10% of the unoccupied houses to be renovated and occupied by the year 2010 |
| 6 | Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS | ☺ | | | ☺ | | |
| | Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of NCDs and other major diseases | | ☺ | | ☺ | | |
| 7 | Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources | | ☺ | | ☺ | | In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication |
| | Halve by 2015 proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water, basic sanitation | ☺ | | | ☺ | | |
| | By 2015 Paper, Plastic (All Forms), Aluminum, Copper, Tin, Glass and Rubber shall be recycled/ reuse. | | ☺ | | | ☺ | |
| | By 2015, Domestic Waste will be collected as Organic and Inorganic Waste Materials | | ☺ | | | ☺ | |
| | By 2015, Domestic Waste will be collected as Organic and Inorganic Waste Materials | | ☺ | | | ☺ | |
| | By 2015 Commercial and Industrial Waste is reduced. | | ☺ | | | ☺ | |
| | By 2015, all houses shall have flush toilets and a fully enclosed (proper) septic tank with all sides' concrete. | | | | | ☺ | |
| By 2020, to have achieved significant improvement in the lives of slum dwellers | ☺ | | | | | ☺ | |

INTRODUCTION

The Millennium Declaration was adopted in September 2000 by all 189 member states of the UN General Assembly, including 14 Pacific Island Countries (PICs). The Declaration sets out, in a single framework; the key global challenges, outlines a response to these challenges and establishes measures for judging performance through a set of goals and targets on development, governance, peace, security, reproductive health and human rights.

The Declaration put forward 8 goals which are supported by 18 targets and 48 indicators. All goals and their targets are equally important. It is important to recognise that national ownership and participation will be pivotal to the achievement of the MDGs including partnership with Government civil society and the private sector.



National MDG's Framework

Since the initiation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) from the Millennium Declaration and the International Development Goals (IDGs) in September 2000. Niue's commitment to implement the MDGs became more apparent in August 2005. Due to the extensive damage caused by Cyclone Heta early 2004 the introduction and launch of the MDGs was delayed until early 2006 as all of Niue's resources and commitments were focused at recovery from the tragedy. Before August 2005 some MDG work was carried out by Statistics Niue which was to provide data to the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) for compiling a regional report for the Pacific countries. A Task Force was formed in October 2004; with the aim to implement the MDG project as required by the Government of Niue (GON) and the United Nations (UN). Cabinet approved a clear and logical term of reference, which identifies the group's functions and duties. The minister responsible for Economic Planning Development Statistics Unit (EPDSU) office was nominated the chairman of the Taskforce and the EPDSU office as the focal point where activities are coordinated.

This report is led by the GON and unfortunately due to time constraints and other commitments the civil society were not included in the process. However, they will be consulted to view and discuss the results of the report and also to assist with implementing the proposed activities.

Tailoring of the MDGs

Niue has made considerable progress in achieving most of the original MDGs (goals & targets) however, it is important to maintain the level of progress or even improve on this situation. Additional targets and another goal has been adopted to assist improve or develop issues existing within Niue. These are emphasized below:

Additional Goal

Goal 9: Promote Sustainable Population Development

Niue has a unique population situation where Niueans are free to move in and out of Niue and New Zealand at any time due to their New Zealand citizenship therefore causing high emigration. The negative effects have influenced the outcome of Niue's economy and it is vital that this issue is addressed immediately.

Additional Targets

Goal 6 - Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

The non-existence of HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis in Niue has directed the Task Force to include Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs - Target 8a) as a new target, as their prevalence in Niue is widespread. These include diabetes, high blood pressure/hypertension, gout, asthma and cancer. This target is selected to assist with the reduction of key NCDs.

Goal 7 - Ensure environmental sustainability

The Task Force has also opted to add an additional target, target 11a - Waste Management to Goal 7, which is intended to assist with the way Niue manages and controls its waste. This additional target is essential as disposing of waste in Niue should be maintained as it may affect the water system.

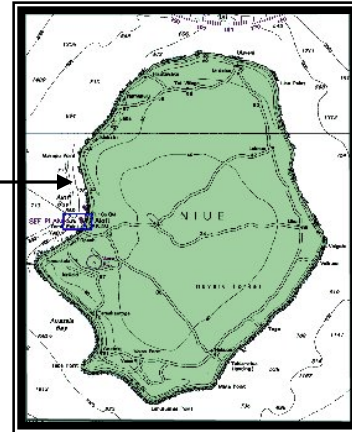
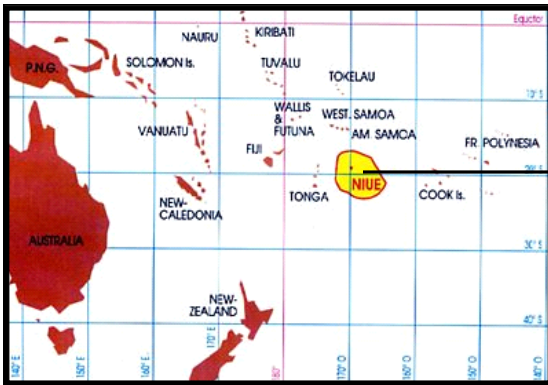
Integration of MDGs to Niue's Integrated Strategic Plan 2003 - 2008

The MDGs has also been integrated into Niue's Integrated Strategic Plan 2003-2008 with the expectation of increasing efforts in translating and converting these into practical policy related activities at all levels. The GON will continue to support funding programs that enhance the prosperity of its people and at the same time assist in achieving the MDGs. Niue's valuable development partners will also play a paramount role in providing technical and financial assistance where and when required.

Country Profile

Location

Niue a single coral outcrop standing on its own situated 169° west (longitude) and 19° south (latitude). Located between Tonga 480 km west and the Cook Islands 980km east, it marks the boundary of the path taken by large tropical cyclones, which are known to be born above warm tropical weather. As witnessed in 2004 when Cyclone Heta a category 5 cyclone hit and devastated Niue.



Land Area

Niue has a total land area at high tide of 259 square kilometres and 261 square kilometres at low tide. Niue's reef is attached to the main land therefore the satellite imagery sensors include this as part of the land area.

Sea Area (EEZ)

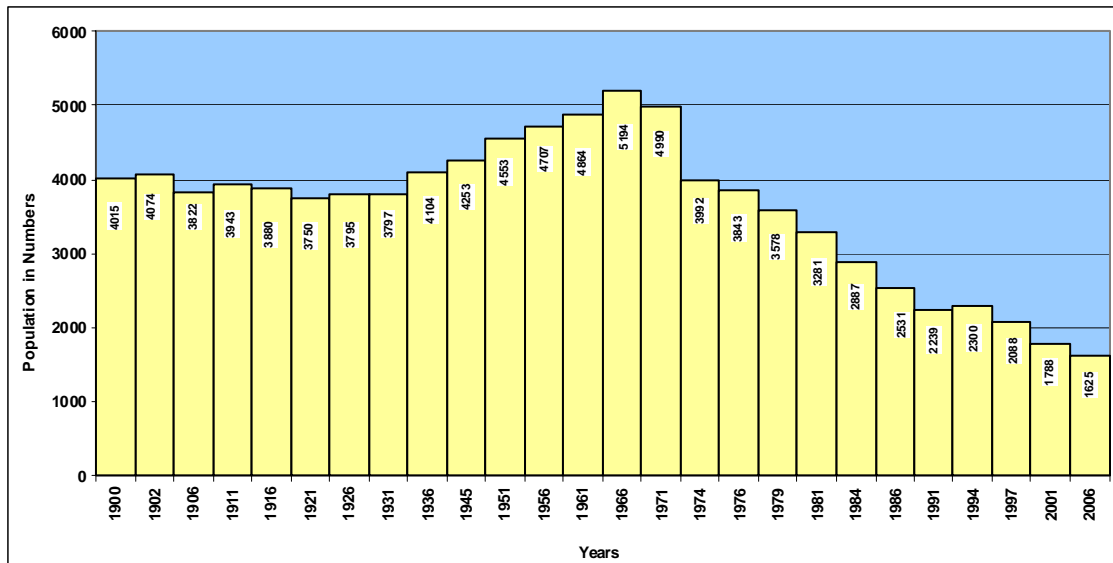
Niue's EEZ extends over an area of 390,000 sq. km and included in this zone about 125 nautical miles southeast of Niue is the semi-exposed Beveridge Reef. (FAO FID / CP / NIU, Rev 1, April 2002)



Population

Niue's total population, as of September 2006, was 1,625, down from 1,788 in the 2001 census (*Statistics Niue*). The 1966 census recorded Niue's population at 5,194 and has since continued to decrease each census year. The New Zealand 2001 census recorded 20,100 (*Statistics New Zealand*) Niueans residing in New Zealand.

Figure 1: Niue Population from 1900—2006



Source: Stats Niue, 2006 Census

Economy

Niue's economy is fragile therefore suffers from the usual Pacific Island problems such as geographical isolation, very limited resources, shortage of skilled and entrepreneurial expertise, limited land for development, poor soil quality and a small population. The Niue government has a 50% joint venture with Reef Group, which is now on its fourth year. The venture involves fish processing and noni juice production, which should assist both employment and export earnings. The agricultural sector consists mainly of subsistent activities and crops such as taro, drinking coconuts, vanilla and honey are Niue's most important export commodities. Niue has no manufacturing activities on Niue as the tertiary sector contains several retail outlets, vehicle hire firms and accommodation facilities.



GOAL 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

National-Level Monitoring

| Indicator | 1991 | 1997 | 2001 | 2006 | <i>Where Niue would like to be in 2015</i> | <i>Will the indicator be met by 2015?</i> | Source |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|---|---------------------|
| Target 1: Halve between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day | | | | | | | |
| Indicator 1 Proportion of population below \$1 per day (PPP values) | na | na | 0.0% (2002) | na | 0 | Already met | NSO |
| Indicator 2 Poverty gap ratio (incidence x depth of poverty) | na | na | 0.0% (2002) | na | 0 | Already met | NSO |
| Indicator 3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption (expenditure) | na | na | 6.6% (2002) | na | 0 | Already met | NSO |
| Target 2: Halve between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people who suffer from hunger | | | | | | | |
| Indicator 4 Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age | na | na | 0.0% (2002) | na | 0 | Already met | NSO / HEALTH |
| Indicator 5 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption | na | na | 0.0% (2002) | na | 0 | Already met | NSO |

Status and Trends

Niue has successfully achieved this goal, as it is visible and also confirmed by the Poverty Analysis Report 2004, that there is no extreme poverty and hunger in Niue, however there is a hint of hardship experienced by a small number of people. The GON will continue to assist in all areas possible to maintain the current situation and at the same time being aware of any poverty or hunger that may exist. This support and monitoring is carried out by the Community Affairs Department.

According to the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) conducted in Niue in 2002 and the poverty analysis completed in 2004, poverty in Niue is non-existent - 100% of the population have an average income level above the absolute poverty line of US\$1/day in 2002 PPP terms. Income levels in Niue are believed to be comparatively higher than most Pacific island countries. The findings of the HIES 2002 stated the average household income of Niue to be NZ\$32,487 and the average household expenditure to be NZ\$31,757 (p13). The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Niue for 2003 totalled NZ\$17.252m, an increase of about 6.2% from the previous year. This is due to increases in economic output seen in the agriculture, forestry, hunting and fisheries; wholesale and retail trade, and repairs; and transport, storage and communication industry groups.

Niue's land tenure system allows almost everyone in Niue to enjoy free access to land for subsistence and commercial use as well as the sea (territorial waters) where people can fish from it for food without restrictions.

Public service employment and private sector development opportunities are widely available for people to participate and benefit from. There is also national economic development initiatives implemented by GON in partnership with NZAID to promote business opportunities.

The GON welfare system provides for the aged (from the age of 55 years) and target assistance is available to disadvantaged families, the disabled and the child benefit for children aged 0 – 18 years.

| Table 1: Number of Households by level of expenditure and gender of household | | | | | | | Table 2: Number of Households by level of household expenditure in the Rural and Urban Locations | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----|-----------------|-----|-------|-----|--|-----------------|-----|-----------------|-----|-------|-----|
| Gender of Householder | Higher Quintile | % | Lowest Quintile | % | Total | % | Household Location | Higher Quintile | % | Lowest Quintile | % | Total | % |
| Males | 329 | 81 | 55 | 55 | 384 | 76 | Rural | 274 | 68 | 55 | 55 | 329 | 65 |
| Females | 75 | 19 | 45 | 45 | 120 | 24 | Urban | 130 | 32 | 45 | 45 | 175 | 35 |
| Total | 404 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 504 | 100 | Total | 404 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 504 | 100 |

| Table 3: Number of Households by level of expenditure and number of children | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-----|-----------------|-----|-------|-----|
| Households with children < 15 yrs | Higher Quintile | % | Lowest Quintile | % | Total | % |
| No child | 200 | 49 | 20 | 20 | 220 | 44 |
| Single child | 80 | 20 | 30 | 30 | 110 | 22 |
| Two children | 60 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 80 | 16 |
| Three or more children | 65 | 16 | 30 | 30 | 95 | 19 |
| Total | 404 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 504 | 100 |

Source: Stats Niue, Poverty Report 2004



Above photo by B. V Motufoou

Key Challenges:

- Formulate strategies and actions to maintain the current position of Niue (free of extreme poverty and hunger) and at the same time provide a monitoring and evaluation framework to improve any instances where an incidence of poverty and hunger is likely to exist.
- Address poor dietary patterns and high incidence of obesity that consequently makes people of Niue receptive to lifestyle diseases (non-communicable diseases- NCDs) such as diabetes, gout, high blood pressure etc. that needs to be addressed.



Proposed Activities

| Policy Action | Implementing Local Agency | Implementing International Agencies | Resource/Source | Timeframe |
|---|----------------------------------|--|------------------------|------------------|
| Target employment and remuneration parity | NPSC | ILO | Recurrent/ External | On Going |
| Provide target and appropriate Welfare support to the community | Community Affairs | | Recurrent | On Going |
| Agriculture development- Ensure food security issues are addressed | DAFF | FAO / UNDP | Recurrent/ External | On Going |
| Undertake a national study on Health and Nutrition and strategies for addressing issues | Health | SPC / WHO | Funding to be obtained | On Going |

GOAL 2. Achieve universal primary education

National—Level Monitoring

| Indicator | 1991 | 1997 | 2001 | 2006 | <i>Where Niue would like to be in 2015</i> | <i>Will the indicators be met in 2015?</i> | Source |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|--|------------------------|
| Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary school | | | | | | | |
| Indicator 6: Net enrolment ratio in Primary education | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Already met | Education NSO |
| Males | 100% | 100% | 100% | | | | |
| Females | 100% | 100% | 100% | | | | |
| Indicator 7: Proportion of pupils starting G1 who reaches G 5 | 100%++ | na | 100% | 100% | 100% | Already met | Education NSO |
| Males | 100% | 100% | 100% | | | | |
| Females | 100% | 100% | 100% | | | | |
| Indicator 8: Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds | 95% (1992) | na | *100% | *100% | 100% | Already met | Education / NSO |

* Proxy figure based on the number of years spent in primary school.

++ Estimated

Status and Trends

Education in Niue is governed by the Education Act 1989 (reviewed in 1997). In accordance to the Act, government shall provide education to citizens of Niue for free. Not only it is provided for free, it is stipulated in the Act that all children between the ages of 5 to 16 should attend school. This arrangement is applied to all children in Niue irrespective of gender, citizenship, or residential status. Preschool (in the form of kindergarten / village play centres crèches or early learning centres), Primary and Secondary Education for the children of Niue is provided by the GON and/or sole support by the community.

Niue has a close relationship with New Zealand constitutionally; hence the curriculum taught in schools of Niue is adopted from the New Zealand Curriculum Framework (NZCF) and adapted to reflect the Niue Identity. The Education Strategic Development Plan (2005 – 2015) address the key challenges and reflects the MDG Goals.

In 1995 Niue Education adopted the New Zealand Curriculum Framework (NZCF) and in 2002, implemented the National Certificate of Educational Achievement (NCEA) qualifications administered by the New Zealand Qualifications Authority (NZQA).

Tertiary education is undertaken via Distance Learning at the University of the South Pacific (USP) and a number of overseas educational institutions via scholarship programmes.

Vocational enrichment opportunities in areas that are relevant to the national manpower needs are important, such as developments in information communication technology (ICT). The vocational opportunities are

embedded in the Technical, Vocational and Education Training Curriculum (TVET) goals of the Education Strategic Plan.

The annual budget on education for 2005/2006 financial year was NZ\$1,486,286 about 7% of the national budget.

Niue has ratified the Global Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC), and Education for All (EFA). Actively participate in Healthy Island Project – Healthy Schools, Persistent Organic Pollutant Conventions, Climate Change, UN Literacy Decade, and Books in Homes Program (NZ). Such provisions give clear evidence of Niue's stance to its children and the requirements of the MDGs to have been successfully achieved. This leaves the GON with the challenges of maintaining the status quo.

Key Challenges

Maintain the current position in terms of accessibility and at the same time continue to improve in:

- The physical infrastructure
- Poor performance of boys
- Procurement of resources and development of cultural resources – Taoga Niue
- Teacher up-skilling and upgrading
- Tracking and monitoring student achievements
- Provisions for learning abilities / disabilities and physical disabilities
- Relevance of curriculum. Contextualisation and integration of life skills to provide a balance between the practical / contextual skills and psycho-social / emotional / spiritual skills
- Migration and decreasing school roll
- Teacher award holders absconding and retention of matured and elderly staff near retiring or retirees
- School and community partnership
- Update the Education Act to reflect developments
- Governance issues



Table 4. Attendance of educational institution by age and gender, 2006 (provisional)

| Age | Resident Population | | | Currently Enrolled | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|------------|------------|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Numbers | | | Numbers | | | % | | |
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 460 | 240 | 220 | 392 | 197 | 195 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 4 | 27 | 11 | 16 | 27 | 11 | 16 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 5 | 22 | 9 | 13 | 22 | 9 | 13 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 6 | 26 | 12 | 14 | 26 | 12 | 14 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 7 | 24 | 11 | 13 | 24 | 11 | 13 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 8 | 33 | 12 | 21 | 33 | 12 | 21 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 9 | 21 | 12 | 9 | 21 | 12 | 9 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 10 | 25 | 14 | 11 | 25 | 14 | 11 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 11 | 26 | 15 | 11 | 26 | 15 | 11 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 12 | 35 | 19 | 16 | 35 | 19 | 16 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 13 | 30 | 19 | 11 | 30 | 19 | 11 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 14 | 28 | 16 | 12 | 28 | 16 | 12 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 15 | 36 | 23 | 13 | 34 | 21 | 13 | 100 | 91.3 | 100 |
| 16 | 36 | 16 | 20 | 30 | 13 | 17 | 83.3 | 81.3 | 85.0 |
| 17 | 39 | 23 | 16 | 23 | 11 | 12 | 59 | 47.8 | 75.0 |
| 18 | 22 | 10 | 12 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 36.4 | 20 | 50.0 |
| 19 | 30 | 18 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Source: Stats Niue, Census 2006 (Provisional)

The above table shows that the enrolment rate for those aged 5 to 16 years is 98%, which is expected, as school enrolment for this age group is compulsory. Enrolment for those aged 5 to 14 years is 100% with 2 out of 36 fifteen year olds and 6 out of 36 sixteen year olds not attending school.

Table 5: Reading and writing a simple sentence in Niuean and English by Ages 15 – 24 years and Gender, 2006 (provisional)

| Reading and writing a simple sentence in Niuean | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|----------|------------|------------|----------|------------|------------|----------|
| Age | Residential Population | | | Total | | | Male | | | Female | | |
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Yes | No | Total | Yes | No | Total | Yes | No |
| Total | 252 | 130 | 122 | *242 | 236 | 6 | 122 | 118 | 4 | 120 | 118 | 2 |
| 15 | 36 | 23 | 13 | 35 | 35 | 0 | 23 | 23 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 0 |
| 16 | 36 | 16 | 20 | 35 | 33 | 2 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 20 | 18 | 2 |
| 17 | 39 | 23 | 16 | 39 | 39 | 0 | 23 | 23 | 0 | 16 | 16 | 0 |
| 18 | 22 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 21 | 1 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 12 | 12 | 0 |
| 19 | 30 | 18 | 12 | 29 | 28 | 1 | 17 | 16 | 1 | 12 | 12 | 0 |
| 20 | 15 | 6 | 9 | 14 | 14 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| 21 | 24 | 13 | 11 | 22 | 21 | 1 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 11 | 11 | 0 |
| 22 | 16 | 6 | 10 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| 23 | 17 | 9 | 8 | 14 | 14 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| 24 | 17 | 6 | 11 | 17 | 16 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 11 | 11 | 0 |
| Reading and writing a simple sentence in English | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 252 | 130 | 122 | 252 | 248 | 4 | 130 | 126 | 4 | 122 | 122 | 0 |
| 15 | 36 | 23 | 13 | 36 | 36 | 0 | 23 | 23 | 0 | 13 | 13 | 0 |
| 16 | 36 | 16 | 20 | 36 | 36 | 0 | 16 | 16 | 0 | 20 | 20 | 0 |
| 17 | 39 | 23 | 16 | 39 | 38 | 1 | 23 | 22 | 1 | 16 | 16 | 0 |
| 18 | 22 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 22 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 0 |
| 19 | 30 | 18 | 12 | 30 | 28 | 2 | 18 | 16 | 2 | 12 | 12 | 0 |
| 20 | 15 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| 21 | 24 | 13 | 11 | 24 | 24 | 0 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 0 |
| 22 | 16 | 6 | 10 | 16 | 16 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| 23 | 17 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 17 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| 24 | 17 | 6 | 11 | 17 | 16 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 11 | 11 | 0 |

*(note: Not all respondents were required to complete this question.)

Source: Stats Niue, Census 2006 (Provisional)

The 2006 Census also revealed that of 252 people aged 15 – 24 years, 94 per cent claims to be able to read and write a simple sentence using the Niuean language and 98 per cent can read and write a simple sentence in English. Of the 236 that can read and write a simple sentence in Niuean, 50 percent are male and 50 per cent are also female and of the 6 that cannot, 4 are male and 2 are female. Of the 248 that can read and write a simple sentence using the English language, 51 per cent are male and 49 per cent are female. The results therefore show that literacy amongst those aged 15 – 24 years is very high.

Proposed Activities

| Policy Action | Implementing Local Agency | Implementing International Agencies | Resource/Source | Timeframe |
|--|--|--|------------------------|------------------|
| Improve physical infrastructure | Education | | Recurrent and External | On Going |
| Improve access to quality teaching resources and development of cultural resources | Education | UNDP | Recurrent and External | On Going |
| Integrate life-skills and competencies across the curriculum and ensure balance between practical / contextual and physco – social / emotional / spiritual | Education | NZAID/ EFA | Recurrent and External | On Going |
| Tracking and monitoring student achievements in literacy, numeracy and life skills | Education | UNESCO/ NZAID | Recurrent & External | On Going |
| Provide quality and cost effective Teacher Training (HRD) | Education & NTDC | UNESCO | Recurrent & External | On Going |
| Provide training of teachers for multi-level and multi-class teaching | Education | NZAID | Recurrent External & | On Going |
| Improve and maintain the collaboration between parents / schools and policy makers | Education Parents All Stakeholders | NZAID | Recurrent | On Going |
| Improve governance and management of the educational within sector institutions | Education | UNDP | Recurrent | On Going |
| Provide for the gifted and the children with learning and physical disabilities | Education | UNESCO | Recurrent | On Going |
| Provide quality vocational enrichment for all | Education NTDC Young Farmers Project | NZAID | Recurrent External & | On Going |

GOAL 3. Promote gender equality and empower women

National-level monitoring

| Indicators | 1991 | 1997 | 2001 | 2006 | Where Niue would like to be in 2015 | 2015 Will these indicators be met? | Source | |
|---|--|-----------|------------|------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|-----|
| Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015 | | | | | | | | |
| Indicator 9 | <i>Ratio of girls to (10) boys in:</i> | | | | | | | |
| | a. Primary Education | 27 | 6 | 9 | 11 | | Already met | NSO |
| | b. Secondary Education | 9 | 9 | 10 | 8 | | Already met | NSO |
| | c. Tertiary Education | na | 57 | 20 (2002) | na | | Already met | NSO |
| Indicator 10 Ratio of literate women to men, 15 -24 years old | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | Already met | NSO | |
| Indicator 11 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agriculture sector | 43% | 70% | na | 76% | 100% | Potentially | Census | |
| Indicator 12 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament | 10% (1990) | 5% (1996) | 10% (2002) | 15% (2005) | 30% | Potentially | Justice | |

Status and Trends

Niue, being a democratic nation enables women equal participation in all sectors of the economy. Compared to other Pacific Island countries, women are afforded equality under the law and equal access to social and economic services. Women's participation in national and local government is high even though the number may depict otherwise. Taking for example, in the first ever election on Niue in 1975, 3



women contested for a place in the 6 common roll seats and 2 were successful. In the next election, again 3 women contested and this time all were successful for a seat in the 6 common roll placing in parliament.

Education is not an issue on Niue; it is compulsory for all children despite their gender to attend school at the age of 5 – 16 years as previously explained in goal 2. No disparity exists between male and female at all levels of education, as in the recent years it is more obvious that there are more female high achievers than males at primary and secondary level. Scholarship awards for tertiary education are awarded to the best candidates in accordance to their education merit or work performance. In 2005 as shown in table 6, of the 43 students studying at tertiary level overseas, 22 are female and 21 are male.

Table 6: Total Number of Students by Aimed Qualification by Gender, 2005

| Aimed Qualification | Males | Females | Total |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Certificate | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Pre Trade Cert | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Diploma | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Degree | 11 | 17 | 28 |
| Post Grad | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Masters | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Other | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Total | 21 | 22 | 43 |



Source: Niue Stats, Education Stats 2005

Employment opportunities for women have increased immensely since 1991. According to the 2006 Census of the 420 employed within the government, 47% are women, which is a reasonable number and a fair representation of women in the public sector.

Table 6: Sector of Employment of Women, 2006 (provisional)

| Sector of Employment | Total of Employed Population | Total of Women | % |
|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------|----|
| Public Sector | 420 | 199 | 47 |
| Private Sector | 162 | 58 | 36 |
| Self Employed | 129 | 71 | 55 |
| NGO | 36 | 16 | 44 |

Source: Stats Niue, Census 2006 (Provisional)

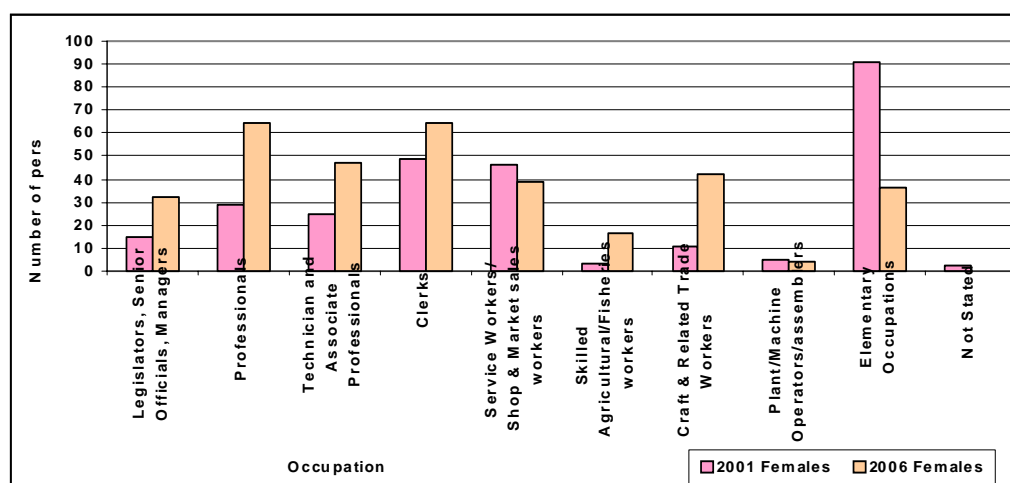
The government of Niue acceded to CEDAW under New Zealand's ratification in 1985, and has yet to implement it in its legislation.

An action plan based on the *Halavaka ke Monuina* (National Integrated Strategic Plan (NISP) 2005 – 2008) has been completed with its 11 priority areas to empower and promote women development to enhance women's ability to realize their self worth.



Photos by Tahadrienne Tahafa

Figure 3: Occupational profile of women 2001 and 2006 (provisional)



Source: Stats Niue, Census 2006 (Provisional)

Key Challenges

- Implement advocacy programmes to educate and inform women on the situation of women globally
- Women to maintain and improve their current status

Proposed Actions

| Policy Action | Implementing Local Agency | Implementing International Agency | Resource/Source | Timeframe |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Ratify the CEDAW Convention (National/ Government Obligation) | Community Affairs | SPC | Recurrent | In progress |
| For GON to implement CEDAW in their legislation | CA / Crown Law | SPC | External | In progress |
| Produce and implement the CEDAW Action Plan | Community Affairs/ SPC | SPC | Recurrent | In progress |
| Undertake Gender sensitivity training for all women across all sectors of the community | Community Affairs | | Recurrent/External | On Going |
| Promote Good Governance training and practices | NTDC | | Recurrent | On Going |
| Promote women in business | BAS | | Recurrent/External | On Going |
| Promote women in IT | NCS/ ISO | | Recurrent/External | On Going |
| Undertake training to empower women through providing confidence and skills to act as community and government leaders | Community Affairs | UNDP | External | On Going |
| Undertake gender-mainstreaming training for all parliamentarians and public servants | Community Affairs | UNDP / SPC | External | On Going |
| Ensure that pro-active measures to improve gender equality are included in all government planning | Community Affairs | | External | On Going |
| Undertake a revision of government policies and legislation to reflect the equal rights of women and men | Community Affairs | UNDP | External | On Going |

GOAL 4. Reduce child mortality

National Level Monitoring

| Indicators | 1991 | 1997 | 2001 | 2006 | <i>Where Niue would like to be in 2015</i> | 2015 Will this indicator be met? | Source |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|---|---------------|
| Target 5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate | | | | | | | |
| Indicator 13 Under-five mortality rate | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Already met | NSO |
| Indicator 14 Infant mortality rate per 1,000 (number) | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | Already met | Census |
| Indicator 15 Proportion of 1 year old children immunized against measles | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Already met | Health |

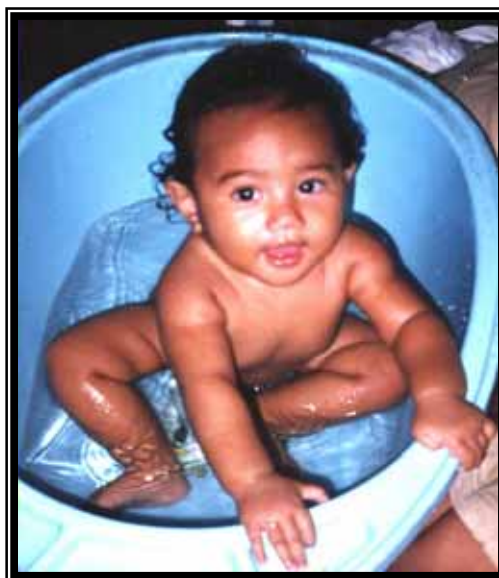
Status and Trends

The GON – Health Department are the sole providers of health care for all residents of Niue and is free of charge, however there is a minimal charge to non-residents. Health care for all residents is considered to be of such a high standard around the region.

Cyclone Heta demolished Niue’s newly renovated hospital, in January 2004 that caused almost all of its childbirth to be carried out in New Zealand from then until early 2006. The current new hospital was opened in March 2006 where all births are carried out.



Above photo by Niu Tauevihi



Key Challenges

- Maintain or better health standards for all children in Niue to stay healthy and strong.
- Protect children from accidents in the homes, on the roads, at schools and other places known to have caused accidents.
- Parents and caregivers continue to have 100% access to quality health care services.
- Parents and care givers to be well informed and educated in sound and safe childcare.
- That all mothers to exclusively breast-feed their babies until 6 months, unless contradicted by medical reasons.



Above photo by Tahadrienne Tahafa

Proposed Actions

| Policy Action | Implementing Local Agency | Implementing International Agency | Resource/Source | Timeframe |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Maintain 100% Immunization coverage | Health | | Recurrent/External | On Going |
| Strengthen Data and statistical system on Health | Health and Stats Niue | NZAID | Recurrent/External | On Going |
| Increase Health spending on child health promotion | Health | SPC | Recurrent/External | On Going |
| Improve delivery of quality health services especially health promotion and education in communities and schools | Health | SPC / WHO | Recurrent/External | On Going |

GOAL 5. Improve maternal health

National-level monitoring

| Indicators | 1991 | 1997 | 2001 | 2006 | Where Niue would like to be in 2015 | 2015 Will indicators be met? | Source |
|--|------|------|------|------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| Target 6: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio | | | | | | | |
| Indicator 16 Maternal mortality ratio | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Already met | Health |
| Indicator 17 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Already met | Health |

Status and Trends

From the Niue 2001 Census of population and households the proportion of women in the childbearing age (15-49 years) accounts for 46.2 % of the total women counted.

Given the status of the health services provided for the citizens of Niue as a whole to be relatively good, the status of maternal health provided for the women was no exception.

As mentioned in Goal 4, Niue has a health referral system to New Zealand, which relies on early detection of complications.

There has been no case of women dying of childbirth since early 1980s, which is evident to the high standard of health services provided for the mothers in Niue through maternal and community awareness.

Key Challenges

- Maintain the current position through increased and strengthened public awareness on maternal well being thus avoiding preventable complications and medical emergencies.
- Early detection of unavoidable complications and medical emergencies during pregnancy, childbirth and immediate postpartum.

Proposed Actions

| Action | Implementing Local Agency | Implementing International Agency | Resource/Source | Timeframe |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Undertake Health Education, promotion and awareness on women health issues in relates to pregnancy and childbirth. | Health | WHO / SPC | Recurrent/External | On Going |
| Increase and strengthen health promotion, education and awareness on maternal health. | Health | WHO / SPC | Recurrent/External | On Going |
| Increase national budgetary assistance for reproductive health promotion. | Health | WHO | Recurrent/External | On Going |

GOAL 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

National-level monitoring

| Indicator | 1991 | 1997 | 2001 | 2006 | Where Niue would like to be in 2015 | 2015 Will the indicators be met? | Source |
|---|-------|------------|------------|------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS | | | | | | | |
| Indicator 18 HIV/Aids prevalence among pregnant women aged 15/24 years | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Already met | Health |
| Indicator 19 Condom use rate of contraceptive prevalence rate | | | | | | ? > ? | |
| Indicator 19a Condom use at last high-risk sex | | | | | | ? > ? | |
| Indicator 19b Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/Aids | 60% | 62% | 65% | 70% | 100% | Potentially | Health |
| Indicator 19c Contraception prevalence rate | 35.9% | 24% | 22.6% | na | | | Health |
| Target 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases | | | | | | | |
| Indicator 20 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | |
| Indicator 21 Prevalence of death rates associated with malaria | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | |
| Indicator 22 Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | |
| Indicator 23 Prevalence and death rates with tuberculosis (per 100,000) Actual cases | 0 | P=0 D=1 | P=2 D=0 | 0 | 0 | Already met | Health |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|------|------|--------------|--------|---|-------------|--------|
| Indicator 24 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS | 0 | 0 | 2 (cases) | 0 | 0 | Already met | Health |
| Indicator 24a Prevalence and death rates associated with diabetes | 2/15 | 1/17 | 3/14 | 1/8 | 0 | Potentially | Health |
| Indicator 24b Prevalence and death rates associated with high blood pressure | 0 | 2/17 | 3/14 | 1/8 | 0 | Potentially | Health |
| Indicator 24c Prevalence and death rates associated with asthma | na | na | na | >2% | 0 | Potentially | Health |
| Indicator 24d Prevalence of gout | na | na | na | 1.87% | 0 | Potentially | Health |
| Indicator 24e Percentage of men and women 18 years over with the Body Mass Index of 30+ (WHO) | na | na | na | na | | | Health |
| Indicator 24f Total number of existing programs involved with exercise | na | na | na | 6 - 10 | | | Health |

Status and Trends

Niue is one of the few Pacific Island Countries (PICs) to be free from HIV/AIDS and malaria. The prevalence of these noted diseases (to date) are non-existent. However, this does not mean that is immune to both of them. Therefore comprehensive strategies should be in place in case an event may occur. On going awareness programs has been implemented which, highlights the disastrous effects on the nation socially, economically, medically, spiritually, etc. The emphasis now is not to be complacent about the current situation (no HIV/AIDS) as it does not know any discrimination whatsoever in its host. Niue needs to continue with the proactive efforts in increasing knowledge and awareness amongst people by promotional and educational programs.

There were 2 tuberculosis cases diagnosed in 2001 for the first time after more than 10 years of no cases at all; these cases were immigrants from neighbouring Pacific island countries. These were successfully treated under WHO DOTS program and local Health Department Management Guidelines.



Contraceptives are not widely used unless prescribed by a doctor or a family planning nurse according to Government Policy Guidelines. Condom use on the other hand is promoted through “Reproductive Health Awareness Programs” conducted by the Health Department and the Niue Youth Council, which are co-funded by international donor agencies such as the WHO, UNDP, UNFPA, etc.

Key Challenges

- Niue should focus on the issue of keeping Niue free of HIV/AIDS, Malaria and TB.
- Low use of condoms by men as means of protection of sexual transmitted infections (STIs) is a serious concern.
- Niue should focus on high incidence of Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs) often known as Lifestyle Diseases (obesity, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, gout, heart diseases and cancer).



Proposed Actions

| Policy Action | Implementing Local Agency | Implementing International Agency | Resource/Source | Timeframe |
|--|----------------------------------|--|------------------------|------------------|
| Develop and implement the National HIV/AIDS and STI Policy and Action Plan | Health Department | SPC / WHO | Recurrent/External | 2006 |
| Promote Education and Awareness on HIV/AIDS | Health, Education and NYC | | Recurrent/External | On Going |
| Integrate HIV/AIDS education to the school curriculum | Health and Education | UNDP / WHO / NZAID | Recurrent/External | On Going |
| Promote preventative measures for Non Communicable diseases | Health/NIASA | SPC | Recurrent/External | On Going |
| Improve data collection and management on health indicators | Health Department, NSO and NIASA | NZAID / SPC | Recurrent/External | On Going |
| Promote use of Contraceptives and Condoms | Health, NYC | | Recurrent/External | On Going |

GOAL 7. Ensure environmental sustainability

National-level monitoring

| Indicators | 1991 | 1997 | 2001 | 2006 | Where Niue would like to be in 2015 | 2015 Will the indicators be met? | Source | |
|---|--|-------------|--------------|-------------|--|---|---|--------|
| Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources | | | | | | | | |
| Indicator 25 Proportion of land area covered by forest | na | na | 58.1 | 54.2 | | Potentially | Environment Dept. | |
| Indicator 26 Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area | na | na | 23.28 (2003) | na | | Potentially | Conservation International, July 2003 | |
| Indicator 27 Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per \$1 GDP (PPP) | | | | | | < ? > | | |
| Indicator 28a Carbon Dioxide emissions (metric tons) per capita | 1.57 | 1.57 | 1.49 | na | | Potentially | Energy Information Administration, International Energy Annual 2002 | |
| Indicator 28b Consumption of ozone depleting CFCs (ODP tons) | na | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | Already met | Ozone Annual Report, 2005 | |
| Indicator 29 Proportion of population using solid fuels | 50% | na | 17% | 12% | 5% | Potentially | Census | |
| Target 10: Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation | | | | | | | | |
| Indicator 30 | Proportion of population with sustainable access to improved water source | | | | | | | |
| | Urban | 99.4 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | Already met | Census |
| | Rural | 98.8 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | Already met | Census |
| Indicator 31 | Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|------|------------|------|------|------|-------------|-----------------------|
| | Urban | na | na | 100 | 100 | 100 | Already met | Census |
| | Rural | na | na | 99.4 | 100 | 100 | Already met | Census |
| Target 10A: By 2015 Paper, Plastic (All Forms), Aluminum, Copper, Tin, Glass and Rubber shall be recycled/ reuse. | | | | | | | | |
| Indicator 31A | Import quantity of: | | | | | | | |
| | Paper | | | | | | < ? > | |
| | Plastic | | | | | | < ? > | |
| | Aluminum | | | | | | < ? > | |
| | Copper | | | | | | < ? > | |
| | Tin | | | | | | < ? > | |
| | Glass | | | | | | < ? > | |
| | Rubber | | | | | | < ? > | |
| Indicator 31A (i) | Recycle/ Reuse quantity of: | | | | | | | |
| | Plastic | | | | | | < ? > | |
| | Aluminum | | | | | | < ? > | |
| | Copper | | | | | | < ? > | |
| | Tin | | | | | | < ? > | |
| | Glass | | | | | | < ? > | |
| | Rubber | | | | | | < ? > | |
| Target 10B: By 2015, Domestic Waste will be collected as Organic and Inorganic Waste Materials | | | | | | | | |
| Indicator 31B Total households in each village where rubbish is collected. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Already met | Environment |
| Indicator 31B (i) Quantity of organic waste collected per village | na | na | 69% (2002) | 100% | 100% | 100% | Already Met | Waste Management Plan |
| Indicator 31B(ii) Quantity of inorganic waste collected per village | na | na | 32% (2002) | na | 50% | | Potentially | Waste Management Plan |
| Target 10C: By 2015 Commercial and Industrial Waste is reduced. | | | | | | | | |
| Indicator 31C Total Commercial and Industrial Business | na | na | 48* | 48* | | | | Environment Dept. |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|------|------|--------|-------|------|-------------|-------------|
| Indicator 31C(i) Total quantity of commercial and industrial waste. | | | | | | < ? > | |
| Indicator 31C(ii) Total Quantity of commercial and Industrial waste returned to country of origin. | | | | | | < ? > | |
| Target 10D: By 2015, all houses shall have flush toilets and a fully enclosed (proper) septic tank with all sides' concrete. | | | | | | | |
| Indicator 31D Total occupied houses on Niue | 521 | 543 | 508 | 474 | 500 | Potentially | Census |
| Indicator 31D(i) Percentage of households without flush toilets | na | 33% | 27.4 % | 24% | 0 | Potentially | Census |
| Indicator 31D(ii) Percentage of Households without proper septic systems | na | 34% | 25.4 % | 18.8% | 0 | Potentially | Census |
| Indicator 31D(iii) Percentage of households with flush toilets | na | 79% | 82.1 % | 90% | 100% | Potentially | Census |
| Indicator 31D(vi) Percentage of Households with proper septic systems | na | 30% | 71.5 % | 67.1% | 100% | Potentially | Census |
| Indicator 31D(v) Loads/liters of septic tanks pumped | na | na | 152ltr | na | 100% | Potentially | Health Dept |
| Target 11: By 2020, to have achieved significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers | | | | | | | |
| Indicator 32 Proportion of households with access to secure tenure | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Already met | DJLS |

* estimate



Above photo by Christine Ioane

Status and Trends

Niue's commitment to sound environmental management of its natural resources is reflected in its National Development Plan. Niue's commitment to fulfilling this commitment has also ratified a large number of Conventions, nationally, regionally and internationally.

There is an engagement with Greenpeace with a view to develop and use clean energy in Niue such as renewable energy. A feasibility study was conducted and a pilot project is proposed, where 7 households were provided with solar panels and if this proves successful Niue will have another source of power.

Niue Island Organic Farming Association (NIOFA) has signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the GON with its vision to eventually stop the importation and usage of all toxic chemicals used in farming by 2015 and to develop and increase the use of environmental friendly chemicals. This encouragement also focused on efforts to develop compost for the soil with the promotion of compost bins.

Waste management in Niue is relatively new but a plan has been drawn up and is already in progress. The Health Department pumps septic tanks and with new facilities they are able to collect and refine human waste. They also collect vehicle batteries, which are shipped, back to their country of origin (NZ).

The recycling of aluminum cans has been a successful project and has assisted immensely with the way Niue is litter free, however due to financial constraints it is currently difficult to predict the future of this project. No recycling prospects has yet developed for paper usage in each department, however there has been some talk of implementing a paper collection into bins for the usage of schools.

Niue's Ozone Protection Project is in progress, with an attempt to remove all Ozone Depleting Gases. As Niue is under New Zealand who has successfully removed gases that deplete the ozone, Niue was obliged to achieve the same results and have successfully done so.

Niue's Water Division constantly monitors the salinity, temperature and level of the water where they collect data relative to the tide, barometric pressure and rainfall. Several analytical methods are used to determine or evaluate the quality of the water such as testing the coastal waters for nutrients and land based activities (how they affect the coast water) and freshwater testing for bacterial, pesticides and major ions.

Niue's land tenure system, which ensures land is customary owned and passed on through family bloodlines means that Niueans will always have their own land to farm and dwell on without fear of eviction. The abundance of unoccupied homes can always be fixed or rented at ridiculously minimal cost complete fundamentals such as free and unlimited access to good quality water and electricity.

Key Challenges

- Increased deforestation, environmental degradation, threat to water lens from semi-commercial agricultural practice.
- Improved sanitation to a handful of houses in the outer villages through awareness of the threats it bears on the water lenses and construction of proper septic tanks.
- Use of Renewable and Recyclable Energy in all sectors of the economy.
- Improved Waste Management Strategies.
- Natural Disaster Management

Proposed Actions

| Action | Implementing Local Agency | Implementing International Agency | Resource/ Source | Timeframe |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| Completion of National Sustainable Development Strategy and integrate into NISP | EPDS, Environment Department. | | Recurrent/ External | On-going |
| Continue to maintain the quality of Niue's water resources. | Health and Water Division | WHO / SPC / SPREP / UNESCO | Recurrent / External | On – going |
| Improve national capacity to undertake quality test and assurance of water quality. | Health and Water Division | UNESCO / SOPAC | Recurrent / External | On – going |
| Complete and implement the POPs strategy, bio-safety strategy, and conventions on Soil Degradation, IWP Strategy and support the NIOFA vision and strategy. | DAFF | WMO / UNDP/ UNESCO | Recurrent / External | On - going |
| Implement the EU Renewable energy projects and other projects that promote and explore other clean energy projects. | EPDS, NPS and PWD | EU | External | On – going |
| Undertake Environment Impact Assessments (EIA) for all large-scale projects. | Environment Department | | Recurrent / External | On – going |
| Promote awareness of recycling, organic and inorganic waste materials and of all the possible alternatives of industrial oils as well as impacts of all types of waste on the underground water lens. | Health, Environment, Education | UNESCO / UNDP | Recurrent / External | On – going |
| Establish legislation to export what is imported and revise the Environment Act to include recycling emphasize the enforcement of the Act. | Environment, Health and AG's Office | | Recurrent / External | On – going |
| Integrate recycling, organic waste materials into existing Government policies and programs | Environment, EPDSU NIOFA, DAFF | | Recurrent / External | On – going |

| Action | Implementing Local Agency | Implementing International Agency | Resource/ Source | Timeframe |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| Continuous monitoring of progress – report and document results | Environment, Health | | Recurrent / External | On – going |
| Address the positive and negative aspects of each program | Environment, Health | | Recurrent / External | On – going |
| Proper disposal of commercial, industrial and human waste. | Health | | Recurrent / External | On – going |
| Improve household lavatories as well as other water leakages within households. | Health / Community Affairs | | Recurrent / External | On – going |
| Promote preventative measures for diseases caused by any waste material | Health | WHO / SPC | Recurrent / External | On – going |
| Complete the National Capacity Self Assessment Action Plan to guide implementation of appropriate environmental capacity development programs in Niue | Environment | UNDP | External | On – going |
| Mainstreaming of Sustainable Land Management Practices into the NISP and NSDS | DAFF | UNDP | External | On – going |
| Review National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan | Environment | UNESCO / UNDP | External | On – going |
| Implement community based environment programs through UNDP – GEF Small Grants Program | Environment | UNDP | External | On – going |



GOAL 8. Develop a global partnership for development

National-level monitoring

| Indicators | 1991 | 1997 | 2001 | 2006 | Where Niue would like to be in 2015 | Will the indicators be met in 2015? | Source |
|---|------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Target 12: Develop further an open, rule based, predictable non-discriminatory trading and financial system | | | | | | | |
| Indicator 33 Net ODA as percentage of DAC donors' GNI [targets of 0.7% in total and 0.15% for LDCs] | NA | NA | NA | NA | | | |
| Target 13: Address the special needs of the least developed countries. Includes tariff and quota free access for least developed countries exports enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty. | | | | | | | |
| Indicator 34 Proportion of ODA to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation) | | | | | | < ? > | |
| Indicator 35 Proportion of ODA that is untied | | | | | | < ? > | |
| Indicator 36 Proportion of ODA for environment in small island developing states | | | | | | < ? > | |
| Indicator 37 Proportion of ODA for transport sector in land-locked countries | NA | NA | NA | NA | | | |
| Target 14: Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states (Through action for the sustainable development special session of the general assembly) | | | | | | | |
| Indicator 38 Proportion of exports (by value and excluding arms) admitted free of duties and quotas | na | \$179,347 (Total) | \$348,875 (Total) | \$222,849 (2005, Total) | | | NSO |
| Indicator 39 Average tariffs and quotas on agricultural products and textiles and clothing | NA | NA | NA | NA | | | |
| Indicator 40 Domestic and export agricultural subsidies in OECD countries | NA | NA | NA | NA | | | |
| Indicator 41 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity | NA | NA | NA | NA | | | |

| Target 15: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term | | | | | | | |
|--|--|------|-------------|-------|-----|-------------|---------|
| Indicator 42 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative) | NA | NA | NA | NA | | | |
| Indicator 43 Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative, US\$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Indicator 44 Debt service as a % of exports of goods and services | NA | NA | NA | NA | | | |
| Target 16: In co-operation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth | | | | | | | |
| Indicator 45 Unemployment rate of 15 -24 year olds | 10.25 | na | 9.03 | 3* | 0 | Potentially | Census |
| Females | 19.1 | na | 7.58 | 3 | 0 | Potentially | Census |
| Males | 5.16 | na | 10.26 | 0 | 0 | Potentially | Census |
| Target 17: In co-operation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries | | | | | | | |
| Indicator 46 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | Already Met | Health |
| Target 18: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications | | | | | | | |
| Indicator 47 | Telephone lines per 100 persons | | | | | | |
| Automatic land line | 15.6 | 21.7 | 25.1 | 26.7 | 100 | Potentially | Telecom |
| Cellular Units | NA | 13.5 | 18.6 | 11.0 | 0 | Potentially | Telecom |
| Indicator 48 Internet access per 100 persons | NA | NA | 18.1 (2000) | 60.0a | 100 | Potentially | Census |

* - actual number

a - estimate number

<?> no data available

Status and Trends

Niue is a developing small island state, though independent it relies heavily on New Zealand on a number of issues including finances. As Niue still has limited trade activities, low economic development and national revenue generating activities, it is highly dependent on foreign aid especially from New Zealand to sustain its economy.

As visible from the above table, Goal 8 has proved difficult to collate information for as most of the targets and indicators are not applicable to Niue and if they are relevant to Niue's situation the data is unavailable.

Unemployment is not an issue in Niue, as school leavers tend to find employment, migrate or continue with further education. The 2006 census found that there were only 3 people unemployed, these are people who did not work at all (for pay / for own consumption) and were not involved in any unpaid work (such as housework, child care, community work, etc) and were not in school, disabled or retired pensioners. These were the only 3 people that were actively seeking employment and were willing and able to start work immediately if they were offered employment.

Internet by WIFI or dial up is available to most of the villages with a minimal once off installation fee and free once installed. Telephone facilities are available in all villages as well as television services.

Essential drugs are free of charge and readily available at the hospital for all residents of Niue.

Key Challenges

- Increase Niue's ability to produce goods (and services) that have the potential to be exported that will in turn generate income for the country making it less reliant to aid funds, and creating employment opportunities to avoid migration of young people;
- Increase Niue's ability to produce goods that may have the potential to minimise or halt the imports from overseas that will result in decreasing the country's trade deficit while increasing the cash flow in country, and providing employment opportunities.
- For government and funding partners in partnership with the private sector to create true and practical 'incentives' for the young people to seek job opportunities in the private sector as oppose to seeking jobs in government or seeking jobs overseas.

Proposed Actions

| Action | Input | | Resource/ Source | Timeframe |
|---|------------------------------------|--|----------------------|-----------|
| PICTA / PACER undertake economic reform | Customs / Statistics / EPDSU | | External / Recurrent | On going |
| Develop a statistical framework for financial data collection and analysis | Treasury / Stats Niue | | Recurrent/ External | On going |
| Develop systems for improving good governance at all levels | Justice / Crown Law | | Recurrent / External | On going |
| Improve Fiscal Management | Treasury | | | On Going |
| NYC: Support the implementation of the National Youth Policy | NYC | | External | On going |
| Work in collaboration with the Private Sector towards transfer of technology and improve ICT capability | Pisinisi Niue / ISO / EPDSU | | External | On Going |



GOAL 9. Promote Sustainable Population Developments

National-level monitoring

| Target/ Indicator | 1991 | 1997 | 2001 | 2006 | Where would Niue like to be in 2015 | Will the indicators be met by 2015 | Source |
|---|------|------|------|------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------|
| Target 19: Increase and maintain Niue's population to at least 1800 by the year 2015 | | | | | | | |
| Indicator 49 Residential population (De-jure population) | na | 2230 | 1814 | 1538 | 1800 | Potentially | Census |
| Indicator 50 Number of people immigrating to live permanently | na | na | na | 111 | 200 | Potentially | NSO |
| Indicator 51 Birth rate | na | 18.3 | 18.5 | 15.4 | 20% | Potentially | Census |
| Target 20: At least 80% of senior secondary students to receive Vocational and Guidance Counseling by 2010 | | | | | | | |
| Indicator 52 Proportion of Year 11 – Year 13 students seeking Careers and Guidance Counseling | na | na | na | 22* | 100% | Potentially | NHS |
| Target 21: At least 30% of secondary and tertiary school leavers to be employed by the year 2010 | | | | | | | |
| Indicator 53 Number of students leaving secondary school | na | na | na | 38 (2005 – 2006) | | | NSO |
| Males | | | | 18 | | | |
| Females | | | | 19 | | | |
| Indicator 54 Percentage of secondary school leavers employed | na | na | | 55% | 60% | Potentially | ADMIN |
| Males | | | | 72% | | | |
| Females | | | | 42% | | | |
| Indicator 55 Percentage of secondary school leavers studying at tertiary level | na | na | na | 32% | 40% | Potentially | USP / NTDC |
| Males | | | | 22% | | | |
| Females | | | | 42% | | | |
| Indicator 56 Annual number of study awards available | 5 | 11 | 6 | 16 | 20 | | NTDC |
| Indicator 57 Number of tertiary level students | 25 | 43 | 29 | 51 | | | USP/ NTDC |
| Males | 14 | 18 | 10 | | | | |
| Females | 11 | 25 | 19 | | | | |
| Indicator 58 Number of tertiary students who have completed their programs successfully | na | 11 | 13 | 8 | 100% | | NTDC/ NSO |
| Males | | 5 | 5 | 3 | | | |
| Females | | 6 | 8 | 5 | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|
| Indicator 59 Percentage of tertiary students, who have completed their programs successfully, that are employed locally | na | 81% | 69% | | 100% | Potentially | ADMIN/ NTDC |
| Males | na | 80% | 60% | | | | |
| Females | na | 83% | 75% | | | | |
| Target 22: Development of alternative energy and water-resource management to a capacity that allow 10% of the population to rely on alternate sources | | | | | | | |
| Indicator 60 Proportion of Government assistance and ODA to aid development of alternative energy and water resources | | | | | | < ? > | |
| Indicator 61 Annual Household Consumption of electricity | na | na | na | 1,293,545 kw (2004) | 129,354kw (2005) | | NSO |
| Target 23: At least 10% of the unoccupied houses to be renovated and occupied by the year 2010 | | | | | | | |
| Indicator 62 Number of unoccupied houses | 382 (1993) | 429 (2000) | 464 (2002) | 465 | 300 | Potentially | NSO |
| Indicator 63 Percentage of unoccupied houses renovated | | | | | | < ? > | |

<?> no data available

Status and Trends

Niue's continual loss of its people due to out migration dates back to the early 1950s. The migration trend was relatively slow at the beginning but began to pick up with the improvement in international transportation and family members settled into New Zealand sending for their families. The population peaked at 5,194 in 1966, and began to decline thereafter (Niue Statistics 2006). It is presumed that this decline is due mainly to the opening of the Hanan International Airport, which enabled Niueans to travel more easily compared to the 1950s when people had to travel by ship to catch a connecting flight from American Samoa or Fiji.



In the earlier days, Niueans had left the island in search of opportunities to enrich their lives; opportunities such as employment, better education and/or lifestyle. Today, the lack of opportunity on Niue continues to be a major deciding factor for Niuean people leaving the island on a permanent basis.

In addition the Government redundancies that occurred in 1992 had a further marked effect on the decline of Niue's population. In hindsight and with inadequate policies in place at the time, the Government did not

contemplate that many would depart our shores, instead it was hoped that a lot of the redundant population would make the move to private sector. Unfortunately this was not to be and more opted to leave.

Given the continual population decline, Government has acknowledged that there is an urgent need to address the issues and concerns regarding this situation. A number of committees have been established over the years as well as studies in the last fifteen years. However, no major progress had been achieved. Lack of funding to implement some of the initiatives or recommendations have been one of the contributing factors for the lack of progress. It is also presumed that the majority of the issues highlighted were simply too difficult to address and hence no progress was made.

Over the years, a number of economic development initiatives have been implemented with the primary objective of creating opportunities for the people of Niue and to subsequently reduce the rate of out migration. However, despite this, there appears to be a lack in implementation, as the expected outcomes were not met by the end of the project periods.

Effectively, there are two major constraints/obstacles to a feasible level for retention of Niue's population: firstly, the lack of opportunities to enjoy a comparable standard of living to the Niueans abroad and secondly, the open access to the New Zealand (and Australia) labor market which offer relatively higher remuneration packages.

Lack of opportunities in terms of employment and good remuneration packages, access to preferred education/schools, medical facilities and better lifestyle in terms of modern facilities, pushes people to migrate overseas in search of a better lifestyle and at the same discourage those residing overseas to return. Those who have returned over the years chose to leave once again as opportunities were lacking which consequently made it difficult to settle permanently on the island. With respect to elderly people interested in returning, the issue of pension non-portability has forced them to remain in New Zealand.

Open access to the Australian and New Zealand labor markets will continue to challenge the efforts of Niue to retain or attract its people back to the island. Despite these challenges, the Government of Niue continues to actively pursue its efforts to increase and sustain the local population.

Key Challenges

- Limited funding available
- Limited Technical Expertise
- Inherited tendency to migrate to New Zealand in search of better opportunities (very strong pull factors to New Zealand)
- Open access to the Australian and New Zealand labour market

Proposed Activities

| Action | Implementing Local Agency | Implementing International Agency | Resource / Source | Timeframe |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| Develop appropriate Policies and Legislation regarding Housing, Immigration, Education and Populations | Crown Law Office Niue Government | OCHA / OHCHR | RECURRENT/ EXTERNAL | On going |
| Maintain reliable and affordable international transportation | AIR NZ liaison Officer Planning & Development Niue Government | NZAID | RECURRENT/ EXTERNAL | On going |
| Increase Public and Private Sectors | EPDSU COC External Affairs | | RECURRENT/ EXTERNAL | On going |
| Increase Revenue Stream for further development | Treasury External Affairs | | RECURRENT/ EXTERNAL | On going |
| Undertake Regular National Training and Needs Analysis | NTDC Education | UNESCO | RECURRENT/ EXTERNAL | On going |
| Employ Careers and Guidance Counselor to conduct general Student Counseling and Careers and Guidance Counseling for Senior Students | NTDC Education | UNESCO | RECURRENT/ EXTERNAL | On going |
| Create Public Awareness Programs based on National initiatives and Environmental, Business, Education and Population issues | MDG Committee BCN | | RECURRENT/ EXTERNAL | On going |
| Support alternative energy and water resource initiatives | Niue Power Corp Water Works/ PWD Niue Government | EU / UNESCO/ UNDP | RECURRENT/ EXTERNAL | On going |
| Identify appropriate vacant homes for renovation and occupation | Village Development Project Coordinator NZAID Liaison Officers Niue Government | NZAID | RECURRENT/ EXTERNAL | On going |



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25. Julie Talagi, Pacific Plan Officer, External Affairs
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Annex 1: Niue's MDG Progress Report

| Niue – Millennium Development Goals: Progress Report 2006 | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Goals | Data Collection | Quality of Information | Statistical Tracking | Statistical Analysis | Statistics in Policy | Reporting & Dissemination of information |
| <i>Poverty & hunger</i> | Fair | Strong | Weak | Strong | Weak | Fair |
| <i>Universal Primary education</i> | Strong | Strong | Strong | Strong | Strong | Strong |
| <i>Gender and Equality</i> | Fair | Fair | Fair | Strong | Weak | Weak |
| <i>Child Mortality</i> | Strong | Strong | Strong | Weak | Fair | Fair |
| <i>Maternal Health</i> | Strong | Strong | Strong | Weak | Fair | Fair |
| <i>Non Communicable Diseases</i> | Weak | Weak | Weak | Weak | Weak | Fair |
| <i>Environmental Sustainability</i> | Weak | Fair | Weak | Weak | Fair | Weak |
| <i>Sustainable Population</i> | Fair | Fair | Weak | Weak | Fair | Strong |

ANNEX 2: Table of MDG's Targets and Indicators

| Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger | |
|---|--|
| Targets | Indicators |
| Halve between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people whose income is < than 1USD a day | 1. Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day |
| | 2. Poverty gap ratio (incidence x depth of poverty) |
| | 3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption |
| Halve between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people who suffer from hunger | 4. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age |
| | 5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption |
| Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education | |
| Ensure by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls, will be able to complete primary schooling | 6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education |
| | 7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 |
| | 8. Literacy rate of 15 – 24 year olds |
| Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women | |
| Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education by 2015 | 9. Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education |
| | 10. Ratio of literate women to men 15 – 24 years old |
| | 11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector |
| | 12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament |
| Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality | |
| 5. Reduce by 2/3rd between 1990 and 2015 the under 5 mortality rate | 13. Under-5 mortality rate |
| | 14. Infant mortality rate |
| | 15. Proportion of 1 year old children immunized against measles |
| Goal 5: Improve maternal health | |
| 6. Reduce by 3/4, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio | 16. Maternal mortality ratio |
| | 17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel |
| Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases | |
| 7. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS | 18. HIV prevalence among 15 – 24 year old pregnant women |
| | 19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate |
| | 19a. Condom use at last high-risk sex |
| | 19b. % of population aged 15 – 24 with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS |
| | 19c. Contraception prevalence |
| | 20. Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10 – 14 |
| 8. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of NCDs and other major diseases | 21. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria |
| | 22. Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures |
| | 23. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis |
| | 24. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed short course (DOTS) |
| | 24a. Prevalence and death rates associated with diabetes |
| | 24b. Prevalence and death rates associated with high blood pressure |
| | 24c. Prevalence and death rates associated with asthma |
| | 24d. Prevalence of gout |
| | 24e. Total number of existing programs involved with exercise |
| | 24f. Proportion of women to men who exercise 3 times a week |
| Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability | |

| | |
|--|---|
| 9. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources | 25. Proportion of land area covered by forest |
| | 26. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area |
| | 27. Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per \$1 GDP (PPP) |
| | 28. Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita) and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs) ODP tons) |
| | 29. Proportion of population using solid fuels |
| 10. Halve by 2015 proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water, basic sanitation | 30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural |
| | 31. Proportion of urban and rural population with access to improved sanitation |
| 10A. By 2015 Paper, Plastic (All Forms), Aluminum, Copper, Tin, Glass and Rubber shall be recycled/ reuse. | 31a. Import quantity of paper, plastic, aluminum, copper, tin, glass, rubber |
| | 31a (i). Recycle/ reuse quantity of plastic, aluminum, copper, tin, glass, rubber |
| 10B. By 2015, Domestic Waste will be collected as Organic and Inorganic Waste Materials | 31b. Total households in each village where rubbish is collected |
| | 31b (i). Quantity of organic waste collected per village 31b (ii). Quantity of inorganic waste collected per village |
| 10C. By 2015 Commercial and Industrial Waste is reduced. | 31c. Total commercial and industrial business |
| | 31c (i). Total quantity of commercial and industrial waste |
| | 31c (ii). Total quantity of commercial and industrial waste |
| 10D. By 2015, all houses shall have flush toilets and a fully enclosed (proper) septic tank with all sides' concrete. | 31d. Total number occupied houses on Niue |
| | 31d (i). % Households without flush toilets |
| | 31d (ii). % households without proper septic systems |
| | 31d (iii). % households with flush toilets |
| | 31d (vi). % households with proper septic systems |
| | 31d (v). Loads / Litter of septic tanks pumped |
| 11. By 2020, to have achieved significant improvement in the lives of slum dwellers | 32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure |
| Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development | |
| 12. Develop an open rule based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system | 33. Net ODA as % of DAC donors' GNI (targets of 0.7% in total and 0.15% for LDCs) |
| | 34. Proportion of ODA to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation) |
| 13. Address special needs of LCDs: include tariff and quota free access for at least developed countries exports; enhanced program of debt relief and cancellation of bilateral debt, more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty | 35. Proportion of ODA that is untied |
| | 36. Proportion of ODA for environment in small island developing states |
| | 37. Proportion of ODA for transport sector in land-locked countries |
| 14. Address the special needs of landlocked countries, SIDs | 38. Proportion of exports (by value and excluding arms) admitted free of duties and quotas |
| | 39. Average tariffs and quotas on agricultural products and textiles and clothing |
| | 40. Domestic and export agricultural subsidies in OECD countries |
| 15. Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term | 41. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity |
| | 42. Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative) |
| | 43. Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative, US\$ |
| | 44. Debt service as a % of exports of goods and services |
| 16. In co-operation with developed countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth | 45. Unemployment rate of 15 – 24 year olds |
| | |
| 17. In co-operation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries | 46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis |
| 18. In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication | 47. Telephone lines and cellular subscriber per 100 population |
| | 48. Personal computers in use per 100 population and Internet users per 100 population |
| 19. Increase and maintain Niue's population to at least 1800 by the year 2015 | 49. Residential population (De-jure pop) |
| | 50. Number of people immigrating to live permanently |

| | |
|---|--|
| | 51. Birth rate |
| 20. At least 80% of senior secondary students to receive Vocational and Guidance Counseling by 2010 | 52. Proportion of Year 11 – Year 13 students seeking Careers and Guidance Counseling |
| 21. At least 30% of secondary and tertiary school leavers to be employed by the year 2010 | 53. Number of students leaving secondary school |
| | 54. % of secondary school leavers employed |
| | 55. % secondary school leavers studying at tertiary level |
| | 56. Annual number of study awards available |
| | 57. Number of tertiary level students |
| | 58. Number of tertiary students who have completed their programs successfully |
| 22. Development of alternative energy and water-resource management to a capacity that allow 10% of the population to rely on alternate sources | 59. % of tertiary students, who have completed their programs successfully, that are employed locally |
| | 60. Proportion of Government assistance and ODA to aid development of alternative energy and water resources |
| | 61. Annual Household Consumption of electricity |
| At least 10% of the unoccupied houses to be renovated and occupied by the year 2010 | 62. Number of unoccupied houses |
| | 63. % of unoccupied houses renovated |

Annex 3: Matrix – MDG vs NISP2003-2008

| Financial Stability | Sub-strategy | Action by whom | When | Level of Achievement |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| Fiscal Policy | Review fiscal and taxation policy with a view to obtaining additional revenue. | Tax Implementation Committee, Treasury, PEC | Ongoing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reviewed budgetary process. - User pays policy explored, - Cost recovery models contemplated. |
| | <p>PP – Good governance Objective 12 Improved transparency, accountability, equity and efficiency in the management and use of resources in the Pacific.</p> <p>MDG 8</p> | | | |
| Entrepreneurial Activity | Maximise returns from all trading and entrepreneurial activities. | Telecom, Bulk Fuel, Niue Power Corporation, All other Trading operations | Ongoing | <p>Niue Power, Telecom and Bulk Fuel continue to perform as usual.</p> <p>Under the Whole of Government Review.</p> |
| | <p>PP – Good governance Objective 12 Improved transparency, accountability, equity and efficiency in the management and use of resources in the Pacific.</p> <p>MDG 8</p> | | | |
| Trust Fund | Establish a Trust Fund. | Premiers Department, Treasury | August 2006 | <p>Completed. The Deed was signed in October 2006.</p> <p>NZ, Australia and Niue to finalise the Board membership.</p> |
| MDG 1 | | | | |
| Sovereign Assets | Maximise returns from sovereign assets such as the: | | | |
| | - domain name, | Premiers Department, Telecom Niue, NIDC | Ongoing | COI completed. Negotiations on-going. |
| | - air space | Civil Aviation Division Pacific Islands Forum Sec. | Ongoing | Arrangements with NZ Airways in place with improved revenues expected. PICCAST enclosed in February 2007. Yet to endorse PIASA |
| | - Exclusive Economic Zone | DAFF, NZ Defence, Civil Aviation, DJLS | | US Trust Treaty still secured |
| | - other resource – minerals | EPDS, Premiers Department, DJLS, Environment, Health | Ongoing – started May2005 Ongoing - commence in early 70s | Dialogue with Avian Mining on going. |
| | - leased circuits (683) | Telecom Niue | | Telecom is also exploring the feasibility of establishing government's own ISP |
| <p>PP – Good governance Objective 12 Improved transparency, accountability, equity and efficiency in the management and use of resources in the Pacific.</p> <p>MDG 8</p> | | | | |

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| Donor Funding (Bi-lateral) | 1) Target existing donors funds to areas of high priority | JCG Team Premiers Department Treasury | Ongoing, last meeting was in Niue August 2006, next early March 2007 | A Halavaka arrangement to implement projects under the MOA in progress. Australia assistance in progress |
| | 2) Secure new donors | Niue High Commission External Affairs | Ongoing | China, France, India, France, Singapore (training), Malaysia (training), Canada |
| | PP – Good governance Objective 12 Improved transparency, accountability, equity and efficiency in the management and use of resources in the Pacific. MDG 8 | | | |
| External Funding (other and multi-lateral) | 1) Maximise benefits from existing external sources <i>(GEF, SOPAC, EU (Renewable Energy), MSP (UNCCD))</i> | All Departments | Ongoing | EU Renewable Energy Project still under negotiations EU Village Economy Projects underway Vanilla/Young Farmers Projects, SOPAC Water Project Land Degradation/Management |
| | 2) Generate new sources of external funds. | Niue High Commission External Affairs | Ongoing | Continue to seek funding support from other agencies and private investors |
| | MDG 8 | | | |

| Governance | Sub-strategy | Action by | When | Level of Achievement |
|---|---|--|----------|---|
| Constitutional relationship with New Zealand | Reaffirm the current constitutional relationship with New Zealand. <u>Niue Constitution 1974</u> | JCG Premier's Department | Ongoing | Halavaka ke he Monuina Arrangement with the NZ government (MOA) JCG/Bilateral Annual talks continue JCG should be reviewed. |
| | <u>PP – Security Objective 13 Improved political and social conditions for stability and safety</u> | | | |
| Open Government (Community Involvement in Development) | 1) Practice of good governance principles of transparency and accountability. | All Government Departments NIUANGO BAS | Ongoing, | Government recognized NIUANGO, MOU to be developed and signed. Community consultation continues Gender balance policy in place NGO/Private Sector representative on Government established committees. Draft Human Rights report and proposal endorsed by cabinet in 2006. Legislation review - ongoing. |
| | 2) Establish and maintain a consultative system with all sectors that is monitored to ensure that it is working. | All Government Departments | Ongoing | |
| | <u>Forum's Principles of Good Governance, Accountability and Transparency</u> <u>PP – Good governance Objective 12 Improved transparency, accountability, equity and efficiency in the management and use of resources in the Pacific.</u> <u>PP – Security Objective 13 Improved political and social conditions for stability and safety</u> MDG 8 | | | |
| Legislative Review and [General] Reform | 1) Provide legislation that is modern and reflects the current constitutional status of Niue and responds to the demands of Niue in the 21 st Century | Legislative Assembly Crown Law Office | Ongoing, | All legislations are now consolidated and is available on CD. All legislations are now available online on the Government website. |

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| | 2) Review the appropriateness of the size and structure of the Legislative Assembly and Public Service. | Constitution Review Committee | Ongoing | <p>The public service is being reformed under the Whole of Government Review (WoGR) project as reviewed by Don Hunn.</p> <p>The legislative review is proposed.</p> <p>Bob McFarlane completed a review of Cabinet services</p> <p>CPA forums – ongoing,</p> <p>Mose Saitala Review/Reform</p> |
| <p>PP – Security Objective 13 Improved political and social conditions for stability and safety</p> <p>MDG 9</p> | | | | |
| National Security | Provide all residents with a safe and secure environment. | National Disaster Council, DAFF, Police, Health, PWD, Education, All Government Departments, PIFS Regional Security Committee, NZ Defence, Interpol, SPC, WHO | Ongoing | <p>Various initiatives are in place and proposed e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Disaster Plans, - Pandemic Plan, - Biosecurity/Border control, - Food security - Maritime/Port Security Plan - Immigration Legislation - Bio-safety |
| <p>PP – Security Objective 13 Improved political and social conditions for stability and safety</p> <p>MDG 1 - 9</p> | | | | |
| Village Councils | Continue to support and assist village councils. | Community Affairs All government departments EU (NSAs) UN | Ongoing | <p>Grants/Funding towards community development has increased 100% this financial year.</p> <p>NSA or village economy projects are underway (tourist accommodation, coconut oil, vaka)</p> <p>Technical support for VCs is on-going</p> |
| <p>PP – Security Objective 13 Improved political and social conditions for stability and safety</p> <p>MDG 9</p> | | | | |

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|---|---|---|---------|---|
| Code of Ethics | Develop a Code of Ethics in support of good governance principles. | Niue Public Service Commission Premiers Department PSA | Ongoing | Code of Ethic/conduct for the public service is completed and distributed to employees. Code of Ethics for parliamentarians is proposed under the Cabinet Review project? Niue Public Service Regulations, passed in 2004 Public Service reform underway |
| PP – Good governance Objective 12 Improved transparency, accountability, equity and efficiency in the management and use of <u>resources in the Pacific.</u> MDG 9 | | | | |
| Corporate Governance | Assist the private sector and non-government organisations to comply with their responsibilities. | EPDSU, NDB Premiers Department Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat | Ongoing | The government is assisting the Review of the Niue Development Bank to facilitate private sector development. Cabinet endorsed support for NDB from the EU Investment bank, 2007 Cabinet Working Committees currently under review |
| PP – Good governance Objective 12 Improved transparency, accountability, equity and efficiency in the management and use of <u>resources in the Pacific.</u> MDG 9 | | | | |

| Economic Development | Sub-strategy | Action by | When | Level of Achievement |
|-----------------------------|---|---|----------|--|
| Private Sector | 1) Promote, assist and support a vibrant private sector. | EPDS, NBC | Ongoing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BAS and NDB under review. - Training in place, funding/grants ongoing - Review of the Development and Investment Act is proposed. - Support for farmers and fishermen - ongoing |
| | 2) Form and foster partnerships with non-government organisations. | Community Affairs | Ongoing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Govt has recognised NIUANGO. |
| | <u>PP – Economic Growth Objective 3 Increased private sector participation in, and contribution to, development MDG 8 & 9</u> | | | |
| Agriculture | Facilitate agricultural development of products with proven commercial merits, particularly vanilla, through research and product and market development. | DAFF EPDS Niue Trade Office NIOFA Reef FAO | Ongoing, | <p>Over 30,000 vanilla and noni plants planted.</p> <p>Other products currently under experiment are piggery and poultry in-conjunction with FAO.</p> |
| | <u>PP – Economic Growth Objective 1 Increased sustainable trade (including services) and investment MDG 8</u> | | | |
| Fisheries | Increase the returns from the fisheries resource in a sustainable and responsible manner. | EPDS, DAFF and Fishing joint venture – Niue Fish Processors Ltd | Ongoing, | <p>Catch from within the EEZ has increased. Contributions to the economy has also increased.</p> <p>Resource management is on going.</p> |
| | <u>PP – Economic Growth Objective 1 Increased sustainable trade (including services) and investment MDG 8</u> | | | |
| Tourism | Increase tourism in a responsible and sustainable manner taking advantage of our clean, green environment and cultural and social values. | EPDS, Niue Tourism NBC | Ongoing, | <p>Visitor arrivals for the year 2006 peaked at 8000 visitors; this far exceeded the numbers pre-Heta.</p> <p>Encouragement of local ownership of the industry is on-going.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AirNZ service is secured - Tourist accommodation underway - EU/Private sector tourist accommodation underway - Tourism Strategy in progress. - WoGR includes a review of the tourism sector. |
| | <u>PP – Economic Growth Objective 1 Increased sustainable trade (including services) and investment</u> | | | |

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|----------------------------|--|---|----------|--|
| Trade And Marketing | Promote and secure markets for our products. Joint Ventures | EPDS, Niue Trade Office, NBC | Ongoing | The implementation of the PICTA and EPA trade agreements underway. Markets for taro, nonu, coconuts and fish are still secured Nonu and fish exports – increasing. |
| | <u>PP – Economic Growth Objective 1 Increased sustainable trade (including services) and investment</u> MDG 8 | | | |
| Investment | Seek and encourage venture capital investment and skills and technology transfer. | EPDS, Niue Trade Office Premiers Department | Ongoing, | The www.investniue.com web site was launched in 2004, need to be evaluated and upgraded. Head Agreement with Enrich Corporation signed – forestry exploration Agreement with Astorwood also signed AirNZ agreement to provide air services for another year is also signed. Exploring of new opportunities - ongoing |
| | <u>PP – Economic Growth Objective 1 Increased sustainable trade (including services) and investment</u> | | | |
| Transport | Secure reliable airline and shipping services appropriate to our needs and maintain a good road network. | EPDS, Premiers Department PWD | Ongoing, | The current shipping and air line services are regular and reliable; AirNZ Reef Shipping Minimal shareholder of the Pacific Islands Forum Line |
| | <u>PP – Economic Growth Objective 2 Increased efficiency and effectiveness of infrastructure development and associated service delivery.</u> MDG 9 | | | |

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|---|---|---|-----------------|--|
| <p>Energy</p> | <p>Provide reliable energy to all residents and complete the EU Wind Turbine project.</p> | <p>Niue Power EPDS PWD Environment Bulk Fuel EU</p> | <p>Ongoing;</p> | <p>Niue is working towards renewable energy sources (wind farm, solar heaters for all households)</p> <p>EU wind farm to be completed by December 2007 (this completion date is under review),</p> <p>Niue is a member of REP-5 Comm.</p> <p>Exploring other sources of alternative fuel supply and reducing emissions.</p> |
| <p>PP – Economic Growth Objective 2 Increased efficiency and effectiveness of infrastructure development and associated service delivery. MDG 9. <u>Renewable Energy Project – EU</u></p> | | | | |
| <p>Communication</p> | <p>Provide efficient postal, telecommunication, meteorological and broadcasting services and explore and encourage Information Communication Technology (ICT) development.</p> <p>MDG 8</p> | <p>Telecom Niue, NiDC, NiueMet and BCN.</p> | <p>Ongoing,</p> | <p>TV reception has improved following the installation of the self-supporting tower at Sekena by the Chinese Government, but TV programming is poor, Suggested that some of the news work of BCN be contracted out, this will ensure there will always be news with good coverage, as contractor must satisfy his contract in order to get paid- Kilocutz company of Shane Tohovaka is trying to do this. It is also sad that half of the country's phone is not working; ICT is slow moving despite UNDP direct funding support.</p> |
| <p>Land</p> | <p>Increase the area of land under title to facilitate access and use for development.</p> <p>MDG 7 & 9</p> | <p>Justice Department</p> | <p>Ongoing</p> | <p>The absence of some land owners overseas and delays are common when securing land for economic development purposes. Suggest Government may have to acquire land it sees fit for economic development purposes, however any royalties from the land will be held in a protected bank account until real owners of the land are identified by the court.</p> |
| <p>Water</p> | <p>Provide a quality potable water supply to all residents.</p> | <p>PWD</p> | <p>Ongoing,</p> | <p>The Water Division of Public Works in association with SOPAC has commissioned a study in Niue on addressing issues regarding water. As Niue embarked on a major economic development, it is important that future supply and demand for water be analysed to determine what plans need to be put into place to ensure</p> |

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| | MDG 7 & 9 | | | there will be no shortage of water due to high level of consumption. |
| Waste Management | Implement the waste management plan. MDG 7 | Health, Environment | Ongoing | A waste management strategy is already in place. |
| Government Capital Assets | Implement the asset maintenance and replacement plan. | Treasury | Ongoing, consultant completed task but yet to implement | The consultant has completed task but yet to implement. |

| Social | Sub-strategy | Action by | When | Level of Achievement |
|-------------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| Population | Build up and maintain a population at a level that will support and enhance Niue's economic, social and cultural systems. MDG 9 | Population Development Committee | Ongoing, | Committee formed in 2006, but work is ongoing. Progress to date is slow mainly because of the delays in availability of funds. However before times runs out, efforts need to address problem directly by providing employment opportunities for school leavers. Those already in the public service be encourage to invest in tourism developments. |
| Education and Training | Provide and maintain quality education services that contribute to the human resource development and skill needs of the country. MDG 2 & 3 | Education Department USP Extension Centre Young Farmers Programme e-Learning Café, Niue Computer Society (Inc.) | Ongoing Ongoing Started in 2003, ongoing, Commenced in January 2007, ongoing | Providing education for pre-school, primary and secondary education. Providing tertiary education with study pathways linking to full-time studies at the main campus of the University of the South Pacific in Suva. Providing opportunities to train school leavers to work on the land. , Providing computer training to anyone keen on learning how to use a computer. Initial training programme studying online for Certificate in Computer Applications, in partnership with the Waikato Polytech. |
| Health | Provide quality health services to all residents and promote a healthy lifestyle. MDG 4, 5 & 6 | Health Department Matua Manaia | Ongoing Ongoing - | , Opening of the Niuefoou Hospital in early 2006 help boost level and quality of health services available in Niue. Organized aerobic and exercise activities for the matured. |
| Sports and Recreation | Create an environment for people to enjoy sports and recreation. | Community Affairs NISANOC | Ongoing Ongoing | - Parent department responsible for sports, with links to the main sports NGOs. The main body responsible for all sports codes on Niue, co- |

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|---------------------------------------|---|---|----------------------------|--|
| | MDG 6 | | | ordinate and organize sports activities.. |
| Social Welfare | Provide appropriate welfare services and benefits. MDG 1 | Community Affairs | Ongoing - | Paying out old age pension, disable allowance and child allowance. However there is no safety net to cover those not covered it other policies. |
| Language and Cultural Heritage | Ensure the survival of Niue's sovereign and ethnic identity through its language, customs and traditions, arts and crafts, and history. | Taoga Niue Education Department | Ongoing - Ongoing - | Now become 6 th pillar of the NISP, will elaborate full detail of strategies for cultural heritage under that section. Teaching Niuean language and culture at Niue High School. |
| Spiritual Values | Promote, support and provide appropriate assistance to the church in responding to the spiritual needs of its members. | Community Affairs National Council of Churches | Ongoing - Ongoing - | Link to the church groups. National body for most churches on Niue |
| Community Development | Provide support and assistance to community groups. | Community Affairs Justice | Ongoing - Ongoing - | Support some of the groups Registration and incorporation requirements |
| Social Commitments | Raise awareness of problems created by the declining population in meeting community commitments. | Population and Development Committee | Ongoing | - Very little progress, need urgent attention as population continue to decline |

| Environment | Sub-strategy | Action by | When | Level of Achievement |
|--------------------------------|--|----------------|-----------|--|
| Management of Resources | Prepare and implement management plans for the sustainable use and ongoing monitoring of our natural resources. MDG 7 | Environment | Ongoing - | Maintain inventory of natural resources in Niue. |
| | | Water Division | Ongoing - | Manage water supply, storage and distribution. |
| | | Health | Ongoing | The ongoing test of water quality to ensure it is safe for human consumption. |
| Global Responsibilities | 1) Participate in international environment programmes to assist Niue in meeting its global environmental responsibilities. 2) Seek international assistance in implementing sound environmental policy. MDG 7 | Environment | Ongoing - | Niue is a signatory to a number of environment treaties\agreement |
| | | Environment | Ongoing | - Working with SPREP to identify and address main environmental issues in Niue |

| Taoga Niue | Sub-strategy | Action by | When | Level of Achievement |
|--|---|--|------------------------|--|
| | Vagahau Niue To raise the status of Vagahau Niue and increase its usage in order to sustain it. | Niue Primary and Niue High Schools, Education Department | On-going | Monolingual dictionary was completed in 2006. |
| Language and Cultural Heritage | Ensure the survival of Niue's sovereign and ethnic identity through its language, customs and traditions, arts and crafts, and history. | Taoga Niue Education Department | Ongoing Ongoing | Teaching Niuean language and culture at Niue High School. On-going. |
| <p><u>PP – Sustainable development Objective 4 Reduced poverty.</u></p> <p><u>PP – Security Objective 13 Improved political and social conditions for stability and safety</u> MDG 1 & 8</p> | | | | |

Annex 4: Members of Niue's Millenium Development Goals Task Force

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|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Honorable Bill Motufoou | Chairperson | Minister of Economics, Planning, Development & Statistics Unit |
| Crossley Tatui | Deputy Chairperson | Secretary to Government |
| Margaret Siosikefu | Focal Point / Goal 8 | Demographer, Statistics Niue - EPDSU |
| Tahadrienne Tahafa | Secretariat | Statistics Officer, Statistics Niue - EPDSU |
| Kim Ray Vaha | Goals 1 | Government Statistician, Statistics Niue - EPDSU |
| Janet Tasmania | Goal 2 | Deputy Director, Education Department |
| Charlene Tukiuha | Goal 3 | Women, Youth and Counseling Officer, Community Affairs Department |
| Mine Pulu | Goals 4, 5 & 6 | Public Health Nurse, Health Department |
| Sharon Tiribo | Goal 7 | Environmental Officer, Environment Department |
| Christine Ioane | Goal 9 | Head, External Affairs Office |
| Anne Marie Erick | Goal 9 | UNESCO/External Affairs Officer |
| Julie Talagi | Goal 9 | Pacific Plan Officer, External Affairs Office |
| Frank Sioneholo | National Plan and MDG Integration | Acting Head, EPDSU |