



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.

Report compiled by: Margaret Siosikefu (MDG Focal Point)

Cover page and photos by: Hagen Siosikefu (unless stated)

Economics, Planning Development & Statistics Unit
Premiers Department – Government of Niue
Utuko – Niue

Telephone: (683) 4219
Facsimile: (683) 4183

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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 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
3	Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education by 2015	☺			☺		Address the special needs of landlocked countries, SIDs
4	Reduce by 2/3rd between 1990 and 2015 the under 5 mortality rate	☺			☺		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
5	Reduce by 3/4, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	☺			☺		
6	Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	☺			☺		In co-operation with developed countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth
	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 pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries
	Halve by 2015 proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water, basic sanitation	☺			☺		
9	By 2015 Paper, Plastic (All Forms), Aluminum, Copper, Tin, Glass and Rubber shall be recycled/ reuse.		☺		☺		In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication
	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	☺						
							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

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.

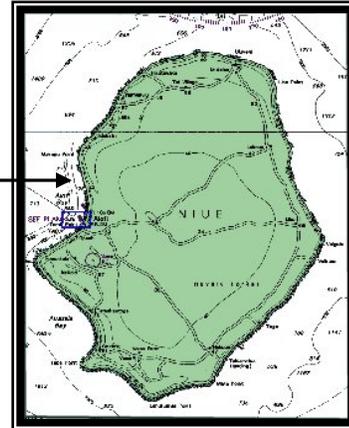
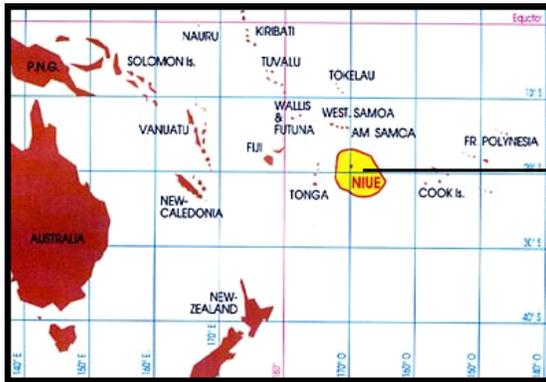
Integration of MDGs to Niue's Integrated Strategic Plan 2003 - 2008

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.

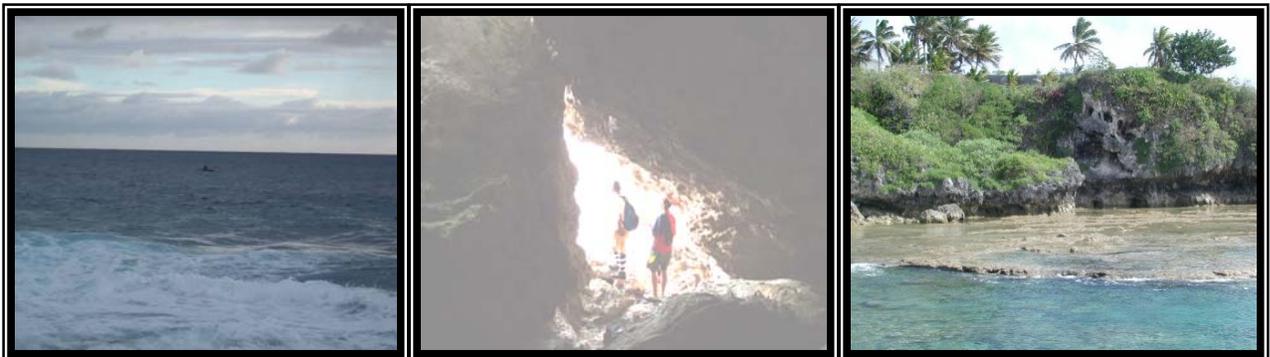


Land Area

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)

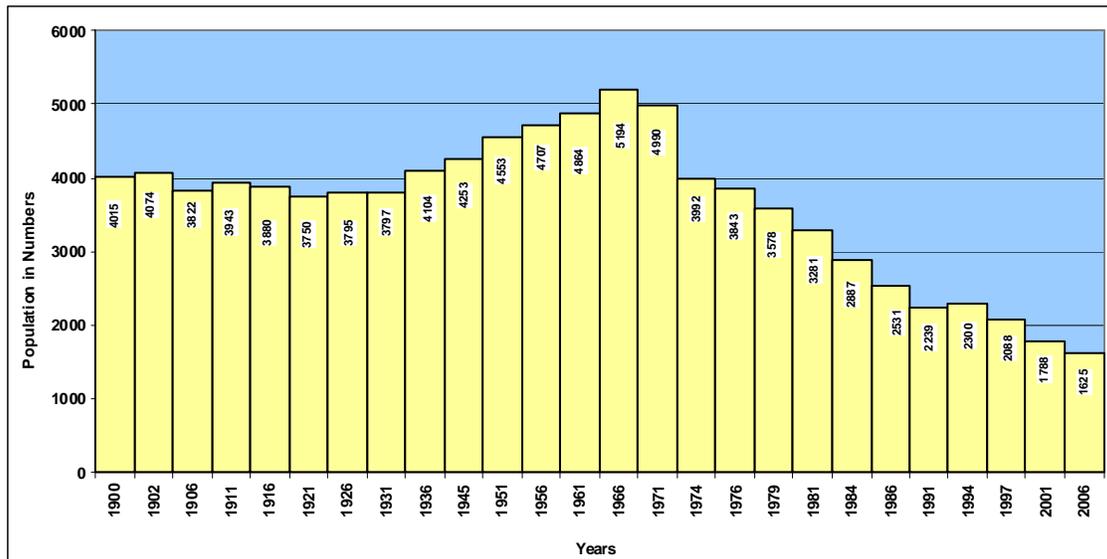
Niue's EEZ extends over an area of 390,000 sq. km and included in this zone about 125 nautical miles southeast of Niue is the semi-exposed Beveridge Reef. (FAO FID / CP / NIU, Rev 1, April 2002)



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	Where Niue would like to be in 2015	Will the indicators be met in 2015?	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)

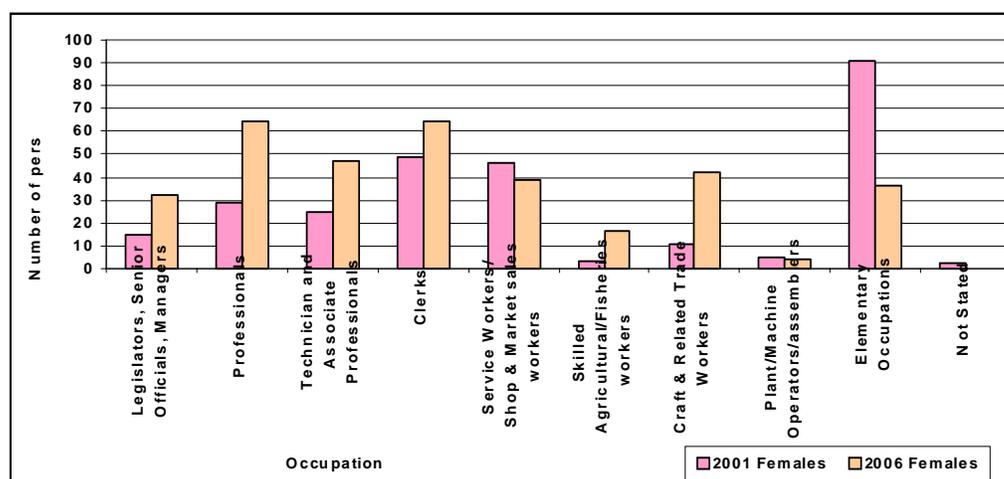
The government of Niue acceded to CEDAW under New Zealand's ratification in 1985, and has yet to implement it in its legislation.

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	Where Niue would like to be in 2015	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

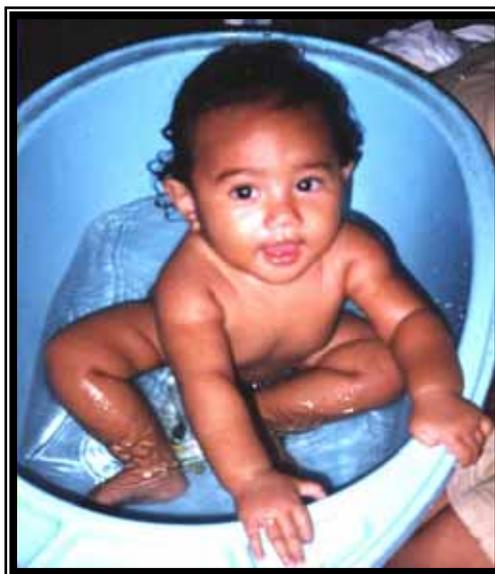
Status and Trends

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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Verbal and raw data received from the following persons:

12. Kim Ray Vaha, Government Statistician, Statistics Niue, Niue
13. Janet Tasmania, Deputy Director, Education Department, Niue
14. Mine Pulu, Public Health Nurse, Health Department, Niue
15. John Hetutu, Public Health Officer, Health Department, Niue
16. Frank Sioneholo, Acting Head, Economics, Planning, Development & Statistics Unit, Premiers Department, Niue
17. Sharon Tiribo, Environmental Officer, Environment Department
18. Charlene Tukiuha, Women's, Youth and Counseling Officer, Community Affairs Department
19. Itzy Tukuitoga, Principal, Niue Primary School
20. Audrey Panama, Administration Officer, Niue High School
21. Hagen Siosikefu, Manager, Department of Justice, Lands and Survey
22. Dawn Vilila, Manager, Administration Department
23. Cherie Tafatu, Manager, Niue Training Development Council
24. Christine Ioane, Head, External Affairs
25. Julie Talagi, Pacific Plan Officer, External Affairs
26. Anne Marie Erick, UNESCO/ External Affairs Officer, External Affairs Office

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
8. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of NCDs and other major diseases	20. Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10 – 14
	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
	41. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity
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	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>				

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 (GEF, SOPAC, EU (Renewable Energy), MSP (UNCCD))	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.

	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>				

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 resources in the Pacific. 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 resources in the Pacific. 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>			

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			

Energy	Provide reliable energy to all residents and complete the EU Wind Turbine project.	Niue Power EPDS PWD Environment Bulk Fuel EU	Ongoing;	<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>				
Communication	Provide efficient postal, telecommunication, meteorological and broadcasting services and explore and encourage Information Communication Technology (ICT) development. MDG 8	Telecom Niue, NiDC, NiueMet and BCN.	Ongoing,	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.
Land	Increase the area of land under title to facilitate access and use for development. MDG 7 & 9	Justice Department	Ongoing	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.
Water	Provide a quality potable water supply to all residents.	PWD	Ongoing,	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

	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-

	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

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