

EN

11TH EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND
NATIONAL INDICATIVE PROGRAMME 2014-2020
FOR NIUE

GENERAL CLAUSES

Niue and the European Commission hereby agree as follows:

- (1) Niue and the European Commission, hereinafter referred to as the Parties, determined the general orientations for cooperation for the period 2014 to 2020.

These orientations which are included in the National Indicative Programme, concern the European Union Aid in favour of Niue, and were drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Articles 2 and 4 of Annex IV to the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement, signed in Cotonou on 23 June 2000, revised and signed in Luxemburg on 25 June 2005 and revised and signed in Ouagadougou on 22 June 2010. The National Indicative Programme is annexed hereafter.

- (2) As regards the indicative programmable financial resources which the European Union envisages to make available to Niue for the period from 2014 to 2020, an amount of EUR 0.3 million is foreseen for the allocation referred to in Article 3.2 (a) of Annex IV of the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement (A-allocation).

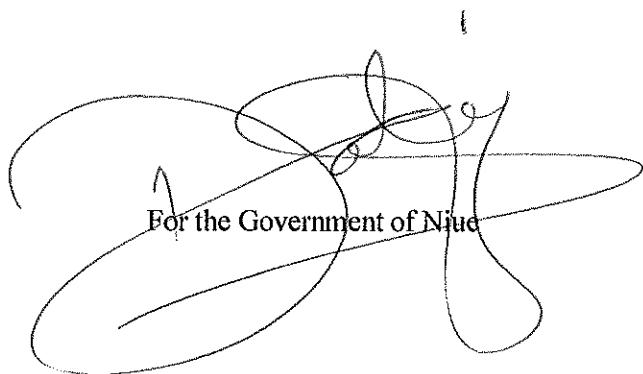
A B-allocation referred to in Article 3.2 (b) can be established to cover unforeseen needs. This allocation is at EUR 0 until a need arises. These allocations are not entitlements and may be revised by the Commission, following the mid-term and end-of-term reviews, in accordance with Article 5.7 of annex IV of the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement.

- (3) The A-allocation is destined to cover macroeconomic support, sectoral policies, programmes and projects. The National Indicative Programme concerns the resources of the A-allocation. It also takes into consideration financing from which Niue benefits or could benefit under other European Union resources. It does not pre-empt financing decisions by the Commission.
- (4) The B-allocation is destined to cover unforeseen needs such as humanitarian, emergency and post emergency assistance, where such support cannot be financed from the EU budget, contributions to internationally agreed debt relief initiatives and support to mitigate exogenous shocks. The B-allocation shall be established according to specific mechanisms and procedures and does therefore not constitute a part of the programming.
- (5) Pending the entry into force of the Internal Agreement between the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States of the European Union, meeting with the Council on the financing of European Union Aid under the multiannual financial framework for the period 2014 to 2020, financing decisions for projects and programmes can be taken by the Commission at the request of Niue within the limits of the A- and B-allocations referred to in this document under the condition that sufficient financial resources are available in the transitional measures ("Bridging Facility") composed of uncommitted balances from the previous EDFs and from funds de-committed from projects or programmes under those EDFs.

The respective projects and programmes shall be implemented according to the rules and procedures of the 10th EDF until the entry into force of the 11th EDF implementing rules and financial regulation.

- (6) The European Investment Bank may contribute to the implementation of the present National Indicative Programme by operations financed from the Investment Facility and/or from its own resources, in accordance with Articles 2c and 3 of the 11th EDF multi-annual financial framework for the period 2014-2020.
- (7) In accordance with Article 5 of Annex IV to the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement, the National Indicative Programme as well as the A-and B-allocations can be revised following the mid-term review and the end-of-term review or ad hoc reviews.

Signatures



For the Government of Niue



For the European Commission

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries
ADB	Asian Development Bank
EDF	European Development Fund
EIB	European Investment Bank
EU/EUD	European Union / European Union Delegation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MFEM	Ministry of Finance and Economic Management
NAO	National Authorising Officer
NSDC	National Sustainable Development Commission
NSDP	National Sustainable Development Plan
PEFA	Public Expenditure and Financial Assessment
PFM	Public Financial Management
SRC	Sector Reform Contract

0. Summary

Niue is a 259 km² isolated, single coral atoll located in the South Pacific at 2,400 km northeast of New Zealand. Its Exclusive Economic Zone extends to 390,000 km². With a declining population of less than 1,500, Niue is the least populated ACP country.

Since 1974, Niue has been a **self-governing state in free association with New Zealand** and its citizens possess NZ citizenship. It has a Westminster style of government with a 20-member Assembly elected every three years. The Assembly chooses a Premier who then selects three cabinet ministers. There is no formal political party. Niue has publicly committed to implement the standards of transparency and effective exchange of information for tax matters developed in the framework of the OECD Global Forum on Taxation. Niue and the EU are like-minded partners and relations are excellent. Niue joined the ACP group of countries in 2010, and is a member of UN fora.

Niue, classified as an Upper Middle Income Country, has a very small economy of approximately EUR 11 million, which is dominated by services, agriculture, including fishing and forestry, and mostly subsistence agricultural production. Tourism offers one of the best prospects for long-term economic development, particularly eco-tourism; however, this is dependent on improved air services, tourism facilities and energy supply on the island. The Government is particularly committed to expanding tourism activities – China has recently provided funds to extend Niue's airport terminal. Fishing licences and the international lease of Niue's unique four-digit telephone numbers are also important source of income for Niue.

Following consultations with the Government of Niue and Development Partners, in particular with New Zealand, and subsequent agreement with the Government, the 11th EDF National Indicative Programme, in the amount of **EUR 300 000** for the period 2014-2020 will focus on one sector, which is considered vital for the Country's continued sustainable and inclusive development, as well as necessary support measures, as follows:

Renewable Energy – building on successful initiatives under EDF 9 and 10 sector programmes. Continued support will be provided for renewable energy production and promotion of energy efficiency. An amount of **EUR 250 000**, or some 83% of the total NIP, is foreseen for initiatives in this area;

Support Measures – for which an amount of **EUR 50 000**, or some 17% of the total NIP, is earmarked. This includes activities aimed at supporting the programming, preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, as well as visibility of EU-Niue cooperation, and possible support to the NAO to ensure effective management of the NIP.

Niue will also benefit considerably from regional activities under the forthcoming EDF11 Regional Indicative Programme for the Pacific, which is likely to focus on (1) Regional Economic Integration, including Trade-Related Assistance; (2) Sustainable Management of Natural Resources; and (3) Governance, Support to Non-State Actors as well as Capacity Building.

In addition, the NIP may be complemented by operations financed by the EIB from the Cotonou Investment Facility, the Investment Facility for the Pacific, and/or the EIB's Own Resources.

1. The overall lines for the EU response

1.1. Strategic objectives of the EU's relationship with the partner country

The European Union (EU)-Niue development co-operation and partnership is guided by the latest revision of the Africa, Caribbean, Pacific (ACP)-EU Partnership Agreement, signed in Cotonou in 2000 and updated in Ouagadougou in June 2010.

The ACP-EU Partnership Agreement will remain in force until 2020 and is centred on the objective of reducing, and eventually eradicating, poverty through sustainable development and gradual integration of ACP countries into the world economy.

Cooperation between the EU and Niue shall therefore continue to pursue these objectives while taking into account the fundamental principles of the Agreement such as human rights, democratic principles, the rule of law, good governance and conflict prevention and resolution. As stated in the objectives of the partnership, "the principles of sustainable management of natural resources and the environment, including climate change, shall be applied and integrated at every level of the partnership".

While a strong ownership of the country development strategy and the alignment of EU aid with this strategy will remain essential elements, the EU development approach set out in 2011 "EU Agenda for Change" and in the 2012 EU Communication *"Towards a renewed EU-Pacific development partnership"* will also be reflected. As a result, efforts will be made toward developing a more targeted delivery of aid to ensure maximum poverty reduction and increased assistance will be provided to address climate change challenges in Niue, in cooperation with other Pacific Islands Countries, with an emphasis on promoting long term sustainable and inclusive growth.

The overarching National Strategic Plan (NSP) of Niue, along with the relevant sector strategy papers and investment plans, are consistent with the EU lines on development policy. In particular, the objective of the NSP is to build a sustainable future that meets economic and social needs while preserving environmental integrity, social stability, and the Niue culture. "The priority areas of human rights, democracy, good governance, environment, as well as inclusive and sustainable growth for human development are explicitly and clearly embedded in the NSP.

Furthermore, crosscutting issues such as environmental sustainability and climate change adaptation concern crucial issues for the very existence of Niue and are therefore systematically embedded in all strategic papers approved by the Government. Gender balance is also adequately streamlined in the strategic documents.

As Niue is classified in the 'Upper-Middle Income' category, a post-2020 transition from development assistance will be considered, and this will need to be duly considered in the 11th EDF cooperation too.

The principle of alignment of the EU development strategy with the country national development strategy has guided the EU 11th EDF programming and implementation. The NSP was developed through a comprehensive consultative process, to consolidate the development gains achieved against the Millennium Development Goals to date and exemplify the reform agenda of the Government. Sectoral strategies include the Niue Energy Policy and action Plan (NEPAP) which has, since 2008, been streamlined into the NSP but has set relevant goals for renewable energy penetration.

The EU response and National Indicative Programme may be complemented by operations financed by the EIB from the Cotonou Investment Facility and/or its Own Resources.

1.2. Choice of sector

Niue is a Small Island Developing State located in the Pacific. It has total landmass of 259 km² and a 296,941 km² Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). Its 1200 inhabitants enjoy New Zealand citizenship.

Under the 9th and 10th European Development Funds (EDF), the EU provided about EUR 6.6 million in bilateral development cooperation, mostly in the energy sector.

The 9th EDF Energy Sector Programme successfully supported renewable energy production and applications that targeted all households on the island. The 10th EDF programme also focused on renewable energy generation as well as energy efficiency measures and demand-side awareness activities. A further EUR 750 000 were earmarked to support Non-State Actors and a Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF).

The programming dialogue indicated a willingness from the beneficiary to extend cooperation under the 11th EDF in the energy sector as a continuation of the current support.

However, because of the substantially lower financial envelope being envisaged, the current decentralised cooperation programme may need to be revised into indirect centralised or joint management modalities. Alternatively, the possibility of a multi-country programme that proved efficient under the 9th EDF may be considered if interest from other countries is confirmed. This is to be considered in the identification and formulation cycles, and will be weighed in terms of leverage of our ongoing cooperation in Niue.

The 10th EDF Non State Actors and Technical Cooperation Facility project in Niue commences implementation in 2014. Combined with the very limited financial envelope available, it is proposed not to allocate an additional NSA and TCF programme under the 11th EDF. Past experiences to support Non State Actors (NSA) capacity building in Niue have failed due to the unavailability of appropriate NSA organisations on the island, capable of undertaking efficient programme delivery, in addition to the lack of banking facilities in Niue. It is therefore proposed that no measures in favour of civil society be built in the 11th EDF bilateral allocation to Niue and that a non-focal area support be limited in size. On the other hand, civil society may be indirectly supported through energy actions targeted at household level.

2. Financial overview (indicative amounts)

Renewable energy/energy efficiency	EUR 250 000 (83% of total)
Measures in favour of civil society	EUR 0 (0% of total)
Support measures	EUR 50 000 (17% of total)
Total	EUR 300 000 (100%)

3. EU support per sector

3.1 Renewable Energy (indicative amount EUR 300 000)

3.1.1 The following overall and specific objectives will be pursued:

Overall Objective:

The overall objective is to improve social and economic development and reduce poverty, while preserving the environmental integrity of the country.

Specific Objective:

The specific objective is to reduce dependence on imported fossil fuel through the increased access to clean energy resources and/or improvements in energy efficiency.

3.1.2. For the specific objective the main expected result is:

The programme targets the energy sector and as such, the entire population of some 1200 is both the target group and the final beneficiaries. The aimed results include the following:

1. Reducing energy consumption through energy efficiency activities of at least 2%.
2. Training and capacity building of Niue Power Corporation staff on service and maintenance of equipment supplied under the 9th and 10th EDF.

The programme will also ensure the respect of the key principles set out in the Niue National energy Policy in particular the principle of "environmental protection (minimizing energy related environmental costs and impacts)"

3.1.3. The main indicators for measuring the aforementioned results are contained in the sector intervention framework (Attachment 3).

The NSP provides for a structured monitoring of progress towards achieving its objectives, with progress towards the long term objectives kept in frame, which can be taken as an indication of the current priorities of the country. Detailed indicators for monitoring of implementation can be further elaborated at programme level to yield more specific details on measurable milestones and indicators.

3.1.4. Donor coordination and policy dialogue

External aid and internal implementation is coordinated through the Planning and Aid Division within the Ministry of Finance, which also hosts the EDF National Authorising Officer. The most significant bilateral donor is New Zealand, with other donors sustaining more limited development ties.

As a result, close cooperation with other international donors is mainly achieved in the framework of the Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility (PRIF), which includes the European Investment Bank (EIB), on the specific infrastructural issues related to the energy sector.

Any opportunities for blending grants with loans and other capital in Nauru will be examined in particular in the framework of the Investment Facility for the Pacific (IFP). It is expected that any such opportunities will be analysed in common by the eligible finance institutions and the European Commission and agreed with Niue.

3.1.5. The Government's financial and policy commitments

Government is committed to improving Public Financial Management (PFM), as well as governance of the energy sector including records of the Niue Power Corporation (NPC). Special attention shall be taken to make additional progress towards reducing technical and non-technical losses.

The NPC will be allocated with adequate human and financial resources to effectively address practical energy policy matters. A separate annual budget line will be provided for the Energy Administration. This budget allocation will allow for the development of skills and capacity necessary to review, update and implement the energy policy framework.

3.1.6. When needed, the appropriate type of **environmental assessment** (Strategic Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Assessment) will be carried out: See guidelines (<http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/public-environment-climate/documents>)

The environmental assessment and climate risk assessment procedures in the Guidance for the Integration of Environment and Climate Change in EC Development Cooperation will be applied to determine the need for an environmental assessment (SEA in the case of a programme or EIA in the case of a project) and/or a Climate Risk Assessment.

In the case of any major project/undertakings, and in accordance with the Niue National Energy Action Plan, an Environmental Impact Assessment will be carried out prior to its implementation.

Even if an environmental assessment or a climate risk assessment is not deemed necessary, the screening questionnaire will help identify environmental and climate change (adaptation and mitigation) aspects that could be integrated in the project/programme formulation in order to enhance their environmental and climate change performance.

As an example, the generation of waste associated to renewable technologies (e.g. spent batteries from PV systems) can lead to significant impacts on the environment, and thus their adequate management and disposal has to be considered.

3.1.7. The overall **risk assessment** of the sector intervention:

The main risk associated with implementing the programme is related to the government's ability to manage, administer and implement its role in the programme cycle. Under the currently enforced decentralised management, adequate implementation has been ensured in spite of the intensive resources needed for decentralised management. This, however, is to be revised under the present limited financial envelope as more administratively efficient modalities may be more adequate. The main risk assessment is therefore limited and would relate to operational issues.

Mitigating measures nonetheless include the provision of EUR 50 000 for capacity support to assist Niue to prepare and implement the focal area programme.

Niue is subject to extreme climate events such as cyclones and droughts. Cyclones are a major weather concerns: Climate change has become a cross-sectoral issue that affects all sectors of the economy and at all levels and in particular the energy sector (Niue National Climate Change Policy, 2009).

4. **Measures in favour of civil society**
N/A

5. **B-allocation**

A B-allocation may be included in the National Indicative Programme for unforeseen needs (specifically relevant for fragility situations). This allocation is at EUR 0 until a need arises. In case of necessity, a Financing Decision to meet an unforeseen or urgent need can always be taken notwithstanding the status of the indicative B-allocation mentioned in the NIP.

6. Support measures

6.1. Measures to support or accompany the programming, preparation or implementation of actions

A support facility, in the form of a Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF) of a maximum of EUR 50 000 aims to support and accompany the programming, preparation and implementation of actions in the focal sector.

6.2. Support to the National Authorising Officer

The need to support the NAO in implementing his/her tasks will depend on the definition of these tasks according to the management modality chosen, which in turn will be the subject of the identification and formulation phases. The aforementioned TCF, however, foresees the provision of a TA to the NAO team to assist in these duties. In addition, a TCF stemming from the 10th EDF allocation is expected to remain in force as activities should commence in the 3rd quarter of 2014.

Attachments

1. Country at a glance (i.e. macroeconomic indicators and indicators derived from the MDGs, , as well as possible other indicators relevant for the country, including risk indicators for disaster prone countries)
2. Donor matrix showing the indicative allocations per sector
3. Sector intervention framework and performance indicators
4. Indicative timetable for commitment of funds

Attachment 1: Country at a Glance (Key macro-economic indicators and key MDG and development indicators)

Attachment 1A: Key macro-economic indicators

Key macro-economic indicators										
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Basic data										
1	Population (in 1000)	1.555	1.511	1.468	1.426	1.384	1.344	1.307	1.273	1.243
	annual change in %	-2.8	-2.8	-2.8	-2.9	-2.9	-2.9	-2.8	-2.6	-2.4
2a	Nominal GDP (million EUR)	11.0	11.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2b	Nominal GDP per capita (EUR) [Check the figure! Might be 7.050...]	7 050	7 617	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2c	annual change in %	15.7	-0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Real GDP (annual change in %)	-2.8	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Gross fixed capital formation (in % of GDP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance of payments										
5a	Exports of goods (in % of GDP)	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	of which the most important: (in % of exports)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	of which share of regional trade (in % of exports)	0.001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
5b	Imports of goods (in % of GDP)	-48.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	of which share of EU imports (in % of imports)	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5c	Trade balance (in % of GDP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Export of services (in % of GDP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	of which the most important: in % of exports)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6a	Current account balance (in % of GDP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Net inflow of remittances (in % of GDP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Net inflows of foreign direct investment (in % of GDP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	External debt (in % of GDP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Service of external debt (in % exports goods + services)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Foreign exchange reserves (in months of imports of goods and non-factor services) and non-factor services)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade capacity										
12	Average cost to export (USD per container)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Global competitiveness index	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016

Government budget										
14	Revenues (in % of GDP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	of which: grants (in % of GDP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	of which: external tariff income (in % of GDP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Expenditure (in % of GDP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	of which: capital expenditure (in % of GDP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16a	Deficit (in % of GDP) including grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16b	Deficit (in % of GDP) excluding grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Total (domestic+ external) debt (in % of GDP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monetary policy										
18	Consumer price inflation (annual average rate in %)	10.7	10.4	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Interest rate (for money, annual average rate in %)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Exchange rate: annual average national currency / 1 EUR	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7

Sources/Note

1. Economic data on Niuean economy is not robust and is mostly unavailable for the sample years.
2. For the MDGs and development indicators, additional information is provided in Attachment 1B.

Attachment 1B: Key MDG and development indicators

KEY MDG AND DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS												
Key indicators		1990	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 Expected Achievements (On-Track/Off-Track/Mixed/Insufficient information/Not Applicable)	2015 Original Goals
1	Proportion (%) of population below 1\$/day in PPP [Source: PIFS 2010 & 2013 MDG Report (for 2000 using data for 2002, based on National Basic Poverty needs)]	...	13.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ON TRACK TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL. TARGET 1.A Poverty not a concern. With free education and health services, and most Niuean families growing their own food crops or fishing for subsistence, the level of financial hardship is limited. [Source: PIFS 2013 MDGs Report, pg 19]	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day
2	Prevalence (%) of underweight children under age 5 [Source: PIFS 2013 MDG Report]	...	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	ON TRACK TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL. TARGET 1.C Zero prevalence of underweight children. Land tenure system allows free access to land for subsistence farming, as well as to the sea, where Niueans fish for food. [Source: PIFS 2013 MDGs Report, pg 19]	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger
3	Under 5 child mortality (per 1,000 live births) [Source: http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx]	13.9	23.3	27.3	26.9	26.4	25.8	25.1	...	...	ON TRACK TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL. TARGET 4.A Niue's national target is to have zero child deaths. Between 2007 and 2011, of 124 live births, there were only two under-five deaths in 2011, with one infant death. 100 percent measles immunisation coverage. All Niuean citizens enjoy free quality health care services. [Source: PIFS 2013 MDGs Report, pg 19]	Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

4	HIV Prevalence in Population aged 15-24 (%) [Source: PIFS 2013 MDG Report]	0.0	0.0	...	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	ON TRACK TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL. TARGET 6.A Zero reported HIV/AIDS cases. High proportion of the population with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS. [Source: PIFS 2013 MDGs Report, pg 19]	HIV have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV and AIDS
5	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) [Source: PIFS 2013 MDG Report (for 2000, 2011) & http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx (for 1990, 2008)]	99.0	100.0	100.0	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	ON TRACK TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL. TARGET 5.A Niue's national target is to have zero maternal deaths and since the 1980s, no reported maternal deaths. Outcomes consistent with 100 percent skilled birth attendance. [Source: PIFS 2013 MDGs Report, pg 19]	Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio
6	Children 1 year old immunized against measles (%) [Source: http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx]	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	...	...	...	ON TRACK TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL. TARGET 4.A Niue's national target is to have zero child deaths. Between 2007 and 2011, of 124 live births, there were only two under-five deaths in 2011, with one infant death. 100 percent measles immunisation coverage. All Niuean citizens enjoy free quality health care services. [Source: PIFS 2013 MDGs Report, pg 19]	Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

7	Total net enrolment ratio in primary education, both sexes [Source: PIFS 2013 MDG Report]	100.0	90.2	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	ON TRACK TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL. TARGET 2.A 100 percent net enrolment and survival rate, with high literacy rates. Education is free and compulsory for children between the ages of 5 and 16. Due to close constitutional relationship with New Zealand, Niue's school curriculum based on the New Zealand Curriculum Framework, contextualised to Niue's situation. [Source: PIFS 2013 MDGs Report, pg 19]	Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling
8a	Gender Parity Index in primary level enrolment [Source: PIFS 2013 MDG Report (for 1990, 2000, 2011) & http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx (for 2008)]	2.70	0.90	0.89	...	...	1.00	...	...	...	ON TRACK TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL. TARGET 3.A Achieved gender parity in education. Ratio of girls to boys in secondary school less than parity but likely due to outmigration rather than students dropping out. More girls attending tertiary institutions. High participation of women in the nonagricultural sector and good representation in parliament.	Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015
8b	Gender Parity Index in secondary level enrolment [Source: PIFS 2013 MDG Report (for 1990, 2000, 2011) & http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx (for 2008)]	0.90	1.00	1.78	...	...	0.86	...	...	...	Women's participation in national and local government is also high. Niue historically offered women equality under the law and equal access to social and economic services. [Source: PIFS 2013 MDGs Report, pg 19]	

8c	Gender Parity Index in tertiary level enrolment [Source: PIFS 2013 MDG Report]	1.90	2.00	...	...	...	5.17	...	...	...
9	Percentage of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary, both sexes [Source: PIFS 2010 & 2013 MDG Report]	100.0	...	100.0	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	ON TRACK TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL. TARGET 2.A 100 percent net enrolment and survival rate, with high literacy rates. Education is free and compulsory for children between the ages of 5 and 16. Due to close constitutional relationship with New Zealand, Niue's school curriculum based on the New Zealand Curriculum Framework, contextualised to Niue's situation. [Source: PIFS 2013 MDGs Report, pg 19]	Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling
10	Population with sustainable access to improved water source (%) [Source: http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx]	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	...	...	...	ON TRACK TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL. TARGET 7.C 100 percent access to clean water and proper sanitation. [Source: PIFS 2013 MDGs Report, pg 19]	Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources
11a	Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants [Source: http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx]	...	55.26	64.31	66.18	68.12	...	72.20	...	...	...	...

11 b	Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants [Source: http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx]	...	21.58	37.62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11c	Internet users per 100 inhabitants [Source: PIFS 2013 MDG Report (for 2000) http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx (for 1990, 2011)]	...	26.51	65.92	74.48	76.97	79.56	82.22	...	...	...	...
12	Cost of business start-up procedures (% of GNI per capita) [Source: http://data.worldbank.org/country]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Time required to start a business (days) [Source: http://data.worldbank.org/country]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Real GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2005 international \$) [Source: https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/rm.html]	...	5800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

15	Access of rural population to an all season road [http://www.quandl.com/browse/worldbank/international-development-association-results-measurement-system/access-to-an-all-season-road-of-rural-population-all-countries]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Household electrification rate [http://www.quandl.com/society/household-electrification-rate-all-countries]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Unemployment (in % of labour force, ILO def.) [Source: https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/kr.html]	...	12.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Employment in agriculture (in % of total employment) [Source: https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/kr.html]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Attachment 2 – Tentative matrix of intervention from other donors

NIUE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OR CDF/PRSP				
Country Matrix	Economic Development	Social Development	Productivity Sector	Thematic/crosscutting Issues Treaties and Agreements.
<p>2004 Cyclone Heta Recovery Programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NZAID – NZ\$ 7.0 million <p>Recurrent Expenditure 2011/2012: All Departments NZ Aid funding programme \$11 173 million 2011/2012 Economic and Tourism Development \$ 2.9 million HKM MOA 2004-2008:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NZAID – NZ\$ 20 million <p>EU EDF 9th:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EUR 2 million <p>EU EDF 10th</p> <p>AUSAID:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AUS \$ 850 000 <p>Trust Fund: No access to interest until 2009</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NZAID/AUSAID NZ\$ 23 million <p>PRC China: Cyclone Heta Recovery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NZ\$ 163 000 	<p>Road Resealing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NZ\$3 million <p>Tourism Accommodation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NZ\$2 million <p>Village Economy Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EUR 200 000 <p>Upgrade Telecommunication System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NZ\$4.0 million <p>Wharf Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No costing yet <p>Airport Terminal Upgrade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No costing yet 	<p>Education HRD Training (ongoing yearly) New Hospital</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NZAID\$ 5 million EUR 600 000 <p>New Administration Building</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NZAID\$ 3 million <p>New Cultural Centre</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NZ\$3 million <p>New Primary school AusAid: \$ 4.2 million</p> <p>New justice building NZD \$ 3 million</p>	<p>Niue Power Diesel Generator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NZAID\$ 1 million <p>Solar water Heaters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EUR1.8 million <p>Civil & Heavy Plant Workshop</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NZ\$ 300 000 <p>Quarry Plant Upgrade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NZ\$ 150 000 <p>New Barge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NZ\$ 115 000 <p>Heavy Equipment Replacement Programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NZ\$ 1 million 	<p>Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC). Forum Secretariat. South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP). University of the South Pacific (USP). Tourism Council of the South Pacific (TCSP). United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO). World Health Organisation (WHO). Biodiversity Convention. World Metrological Organ-isation (WMO). Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA). Forum Fisheries (FFA). Asia Caribbean Pacific State Member to the European Union (ACP-EU). United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Chan-ge (UNFCCC). United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, (UNCCD). United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF). South Pacific Applied Geo-science Comm. (SOPAC). Pacific Island Development Fund (PIPD). Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation.</p>

Development Programme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NZ\$ 600 000 NZ\$ 400 000 				Signatories to PICTA and PACER, (2001).
Private Sector	Hotel-fund by the Chinese	IWRM USD 500 000 GEF PACC Project USD\$ 1.2 million Government of Korea USD\$ 100 000	PALM 5-NZ\$ 4 million	
Non-State Actors	Village Councils (ongoing yearly) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NZ\$ 70 000 			
<u>Other Donors Activity</u> New Zealand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NZ\$ 30 000 Business Advisory Services (ongoing) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NZ\$ 30 000 	Strengthening Capacity Programme (ongoing yearly) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NZ\$ 2.0 million 		
Australia		2013-2014 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AD\$2.2million Education and waste sector(TBC) 		

Attachment 3: **Template for Sector intervention framework**

Sector 1: Energy sector Specific objective 1: Energy needs of the communities are fulfilled through a sustainable and environmentally sound energy supply		
Expected Results	Indicators¹	Means of verification
1. Reducing energy consumption through energy efficiency activities by 2%.	MWh per year saved through energy efficiency measures	Country data/ with project Support/ NPC data ADB reports PRIF reports PPA Benchmarking
2. Training and capacity building of Niue Power Corporation staff on service and maintenance of equipment supplied under the 9 th and 10 th EDF.	Number of NPC staff trained Technical and non-technical losses in power generation, transmission, distribution and end-use (measured as % of energy generated, transmitted and distributed)	Country data/ with project Support/ NPC data ADB reports PRIF reports PPA Benchmarking

The results, indicators and means of verification specified in the present annex may need to evolve to take into account changes intervening during the programming period.

¹ Baselines will be included at the latest in the Action Documents

Attachment 4. Template for Indicative timetable for commitments

	Indicative allocation (million EUR)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
SECTOR – Energy			0.25					
For ACP:								
Other measures (support to civil society)								
B- allocation								
Support measures								
• Measures to support or accompany the programming, preparation or implementation of actions			0.025					
• Support to the National Authorising Officer			0.025					
Total Commitments			0.30					