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# Multi-country programme document for the Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa and Tokelau, 2008-2012

## Contents

# Introduction

1.    The UNDP multi-country programme document (MCPD) 2008-2012 for the Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa and Tokelau is based on national and regional plans, strategies and policies and on consultations with Pacific leaders, governments, civil society, the private sector, regional agencies and development partners. In Samoa, the United Nations and UNDP consulted with the Prime Minister and the Cabinet. In the Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau, they conducted joint United Nations country visits and discussions with the premiers, cabinets, speakers, members of parliament and civil society leaders. The MCPD reflects the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), 2008-2012, which covers 14 Pacific island countries and coordinates the activities of 15 United Nations organizations, two United Nations multi-country teams and two resident coordinators based in Apia, Samoa, and Suva, Fiji, respectively. The UNDAF is inspired by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), other international development targets and the Pacific Plan. The Pacific Plan, endorsed by leaders at the Pacific Islands Forum in October 2005, seeks to "enhance and stimulate economic growth, sustainable development, good governance and security for Pacific countries through regionalism". The UNDAF and the MCPD embody the aspirations of Pacific peoples and the spirit of the Paris Declaration. The four priorities of the MCPD are: equitable economic growth and poverty reduction, good governance and human rights, crisis prevention and recovery, and sustainable environmental management. The overarching theme of the MCPD is "to make a difference in Pacific people's lives".

2.    The MCPD defines the ways in which UNDP – based on its comparative advantages and as part of the United Nations family – can contribute to maximizing development impact and results in the four countries. UNDP, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UNFPA convened a joint strategy meeting in Suva, Fiji, on 9 May 2007 to present their respective MCPDs to stakeholders. The three MCPDs were endorsed by Government representatives from five least developed Pacific countries, Pacific countries (including Samoa), and other Pacific island countries (including Cook Islands and Niue), key development partners and United Nations organizations.

# I.    Situation analysis

## A.  Socio-economic and governmental features

3.    The Pacific is one of the least developed regions in the world. Despite the significant resources invested in the region over the past 30 years, economic and social progress has been slow and uneven. Development in the Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa and Tokelau has been hindered by their small size, isolation from foreign markets, small domestic markets, high living costs, lack of natural resources, periodic devastation from natural disasters, inadequate infrastructure, and human capacity constraints. In the Cook Islands and Niue, capacity constraints have resulted from rapidly declining populations through emigration.

4.    Political and administrative arrangements in the four countries vary: Samoa is an independent state; the Cook Islands and Niue are in free association with New Zealand; and Tokelau is a non-self-governing territory administered by New Zealand. The effectiveness of governance also varies, with the Cook Islands and Niue continuing to face intermittent changes in governments between elections, whereas Samoa and Tokelau enjoy relative stability. Civil society organizations (CSOs) are increasingly seen as partners in governance, development monitoring and service delivery. All four countries are committed to implementing the Pacific Islands Forum Principles of Accountability and Transparency, and the Leadership Code. Nonetheless, constraints persist in the reporting and implementation of human rights instruments such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

5.    There is a need to address such gender issues as sexual and domestic violence against women and women's under-representation in macro decision-making processes. The implementation of government policies and international agreements to promote gender equality, such as the Convention

on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, needs to be supported through capacity-development initiatives. Other challenges affecting gender equality are trade liberalization and globalization, HIV/AIDS, media and information, and communications and technology.

6.  Based on available data, the prevalence of HIV infection is classified as low. However, surveillance systems in all four countries are not yet adequate to provide accurate estimates of HIV prevalence. The presence of a number of risk factors suggests that the countries are vulnerable to a rapidly escalating HIV epidemic.

7.  Natural disasters, especially cyclones, have had a devastating impact on all four countries. In 2004, cyclone Heta caused widespread destruction in Niue, costing $70 million. In 2005, five cyclones caused more than $2 million worth of damage to infrastructures in the Cook Islands, Samoa and Tokelau. Environmental degradation continues to be an important issue in all four countries. The islands are also facing effects of climate change associated with higher temperatures, rising sea levels, declining marine resources, and losses of flora and fauna. National environmental policies and plans are in place, and action needs to be taken to address priority environmental issues. Some communities have designed on-the-ground initiatives to integrate environmental management and livelihoods, efforts that could represent a strategic entry point to achieving a large-scale impact on the environment. As Small Island Developing States, all four countries are committed to the follow-up of the Mauritius Strategy, which needs to be factored into national development plans, national sustainable development strategies and MDG achievement reports.

## B.  Progress towards Millennium Development Goals

8.  The economies of the Cook Islands, Niue and Samoa are among the better performing in the Pacific, with consistent economic growth, impressive social development and good progress in MDGs, especially MDG-1 on eradicating extreme poverty and hunger (there are no MDG data for Tokelau). The Cook Islands, Niue and Samoa have already achieved MDGs 4 and 5 on child and maternal health (see table on page 4). Significant challenges remain in sustaining and improving achievements. Within countries, the distribution of development benefits is uneven, especially between urban and rural areas and among the main and outer islands. Extreme poverty does not exist in the four countries, yet a "poverty of opportunity" affects many Samoan and the Cook Islands communities in rural areas and the outer islands. About 20 per cent of Samoans live below the national poverty line. Many youth are disillusioned by the lack of opportunity, and suicide rates are high.

9.  Despite progress on gender equality and empowering women (MDG-3), some indicators may not be met by 2015. The Cook Islands and Niue MDG reports show that Indicator 12 – the proportion of seats held by women in the national parliament – will not be met by 2015. The Cook Islands added a national MDG-9 for improved governance, and Niue, a national MDG-9 for population development and retention. In all four countries, the lack of sex-disaggregated data and gender indicators is undermining the monitoring of MDG progress. There is no MDG data for Tokelau.

**Progress in achieving Millennium Development Goals, human rights, human development and other objectives, (by country)**

|  | Samoa | The Cook Islands | Niue | Tokelau |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Land area** | 2,394 sq km | 241 sq km | 260 sq km | 10 sq km |
| **Exclusive Economic Zone** | 120,000 sq km | 1,830,000 sq km | 390,000 sq km | 290,000 sq km |
| **Population**<br>**Total living overseas** | 177,000 (2006)<br>(100,000 living in NZ) | 18,027 (2001) | 1625 (2006)<br>(20,100 living in NZ) | 1,600 (2006) |
| **Country status** | Least developed country | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| **Human development index (HDI) ranking** | 75 out of 177 countries (2006) | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| **Gender-related development index ranking** | 63 out of 136 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| **Gross domestic product (GDP) growth** | 5.1% (2006) | 5.8% (2005) | 6.2% (2006) | (no data) |
| **GDP per capita** | $2,455 (2006) | $9,100 (2005) | $7,395 (2006) | $1,000 (2006) |
| **MDG and NHD Reports** | 2004 MDG report<br>2006 NHD report | 2005 MDG report | 2006 MDG report<br>2002 SHD report | No report yet |
| **Human Rights** | CEDAW accession; | Ratified with | Niue bound by NZ | n/a1 |

| Treaties/Conventions<br>CEDAW<br><br>CRC | reports 1, 2 , 3 submitted, report 4 not submitted (due 2005)<br><br>CRC Ratification; report 1 submitted, reports 2, 3, 4 not submitted (consolidated report due in 2011) | reservation; initial CEDAW report submitted to UNDAW for considerations.<br><br>CRC ratified with reservation. Initial report unsubmitted | ratification of CEDAW and CRC, with its own reporting duty<br><br>Unsubmitted reports in 1998, 2003, 2006 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Progress in achieving Millennium Development Goals, 1990-2006** | | | | |
| **MDG** | **Will goal be achieved by 2015?** | | | |
| **MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger** | On target | On target | Already achieved | (no data) |
| **MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education** | Potentially | On target | Already achieved | (no data) |
| **MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women** | Potentially | On target | On target | (no data) |
| **MDG 4: Reduce child mortality** | Already achieved | Already achieved | Already achieved | (no data) |
| **MDG 5 Improve maternal health** | Already achieved | Already achieved | Already achieved | (no data) |
| **MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases** | On target | On Target | Already achieved | (no data) |
| **MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability** | Unlikely | Potentially | Potentially | (no data) |
| **MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development** | Potentially | Potentially | Potentially | (no data) |
| **MDG 9: Improved governance (specific to Cook Islands)** | [Not applicable] | Potentially | [Not applicable] | (no data) |
| **MDG 9: Population development/ retention (specific to Niue)** | [Not applicable] | [Not applicable] | Potentially | (no data) |

Sources: Sources: *Cook Islands Millennium Development Goals National Report 2005; Niue Millennium Development Goals 2006 Report;* "Government of Samoa Millennium Development Goals, First Progress Report 2004" (unpublished); *Pacific Islands Regional Millennium Development Goals Report 2004*; *Niue Sustainable Human Development Report 2002; Samoa National Human Development Report 2006; UNDP Human Development Report 2006;* CEDAW Country Reports (online); CRC Reporting Status (OHCHR online).

Notes:     CEDAW - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
            CRC - Convention on the Rights of the Child
            MDG - Millennium Development Goal
            n/a   - Not ascertained
            NHD - National Human Development
            NZ   - New Zealand
            OHCHR – Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
            SHD - Sustainable Human Development
            UNDAW – United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women

[1] As a non-self-governing territory administered by New Zealand, Tokelau does not ratify and/or accede to human rights treaties and convent ions.

## II.     Past cooperation and lessons learned

10.  Under the 2003-2007 Country Programme for Samoa and the multi-country programme for the Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau, UNDP supported the implementation of national development plans in all four countries. National and community-based programmes were developed and implemented in three related areas: MDG achievement and human poverty reduction, democratic governance, and environment and energy for sustainable development. UNDP demonstrated responsiveness and flexibility in times of natural disasters, when projects were revised to meet new and demanding priorities while ensuring that the planned impact of the country programme was achieved. As a trusted and neutral partner, UNDP played a strategic role in decolonization in Tokelau and decentralization in the Cook Islands. UNDP plans on continued work in this political arena, particularly to strengthen national parliaments. UNDP also supported the development of national sustainable development strategies, national MDG advocacy programmes and MDG reports in the Cook Islands, Niue and Samoa. Strengthening national systems for MDG-based planning, data collection, monitoring and evaluation will deepen this work.

11.  UNDP also supported community development, youth development and gender mainstreaming. It promoted South-South cooperation among the Cook Islands, Samoa and Tokelau as well as among

other Pacific island countries, especially through regional environmental initiatives. There now exists an 'environment hub' of international, regional and local experts in the region, particularly within Samoa-based organizations. These experts can provide coordinated policy and technical advice to help address the serious environmental challenges facing the Pacific. Their work needs to be supported to achieve joint impact and results. The Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme has demonstrated the critical role that committed communities can play in sound environmental management. Hence, the MCPD, drawing upon the hub's expertise, will build upon and scale up community-based environmental activities to include environment, disaster, cultural, economic and MDG linkages.

12. The innovative and first United Nations/Government of Samoa joint programme to empower and provide sustainable livelihoods for young people proved a model for the Pacific and is making fair progress despite set-up challenges. UNDP provides financial, management and coordination support to the programme.

13. The UNDP management capacity development initiatives for planning, reporting, monitoring and evaluation have been well received by Governments. However, constraints on the capacity for national execution have limited both effectiveness and impact and will be addressed through medium- and long-term initiatives as well as short-term alternatives, including direct execution where appropriate.

14. Mid-term and other reviews confirm the relevance of the UNDP 2003-2007 programme. In future, more effective country-based and regional engagement is needed, focusing on the core competencies of UNDP, based on past experience and lessons learned. Programmes need to follow the spirit of the Paris Declaration, with its emphasis on aid effectiveness, impact, coordination and, preferably, joint action.

## III.  Proposed programme

15. Based on the lessons learned, UNDP would operate within an environment-economic-governance nexus in the Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa and Tokelau. It would seek to demonstrate MDG impact through an integrated and coordinated approach to equitable economic growth and poverty reduction, good governance and human rights, crisis prevention and recovery, and sustainable environmental management. These are aligned to the priority areas of the UNDAF.

16. UNDP is guided by the human rights principles of participation, accountability, empowerment, gender equality and non-discrimination. Promoting human rights and protecting the dignity and integrity of men, women and children cut across the programme objectives and results areas. The UNDP Multi-country Office, guided by the UNDP Gender Mainstreaming Initiative, prepared a gender-mainstreaming strategy through which gender will be mainstreamed into all programme design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and reporting. Capacity development in sex-disaggregated data collection and analysis, gender mainstreaming, gender budgeting and auditing will be provided to Governments, CSOs and the United Nations multi-country team, with advice from the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM). The MCPD concentrates on the goals set out below (for details, see the annex, Results and resources framework).

### A.  Equitable economic growth and poverty reduction

17. Through a United Nations joint programme on national planning for MDG achievement, UNDP would focus its support on MDG 1 (eradicating poverty) and MDG 3 (empowering women) to achieve the following results: (a) gender mainstreamed into national development plans/national sustainable development plans, which are aligned with MDG targets and indicators and linked to national budgets; (b) strengthened and harmonized national and regional statistical information systems and databases, including development information (DEVINFO), focusing on sex-disaggregated data; (c) strategic planners/MDG advisers provided for national planning, policy/programme formulation, gender mainstreaming, development plan implementation, and to support annual reviews facilitating MDG-based monitoring and evaluation, aid coordination and resource mobilization; (d) first MDG report for Tokelau prepared and MDG reports updated for the Cook Islands, Niue and Samoa for reporting to the

General Assembly in 2010; (e) human development indices produced for the first time for the Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau and updated for Samoa; (f) human development or other reports providing practical options for population retention, income generation and sustainable livelihoods in each country, especially the Outer Cook Islands and Tokelau; (g) Integrated Framework for Trade and a Private Sector Support Facility implemented in Samoa; (h) best practices and lessons learned documented and disseminated through Information Communication Technology for Development (ICT4D); (i) MDGs advocated through an "MDGs through Sports, Volunteerism and ICT4D" campaign in partnership with the South Pacific Games Authority, Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) Oceania, sports celebrities, the Government of Samoa/UNDP ICT4D Programme, development partners, United Nations Volunteers (UNV) and other volunteer organizations; (j) capacities developed of Governments, civil society, the private sector, youth and "MDG volunteers" in strategic planning, leadership and management, programme design, MDG-based data-collection and monitoring and evaluation, gender mainstreaming, and communications; and (k) South-South cooperation enhanced.

## B.    Good governance and human rights

18. UNDP, through its global advocacy role, mandates, convening power and status in the international community, would help to achieve the following results: (a) human rights awareness increased, including of available mechanisms to assert them; (b) the Cook Islands' self-government status reviewed; (c) Tokelau supported in its referendum on self-governance; (d) policy advice provided for the effort by Niue to develop an alternative parliamentary system; (e) decentralized governance enhanced and participatory decision-making effected in Niue and the Outer Cook Islands through an e-governance programme; (f) governance structure for non-traditional urban centres in Samoa established and engendered; (g) HIV/AIDS awareness improved and gender-sensitive national policies, plans, programmes and capacities in place to strengthen commitment to action at all levels to effect behaviour changes that ensure cost-effective and efficient care, treatment and support through the United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS, to support MDG 6 (combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases); (h) civil-society capacity developed through the United Nations joint programme for CSOs; (i) best practices and lessons learned documented and disseminated; and (j) South-South cooperation enhanced.

## C.    Crisis prevention and recovery

19   Based on its global mandate to support gender-responsive disaster risk reduction, UNDP, in close collaboration with the United Nations Disaster Management Team and the UNDP Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery, would help to attain the following results through ongoing UNDP programmes and United Nations joint programmes: (a) gender-responsive disaster risk management plans at community levels integrated into national disaster plans and ongoing United Nations programmes; (b) national disaster response systems strengthened through national and village-based disaster response drills, and national disaster plan reviews undertaken; (c)systems in place for capacity development, national drills and strengthened response plans for all four countries; (d) gender analysis undertaken on the differential impacts of natural disasters as a contribution to community-based and national disaster management plans; (e) lessons learned and best practices reviewed, documented and disseminated; and (f) South-South cooperation enhanced.

## D.    Sustainable environmental management

20. Through its national, regional and global partnerships for sustainable development, UNDP would help to achieve MDG 7 (environmental sustainability) through the following results: (a) "environment hub" of international, regional and Samoa-based experts supported to provide coordinated and gender-sensitive policy and technical advice collectively to address the serious environmental challenges facing the Pacific, particularly natural disasters and climate change, and to achieve joint impact and results; (b) community-based environmental management and disaster risk reduction activities supported and scaled up in the Cook Islands Niue, Samoa and Tokelau through a United Nations joint programme on environmental management, sustainable livelihoods and eco-cultural tourism; (c) MDG-

based village- and local-level plans developed by communities to envision their future and deal with their environmental, livelihoods, energy and social challenges while maintaining their culture and traditional governance systems; (d) community resilience and capacities increased to deal with environmental challenges and natural disasters; (e) energy efficiency improved and renewable energy use promoted; (f) gender analysis conducted on the differential impacts on men and women of environmental degradation and natural disasters and provided as an input to formulating national policies, plans and strategies; (g) best practices and lessons learned documented and disseminated; and (h) South-South cooperation enhanced.

## E. Joint programming

21. The UNDAF and the following five United Nations joint programmes would guide the UNDP programmatic focus: (a) *MDG achievement:* Better data and statistical services developed to contribute to implementing pro-poor and MDG-focused policy analysis and planning; national policies and plans and MDG targets through appropriate budgetary allocations, and targeting of marginalized and vulnerable groups. (b) *Support to civil society:* role of CSOs strengthened to participate in national development dialogue, planning, MDG advocacy, monitoring and evaluation, programme and project design, and service delivery and implementation at the community level. (c) *Young people:* Ongoing joint United Nations 'Talavou' programme expanded to promote the political, social and economic participation of young men and women, including through employment opportunities, life skills, sports and volunteerism. (d) *HIV and AIDS:* In support of the regional HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infection strategy, this first regional United Nations HIV/AIDS joint programme comprises a joint United Nations work plan aligning the existing activities of United Nations organizations; (e) *Environmental management:* Community visions supported and community-based sustainable livelihoods, environmental conservation and disaster management initiatives scaled up, where possible, to the national programme level.

## IV. Programme management, monitoring and evaluation, and partnerships

22. The MCPD would be implemented through the national execution modality to establish national ownership and clear accountability structures and to maximize efficient and effective programme delivery. Other execution modalities would be considered, such as direct execution, as and where appropriate and at the request of Governments and development partners. Management-capacity development would be based on a results-based management methodology (Projects in Controlled Environments-2), used globally in the public and private sectors. Regional, bilateral and multilateral development partners would be encouraged to coordinate support and joint action for major initiatives. When possible, tools such as the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers would be used -- subject to national capacity and regulations -- to channel United Nations resources to Governments and to encourage the simplification and harmonization of United Nations policies and procedures.

23. Joint United Nations/UNDP/government reviews as well as UNDAF programme clusters and a joint United Nations monitoring and evaluation team would provide oversight and programmatic guidance for the MCPD and United Nations joint programmes. As agreed at the May 2007 UNDAF/MCPD meeting, the MCPD will be translated into country programme action plans and a UNDAF Multi-Country Programme Action Plan, to be endorsed by the respective Governments and reviewed annually. The progress of the MCPD would be measured by quarterly programme reviews and joint monitoring and evaluation of its outcomes. These assessments would be undertaken in coordination with existing national and regional monitoring and evaluation approaches and the UNDAF monitoring and evaluation plan, and in partnership with Governments, selected stakeholders, CSOs and the United Nations multi-country team. Programme reviews and capacity development for all four countries would continue throughout the MCPD cycle. In line with UNDP procedures, at least two outcome evaluations would be scheduled in the programming period. A mid-term review would be conducted in 2010, with a final evaluation conducted at the end of the programme cycle.

24. To reduce transaction costs for Governments and development partners, UNDP would advocate with Governments to follow a holistic programmatic approach instead of undertaking many small and discrete projects as under previous programmes. This is envisaged through the establishment of umbrella Sustainable Human Development Facilities, one in each country. The facilities would provide funding for MCPD/UNDAF programmes in the areas of: (a) policy and programme formulation and implementation; (b) MDG small grants for community-based sustainable development initiatives; (c) management-capacity development; (d) planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation and auditing; and (e) documentation of good practices/lessons, communications and advocacy.

25. Gender mainstreaming is a shared responsibility with stakeholders. UNDP would explore resources to hire an in-house gender specialist to monitor and mainstream gender into all MCPD activities and outputs.

26. To optimize the impact of its interventions, UNDP would further strengthen its partnerships with key stakeholders and development partners, drawing upon the expertise of its regional centres in Bangkok, Colombo and Suva. Special partnerships would continue to be forged with the Global Environment Fund, UNV, UNIFEM, United Nations Capital Development Fund and the South-South Unit of UNDP. Government cost-sharing and the payment of the Government's contribution to local office costs and new United Nations/UNDP premises would be actively pursued.

27. To implement the MCPD 2008-2012 across the four programme areas, approximately $27,306,000 would be required, of which UNDP regular resources would amount to $4,136,000. These indicative figures are likely to change as programmes evolve over time. Donor resources and government cost-sharing would be critical to MCPD delivery and impact. Partnership proposals for all programme areas would be prepared and shared with development partners, including the private sector, foundations and individuals.

**Annex. Results and resources framework for the Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa and Tokelau**

| Programme component[1] | Country programme outcome | Country programme outputs | Output indicators, baseline and targets | Role of partners | Indicative resources (in thousands of dollars)) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **UNDAF outcome 1. Equitable economic growth and poverty reduction** | | | | | |
| **National priorities**: Sustainable economic development that creates employment and investment and supports sustainable livelihoods. | | | | | |
| A. Poverty Reduction Strategy | Pro-poor national development plans and strategies developed and aligned with MDGs. | 1. Gender mainstreamed into national development plans (NDPs)/national sustainable development strategies (NSDSs) that are aligned with MDG targets and indicators and linked to national budgets; 2.Strengthened and harmonized national and regional statistical information systems and databases, including development information (DEVINFO) focusing on sex-disaggregated data; 3. Strategic planners/MDG advisers provided for national planning,/implementation, policy/programme formulation, gender mainstreaming, and annual MDG-based monitoring and evaluation, aid coordination and resource mobilization; four. First MDG Report for Tokelau prepared and MDG reports updated for the Cook Islands, Niue and Samoa; 5. Human development indices (HDIs) produced for first time for the Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau and updated for Samoa; 6. Human Development Report (HDR) or other reports provide practical options for population retention, income generation and sustainable livelihoods in each country, especially the Outer Cook Islands and Tokelau; *(continued)* 7. Integrated Framework for Trade and a Private Sector Support Facility implemented in Samoa; 8. Best practices and lessons learned documented and disseminated through Information Communication Technology for Development (ICT4D); | 1.**Indicator:** NDPs are engendered and aligned with MDGs. **Baseline:** Gender mainstreaming and alignment with MDGs missing in NDPs/NSDPs. **Target**:1.1Annual NDP/NSDPS reviews conducted from 2008 onwards on mainstreaming MDGs, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), work planning, aid coordination and resource mobilization. **2.Indicator:** 50 per cent of planners in the four countries trained in MDG planning, budgeting, data collection and analysis including DEVINFO. **Baseline:** Low capacity in government planning ministries in MDGs planning and budgeting. **Target**: 2.1 MDG capacity development and statistical systems harmonized with relevant agencies and DEVINFO by 4th qtr 2009. **3.Indicator:**. MDGs reporting on target for four countries. **Baseline:** No MDG report for Tokelau. **Target:** 3.1Tokelau MDG report published by 4th qtr 2008.. 3.2 United Nations joint programme on MDG Achievement implementation started by 1st qtr 2009. **4. Indicator:** HDI collated for countries. **Baseline:** HDIs not available for Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands. **5 Indicator:** HDIs calculated for four countries and updated for Samoa by end 2010. **6.Indicator**: HDR or other reports produced for the four countries. **Baseline**: No strategies for sustainable livelihoods available for the Cook Islands and Tokelau. **Target**: 6.1 HDR and other reports published for Tokelau and the Cook Islands by end 2012. 7. **Indicator:** Two significant trade and private-sector partnerships in Samoa and Tokelau focusing on women and youth. **Baseline:** No formal trade and private-sector partnerships in Samoa and Tokelau. **Target:** 7.1 Integrated Framework for Trade implemented in Samoa by 3rd qtr 2008 and private-sector partnership in | UNCT, national governments, parliamentarians, development partners, regional organizations, South Pacific Games Authority, FIFA Oceania, sports personalities, Government of Samoa/UNDP ICT4D Programme, UNDP regional centres and headquarters units, UNIFEM, UNCDF, UNV and other volunteer organizations, community-based organizations (CBOs), civil society organizations (CSOs), faith-based organizations (FBOs), women's groups, youth groups, private sector and media. | *Regular:*  *Other:* <br> CKI  $ 121   $ 300 <br> NIU  $ 73    $ 300 <br> SAM  $ 652   $1,650 <br> TKL  $ 188   $ 300 <br> **Total: $1,034   $2,550** |

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[1] UNDP strategic plan, 2008-2012: Accelerating global progress on human development.

| | | 9. MDGs advocated through an "MDGs through Sports, Volunteerism and ICT4D" campaign and capacity developed for national and civil society stakeholders and volunteers; 10."MDG volunteer corps" established; 11. South-South cooperation enhanced. | place in Tokelau by 2010. **8, 9, 10. Indicator:** Capacities developed of governments, civil society, private sector, youth and "MDG volunteers" in strategic planning/thinking, leadership and management, programme design, MDG-based data-collection and M&E, gender mainstreaming, and communications. **Baseline:** Low capacity in the above sectors on MDGs and strategic planning techniques. **Target**: 9.1 Increased awareness in these sectors about MDGs and strategic planning techniques by end 2012. 9.2 MDGs popularly known throughout the four countries and strong partnerships in place to implement MDG by end 2012. 10.1 "MDG volunteer corps" established by mid-2011. 11. **Indicator**: South-South cooperation database developed for all the programme areas and shared extensively. **Baseline:** No database readily available to be shared. **Target**: 11.1 Databases developed and shared. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

**UNDAF Outcome 2:  GOOD GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS**
**National priorities:** National governance systems that embrace principles of inclusive good governance, transparency and accountability

| B) Demo-cratic Governance | Principles of inclusive good governance and human rights are integrated into policy frameworks and decision-making processes. | 1. Human rights awareness increased, including of available mechanisms to claim them; 2. Policy advice provided to the Cook Islands on its self-Government status; 3. Tokelau supported in its referendum on self-governance; 4. Policy advice provided to Niue in its effort to develop an alternative parliamentary system; 5. An e-governance programme for Niue and the Outer Cook Islands in place; 6. Governance structure for non-traditional urban centres in Samoa established and engendered; 7. HIV/AIDS awareness improved and gender-sensitive national policies, plans, programmes and capacities in place to strengthen commitment to action at all levels to effect behaviour changes that ensure cost-effective and efficient care, treatment and support; 8. Civil society capacity developed through the United Nations joint programme for CSOs; 9. Best practices and lessons learned documented and disseminated through ICT4D; 10. South-South cooperation enhanced. | 1. **Indicator:** Greater awareness of human rights in four countries. **Baseline;** Limited training among CSOs. **Target:** 1.1 Capacity development for women and youth in human rights conventions carried out by end 2010. 2. **Indicator**: Options available to the Cook Islands on political status. **Baseline**: The Cook Islands is self-governing in free association with New Zealand yet politically unstable. **Target**: 2.1 Study on options conducted by end 2010. 3. **Indicator**: Tokelau referendum held and all members of the Tokelau General Fono (Parliament) trained in good governance principles. **Baseline**:2nd Referendum to be held November 2007. **Target**: 3.1 National consultations and training held for Tokelauans by end 2009. 4. **Indicator:** Options available to Niue for alternative governing systems. **Baseline**: Niue is self-governing in free association with New Zealand but politically unstable. **Target**: 4.1 Options on governing system conducted by end 2009. 5. **Indicator:** ICT4D used for national policy dialogue. **Target:** 5.1 e-governance projects in place in the Cook Islands and Niue by 2010. 6. **Indicator**: A gender-sensitive Samoa urban governance programme developed. **Baseline**: No governing system for expanding non-traditional urban centre in Samoa. **Target::**6.1 Governing system in place by 1st qtr 2009. 6.2 Gender analysis undertaken and gender mainstreaming | UNCT, national governments, parliamentarians, development partners, regional , organizations, UNDP regional centres and headquarters units, UNIFEM, UNV, UNCDF, CBOs, CSOs, FBOs, women's groups, youth groups, private sector and media. | *Regular:*     *Other:* <br> CKI  $119    $2,342 <br> NIU  $75    $2,342 <br> SAM  $652    $2,067 <br> TKL  $188    $1,676 <br> **Total: $1,034**    **$8,427** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

toolkits developed by end 2012.
7. **Indicator**: Joint United Nations programme on HIV/AIDS in place.
**Baseline:** Sexually transmitted infection (STI) figures high thus increasing risk of HIV/AIDS.
**Target**: 7.1 At least one STI and HIV/AIDS awareness campaign conducted in Samoa and Niue by end 2011.
8. **Indicator**: CSO capacities in Samoa, the Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau strengthened on human rights and gender through the United Nations joint programme for CSOs.
**Baseline**: Inadequate awareness about human rights among CSOs.
**Target:** 8.1. United Nations joint programme provides training and advocacy support to CSOs in four countries by end of 2009.
8.2 Leadership for development programme in place for CSOs by end 2012.
9. **Indicator**: Best practices shared among other Pacific island countries (PICs).
**Target:** Documentation and dissemination of best practice among four countries and beyond by end 2012.
10.**Indicator** South-South cooperation database developed for all programme areas and shared extensively.
11.**Baseline:** No database readily available.
**Target:** 10.1 Databases developed and shared by end 2012.

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| **UNDAF Outcome 2: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS** | | | | | | |
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| **National priorities:** Support effective, integrated and gender-responsive disaster risk reduction and management of responses to humanitarian crisis and natural disasters. | | | | | | |
| C) Crisis Preven-tion and Recovery | 1. National capacities and institutional mechanisms strengthened for effective disaster response; plans in place capturing community and CSO participation. | 1. Gender-responsive disaster risk management plans at the community levels integrated into National Disaster plans and United Nations programmes;<br>2.National disaster response systems strengthened through national and village-based disaster response drills, and National Disaster Plan reviews;<br>3.Systems in place for capacity development, national drills and strengthened response plans for the Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa and Tokelau;<br>4. Best practices and lessons learned documented and disseminated through ICT4D;<br>5. South-South cooperation enhanced. | 1. **Indicator**: Gender analysis report available on the differential impacts of natural disasters as a contribution to community-based and national disaster management plans.<br>**Baseline**: No data on impacts of disasters on men and women.<br>**Target:** 1.1 Gender analyses conducted in the four countries by 2011.<br>1.2 Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRAs) conducted in at least the Outer Cook Islands and Tokelau by end 2010.<br>2. **Indicator:** Systems for capacity development, national drills and response plans available for the Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa and Tokelau.<br>**Baseline**: No systematic testing and review of national and community disaster plans.<br>**Target**: 2.1 Systematic review and testing systems in place in at least two communities per country by 2011.<br>3. **Indicator**: Best practices shared among other PICs.<br>**Target:** Documentation and dissemination of best practice among four countries and beyond by end 2012..<br>4. **Indicator:** South-South cooperation database developed for all the programme areas and shared extensively.<br>**Baseline:** No database readily available to be shared. | UNCT, national governments, parliamentarians, development partners, regional organizations, UNDP regional centres and headquarters units, UNIFEM, UNV and other volunteer organizations, CBOs, CSOs, FBOs, women's groups, youth groups, private sector and media. | *Regular:*<br>CKI   $121<br>NIU   $73<br>SAM  $652<br>TKL  $188<br>**Total: $1,034** | *Other:*<br>$50<br>$50<br>$50<br>$50<br>**$200** |

| | | | **Target**: 4.1 Databases developed and shared by end 2012. | | |
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**UNDAF Outcome 4: SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT**
**National priorities:** Sustainable use and management of natural resources and the environment.

| D) Environ-ment and sustainable develop-ment | The environment-economic-governance nexus demonstrated through community-based natural resource management and use that supports implementation of gender-sensitive national policies as well as the mainstreaming of environment into national plans. | 1. An engendered "environment hub" of international, regional and Samoa-based experts supported to provide coordinated and gender-sensitive policy and technical advice on serious environmental challenges facing the Pacific;<br>2. Community-based environmental management activities scaled up in the Cook Islands Niue, Samoa and Tokelau;<br>3. Engendered MDG-based village and local level plans developed by communities;<br>4. Gender-sensitized environmental sector plans mainstreamed into NDPs/NSDPs in the Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa and Tokelau;<br>5. Gender analysis conducted on the differential impacts on men and women of environmental degradation and natural disasters;<br>6..Energy efficiency improved and renewable energy use promoted;<br>7.Best practices and lessons learned documented and disseminated;<br>8. South-South cooperation enhanced. | 1. **Indicator:** Gender analysis report available on the differential impacts on men and women of environmental degradation and natural disasters provided as an input to local and national environmental management guidelines and communication toolkits. **Baseline**: Lack of gender analysis data on impacts of environment degradation on women and men. **Target**: 1.1 Strengthened capacity in gender- specific data collection and analysis for national environment programmes/plans by end 2012.<br>2. **Indicator**: Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRAs) conducted which contribute to village visions and human development profiles on population retention, income generation and sustainable livelihoods, especially in the Outer Cook Islands and Tokelau. **Baseline**: Lack of integrated village-based sustainable development plans. **Target**: 2.1 Strengthened village capacity to plan and implement village sustainable development priorities by end 2012.<br>3. **Indicator:** Increased number of community-based adaptation activities to build resilience and capacities to deal with environmental challenges and natural disasters. **Baseline**: Limited capacity of communities for adaptation activities and reducing disaster risks. **Target**: 3.1 Strengthened community capacity and resilience to environmental challenges and natural disasters by end 2012.<br>4. **Indicator**: A United Nations joint programme promoting community-based eco-cultural tourism ongoing in the Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa and Tokelau. **Baseline:** Lack of an integrated approach to addressing the environment and poverty linkage. **Target:** 4.1 Community based eco-cultural tourism programmes replicated widely in the other PICs by end 2012.<br>5. See Number 1 above.<br>6. **Indicator:** One renewable energy and/or energy efficiency initiative undertaken in each of the four countries. **Baseline**: Limited capacity to promote renewable energy and energy efficiency in the Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa and Tokelau. **Target**: 6.1 Renewable energy and energy efficiency mainstreamed into national plans by end 2012.<br>**7 and 8. Indicator**: Number of knowledge-sharing exchanges on energy and environment between two or more PICs. **Baseline**: Limited opportunities to facilitate South-South cooperation on energy and environment. **Target:** South-South cooperation established in two or three PICs to support sustainable energy and environment management by end 2012. | UNCT, national governments, parliamentarians, development partners, regional organizations, UNDP regional centres and headquarters units, UNIFEM, UNCDF, UNV and other volunteer organizations, CBOs, CSOs, FBOs, women's groups, youth groups, private sector and media. | *Regular:*    *Other:*<br>CKI  $119    $2,631<br>NIU  $74    $2,631<br>SAM  $652    $6,631<br>TKL  $189    $100<br>**Total: $1,034    $11,993**<br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br>**Grand Total:**<br><br>**Regular $ 4,136**<br>**Other    $23,170**<br><br>**Overall Total  $27,306** |

**List of abbreviations**

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|---|---|
| CBO | Community-based organization |
| CSO | Civil society organization |
| DevInfo | Development information |
| FBO | Faith-based organization |
| FIFA | Federation Internationale de Football Association |
| HDI | Human development index |
| HDR | Human  Development Report |
| ICT4D | Information Communication Technology for Development |
| M&E | Monitoring and evaluation |
| MDG | Millennium Development Goal |
| NDP | National Development Plan |
| NSDS | National Sustainable Development Strategy |
| PIC | Pacific island country |
| PRA | Participatory Rural Appraisal |
| UNCDF | United Nations Capital Development Fund |
| UNCT | United Nations Country Team |
| UNDAF | United Nations Development Assistance Framework |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNIFEM | United Nations Development Fund for Women |
| UNV | United Nations Volunteers |

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