

# Joint Programme Document

## A. COVER PAGE

**1. Fund Name:** Joint SDG Fund

**2. MPTFO Project Reference Number**

**3. Joint programme title:** Accelerating SDG achievement in Tokelau through integrated policy solutions

**4. Short title:** Accelerating SDGs in Tokelau

**5. Country and region:** Tokelau (Asia and Pacific Region)

**6. Resident Coordinator:**

Simona Marinescu

Email: [simona.marinescu@un.org](mailto:simona.marinescu@un.org)

**7. UN Joint programme focal point:**

Jonathan Veitch

Representative, UNICEF

Email: [jveitch@unicef.org](mailto:jveitch@unicef.org)

**8. Government Joint Programme focal point:**

Mr. Aukusitino Vitale

General Manager National

Email: [tino.vitale@tokelau.org.nz](mailto:tino.vitale@tokelau.org.nz)

**9. Short description:**

This Joint Programme is focused on enabling cohesive, gender-responsive and integrated policy frameworks that benefit young boys and girls, women and families, especially the most vulnerable, thereby achieving the national and 2030 SDG agenda. The focus is on the earliest of years as evidence shows this is where interventions make the most impact. The JP is in response to current gaps in development outcomes for children in Tokelau and the lack of coordinated services that maximize resources and impact for young children and families across the atolls. While the priority interventions in this JP focus on nutrition, programmes in other sectors like agriculture, social welfare, early child development, and schooling are envisioned to address several underlying determinants of nutrition. An additional focus on atolls system and ocean management will strengthen equal access to economic and natural resources for enhanced food and nutrition security.

Overall, the interventions will provide more efficient service delivery for young children, women and other vulnerable populations, improve nutrition outcomes and enhance food and nutrition security and foster climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystem services management, thereby achieving critical SDG targets. Putting children, women, and vulnerable communities at the centre of this JP will drive more impactful and sustainable development outcomes, particularly more pertinent in the COVID019 recovery period.

The JP seeks to deliver the following key results:

- Evidence-based integrated costed policy solutions developed to build the resilience of social systems (education, health and nutrition, social protection, and food security) by 2024, ultimately benefiting the young children, women and vulnerable populations of Tokelau.
- Policies, guidelines and capacity developed in nutrition and agri-food systems a that benefits young children, women and vulnerable populations with improved nutrition, less diet related diseases, and strengthened disaster resilience capacities by 2024.
- A sustainable atoll ecosystems and ocean management strategy completed by 2024 for enhancing and building the foundation for resilient systems for health, nutrition and food security, while incorporating traditional and intergenerational knowledge in the mapping of the ecosystems and social resilience interface for Tokelau.

**10. Keywords:**

- Early Childhood Development
- Food Security
- Agri-food systems
- Nutrition
- Sustainable Development Goals
- Ecosystems
- Ocean Management

**11. Overview of budget**

<b>Joint SDG Fund contribution</b>	<b>USD 364,398.00</b>
Co-funding 1 from UNICEF in-kind from on-going programme	USD 40,000.00
Co-funding 2 from UNDP in-kind from on-going programme	USD 20,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD 424,398.00</b>

**12. Timeframe:**

Start date	End date	Duration
01/04/2022	31/03/2024	24 months

**13. Gender Marker:** Overall score = 2.5

**14. Target groups** *(including groups left behind or at risk of being left behind)*

List of marginalized and vulnerable groups	Direct influence	Indirect influence
--	------------------	--------------------

Women	X	
Children	X	
Girls	X	
Youth	X	
Persons with disabilities	X	

## 15. Human Rights Mechanisms related to the Joint Programme

- Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
- Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
- Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)
- Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)
- Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment
- Special Rapporteur on the right to food

## 16. PUNO and Partners:

### 16.1 PUNO




- Convening agency:
  - o UNICEF, Representative; Jonathan Veitch; Email: [jveitch@unicef.org](mailto:jveitch@unicef.org)
- Other PUNOs:
  - o FAO, Sub-Regional Coordinator; Xiangjun Yao; Email: [Xiangjun.Yao@fao.org](mailto:Xiangjun.Yao@fao.org)
  - o UNDP, Resident Representative; Jorn Sorensen; Email: [jorn.sorensen@undp.org](mailto:jorn.sorensen@undp.org)

### 16.2 Partners

- National authorities:
  - o Office of the Council; General Manager; Mr. Aukusitino Vitale; Email: [tino.vitale@tokelau.org.nz](mailto:tino.vitale@tokelau.org.nz)
  - o Office of Administrator; Ake Puka-Mauga Email: [ake.puka-mauga@tokelau.org.nz](mailto:ake.puka-mauga@tokelau.org.nz)
  - o Department of Health; Director; Rosa Tolao; Email: [rosattoloa@gmail.com](mailto:rosattoloa@gmail.com)
  - o Department of Education; Director, Elaine Lameta; Email: [elaine.lameta@tokelau.org.nz](mailto:elaine.lameta@tokelau.org.nz)
  - o Department of Economic Development; Director; Rosita Mauai; Email: [rosita.mauai@tokelau.org.nz](mailto:rosita.mauai@tokelau.org.nz)
  - o Department of Natural Resources and Environment; Director; Mika Perez; Email: [mika.perez@tokelau.org.nz](mailto:mika.perez@tokelau.org.nz)
  - o Department of Statistics; Statistician; Kele Lui; Email: [kele.lui@tokelau.org.nz](mailto:kele.lui@tokelau.org.nz)
  - o Ministry of Climate, Oceans and Resilience (MiCORE) E-mail: [jewel.tuitama@tokelau.org.nz](mailto:jewel.tuitama@tokelau.org.nz)
- Inter-governmental organizations:
  - o Pacific Island Forum Secretariat; Social Inclusion Advisor; Melinia Nawadra; Email: [melinianc@forumsec.org](mailto:melinianc@forumsec.org)
  - o SPREP: [kosil@sprep.org](mailto:kosil@sprep.org)
- Civil society organizations:

- o Conservation International (CI); Schannel Van Dijken, E-mail: ([svandijken@conservation.org](mailto:svandijken@conservation.org))
- IFIs
  - o International Fund for Agricultural Development; Programme Officer; Sakiusa Tubuna, Email: [s.tubuna@ifad.org](mailto:s.tubuna@ifad.org)
- Other partners:
  - o Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade(MFAT); Tokelau Liaison Office - Administrator; Email: [Ross.Ardern@mfat.govt.nz](mailto:Ross.Ardern@mfat.govt.nz)

## SIGNATURE PAGE

<p><b>Resident Coordinator</b> Simona Marinescu [Redacted] 25/02/2022</p>	<p><b>National Coordinating Authority</b> <i>Name of institution:</i> Office of the Council for the Ongoing Government of Tokelau <i>Name of representative:</i> Aukusitino Vitale; General Manager National <i>Date:</i> 27/08/2021 <i>Signature and seal</i></p>
<p><b>Participating UN Organization</b> (lead/convening) UNICEF Jonathan Veitch (Representative) [Redacted] </p>	
<p><b>Participating UN Organization</b> UNDP Jorn Sorensen (Resident Representative) [Redacted]</p>	
<p><b>Participating UN Organization</b> FAO Xiangjun Yao (Sub-regional Coordinator) [Redacted]</p>	<p>Office of the Council for the Ongoing Government of Tokelau Apia</p>

## B. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

**1. Call for Proposal:** Building Resilience and Ending Vulnerability in Small Island Developing States (3/2021)

**2. Relevant Joint SDG Fund Outcomes:** Outcome 1: Integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale.

### 3. Overview of the Joint Programme Results

The JP outcome is aligned with the outcomes of the United Nations Pacific Strategy 2018-2022. The JP will directly contribute towards Outcomes on climate change, gender empowerment, equitable and inclusive basic services, governance and community engagement. The JP programme also aligns with the international human rights mechanism and treaties such as Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC); Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD); Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR); Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment; and Special Rapporteur on the right to food. The overall outcome of the JP is to: Strengthened capacities for gender responsive evidence-based integrated policy development, policies, improved public finance investments, multi-sectoral coordination, harmonized partnerships, and effective outreach to deliver on the 2030 SDG aligned national and sectoral development plans and strategies.

#### 3.1 Outcomes: of the United Nations Pacific Strategy 2018-2022

- Outcome 1: Climate change, disaster resilience and environment protection: By 2022, people and ecosystems in the Pacific are more resilient to the impacts of climate change, climate variability and disasters; and environmental protection is strengthened.
- Outcome 2: Gender equality: By 2022, gender equality is advanced in the Pacific, where more women and girls are empowered and enjoy equal opportunities and rights in social, economic, and political spheres, contribute to and benefit from national development, and live a life free from violence and discrimination.
- Outcome 3: Sustainable and inclusive economic empowerment: By 2022, people in the Pacific, in particular youth, women, and vulnerable groups, benefit from inclusive and sustainable economic development that creates decent jobs, reduces multi-dimensional poverty and inequalities, and promotes economic empowerment.
- Outcome 4: Equitable basic services: By 2022, more people in the Pacific, particularly the most vulnerable, have increased equitable access to and utilization of inclusive, resilient, and quality basic services.
- **JP Outcome:** Strengthened capacities for gender responsive evidence-based integrated policy development, policies, improved public finance investments, multi-sectoral coordination, harmonized partnerships, and effective outreach to deliver on the 2030 SDG aligned national and sectoral development plans and strategies.

#### 3.2 Outputs of UN Country Programmes and Joint Programmes

The Joint Programme outputs will contribute to the following UN country programmes outputs as well the on-going UN efforts through UN Multi-Country COVID-19 Socio-Economic Response Plan 2020: Pillar 1: Protecting health services and systems during the crisis; Pillar 2:

Protection People- Social Protection and basic services; Pillar 3: Economic Response and Recovery – Protecting jobs, small and medium sized enterprises, and vulnerable workers in the informal economy; and Pillar 5: Social Cohesion and Community Resilience. The below outlined PUNO’s specific strategies and outputs contributes towards UNPS 2018-2022 and UN COVID-19 SERP which is overall strategy for UN programming under leadership of UNRCO Samoa.

- **JP Output1:** Evidence-based integrated gender sensitive costed policy solutions developed to build the resilience of social systems (education, health and nutrition, social protection, and food security) by 2024, ultimately benefiting the young children, women and vulnerable populations of Tokelau. This output is aligned to the UNICEF **Country Programme 2018-2022 Output 6.6:** Pacific governments have strengthened institutional capacity to develop and implement multi-sectoral ECD policies or policy tools and have functioning coordination mechanisms on ECD.
- **JP Output 2:** Policies, guidelines and capacities developed in nutrition and agri-food systems that benefit young children, women and vulnerable populations with improved nutrition, less diet related diseases, and strengthened disaster resilience capacities by 2024. This is important because, for example, the absence of a food based dietary guidelines does not empower the population to make healthy food choices when feasible. The same can be said about the lack of food safety policy which would facilitate the regulation/control of the quality of food imports/sale. This output is aligned with the **FAO: Multi-country Programming framework 2018-2022 output 3:** (iii) food control and business practices identified and promoted to facilitate efficient agri-food value chains that provide safe, nutritious and affordable food.
- **JP Output 3:** A gender sensitive sustainable atoll ecosystems and ocean management strategy completed by 2024 for enhancing and building the foundation for resilient systems for health, nutrition and food security, while incorporating traditional and intergenerational knowledge in the mapping of the ecosystems and social resilience interface for Tokelau. This output is aligned to the **UNDP Subregional programme document for the Pacific Island Countries and Territories (2018-2022) Output 1.3:** Solutions developed at national and subnational levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services and waste as part United Nations Outcome 1 involving UNDP.

#### 4. SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme

##### 4.1 List of targets

1. SDG Target 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
2. SDG Target 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality
3. SDG Target 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

4. SDG Target 14.2: Sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.
5. SDG Target 14.7. By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.

## 4.2 Expected SDG impact

The JP will accelerate multiple SDGs in Tokelau.

Firstly, early childhood development (ECD) plays a multiplier effect across the entire SDG agenda -with one key SDG target focused on ECD (SDG 4, education), and numerous ECD-related targets in poverty (SDG1), hunger and nutrition (SDG 2), health (SDG 3), gender (SDG 5), water and sanitation (SDG 6), decent work (SDG 8), inequality (SDG 10) and peace (SDG 16). Each sector's investments in young children – e.g., early education, nutrition in the first 1000 days, social protection for families with young children – yield sector-specific returns. Integrated, the impacts multiply. This JP, with the support of UNICEF, fosters multisectoral ECD coordination that brings together social protection initiatives, healthcare investments, education systems, nutrition and food systems, and other social sectors to strengthen the achievement of cross-cutting policy objectives for young children, women and families.

Secondly, the atoll and marine ecosystems play a fundamental role in Tokelau's economy and development, including in building atoll resilience for its small population. Fisheries is Tokelau's largest resource both economically and for food security. Substantial revenue has been generated from Tokelau's EEZ from commercial fisheries (84% of Government revenue). More than 55% of animal proteins consumed by Tokelau families are gathered by both men and women fishers in the atolls and come from inshore and lagoon fisheries and seafood gathering. Resilience needs to be built for these marine environment resources as the foundation for sustainable development and healthy food security, while improving resilience of men and women in the fisheries sector.

The JP's main impact will be in providing Tokelau with the platform/strategy to sustainably manage, protect and restore marine and coastal ecosystems (SDG 14) and develop a blue economy through sustainable management of inshore and offshore fisheries, and other marine resources, with the support of UNDP. This will accelerate the progress in the implementation of two key strategic goals of the Tokelau National Sustainable Development Plan for 2021-2025 but more importantly identify additional revenue areas from the blue economy for the Government of Tokelau for budgetary purposes that could then be redistributed to social programmes including health, education and early child development.

Lastly, with specific technical contribution from FAO, in support from UNICEF, the project will contribute to reducing all forms of malnutrition by developing High Impact Nutrition Intervention Framework and Tokelau context specific technical guidance focused on the production, preparation and consumption of fresh, nutritious and safe fruits, vegetables, meat



and fish. All the guidance materials will be digitalized, and women and girls will be trained in digital literacy to benefit from this service.

The proposed JP interventions will strengthen multi-sector coordination and will result in more efficient service delivery for young children, women and other vulnerable populations, improve nutrition outcomes and enhance food and nutrition security and foster climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystem services management, thereby achieving critical SDG targets.

## **5. Relevant objective/s from the national SDG framework**

Tokelau National Strategic Plan 2016-2020:

- Goal 1: Good Governance: GG1 Strengthened governance institution; and GG2 Strengthened public service management systems & processes
- Goal 2: Human Development: HD1 More efficient and effective service delivery (Including core business); HD2 Improved Health & Education Outcomes and Social wellbeing of our communities.
- Goal 4: Sustainability: SS1 Economic sustainability for Tokelau into the future
- Goal 5: Climate change: CC1- A well maintained and managed environment for Tokelau and CC2- Resilience to the impacts of climate change and related hazards

Tokelau is currently finalizing its next five-year National Strategic Plan (NSP) 2021-2026 with a vision to accelerate inclusive and sustainable SDG achievements. However, the implementation of the NSP 2021-2025 is impeded by lack of integrated policies and strategies, costed implementation action plans, comprehensive gender-responsive M&E frameworks and multi-sectoral coordination mechanism.

## **6. Brief overview of the Theory of Change of the Joint programme**

### **6.1 Summary:**

The core of the Theory of change (TOC) around an integrated policy solutions is that, IF government is supported to 1) develop gender-responsive, evidence-based, multi-sectoral, and integrated policy solutions for young children, agri-food systems and ocean management, AND 2) establish multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms for whole-of-government action, AND 3) improve capacities for public finance management THEN Tokelau can provide more efficient service delivery for young children, women and vulnerable populations, accelerate the transformation of agri-food systems for enhanced food and nutrition security, and support climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystem services management, thereby achieving critical SDG targets.

### **6.2 List of main ToC assumptions to be monitored:**

- In line with the political commitment towards Addis Ababa Action Agenda, there is commitment across the relevant ministries and government actors to implement and review the Integrated Policy Solutions during and beyond the Joint Programme lifespan which will accelerate SDGs as well as leverage additional financing.
- National development strategies and budgets are centred on poverty reduction, inclusion, blue investment and resilience and the 2030 agenda.



- Civil society and development partners remain engaged in addressing gender and social inclusion issues and in promoting human rights and equitable sustainable development.
- Programme supports and complements New Zealand Development Assistance Activities benefitting Tokelau over 2021-2024, including on Governance and Management Capacity building, coastal risk mitigation and strengthening Tokelau Health Services.

## **7. Trans-boundary and/or regional issues**

The SAMOA Pathway features one of the Pacific region’s sustainable development stories regarding transboundary issues of climate change (and disaster risk management) and oceans (including integrated oceans management), for which the Pacific strongly advocates the need for global action. Trans-boundary and/or regional priorities relevant to the JP are: (a) Climate change and disaster risk reduction; (b) Sustainable management and use of oceans; (c) Regional integration (trade, energy, ICT, transport); (c) Social inclusion and poverty alleviation; and (d) Integrated policies, mechanism and review of SDG and the SAMOA Pathway with an emphasis on enhancing data and statistics.

Tokelau is not assessed as part of the recently completed Multi-vulnerability Index for SIDS, being a territory of New Zealand. But it is relevant to note that Tokelau, is a member of the Coalition of Low-lying Atolls on Climate Change (CANCC) together with Tuvalu (MVI ranked 1st), Marshall Islands (MVI ranked 2nd), Maldives (MVI ranked 4th) and Kiribati (MVI ranked 7th). In this context, Tokelau would likely be ranked among the most vulnerable territories in the world.

One of the main aims of the United Nations Development System (UNDS) reform is to ensure coherent policy development by the United Nations (UN) at the regional level and coordinated delivery of support from the region to the national level in support of the Resident Coordinators (RCs) and United Nations County Teams (UNCTs). The same would benefit RCs of Multi-Country Offices (MCOs) in helping harness UN regional assets, including both knowledge products and expertise to support multi-country programming.

## C. JOINT PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

### 1. Baseline and Situation Analysis

#### 1.1 Problem statement

Tokelau, as Tropical Pacific Ocean atolls, is comprised of small, geographically isolated, resource-poor islands scattered over vast expanses of ocean. A dependent territory of New Zealand in the Southern Pacific Ocean, Tokelau consists of three atolls: Atafu, Nukunonu and Fakaofu, with a combined land area of 10 km<sup>2</sup>. Tokelau has a total population of 1,501, 9% of which are children under the age of 5 (2020 estimates by SPC).

Tokelau's economic and social development are akin to the development context faced by Small Island Development States (SIDS), including Pacific SIDS. As highlighted in the recent work by the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), SIDS face a unique set of vulnerabilities which impede their ability to achieve sustainable development. Structural factors, including their size, remoteness, limited resource base, market size, exposure to climate risks and natural disasters impact socio-economic outcomes and their ability to achieve the SDGs. Apart from fisheries and marine resources, there is little potential for modern, economic or commercial development in Tokelau, and most of their atoll communities depend almost entirely on their limited biodiversity inheritances for ecological, economic, and cultural survival in a rapidly globalizing world.

Tokelau is a non-self-governing New Zealand Territory, and thus does not have any Tokelau-specific legislative or policy framework that tackles child rights or protection issues. There is a lack of available data on the situation of children in Tokelau across most SDG areas, limiting the ability to target areas of concern. The unfolding COVID-19 crisis is also a threat, in regard to both health as well as economic stability, though, at the time of writing, Tokelau has had no confirmed case of COVID-19. These factors all exist as potential barriers to the full realisation of child rights in Tokelau.

While some early childhood development outcomes in Tokelau have already met or are close to meeting the SDGs, many other outcomes require more progress – particularly on nutrition. For instance, Tokelau has already achieved the SDG targets for maternal (less than 70 per 100,000 live births), neonatal (12 per 1,000 live births) and under-five mortality (25 per 1,000 live births) rates. A hundred percent of the population access basic drinking water services while about 97 per cent have access to basic sanitation.<sup>184</sup> But it is concerning that there is no up-to-date information about stunting, wasting, anaemia, overweight or infant and young child feeding practices in the country. There is no recent data on overweight and obesity in adults, although data from 2013 estimated this to be high (85.9 per cent overweight, 61 per cent obese).<sup>42</sup> Women and older age groups have a higher prevalence of overweight/obesity than men and younger age groups.<sup>43</sup> Tokelau has high rates of premature death and associated disability due to NCDs.<sup>44</sup> Food quality is an issue with Tokelauans increasingly relying on imported and processed foods such as frozen or canned meats, fruits and vegetables, biscuits, and sweets.<sup>45</sup> This suggests that nutritional issues found in adults also influence child nutrition.

The poor condition of the atolls' soil is considered one of the country's major restricting factors in relation to land-based food and agricultural development and limits the country's current agricultural economy to a subsistence level. It is generally recognized that Tokelau's greatest assets are its natural marine resources. Tokelau's fisheries are made up of an inshore fishery, reef fishery and an abundant offshore pelagic fish and deep-ocean fishery that derives 84% of the Government revenue, the highest dependency in all Pacific Islands. It has also been reported that 55% of all animal protein consumed in the atolls is from reef, migratory, and shellfish. It is important to note that women are fully engaged in agriculture and fisheries, for both subsistence production and income generation, and thus play a major role in anti-poverty and food security intervention in the Country.

Tokelau has fiscal policies in place to make easier and cheaper healthy food choices, but their enforcement and implementation needs to be strengthened. Tokelau has no policy in place to restrict marketing of unhealthy food to children, and neither have policies or guidelines encouraging healthy food services in schools. The unhealthy food choices have gendered implications - women are affected more than men in poor health outcomes, for example, 78 per cent are vulnerable to NCD and 95.5 per cent women are overweight compared to 92 per cent of men.

Tokelau has no inter-agency coordination body or mechanism for children. Effective policy development and planning for children is hampered by the lack of data or research on most issues affecting children, and the general lack of information on the risks children face in the home, school and community. Violence against women and girls is a key public health concern. There are no child and family welfare services in Tokelau, indicating a lack of basic support services like counselling and social work for victims of domestic abuse.

Furthermore, climate change poses significant risks to the health, nutrition and overall development of children in Tokelau, particularly in relation to increasing food insecurity. With the soil being a mixture of coral and sand, it is already limited to crops such as breadfruit, coconut, pandanus, giant swamp taro, and banana.<sup>50</sup> Food insecurity in Tokelau is exacerbated by climate change induced inundation of low-lying areas, adversely affecting food and water sources. Climate change is also likely to exacerbate different forms of malnutrition and the metabolic and lifestyle risk factors for diet related NCD.<sup>51</sup> The impact of climate change is associated with an increase in, or emergence of, vector borne diseases such as dengue fever; and an increase in water and food borne diseases from higher temperatures including diarrhoea, typhoid fever, and ciguatera.<sup>48</sup> Other risks relate to mental health, injuries and deaths from extreme weather events, and skin infections or infestations.<sup>49</sup>

Although the Pacific Island countries like Tokelau are aligning their National Development Plans and corresponding monitoring frameworks with the Sustainable Development Goals, there is growing recognition that it is unclear how the 2030 ambitions would be implemented, managed and financed. In cases where strategies are in place, they have often focused primarily on government finance without considering how government can influence challenged with lack of multi-sector coordination and policy coherence. Tokelau is currently finalizing its next five-year National Strategic Plan (NSP) 2021-2026 with a vision to accelerate inclusive and sustainable SDG achievements. However, the implementation of the NSP 2021-2025 is impeded by lack of integrated policies and strategies, costed implementation action plans, comprehensive gender-responsive M&E frameworks and multi-sectoral coordination mechanism.

Tokelau can do more to ensure that all children benefit from a seamless continuum of care throughout the early years. All young children need to be well nourished and healthy, receive proper care, stimulation and opportunities for early learning, and grow up in nurturing environments, protected from all kinds of violence, abuse, neglect and conflict. Care must

also extend to pregnant mothers and to the families that raise young children. Currently, services for young children and families in Tokelau are scattered across Ministries and can be better coordinated in its design and implementation – to maximize the impact of services on the more than 100 young children in Tokelau.

The heart of this JP is to promote enabling a cohesive policy framework that benefit young boys and girls, especially the most vulnerable. This is in response to the scenario pictured above that shows significant gaps in development outcomes for children in Tokelau and the lack of coordinated services that maximize resources and impact for young children and families across the atolls. While the priority interventions in this JP focus on nutrition, nutrition-sensitive programmes in other sectors like agriculture, social welfare, early child development, and schooling can be successful at addressing several underlying determinants of nutrition. An additional focus on atolls system and ocean management will strengthen equal access to economic and natural resources for enhanced food and nutrition security. Furthermore, the focus is on the earliest of years – the ECD years – as evidence shows this is where interventions make the most impact.

The support to government will build capacities to develop and implement evidence-based policies and strategies that promote equitable service delivery for young children and families, address nutrition concerns by accelerating the transformation of agri-food systems, and create climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystem services management.

It is important to note that across the Pacific, there are pronounced gender disparities in labor market participation and wages, occupational segregation by gender, and differences in the types of work that women and men perform. The JP will advocate for equal participation of women, girls, men and boys in the agri-food systems, climate resilient livelihoods through the policy advocacy and targeted interventions that will enhance women’s and girls’ participation in all the planned activities.

Additionally, UN Women in 2020 indicated gender data gap as a major challenge to SDGs, only 5% of indicators needed to monitor the SDGs from a gender perspective were available, with gaps in key areas, in particular: violence against women, unpaid care and domestic work and key labour market indicators, such as the unemployment rate and gender pay gaps. In addition, many areas – such as gender and poverty, physical and sexual harassment, women’s access to assets (including land), and gender and the environment – lack comparable methodologies for regular monitoring<sup>[1]</sup>.

<sup>[1]</sup><sup>[1]</sup> <https://data.unwomen.org/country/tokelau>

Because of significant data gaps, a main deliverable of this JP would be a situation analysis of ECD, including mapping what services are available for young children and families and analyzing how they can be better bundled or integrated. The JP will also establish a coordination mechanism to drive ECD improvements, building off existing multi-sectoral mechanisms where they already exist, managing a monitoring and evaluation system for better data collection and continuous service improvement, and lending coordinated support during emergency preparedness and response, including COVID-19 and other health emergencies, natural disasters, and climate change. The JP would ensure that the coordination is fit-for-context, especially in Tokelau where resources are scarce and target beneficiaries are just about 100 families scattered across the 3 atolls.

Furthermore, the JP will also advocate for equal participation of women, girls, men and boys in early childhood development, the agri-food systems, climate resilient livelihoods through

the policy advocacy and targeted interventions that will enhance women's and girls' participation in all the planned activities. The National Policy and Action Plan for the Women of Tokelau, 2010-2015 highlighted specific needs of women and girls to enhance gender equality efforts and this included: access to quality healthcare and reproductive health services for all women and girls; increased access to formal and non-formal education and training for women and girls, including in small business and microfinance management; greater awareness and understanding among all women of their legal rights, access to them and how to protect them, and of the "true culture and traditions" of Tokelau; and documentation of women's contribution to safeguarding the environment, and action to ensure their equal participation in environmental protection and resilience. Women are fully engaged in agriculture and fisheries for both subsistence production and income generation, and thus play a major role in anti-poverty and food security intervention in the country.

## 1.2 Target groups

There is no CCA for Tokelau. For this JP, five marginalized and vulnerable groups were identified, although in all, a lack of up-to-date and disaggregated data impedes thorough analysis and to understand the full picture for children and women in Tokelau through an equity lens. A situation analysis conducted by UNICEF in 2017 highlight that, "without further data in relation to child rights in Tokelau, it is not possible to conduct a comprehensive situation analysis, particularly in relation to vulnerable groups, including children with disabilities, girls and children from deprived backgrounds."

**Women:** A total of 743 woman live on the atolls, including 20 women based in Samoa. The division by atoll is 268 on Atafu, 258 on Fakaofu and 197 on Nukunonu. For women in Tokelau, based on five combined risk factors, women are 78% at risk of developing NCD's - much higher than men (WHO, 2007)<sup>1</sup>. Women are at the risk of developing NCDs due to the some of the following reasons; Insufficient physical activity 57.9% of women as compared to 26.4% for men, over weight for women stands at 94.5% and 92.0% for men, harmful use of alcohol 73.2% for men compared to 37.8% for women, Diabetes 45.1% for men compared to 39.20%<sup>[1]</sup>, this clearly illustrates the gendered differences in the risk factors to developing NCDs for men and women, the reasons for women being at risk to NDCs is due to the unpaid care that keeps women in the domestic spheres and have limited time to engage in physical activity. The JP will work with women and men to create awareness about the gendered risk factors and focus on reducing the risk factors among women and men.

<sup>[1]</sup> Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4744741/>

Infant mortality in Tokelau is also high at 38 per 1,000 live births, three times the level of Samoa. Despite the achievements made at different sectors by the women of Tokelau (Government of Tokelau, 2016)<sup>2</sup>, there remains issues and needs of much relevance to this JP including: prevalence of obesity and NCD among women of all three atolls; the lack of adequate funding allocated for national women activities at both national and village level for

---

<sup>1</sup> Tokelau NCD Risk Factors - STEPS Report, December 2007

<sup>2</sup> National Policy for Women of Tokelau (2010-2015), Government of Tokelau

ongoing activities such as capacity building workshop leadership training, lack of opportunities for women to market handicrafts, creative art and products outside Tokelau; their lack of knowledge about the environment and impacts of climate change including natural disasters on Tokelau, and finally, their lack of contribution to issues of good governance at both village and national level.

**Children:** There are a total of 134 children under the age of 5 living on the atolls, this includes 2 children based in Samoa. The division by atoll is 60 on Atafu, 54 on Fakaofu and 43 on Nukunonu. UNICEF completed a detailed situation analysis of children in Tokelau in 2017, although up-to-date and disaggregated data remain lacking in many key childhood outcomes, making it difficult to conduct a comprehensive analysis. There are no recent national estimates of child stunting and child wasting, for instance. 2010 data suggests that as much as a third of children aged 0-15 years old are obese. Data is also lacking on the specific challenges that children face in the education system, with high attrition rates as students go up the education ladder from early childhood education (NER 95.3), to primary schooling (NER 94.9) to secondary education (63.7).

**Girls:** There a total of 458 Girls under the age of 19 living on the atolls, including 17 living in Samoa. The division by atoll is 159 on Atafu, 149 on Fakaofu and 133 on Nukunonu. Violence against women and girls is a key public health concern, although a lack of reliable data on this impedes comprehensive action (as highlighted by the Tokelau National Policy for Women (2010-2015)). While the country enjoys a relatively high net enrolment rate of 95.3 in ECE (2016 data), there appears to be some disparity between boys and girls. There are no child and family welfare services in Tokelau, indicating a lack of basic support services like counselling and social work for victims of domestic abuse.

**Youth:** The total of youth in Tokelau is 271 including 5 staying in Samoa (ages 15-24). The division by atoll is 100 for Atafu, 105 for Fakaofu and 61 on Nukunonu. There appears to be significant attrition in secondary schooling (NER at 63.7% as of 2012 data) in Tokelau, although some reports find that the provision of education to Years 12 and 13 were very good. 2014 GSHS data report about 27% of pupils aged 13-17 had attempted suicide during the year prior to the survey. More data is needed to have a fuller picture of adolescent mental health.

**Persons with disabilities:** A situation analysis by UNICEF in 2017 found that children with disabilities are effectively exiled from Tokelau as they can only receive treatment and services in New Zealand.

List of marginalized and vulnerable groups	Direct influence	Indirect influence
Women	x	
Children	x	
Girls	x	
Youth	x	
Persons with disabilities	x	

### 1.3 SDG targets



The Joint Programme focusses on five key SDG targets related to early childhood development (coordinated by UNICEF); food security and nutrition; (coordinated by FAO) and marine resources management and conservation (coordinated by UNDP), all of which build island resilience.

**SDG Target 2.2** By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

- a) Baseline data to be used for measurement of progress at the end of joint programme: No baseline information available on undernutrition, anaemia or overweight/obesity
- b) The methods to be used to measure progress by the end of the joint programme: Availability of up-to-date data on key malnutrition indicators
- c) Current extrapolation of trends or expected progress until 2022: Lack of data impedes extrapolation of trends or analysis of progress

**SDG Target 2.4** By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

- a) Baseline data to be used for measurement of progress at the end of joint programme: Zero digital messages that provide technical guidance on gardening and nutrition education
- b) The methods to be used to measure progress by the end of the joint programme: Reviewing project reports
- c) Current extrapolation of trends or expected progress until 2022: At least 12 technical messages on gardening and nutrition will be digitalized and available to the population to improve food production and nutrition.

**SDG Target 4.2** By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

- a) Baseline data to be used for measurement of progress at the end of joint programme: 95.3% enrolment in early childhood education; no national ECD policy or action plan
- b) The methods to be used to measure progress by the end of the joint programme: analysis of policies and mapping of services for young children and their families
- c) Current extrapolation of trends or expected progress until 2022: Commitment from government on ECD as member of the Pacific Regional Council for ECD and having endorsed the Pasifika Call to Action on ECD

**SDG Target 14.2:** Sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and act for their restoration to achieve healthy and productive oceans.



- a) Baseline data to be used for measurement of progress at the end of joint programme: Only one small Marine Conservation Area in Fakaofu – less than 0.0007% of EEZ.
- b) The methods to be used to measure progress by the end of the joint programme: list and areas of community –designated marine conservation areas and process for LMPA within the EEZ initiated
- c) Current extrapolation of trends or expected progress until 2022: No expected progress until 2022, no action taken following Key Biodiversity Survey and recommendations made in 2012.

**SDG Target 14.7.** By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.

- a) Baseline data to be used for measurement of progress at the end of joint programme: Current average annual revenues from blue economy USD13.5 million
- B) The methods to be used to measure progress by the end of the joint programme: as part of the blue economy strategy – valuation of marine resources and activities.
- C) Current extrapolation of trends or expected progress until 2022: latest information from the administrator of Tokelau is to expect a reduction in fisheries revenue this year to be by USD1 to 1,5 million through to 2022.

The JP's support to early childhood development, agri-food systems, and marine and coastal ecosystems, support the children, families and communities of Tokelau, and in doing so, help achieve the economic, gender, social and environmental goals of Tokelau. Investments in young children fulfil direct targets on ECD in SDG 4 (education). Support to ocean management helps fulfil SDG 14 (life below water). Support to agriculture and nutrition relate directly to SDG 2 (zero hunger). But the JP creates ripple effects across communities, thereby contributing to the fulfilment of other SDGs – for instance, gender equality (SDG 5) decent work (SDG 8), inequality (SDG 10), climate action (10) and peace (SDG 16). Furthermore, the JP will strengthen partnership and build synergies within UNCT and Government. The JP will serve as an excellent platform for agencies to collaboratively leverage a larger pool of resources/technical expertise to accelerate SDGs.

#### 1.4 Stakeholder mapping

The robustness of the integrated policy solutions in Tokelau depends on the quality of the national and subnational consultations and the participation of the wide range of stakeholders during its design and implementation to secure ownership and sustainability. Civil society (including women - *fatupaepae*, youth - *tupulaga*- and PWD lead organizations among others) must also be engaged to build consensus around issues encompassing social services, public outreach, and access to information. The main objective is to ensure that the decisions are made in an inclusive, transparent, and participatory manner, adequately addressing the wide range of needs that the poor and other marginalized people often experience.

#### National Government

- Ministry of Climate, Oceans & Resilience (MiCORE): This agency is responsible for the development, implementation and monitoring of the Living with Change Strategy for

enhancing the Resilience of Tokelau to Climate change and related hazards (2017-2030). They will be the key UNDP partner.

- Department of Economic Development, Natural Resources and Environment (EDNRE): this Department is responsible for four key sectors, fisheries management, environment, waste management and disaster risk reduction. This includes responsibility in implementing the Tokelau Emergency Plan.
- Departments of Education and Health: The Department of Education is the agency advising government on the education system, supporting the management, resourcing and governance of schools that have been devolved to the villages since 2004. The Department of Health provides healthcare services to the Tokelaun people. These agencies, including EDNRE, have shown interest in the costing of national priorities as well as establishing governance structures for financing the SDGs.

### **Island Traditional Councils**

- Council of Elders (Taupulega): Each atoll has its own Taupulega comprising village elders and the heads of all village families. The Taupulega remains the source of local village traditional power (pule). The management of each atoll’s marine and corresponding land resources remains the responsibility of the respective Taupulega who, in exercising their traditional powers, make rules on usage and exploitation as part of in-shore coastal marine management plans.
- Faipule: The Faipule is the Government of Tokelau representative on each of the three atolls. The Ulu o Tokelau is a Faipule and also head of the Government.
- Pulunuku: The village mayor who is also a matai in the village. The Pulunuku traditional role is to take the lead in managing the village affairs from the decision and policies made by the Taupulega.

**International Financial Institutions:** FAO and UNICEF will work with IFAD to strengthened food security and nutrition sector for most vulnerable groups.

**Development Partners:** MFAT the latter with a New Zealand Development Assistance Activities Programme over 2021-2024, with Tokelau core support.

**Private Sector:** Chamber of Commerce, Commercial and Development Banks, Pacific Kids Food Revolution, Media Houses/broadcasters

**Relevant regional organizations:** Council of Regional Organizations in the Pacific, Pacific Island Forum (PIF), Pacific Islands Development Forum (PIDF), South Pacific Community, SPREP, Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) and Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA).

**Other partners:** Civil Society Organizations, On-Government Organizations, Academics, Faith-Based Organizations, and Community-Based Organizations. On the marine and ocean management strategy: key partners include Conservation International (both Aetearoa and Samoa), Samoa Voyaging Society (SVS), Tokelau Climate Warriors through their Manaaki Fund project on “Securing a Polynesian Promise for Climate and Community Resilience” and the New Zealand National Geographic for a planned 2022 expedition to Tokelau.

Count ries	Lead Govern ment Ministr y	Other line ministr ies	Statis tics	Sub- national level Governmen t	Regiona l organiz ations	Develop ment partner s	IF I's	Priv ate Sect or	Acade mics	C S O	NGO	FBO/Com munity
Tokela u	Office of the Council for the On- going Govern ment, Tokelau Apia Liaison Office	Key social, economi c and infrastru cture MDA,  Ministry for Climate, Ocean and Resilien ce (MiCOR e)	Tokel au Natio nal Statis tics Office	Local Government /General Managers	Pacific Islands Forum Secretari at (PIFS); Pacific Commun ity (SPC);  Secretari at of the Pacific Regional Environm ent Program me (SPREP), Pacific Islands Develop ment Forum (PIDF)	DFAT; MFAT;	IF AD	N/A	Univer sity of the South Pacific;  , Samoa Nation al Univer sity		Conserv ation Internat ional (CI- Aeteroa );	Churches/ Women's Group/ Youth groups and Councils of Elders (Faupulega ) of Atafu, Nukunonu and Fakaofu

## 2. Programme Strategy

### 2.1. Overall strategy

The following activities and strategies will be implemented by PUNOs to achieve the outcomes that accelerate the SDG's in Tokelau:

**Activities 1.1.** *Design and strengthen multi-sectoral ECD policy, costed action plan, and M&E framework, with focus on services for vulnerable groups including children with disabilities, and 1.2. Assess, establish and strengthen architecture for multi-sectoral coordination in ECD, focusing on improved service delivery and effectivity during COVID19 and other emergencies (led by UNICEF)*

As mentioned in the problem statement, Tokelau has no inter-agency coordination body or mechanism for children, and no lead agency responsible for strategic planning and policy development in relation to children, specifically in the early years when interventions make the most impact for individual and socio-economic wellbeing. Effective policy development and planning for children is also hampered by the lack of data or research on most issues affecting children, and the general lack of information on the risks children face in the home, school and community.

UNICEF will support Tokelau government in developing and implementing a National ECD Policy and Action Plan (or equivalent policy tool), which will bring together disparate services and programmes into a comprehensive framework, recognizing the unique contributions of separate Departments and strengthening the integration of services and interventions when appropriate. The National ECD Action Plan will be a three to five-year costed operational plan – reflecting services, programmes, allocations in existing sectoral plans in education, health, child protection, etc. that focus on young children and recommending 'bundled' services, where they are feasible and appropriate. The policy and action plan will have its accompanying M&E framework.

A series of preparatory activities will be implemented to support the development of these policy tools. This includes a comprehensive mapping of the ECD 'system' in the country, identifying the policies, regulations, programmes/services and relevant stakeholders and analyzing these for strengths, gaps, and areas of improvement. This mapping would be supported by nationwide community consultations to listen to experiences and identification of gender-issues from parents and families on ECD services and solicit their views on how they can be better supported in raising their children. There will also be high-level interviews of key government officials to unpack government priority investments and how ECD can be better elevated as a priority intervention. A gender-sensitive situation analysis report on ECD would also be completed to document the findings altogether. The situation analysis will also give a review of the gaps in up-to-date and disaggregated data on many ECD outcomes, which remains a key barrier in Tokelau.

UNICEF will engage ECD policy specialists to support the work. Given COVID19 travel restrictions, UNICEF will provide virtual technical support for the initial phases of the work, working closely with a Tokelau ECD working group or task force – comprised of technical focal points from the relevant departments of education, health, finance and community development, and with oversight of an ECD multi-sectoral committee, when established.

A critical part of the work is establishing a fit-for-context national coordination mechanism for ECD. Inter-sectoral coordination requires an institutional mechanism to convene multiple stakeholders, pool resources, design strategic objectives, align and implement activities, and sustain political and organizational commitments. It should also link with crisis management, (including around COVID-19, climate change and natural disasters) and manage a monitoring and evaluation system that fosters continuous improvement on services for young children and families. While social sector ministries are integral to this mechanism, finance and planning ministries have a unique role to play in budget allocation and coordination - pooling multiple sources of financing, and identifying gaps, segmentation or overlaps in spending.

The JP will also include a public finance for ECD component, starting from a comprehensive public expenditure analysis on ECD, budget analysis and targeted advocacy with key ministries, including the Ministry of Finance and parliamentary committees, to improve transparency, efficiency, adequacy and equity of resources for young children. Linking policy planning and budgets, as well as identifying the most cost-effective policy mix, is important to guarantee equal access to essential interventions for young children.

**Activities 2.1.** *Review policy frameworks and programs for nutrition across the life stages and develop high-impact nutrition interventions (HINI) framework covering for all nutrition burdens across the life stages including young children, children in school adolescents.;* **2.2.** *Promote production, preparation and consumption (nutrition education) of fresh, nutritious and safe fruits, vegetables, fish and meat.;* **2.3** *Design and deliver digital literacy training for women and girls to allow them to benefit from the power of digitalization in improving nutrition and wellbeing.* Activities 2.1 and 2.2 activities address "capacity building" as an enabler for improving access to agrifood systems under output 2.

FAO with technical assistance from UNICEF will support the Department of Health in a review of existing policies and programmes to address different forms of malnutrition and as necessary, will support in formulating high impact nutrition intervention framework . Building on the partnership with Pacific Island Food Revolution, the healthy and diversified recipes will be digitized and promoted through various social and mass media platforms.

Furthermore, FAO will develop and implement digital messages on the production, preparation and consumption (nutrition education) of fresh, nutritious and safe vegetables, fish and meat. These messages will also be digitalized. FAO will also design and deliver digital literacy training for women and girls to allow them to benefit from the power of digitalization in improving nutrition and wellbeing.

**Activity 3.1.:** *Develop a sustainable atoll ecosystems and ocean management strategy.*

The overall strategy for the outcome related to the atoll ecosystems and ocean management strategy for Tokelau combines actions from the Implementation Plan (2017-2022) of the Living with Change Integrated Strategy to increase resilience to climate change and ocean acidification and the draft Tokelau National Sustainable Development Plan (2021-2026) strategic goal of sustainable management of the fisheries resources. As there are currently no specific ocean management and conservation strategy nor policy, no large marine protected areas to safeguard stocks and species, a paucity of marine spatial planning, the

economic potential of a blue economy optimizing revenues for Government and, livelihoods and food security for local atoll communities is high.

This whole-of-EEZ approach to marine planning is different from conventional approaches and is being piloted across SIDS under the UNDP Blue Economy SIDS offer. It will likely deliver at scale in a context where stocktake of income-generating activities and valuation of both inshore and offshore marine resources lead to better integrated planning. This first step will highlight and recommend blue economy opportunities and interventions, including blue growth enabling environment requirements. In turn, the scoping study will then inform the second part, which seeks to develop a roadmap with a clear action plan and implementation strategy for integrated ocean management and blue growth. This intervention has a threefold objective to: i) enhance the governance, management, forecasting and monitoring of marine ecosystem health and ocean resources, ii) strengthen marine-based livelihoods and food security; and iii) unlock and catalyse income-generating and entrepreneurship opportunities and/or offer diversification through a recovery-oriented and ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) approach. This will provide Tokelau with the tools, including a roadmap and action plan to accelerate progress in achieving specifically SDG target 14.2 and 14.7, with strong potential for transformative change. As a result, it will strengthen equal access to economic and natural resources for enhanced food and nutrition security (SDGs 1, 2 and 5), including for women, youths and PWD, which through a gender lens will integrate focus areas on women's reef gleaning. As a New Zealand territory, the Government cannot tap into the resources of Vertical Funds specifically earmarked for fighting climate change, in both adaptation and mitigation or in sustainable resources and biodiversity conservation management (GEF, GCF, AF) which makes these atoll and ocean management initiatives mainly dependent on New Zealand and the UN agencies support, the latter adding value to interventions in the territory.

The project activity will be led by the Government of Tokelau under the MiCORE and the Economic Development, Natural Resources & Environment Department (EDNRE) and will complement and support the work to be undertaken by Conservation International as part of their project under the Manaaki Fund for building outreach and using science-based evidence for ocean and climate resilience. Both the ocean management strategy and road map, and the "Securing a Polynesian Promise for Climate and Community Resilience" project are aiming at long-term applications and usage by local communities, the Ministry and the Department for future planning. This new transformative approach in optimizing blue growth and whole-of-EEZ blue economy strategy for building island resilience, including community-based marine spatial planning have been use in several SIDS, including Barbados, Virgin Islands, Dominica and the Seychelles among others. Fiji recently received funding from the Joint SDG Fund and the Global Coral Reef Initiative for developing a coral reef and blue economy strategy. Samoa recently launched its National Ocean Strategy 2019-2025 and starting implementation through support from the Blue Prosperity Coalition.

As the ocean economy strategy led by UNDP aims to unlock and catalyse income-generating and entrepreneurship opportunities, this is increasing men and women food independence in the local communities' and security linked to the interventions of FAO, as well as increasing both revenue in the community and with Government to be channelled towards long-term early child development initiatives led by UNICEF.



The proposed JP interventions above will provide more efficient service delivery for young children, women and other vulnerable populations, improve nutrition outcomes and enhance food and nutrition security and foster climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystem services management, thereby achieving critical SDG targets.

## 2.2 Theory of Change

The core of this JP's theory of change (TOC) is that IF government is supported to 1) develop gender-responsive, evidence-based, multi-sectoral, and integrated policy solutions for young children, supported by robust policies and strategies on agri-food systems and ocean management, AND 2) establish multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms for whole-of-government action, AND 3) improve capacities for public finance management THEN Tokelau can provide more efficient service delivery for young children, women and other vulnerable populations, improve nutrition outcomes and enhance food and nutrition security , and foster climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystem services management , thereby achieving critical SDG targets (see image on the next page).

This ToC addresses the current social sector gaps in Tokelau that see services for young children and families in Tokelau scattered across various agencies, with poor data across key development outcomes, especially on nutrition, thereby failing to maximize resources and provide a comprehensive package of services that support children's holistic development. It also addresses the need to strengthen the country's capacity to sustainably manage, protect and restore marine and coastal ecosystems and develop a blue economy through sustainable management of inshore and offshore fisheries, and other marine resources.

The theory of change encompasses multiple paths to change. Some of the core elements that are considered in the TOC include:

- Evidence-based integrated gender sensitive costed policy solutions, focusing on the early years, to build the resilience of social systems (education, health and nutrition, social protection, and food security) by 2024, ultimately benefiting the young children, women and vulnerable populations of Tokelau.
- Policies, guidelines and capacities developed in nutrition and agri-food system that benefits young children, women and vulnerable populations with improved nutrition, less diet related diseases, and strengthened disaster resilience capacities by 2024.
- A gender sensitive sustainable atoll ecosystems and ocean management strategy completed by 2024 for enhancing and building the foundation for gender-sensitive resilient systems for health, nutrition and food security, while incorporating traditional and intergenerational knowledge in the mapping of the ecosystems and social resilience interface for Tokelau.

The JP will support Government of Tokelau to develop capacities for gender responsive evidence-based integrated policy solutions, improved public finance investments, multi-sectoral coordination, harmonized partnerships and effective outreach – which would help achieve the 2030 SDG agenda for Tokelau. Enhanced multisectoral coordination, focusing on the early years, will bring together social protection initiatives, healthcare investments, education systems, nutrition and food systems, ocean management and other social sectors



to accelerate the achievement of cross-cutting policy objectives for young children, women, youth, families and communities.

### **Assumptions**

The assumption is that the government will continue to coordinate and bring together relevant stakeholders to strengthen existing multi-sectorial platforms and mechanism for the SDGs. In line with the political commitment towards Addis Ababa Action Agenda, it is assumed that there is commitment across the relevant ministries and government actors to implement and review the Integrated Policy Solutions during and beyond the Joint Programme lifespan which will accelerate SDGs as well as leverage additional financing.

Another assumption is that government will remain open to broadening the constituencies for inclusive public, private, and CSO dialogues while conducting the review/update of the existing national and sectoral plans with gender-responsive and inclusive implementation plan and M&E frameworks. Civil society and development partners remain engaged in addressing gender and social inclusion issues and in promoting human rights and equitable sustainable development.

National development strategies and budgets are centred on poverty reduction, inclusion, blue investment and resilience and the 2030 agenda. Without the appropriate multi-sectorial coordination and inclusive governance mechanism for the SDG oversight function, it will be difficult to bring about necessary regulatory reforms and to agree on the capacity-building trajectory capable of timely planning & implementation, unleashing adequate and predictable financing or funding for the national and sectoral development plans and priorities to accelerate SDG achievement.

**IMPACT:** Integrated policies developed, and multi-sectorial coordination mechanism strengthened to accelerate inclusive and sustainable development for young children, women, and vulnerable groups.

**OUTCOME:** Strengthened capacities for gender responsive evidence-based integrated policy development, policies, improved public finance investments, multi-sectorial coordination, harmonized partnerships, and effective outreach to deliver on the 2030 SDG aligned national and sectoral development plans and strategies.

**Output 1:** Evidence-based integrated gender sensitive costed policy solutions developed to build the resilience of social systems (education, health and nutrition, social protection, and food security) by 2024, ultimately benefiting the young children, women and vulnerable populations of Tokelau.

**Output 2:** Policies, capacities and guidance materials developed in agri-food system, nutrition, and health that benefits young children, women and vulnerable populations with improved nutrition, less diet related diseases, and strengthened disaster resilience capacities by 2024

**Output 3:** A gender sensitive sustainable atoll ecosystems and ocean management strategy completed by 2024 for enhancing and building the foundation for gender sensitive resilient systems for health, nutrition and food security, while incorporating traditional and intergenerational knowledge in the mapping of the ecosystems and social resilience interface for Tokelau.

**Activity 1.1:** Design and strengthen multi-sectoral ECD policy, costed action plan, and M&E framework, with focus on services for vulnerable groups including children with disabilities

**Activity 1.2** Assess, establish and strengthen architecture for multi-sectoral coordination in ECD, focusing on improved service delivery and effectivity during COVID19 and other emergencies

**Activity 2.1:** Review and develop/update policy frameworks for nutrition across the life stages including high-impact nutrition interventions (HINI), healthy food in schools and ECEs, and restricting marketing of unhealthy food for children

**Activity 2.2:** Develop and implement messages on the production, preparation, and consumption (nutrition education) of fresh, nutritious and safe vegetables, fish and meat targetting children, women and other vulnerable populations.

**Activity 2.3:** Design and deliver digital literacy training for women and girls to allow them to benefit from the power of digitalization in improving nutrition and wellbeing.

**Activity 3.1:** Develop a gender sensitive sustainable atoll ecosystems and ocean management strategy.

OUTCOMES

ACTIVITIES

## 2.3 Expected results and impact

The Joint Programmes aims to achieve the following outcome and outputs:

**Outcome:** Strengthened capacities for gender responsive evidence-based integrated policy development, policies, improved public finance investments, multi-sectoral coordination, harmonized partnerships, and effective outreach to deliver on the 2030 SDG aligned national and sectoral development plans and strategies.

- Output 1: Evidence-based integrated costed policy solutions, focusing on the early years, developed to build the resilience of social systems (education, health and nutrition, social protection, and food security) by 2024, ultimately benefiting the young children, women and vulnerable populations of Tokelau.
- Output 2: Policies, capacities and guidance materials developed in agri-food system, nutrition, and health that benefits young children, women and vulnerable populations with improved nutrition, less diet related diseases, and strengthened disaster resilience capacities by 2024.
- Output 3: A gender sensitive sustainable atoll ecosystems and ocean management strategy completed by 2024 for enhancing and building the foundation for resilient systems for health, nutrition and food security, while incorporating traditional and intergenerational knowledge in the mapping of the ecosystems and social resilience interface for Tokelau.

Within this output are specific results and interventions lead by the relevant PUNOs:

**UNICEF:** Evidence-based integrated costed policy solutions developed to build the resilience of social systems (education, health and nutrition, social protection, and food security), ultimately benefiting the young children girls and boys, women and vulnerable populations of Tokelau.

UNICEF will closely work with key government ministries to design and develop integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale. Specifically, the following concrete results will be achieved in Tokelau: (i) comprehensive assessment of ECD enabling environment completed (ii) national coordinating mechanisms or framework established, with clear functional delineations across agencies and accountability frameworks , (iii) where appropriate, ECD linkages to National Development Plan is articulated and communicated across stakeholders, (iv) regulatory issues addressed and measurement and evaluation (M&E) frameworks on ECD established; and (v) public investment analysis undertaken that leads to an increase in resourcing (funding and staff - including ECD professional development).

While the proposed activity focuses on the enabling environment for ECD (governance, coordination and management of ECD), there is a need for service delivery issues to be assessed and improved. This proposed activity is thus conceived of as a catalytic phase upon

which future work streams can more effectively address service delivery issues in ECD in Tokelau, through the help and continued support from development partners.

**FAO:** Policies, capacities and guidance materials developed in agri-food system, nutrition, and health that benefits young children, women and vulnerable populations with improved nutrition, less diet related diseases, and strengthened disaster resilience capacities by 2024.

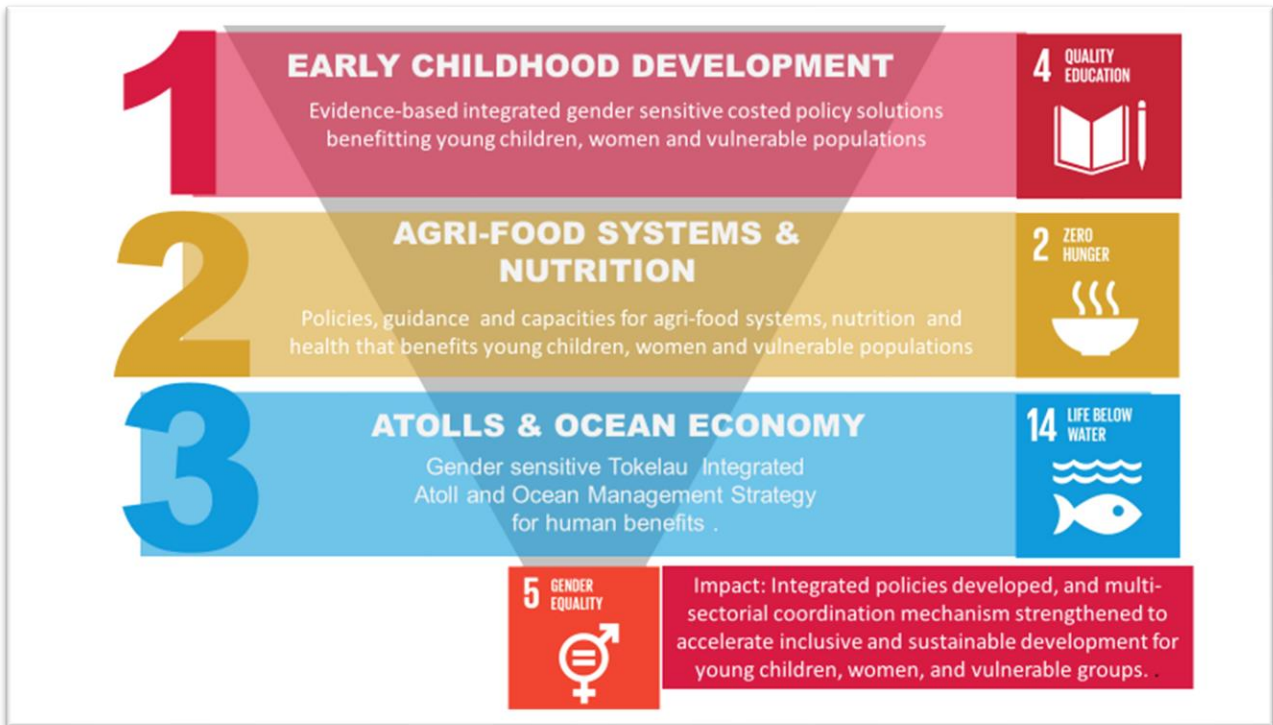
FAO will also collaborate with UNICEF to support the Department of Health in a review of existing policies and programmes to address different forms of malnutrition and as necessary, will support in formulating high impact nutrition intervention framework . Building on the partnership with Pacific Island Food Revolution, the healthy and diversified recipes will be digitized and promoted through various social and mass media platforms.

**UNDP:** A gender sensitive sustainable atoll ecosystems and ocean management strategy completed by 2024 for enhancing and building the foundation for resilient systems for health, nutrition and food security, while incorporating traditional and intergenerational knowledge in the mapping of the ecosystems and social resilience interface for Tokelau.

It is anticipated that Tokelau’s economic sectors will continue to rely heavily on its ocean resources for both budgetary support, livelihood and food security. However, the future health and productivity of these resources are unclear due to the accelerated degradation of ocean ecosystems and food chains as a result of climate change and human activity. For UNDP as in most SIDS across the Pacific, the blue economy presents an opportunity to boost sustainable economic growth and alleviate unemployment, food security and poverty. IF an integrated ocean management strategy is developed and IF an inclusive, gender-sensitive, multi-sectoral and evidence-based Blue Economy Roadmap is developed, THEN a framework will be established from which Tokelau can begin to unlock the benefits of its ocean resources for all in a holistic, sustainable and regenerative manner. These policy solutions would provide an enhanced enabling environment to realize the full potential of ocean resources across Tokelau’s EEZ, accelerating inclusion and participation of all women, youth, among affected society groups and economic sectors, in turn supporting the creation and diversification of sustainable livelihood opportunities to expand the country’s narrow economic base. Importantly, the roadmap would provide the basis for the protection and development of more intangible ‘blue’ resources, such as traditional knowledge and practices, carbon sequestration, and coastal resilience, contributing to the mitigation of climate change impacts with the principal of leaving no one behind.

In addition, since the gender indicators are mainstreamed across all of the results above, with special attention to gender-responsive child-centered planning and budgeting, this JP will contribute to the achievement of targets for SDG 5 (gender equality), mainly in health, education, nutrition and social protection.

In the next 24 months, with the support from the joint programme, Tokelau government would have strengthened their multi-sectorial coordination mechanism, policies and capacity to coordinate and implement their sectoral and national plans. The JP would have supported progress toward various sector- level SDGs in relation to health, education, food security, nutrition, social protection and ocean management. The proposed JP interventions as depicted below will result in providing more efficient service delivery for young children, women and other vulnerable populations, improve nutrition outcomes and enhance food and nutrition security and foster climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystem services management.



## 2.4 Financing

Resources from the Joint Fund (budget of USD 364,400) will enable support to the government of Tokelau to build more integrated approaches to SDG policy solutions and financing that prioritize reforms across various sectors such as food security, nutrition, social protection, health and ocean management. Gender has been mainstreamed across the 3 outputs to ensure women, children and other vulnerable populations actively participate and benefit from the JP interventions which is in line with SDG 5 priorities to improve gender equality indicators in the targeted countries. The development of the SDG integrated policy solutions and strategies will specifically aim to:

- Reduce the gender gaps in the existing financing system, including amongst the hardest to reach / poorest women with intersecting risks and vulnerabilities – those with a disability and/or who are facing high levels of poverty and vulnerability to climate risks,
- Address gender inequalities in the care economy through the provision of gender empowerment and participation, including persons with disability and children (typically girls), and participatory consultations will be held at all levels and with a wide range of stakeholders, including civil society actors representing women, youth, and people with disabilities.
- Identification gender issues in health, education and social protection, ocean management and develop gender action plan to strengthen capacity mainstreaming efforts in project

The program also proposes a gender-responsive budget considering the current demographic, political, social, and economic landscape in Tokelau. The Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (GEWE) initiatives envisaged in this proposal is expected to absorb about 50% of the funds for a variety of initiatives, including mainstreaming gender in integrated policies, SDG financing based on life-cycle contingencies, setting up of gender markers, implementing gender-sensitive analysis and national plans, engendering budgets, promoting livelihood opportunities through innovative initiatives (e.g. cultural activities and social work), assisting governments to comply with requirements of CEDAW, and encouraging political participation along with improved access to food security, nutrition, education, health services and ocean management.

The project will prioritize gender responsive financing reforms across various social services such as food security, nutrition, social protection, health and ocean management. This process will promote gender equality in financing and enhance value for money since the project is empowering the whole society through different life cycle. Private sector encouragement for men and women in the community will lead to sustainability of the project interventions.

Considering the small size of the population of Tokelau of less than 2,000 people, the financing of the interventions from the PUNOs of this JP will have impact at scale. For UNDP, the focus on ocean and lagoon marine resources where fisheries represent more than 84% of Government revenues ensures that the small investment of USD100,000 for this activity, aiming at refining planning for the management and conservation of marine resources in the long-term and accelerating substantially the achievement of SDG14 (14.2 and 14.7) for Tokelau, demonstrate good value for money as part of this JP.

Investing in atoll lagoons and ocean marine resources management for a country covered 99% by water – makes for a lot of sense to build food independence and security, resilience, livelihoods for both men and women, and optimize revenues for the Government. Fishers in Tokelau include both men and women, and part of the blue economy stocktake and options will focus in lagoon and reef restoration that will include exploring potential cottage enterprises in mariculture and aquaculture among others, that would benefit women and in this context will address to a certain extent gender inequality. The context analysis will ensure a gender-responsive atolls and ocean management strategy integrating the gender analysis.

The JP activities in regard to the ocean will have the potential to leverage broader financing. UNDP, as part of its SIDS offer on the blue economy is currently developing new funding proposals targeting both the NZ-MFAT Pacific Partnership with UNDP and with the UN Global Coral Reef Fund to include Tokelau, as already several large foundations have approached the Government of Tokelau and considering investment in marine conservation and sustainable fisheries management, particularly in the context of shifting tuna fisheries caused by climate change which predicts an increase of revenue in the long-term for Tokelau, and the need for sustainable management of their fisheries. These include the Waitt Foundation Blue Prosperity Coalition, already financially supporting the Government of Samoa on the Samoa National Ocean Strategy (2019-2025), and the Blue Nature Alliance currently involved and supporting the Government of Niue in the development of a blended financial mechanism and endowment trust fund for ocean management.

The JP will also support Tokelau in reviewing its resources for young children and thereafter provide specific advice and advocacy to improve their ECD investments. This will be undertaken in line with the development of the National ECD Strategy Plan, whereby activities and policies are costed, with earmarked budgetary allocations based on explicit criteria or outcomes. Models of ECD financing in other countries already exist and these will be used as reference. To support countries, technical specialists will be hired to work with the government



to complete these costing and financing studies and provide specific advice to the target country governments. UNICEF will also leverage its partnerships with multilateral development banks, international finance institutions and the private sector to catalyze relationships that can lead to improved financing for the target countries.

## **2.5 Partnerships and stakeholder engagement**

The JP will rely on the premise of institutional ownership and leadership by Tokelau government, with a view to support a sustainability model beyond the operational and funding date of the project. It will nurture government ownership through participatory processes in the design, implementation and assessment of the activities. This participatory approach in capacity development is a core approach of the United Nations.

For instance, the planning process for the National ECD Action Plan will be participatory, involving widespread consultation and consensus building exercises, to support the government in determining the priorities and course of action that best suit their context. Participatory consultation workshops will be conducted at community levels in order to solicit consensus regarding key needs and programmatic priorities for ECD. Results of these consultations will be communicated across stakeholders via sharing of the meeting outcomes.

Since ECD service provision involves many non-government actors, the JP will also engage more than government counterparts and bring a broader set of stakeholders into the fold. For instance, early education service providers include churches, island councils, and private ECE centres and their cooperation is fundamental to the success of any ECD-related intervention. Non-governmental representatives will be asked to sit in the consultative sessions in national planning processes and to give feedback on major pieces of policy or program-level initiative. Engaging these stakeholders will be done primarily through government counterparts for the latter to retain ownership of the process.

The JP will engage with Department of Women, Children, Youth and Family Affairs in stakeholder consultations and strategically strengthened the participation and benefit from the project activities for women, children, men and other vulnerable groups in all project activities for better gender results and secondly support in the review of the policy documents to ensure they are gender responsive. This process will strengthen the localization of the SDG 5 for the Government.

The JP will also ensure full engagement and work with Women's Committees on the three atolls, through coordination meetings and strengthened for women in the committees to actively engage in the JP interventions to enhance women's agency in the project interventions. as key JP partners, ensuring full representation of women from consultations, including their unique traditional and intergenerational knowledge, to mainstreaming their role in the strategy. The Terms of Reference for the technical assistance on these activities will be gender-responsive, and that output indicators measures for this JP as well as in the implementation, to be disaggregated by gender and other vulnerable groups.

For the atoll and ocean management strategy component, UNDP will be working in close partnership with staff of the TALO, the Department of EDNRE and the MiCORE to set the design of the work, including timetable and workplan. UNDP can also tap into expertise of other PUNO partners, FAO in particular on fisheries, aquaculture and mariculture, among others. UNDP will pool and mobilize resources by working in close collaboration and tap into the global expertise of the Blue Economy Lab of UNDP, based in Barbados and the SIDS Blue Economy specialist based in the UN-Pacific office in Suva. Already the UNDP Bangkok Regional Office is launching a blue economy initiative for the Asia-Pacific region, providing support to



the Samoa MCO to further implement and support blue economy initiatives in Cook Islands, Samoa, Niue and Tokelau. Strategic contributions will be made by Conservation International, through their Manaaki Fund project on ocean and climate resilience, and SPREP on the outcome of the New Zealand Pacific Partnership on Ocean Acidification. Finally, UNDP will seek close collaboration with specialists of the Government of New Zealand in Tokelau's engagement with the Party to the Nauru Agreement and the Western and Central Pacific Tuna Commission in the management of its fisheries.

### **3. Programme implementation**

#### **3.1 Governance and implementation arrangements**

The JP is designed around the guidelines provided in the UN guidance note on joint programmes.

The UNRC's office will be the point of contact for managing relationships with the executive branch in Tokelau. Meanwhile, UNICEF will be the lead agency for implementation of the JP and all PUNOs will be responsible for identifying their own sectoral knowledge, implementing and reporting on their activities.

At UNCT level, the RC will co-chair the Joint Programme Reference Group (Joint Steering Committee) with the Government of Tokelau. The role of the Joint Programme Reference Group (JPRG) will be to approve country workplans and validate progress reports and results against the Joint Country Action Plans.

At country level, UNICEF will establish a technical committee to coordinate and implement this joint programme. The virtual technical committee will be chaired by either the General Manager for Office of the Council and co-chaired by UNICEF. The technical committee will also have representation from participating UN agencies (UNDP and FAO), the private sector, CSOs, and development partners.

The JP will complement current efforts of the government. The activities were extensively discussed with the government partners as this program is linked to the national development agenda to improve multi-sectoral coordination, governance and to implement localized SDGs/national priorities. The joint programme results are listed as outputs of the localized SDGs/national priorities. Hence, it will enable the government to efficiently coordinate, plan, and allocate limited resources towards improving the effectiveness of the programs. Furthermore, the joint program will also identify additional/new funding sources to unlock financing for the national development agenda. UNICEF and PUNOs will work closely with the General Manager for Tokelau Apia Liaison Office to support implementation of the national development priorities, shortly to be adopted by the Fono Council for the period 2021-2026 and strengthen the monitoring and evaluation frameworks building on the Joint SDG Fund for Social Protection.

UNICEF, along with UNDP and FAO, will build on ongoing initiatives and find effective ways to leverage existing national systems to avoid piecemeal approaches of multiple agencies as the capacities for coordination across the targeted countries are limited. At the minimum, national systems and capacities will determine final form of governance arrangements, with implementation anchored strongly into SDG planning and implementation systems. The multi-sectorial coordination mechanism will be established and will be anchored under relevant Ministries (e.g. Planning, Finance, or selected sectoral Ministries such as health and education). However, proposed key roles/functions will be based on the agreed Terms of References for the key members of the multi-sectorial coordination mechanism.

### 3.2 Monitoring, reporting, and evaluation

Reporting on the Joint SDG Fund will be results-oriented, and evidence-based. Each PUNO will provide the Convening/Lead Agent with the following narrative reports prepared in accordance with instructions and templates developed by the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat. The Convening/Lead Agent will compile the narrative reports of PUNOs and submit a consolidated report to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat, through the Resident Coordinator.

- Annual narrative progress reports, to be provided no later than one (1) month (31 January) after the end of the calendar year, and must include the result matrix, updated risk log, and anticipated expenditures and results for the next 12-month funding period;
- Final consolidated narrative report, after the completion of the joint programme, to be provided no later than two (2) months after the operational closure of the activities of the joint programme.

The Resident Coordinator will be required to monitor the implementation of the joint programme, with the involvement of Joint SDG Fund Secretariat to which it must submit data and information when requested. As a minimum, joint programmes will prepare, and submit to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat, 6-month monitoring updates. Additional insights (such as policy papers, value for money analysis, case studies, infographics, blogs) might need to be provided, per request of the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat. The joint programme will adequately allocate resources for monitoring and evaluation in the budget.

Data for all indicators of the results framework will be shared with the Fund Secretariat on a regular basis, in order to allow the Fund Secretariat to aggregate results at the global level and integrate findings into reporting on progress of the Joint SDG Fund.

PUNOs will be required to include information on complementary funding received from other sources (both UN cost sharing, and external sources of funding) for the activities supported by the Fund, including in kind contributions and/or South-South Cooperation initiatives, in the reporting done throughout the year.

PUNOs at Headquarters level shall provide the Administrative Agent with the following statements and reports prepared in accordance with its accounting and reporting procedures, consolidate the financial reports, as follows:

- Annual financial reports as of 31st December each year with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the Joint SDG Fund Account, to be provided no later than four months after the end of the applicable reporting period; and
- A final financial report, after the completion of the activities financed by the Joint SDG Fund and including the final year of the activities, to be provided no later than 30 April of the year following the operational closing of the project activities.

In addition, regular updates on financial delivery might need to be provided, per request of the Fund Secretariat.

After completion of the joint programme, a final, independent and gender-responsive evaluation will be organized by the Resident Coordinator. The cost needs to be budgeted, and in case there are no remaining funds at the end of the joint programme, it will be the responsibility of PUNOs to pay for the final, independent evaluation from their own resources.

The programme will be subject to a joint final independent evaluation with an established arrangement for managing the joint evaluation. The final evaluation will be managed jointly by the PUNOs as per established process for independent evaluations, including use of a joint evaluation steering group and dedicated evaluation managers not involved in the implementation of the joint programme. The evaluations will follow the United Nations Evaluation Group's (UNEG) Norms and Standards for Evaluation in the UN System, using the guidance on Joint Evaluation and relevant UNDG guidance on evaluations. The management and implementation of the joint evaluation will have due regard to the evaluation policies of the PUNOs to ensure the requirements of those policies are met; and with use of appropriate guidance from PUNOs on joint evaluation. The evaluation process will be participative and will involve all relevant programme's stakeholders and partners. Evaluation results will be disseminated amongst governments, donors, academic institutions and stakeholders of civil society (including workers' and employers' organizations) and a joint management response will be produced upon completion of the evaluation process to be made publicly available on the evaluation platforms or similar of the PUNOs and through the UNEG database.

### **3.3 Accountability, financial management, and public disclosure**

The JP will be using a pass-through fund management modality where UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office will act as the Administrative Agent (AA) under which the funds will be channelled for the Joint Programme through the AA. Each Participating UN Organization receiving funds through the pass-through has signed a standard Memorandum of Understanding with the AA.

Each Participating UN Organization (PUNO) shall assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent of the Joint SDG Fund (Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office). Such funds will be administered by each UN Agency, Fund, and Programme in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures. Each PUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent.

Indirect costs of the Participating Organizations recovered through programme support costs will be 7%. All other costs incurred by each PUNO in carrying out the activities for which it is responsible under the Fund will be recovered as direct costs.

Funding by the Joint SDG Fund will be provided on annual basis, upon successful performance of the joint programme.

Procedures on financial transfers, extensions, financial and operational closure, and related administrative issues are stipulated in the Operational Guidance of the Joint SDG Fund.

PUNOs and partners must comply with Joint SDG Fund brand guidelines, which includes information on donor visibility requirements.

Each PUNO will take appropriate measures to publicize the Joint SDG Fund and give due credit to the other PUNOs. All related publicity material, official notices, reports and publications, provided to the press or Fund beneficiaries, will acknowledge the role of the host Government, donors, PUNOs, the Administrative Agent, and any other relevant entities. In particular, the Administrative Agent will include and ensure due recognition of the role of each Participating Organization and partners in all external communications related to the Joint SDG Fund.

### **3.4 Legal context**

Agency Name:	UNICEF	UNDP	FAO
Agreement Title:	Basic Cooperation Agreement	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement,	Agreements are on a project basis because Tokelau is a territory of NZ, which is a member state of FAO.
Agreement date:	6 September 2004	28 June 1963	

## D. ANNEXES

### Annex 1. List of related initiatives

Name of initiative/project	Key expected results	Links to the joint programme	Lead organization	Other partners	Budget and funding source	Contract person (name and email)
Assessment of Social Protection	National Social Protection Policy	National Social Protection Policy will complement the integrated ECD policy solutions in Tokelau specially focusing on food security, nutrition and inclusion.	UNICEF	UNDP, UNESCO	Budget: \$3M (divided across agencies) Joint SDG Fund for Social Protection	Ronesh Prasad, email: <a href="mailto:roprasad@unicef.org">roprasad@unicef.org</a>
National Disability Survey	National Disability Policy	National Disability Policy will complement the integrated ECD policy solutions in Tokelau specially focusing on food security, nutrition and inclusion for children with disabilities.	UNESCO	UNICEF	Budget: \$3M (divided across agencies) Joint SDG Fund for Social Protection	Peone Fuimaono Email: <a href="mailto:p.fuimaono@unesco.org">p.fuimaono@unesco.org</a>
Building Better Brains: Supporting Early Childhood Development in the Pacific	Regional ECD coordination and advocacy  National ECD policies and costed action plans in select Pacific island	Regional advances in ECD support the proposed ECD work in Tokelau, including regional guidance on ECD, advocacy, research and policy briefs	UNICEF	PIFS	Budget: \$3M New Zealand Government	Joy Millan-Maler at <a href="mailto:Kmillan@unicef.org">Kmillan@unicef.org</a>

	countries and territories					
Building Better Brains: Supporting Early Childhood Development in the Pacific (expansion)	Regional ECD coordination and advocacy (plus ECD policies in select countries)	Regional advances in ECD support the proposed ECD work in Tokelau, including regional guidance on ECD, advocacy, research and policy briefs	UN RCO	UNICEF	Budget: \$800,000 USD UN Pacific Strategy Fund	Joy Millan-Maler at <a href="mailto:Kmillan@unicef.org">Kmillan@unicef.org</a>
CERO Waste Project	Develop a gender-responsive circular joint economy strategy for waste management in Tokelau and Samoa.	Waste management is a serious environmental problem with impact on inshore and lagoon fisheries and shellfish, detrimental to health and ECD	UNDP	MNRE – Government of Samoa	Budget: USD40,000 UNDP TRAC	Verena Linneweber at <a href="mailto:verena.linneweber@undp.org">verena.linneweber@undp.org</a>
COVID19 Response for Tokelau	Upgrading health facilities across the Three Atolls for COVID-19 Response and Long-Term use.  Integrated COVID19 outreach that leaves no one behind  Socio-impact assessment of COVID-19	Entirely linked to the Joint SDG fund to build resilience of health services and outreach for COVID19 in Tokelau communities	UNDP	N/A	Budget: USD230,050 MPTF and UN COVID19 Rapid Recovery Fund	Christina Mualia-Lima at <a href="mailto:christina.mualia-lima@undp.org">christina.mualia-lima@undp.org</a>

## Annex 2. Overall Results Framework

### 2.1. Targets for Joint SDG Fund Results Framework

**Joint SDG Fund Outcome 1:** Integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale

Indicators	Targets	
	2023	2024
1.1: integrated multi-sectoral policies have accelerated SDG progress in terms of scope <sup>3</sup>	1	1
1.2: integrated multi-sectoral policies have accelerated SDG progress in terms of scale <sup>4</sup>	0	1

**Joint SDG Fund Output 3:** Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG progress implemented

Indicators	Targets	
	2023	2024
3.1: # of innovative solutions that were tested <sup>5</sup> (disaggregated by % successful-unsuccessful)	0	0
3.2: # of integrated policy solutions that have been implemented with the national partners in lead	0	0
3.3: # and share of countries where national capacities to implement integrated, cross-sectoral SDG accelerators has been strengthened	0	1

#### Joint SDG Fund Operational Performance Indicators

- Level of coherence of UN in implementing programme country<sup>6</sup>
- Reduced transaction costs for the participating UN agencies in interaction with national/regional and local authorities and/or public entities compared to other joint programmes in the country in question
- Annual % of financial delivery
- Joint programme operationally closed within original end date
- Joint programme financially closed 18 months after their operational closure
- Joint programme facilitated engagement with diverse stakeholders (e.g. parliamentarians, civil society, IFIs, bilateral/multilateral actor, private sector).
- Joint programme included addressing inequalities and the principle of “Leaving No One Behind”.
- Joint programme featured gender results at the outcome level.

<sup>3</sup>Scope=substantive expansion: additional thematic areas/components added or mechanisms/systems replicated.

<sup>4</sup>Scale=geographical expansion: local solutions adopted at the regional and national level or a national solution adopted in one or more countries.

<sup>5</sup>Each Joint programme in the Implementation phase will test at least 2 approaches.

<sup>6</sup> Annual survey will provide qualitative information towards this indicator.



- Joint programme undertook or draw upon relevant human rights analysis, and have developed or implemented a strategy to address human rights issues.
- Joint programme planned for and can demonstrate positive results/effects for youth.
- Joint programme considered the needs of persons with disabilities.
- Joint programme made use of risk analysis in programme planning.
- Joint programme conducted do-no-harm / due diligence and were designed to take into consideration opportunities in the areas of the environment and climate change.

## 2.2. Joint programme Results framework

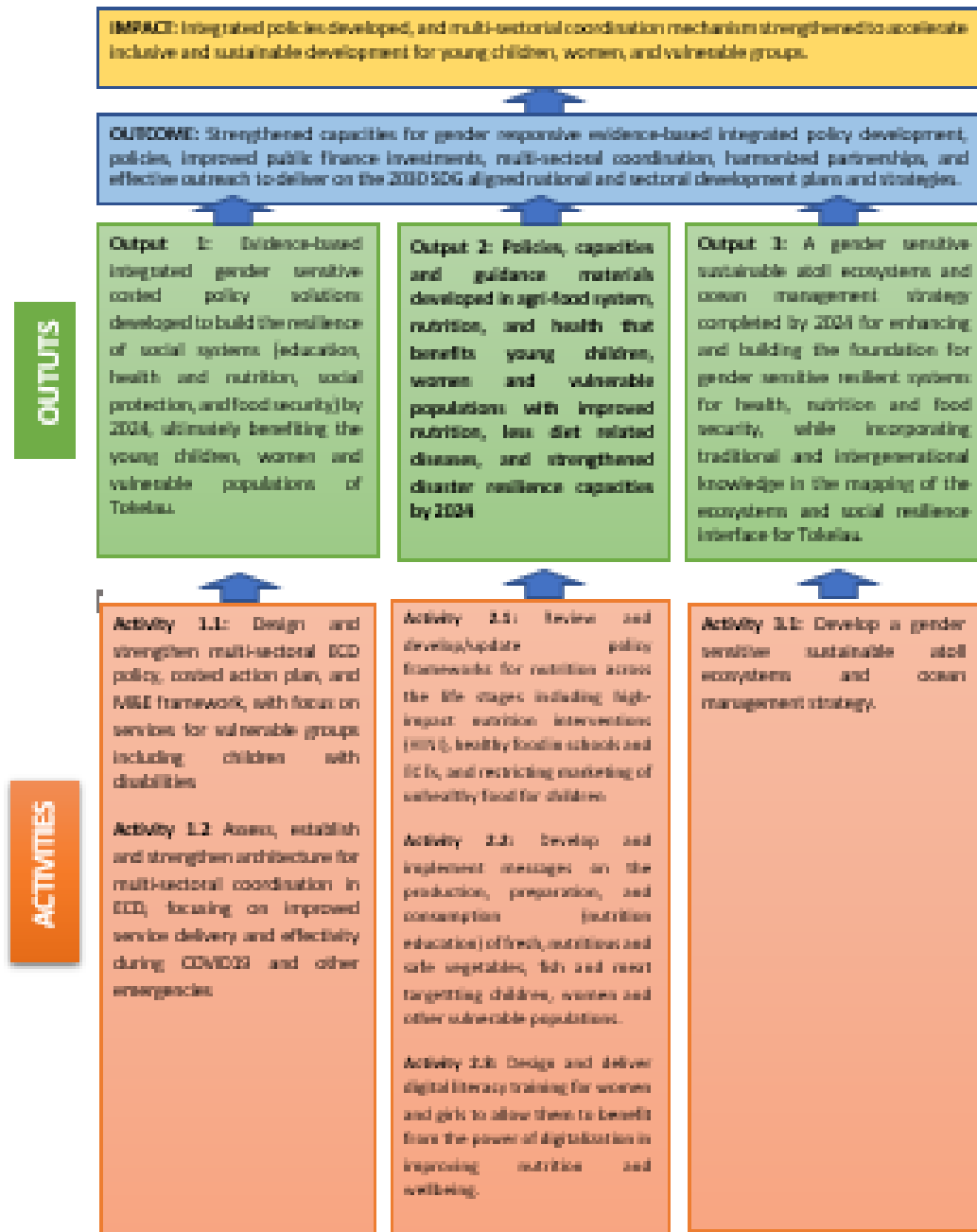
Result / Indicators	Baseline	2023 Target	2024 Target	Means of Verification	Responsible partner
<b>Outcome: Strengthened capacities for gender responsive evidence-based integrated policy development, policies, improved public finance investments, multi-sectoral coordination, harmonized partnerships, and effective outreach to deliver on the 2030 SDG aligned national and sectoral development plans and strategies.</b>					
Outcome Indicator 1: Integrated Sectoral plans and policies developed and adopted aligned are aligned with, and respond to, both the Tokelau National Development Strategy and Agenda 2030	No evidence of integrated sectoral plans and policies for SDG implementation	1	1	JP Progress and Annual Reports	UNICEF, FAO, UNDP
Outcome Indicator 2: Number of atoll community members from vulnerable groups using Fund-supported tools, strategies and activities for ECD, human benefits and island resilience in Tokelau.	No evidence of vulnerable groups on atolls benefiting from activities related to ECD, and island resilience.	> 300 people from vulnerable groups (Disaggregated by women, girls, elderly, youth and children)	> 600 people from vulnerable groups (Disaggregated by women, girls, elderly, youth and children)	Atoll consultation reports. Baseline surveys and project completion surveys for the three outputs.	UNICEF, FAO, UNDP
<b>Output 1: Evidence-based integrated gender sensitive costed policy solutions developed to build the resilience of social systems (education, health and nutrition, social protection, and food security) by 2024, ultimately benefiting the young children, women and vulnerable populations of Tokelau.</b>					

Indicator 1.1 Existence of comprehensive assessment of ECD in Tokelau, identifying ECD data, related policies, programmes, and services and analyzing these for strengths, gaps, and areas of improvement	0	1	1	Comprehensive and gender-sensitive situation analysis report on ECD	UNICEF
Indicator 1.2 Number of integrated, gender-responsive policies and costed action plans on ECD, informed by extensive multi-stakeholder consultations	0	1	1	Multi-sectoral policy document and costed action plan  Reports on outcomes of community and multi-stakeholder consultations  ECD expenditure analyses to inform costing and budgeting of ECD policy and action plan	UNICEF
Indicator 1.3 Multi-sectorial coordination mechanism established for improved service delivery for children, women and vulnerable populations	0	1	0	Approved Terms of Reference for coordinaton mechanism  Minutes of meetings of coordination mechanisms  Workplans for the coordination mechanism, depicting how it supports multi-sectoral planning and action for ECD, nutrition and other social sector issues	UNICEF
<b>Output 2: Policies, guidelines and capacities developed in nutrition and agri-food system, that benefits young children, women and vulnerable populations with improved nutrition, less diet related diseases, and strengthened disaster resilience capacities by 2024</b>					

Indicator 2.1: Number of policies and strategies reviewed/developed, informed by extensive consultations with government, women, youth groups and CSO's	0	0	1	Workshop/ Consultation reports Review report/assessment/policies	FAO
Indicator 2.2: Number of women, men, children and PWD reached out with digital messages for gardening and nutrition.	0	> 300 people from vulnerable groups	> 500 people from vulnerable groups	Reviewing project reports	FAO
Indicator 2.3: Number women and girls trained in digital literacy	0	30	30	Reviewing project reports	FAO
<b>Output 3: A gender sensitive sustainable atoll ecosystems and ocean management strategy completed by 2024 for enhancing and building the foundation for resilient systems for health, nutrition and food security, while incorporating traditional and intergenerational knowledge in the mapping of the ecosystems and social resilience interface for Tokelau.</b>					
Indicator 3.1: Scoping study, stocktake and diagnostic analysis completed on atoll ecosystems and ocean resources with gender responsiveness.	0	1	0	JP Review reports and sectoral strategy	UNDP
Indicator 3.2: Blue economy roadmap and action plan completed and validated.	0	0	1	JP Review of reports on roadmap and action plan	UNDP
Indicator 3.3: Number of blue economy opportunities mapped and recommended, disaggregated by sector	0	0	3	JP review of reports and recommendations	UNDP

with gender responsiveness.					
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--

### Annex 3. Theory of Change graphic



### Annex 4. Gender marker matrix

Indicator		Score	Findings and Explanation	Evidence or Means of Verification
N°	Formulation			
1.1	Context analysis integrate gender analysis	3	<p>The context analysis was completed incorporating incorporating the UN Women UN ESCAP gender responsive budgeting status report 2016.</p> <p>The UNICEF Sitan reports 2017 included gender analysis across all the sectors where sex-disaggregated data is available, therefore the JP has presented the situation of women and girls, and explained the causes of discrimination and inequality including around violence, early marriage, care economy, employment, health and education relating to the relevant SDGs, including SDG 5 in all the UNICEF interventions where UNICEF is in the lead.</p> <p>The gender analysis has also included an assessment of the intersecting risks women face, including disability, age and vulnerability to climate risks where data is available. Unreliable and limited sex-disaggregated data remain key challenges.</p> <p>Gender analysis has been strengthened to include gender issues in health, education, unpaid care work, labor market participation and the biggest challenge is the limited gender disaggregated date for some of the analysis.</p>	<p>UNESCAP/UN Women Gender responsive budgeting status report 2016 with sex-disaggregated data and analysis</p> <p>UNICEF Sitan Report 2017</p> <p>Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health, UN Women report and The National Policy and Action Plan for the Women of Tokelau</p>



1.2	Gender Equality mainstreamed in proposed outputs	<b>3</b>	<p>Gender equality and gender responsive budgeting is mainstreamed across the outputs in line national development plans and priorities where SDG indicators have been aligned and mainstreamed.</p> <p>The development of the Integrated SDG policy solutions strategies will specifically aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the gender gaps in existing financing system, specifically including the hardest to reach / poorest women with intersecting risks and vulnerabilities – those with disability and facing high levels of poverty and vulnerability to climate risks,</li> <li>• Address gender inequalities in the care economy through the provision of gender empowerment and participation including persons with disability and children (typically women), and</li> <li>• Participatory consultations will be held at all levels and with a wide range of stakeholders including civil society actors representing women, youth and people with disability.</li> </ul> <p>Data on gender inequality across the lifecycle (e.g. national and sample surveys such as participatory Census, HIES, MICS/DHS, National Disability Survey) and include intersecting inequalities such as disability to inform decisions on GEWE strategies.</p>	<p>End of project report and evaluation SDG reports mechanism such as VNR reporting by the countries</p>

			Specific attention will be given to ensure that women and people with disabilities are included in the entire joint programming.	
1.3	Programme output indicators measure changes on gender equality	<b>3</b>	The Joint Programme proposed output and indicators are gender sensitive	Regular M& E JP reports
2.1	PUNO collaborate and engage with Government on gender equality and the empowerment of women	<b>2</b>	<p>The proposal was developed based on current SDG interventions of the respective UN agencies UNICEF, FAO and UNDP. In this context, the national women machineries, key government departments and CSOs are part of the integrated SDG policy solution interventions.</p> <p>In the development of the proposed project, PUNO have consulted with Government of Tokelau that fosters gender equality within the current proposed project. The women groups and women representative form the key government departments will participate in program consultations for the context analysis, strategic prioritization, implementation, M&amp;E. In particular, the Liaison office for Government of Tokelau will be part of the steering committee to influence and make decisions on the SDG policy solutions as well as being involved in implementation. Women's councils and CSO's will also be consulted.</p>	<p>Number of women participations in multi-sectorial mechanism</p> <p>Number of consultations with women groups</p>
2.2	PUNO collaborate and engages with women's/gender equality CSOs	<b>2</b>	As this proposal builds on UN's current work the women and gender equality CSOs are part of formulation of integrated policy solutions consultations and mechanism.	<p>Project M&amp;E reports</p> <p>Number of consultations with GEWE CSOs</p> <p>Meeting minute of ECD Multi-sectorial committee</p>

3.1	Program proposes a gender-responsive budget	<b>2</b>	<p>The baseline that is used to prepare this report is based on UN ESCAP and UN Women’s gender responsive budgeting status report in the Asia Pacific, however, the proposal proposes mainstreaming of the SDGs into local plans and strategies with a specific focus on gender informed child centered planning and budgeting.</p> <p>Given the current demographic, political, social and economic landscape in the islands, it is expected that Gender equality and women empowerment (GEWE) would absorb about 50% of the funds for a variety of initiatives including mainstreaming gender in SDG integrated policy solutions and financing based on life-cycle contingencies, setting up of gender markers, women participation and empowerment.</p>	<p>50% education and health national planning and budgeting specifically address children’s rights and gender issues</p> <p>The project outputs and indicators contribute to gender equality</p>
<b>Total scoring</b>		<b>2.5</b>		

## Annex 5. Budget and Work Plan

### 5.1 Budget per UNSDG categories

The table provides a summary of the PUNOs' expenses per UNDG Budget as well as the PUNO contributions to the Joint Programme. From the budget, it is noted that 35% of the funding will be disbursed through contractual services and transfers, 14.5% through operating costs (i.e. travel, equipment, and supplies), and 15% through staff and other personnel to support the implementation of the programme. PUNO contributions to the programme amount to 27% of the SDG Fund allocation.

UNDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	PUNO 1- UNICEF		PUNO 2 - FAO		PUNO 3- UNDP		TOTAL	
	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)
1. Staff and other personnel	35,000	40,000	20,000		0	20,000	55,000	60,000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	0		25,000		0		25,000	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	0		0		0		0	
4. Contractual services	68,640		26,460		46,299		141,399	
5. Travel (including monitoring)	10,000		10,000		8,000		28,000	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	40,000		12,000		39,160		91,160	
7. General Operating and other Direct	0		0		0		0	

Costs (including communication & monitoring)								
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>153,640</b>		<b>93,460</b>		<b>93,459</b>		<b>340,559</b>	
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	10,755		6,542		6,542		23,839	
<b>TOTAL Costs</b>	<b>164,395</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>100,002</b>		<b>100,001</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>364,398</b>	<b>60,000</b>
<i>1st year</i>	<b>82,198</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>50,001</b>		<b>50,001</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>182,200</b>	<b>30,000</b>
<i>2nd year</i>	<b>82,197</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>50,001</b>		<b>50,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>182,198</b>	<b>30,000</b>

## 5.2 Budget per SDG targets

The core theory of change is focused on supporting government to strengthened capacities for evidence-based integrated policy development, policies, improved public finance investments, multi-sectoral coordination, harmonized partnerships, and effective outreach to deliver on the 2030 SDG aligned national and sectoral development plans and strategies.

SDG TARGETS		%	USD
SDG 2	Target 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	7	25,507.86
SDG 2	Target 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	20	72,879.6
SDG 4	Target 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	45	163,979.1
SDG 14	Target 14.2: Sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.	14	51,015.72
SDG 14	Target 14.7: By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.	14	51,015.72
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>364,398</b>

### 5.3 Work plan

The Participating UN Organizations undertook a thorough review of the interventions required to support the transformation proposed by the Theory of Change in this Joint Programme. Subsequently, the PUNOs agreed to give UNICEF the role of leading on strengthening integrated policy solutions for SDGs in collaboration with FAO and UNDP.

Budget reflects resources needed towards delivering the proposed results, PUNOs withholding only the agency specific overheads. To ensure a consistent approach that optimizes use of resources, the National Steering Committee overseeing the implementation of the Workplan will be co-chaired by the Government and the Resident Coordinator.

Outcome 1			Strengthened capacities for evidence-based integrated policy development, policies, improved public finance investments, multi-sectoral coordination, harmonized partnerships, and effective outreach to deliver on the 2030 SDG aligned national and sectoral development plans and strategies.															
Output	Annual target/s		List of activities	Time frame								PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved	
	2023	2024		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)			
<b>Output 1: Evidence-based integrated gender sensitive costing policy solutions developed to build the resilience of social systems (education, health and nutrition, social protection, and food security) by 2024, ultimately benefiting the young children, women and vulnerable populations of Tokelau.</b>	Situation analysis report on ECD; Consultations with relevant stakeholders; Coordination mechanism for early childhood	Public expenditure analysis of ECD; ECD policy and costing action plan	<b>Activities 1.1.</b> Design and strengthen multi-sectoral ECD policy, costing action plan, and M&E framework, with focus on services for vulnerable groups including children with disabilities	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Staff and employees, travel, general expenses and contractual services for policy, as well as grants to counterparts (including mandatory Communications and Monitoring costs)	75,000	20,000	<b>95,000</b>	UNICEF	Department of health, education and finance; Office of the Council; Office of the Administrator; PIFS
			<b>Activity 1.2.</b> Assess, establish and strengthen architecture for multi-sectoral coordination in ECD, focusing on improved service delivery and effectivity delivery for women,	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Staff and employees, travel, general expenses and contractual services for policy, as well as grants to counterparts	54,400	20,000	<b>74,400</b>		



			men, children and PWD during COVID19 and other emergencies												
<b>Output 2: · Policies, capacities and guidance materials developed in agri-food system, nutrition, and health that benefits young children, women and vulnerable populations with improved nutrition, less diet related diseases, and strengthened disaster resilience capacities by 2024.</b>	Review of nutrition related policy and frameowkr is completed including consultations with relevant stakeholders;	HINI Framework developed including costed action plan	<b>Activities 2.1.</b> Review and develop/update policy frameworks for nutrition across the life stages including high-impact nutrition interventions (HINI)			x	x	x	x	Staff and employees, travel, general expenses and contractual services for policy, as well as grants to counterparts (including mandatory Communications and Monitoring costs)	20,000	0	<b>20,000</b>	FAO ( and UNICEF)	Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Department of Health; Office of the Council; Office of the Administrator; SPC; IFAD
	Development of nutrition messeages and materials completed informed by consultataion with relevant stakeholders	Producation and dissememamtion of nutrition messagegs and materials	<b>Activity 2.2</b> Develop and implement messages on the production, preparation and consumption (nutrition education) of fresh, nutritious and safe fruits, vegetables, fish and meat. Targeting women, men, children and PWD			x	x	x	x	x	Staff and employees, Supplies and materials, Contractual Services, Travel, Grants to counterparts and General Operating and Direct costs (including mandatory Communications and Monitoring costs)	40,000	0	<b>40,000</b>	FAO

	Digital literacy training for women and girls developed informed by consultataion with stakeholders	Digital literacy training for women and girls completd	<b>Activity 2.3</b> Design and deliver digital literacy training for women and girls to allow them to benefit from the power of digitalization in improving nutrition, health and wellbeing.			x	x	x	x	x	x	Staff and employees, Supplies and materials, Contractual Services, Travel, Grants to counterparts and General Operating and Direct costs	40,000	0	<b>40,000</b>	FAO	Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Department of Health; Office of the Council; Office of the Administrator; SPC; IFAD
<b>Output 3: A sustainable atoll ecosystems and ocean management strategy completed by 2024 for enhancing and building the foundation for resilient systems for health, nutrition and food security, while incorporating traditional and intergenerational knowledge in the mapping of the ecosystems and social resilience interface for Tokelau.</b>	Scoping study, stocktake and daignosis analysis completed on atoll ecosystems  Communities and stakeholder consultations completed	Blue economy roadmap and action plan completed and validated.  Resilient blue economy initiatives mapped and identified for each atoll communities	<b>Activity 3.1:</b> Develop a gender sensitive sustainable atoll ecosystems and ocean management strategy		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Contractual Services, Travel, Grants to counterparts and General Operating and Direct costs (including mandatory Communications and Monitoring costs)	100,000	20,000	<b>120,000</b>	UNDP	Department of Natural Resources and Environment; MiCORE; Office of the Council; Office of the Administrator; SPREP,, Conservation International
<b>JP Project Management</b>			Project Management including planning, monitoring, reporting and evaluation		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		32,500		<b>32,500</b>	UNICEF	
			Strategic Communication										2500		<b>2,500</b>	UNICEF	
													<b>364,400</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>424,400</b>		

## **Annex 6. Risk Management Plan**

The following potential risks faced by this Joint Programme have been identified as the following:

- Global or domestic climate, economic, and / or fiscal shocks that will divert government and PUNO attention and priority away from the Joint Programme (context risk)
- COVID-19 poses massive risks in terms of quality and timeliness of delivery, considering impact on the effectiveness of various implementation activities.
- Unintended effects on costs and prices, project cost over-runs, and misutilization of funds or resource capture at national or sub-national levels (fiduciary risk)

The contextual risk of a global or domestic climate, economic or fiscal shock is calculated to be a medium risk. The impact of the risk would be that PUNO and government attention would be diverted away from the implementation of the Joint Programme. In the event of this happening, mitigation measures will include discussions and negotiations with government and implementing partners on flexibility of implementation as well as include an assessment and potential revisions to the programme in response to any such changes in the implementing environment.

The programmatic risks are deemed to be low-level risks. Mitigating measures have been integrated into the implementation of the programme in two main ways. First, the risk of opposition or manipulation of the programme by vested interest groups will be reduced as a way to ensure political commitment to the programme, and numerous stakeholders will be involved in the consultations during programme implementation. Second, the diverse sets of stakeholders will be informed about the programme and its development since the government will be supported in developing a local, regional, and international partnership strategy and an effective communication and advocacy campaign that will clearly articulate objectives, roles, and responsibilities.

In addition, to further mitigate against the risk of limited political opposition and to improve coordination, the JP will directly address institutional coordination and capacity through one of its core interventions. The JP will be reviewed at particular points in time in light of what it can feasibly achieve (e.g. taking stock through a review after the participatory consultations).

The potential fiduciary risk relates to unintended effects on costs and prices, project cost over-runs, and misutilization of funds or resource capture at national or sub-national levels. This is deemed to be a low risk. This will be mitigated by the development and implementation of careful financial planning, milestones, and reporting in order to ensure financial accountability and accurate expenditure throughout the programme. A programme coordinator will also be put in place to oversee the implementation of the JP.

The joint programme will also assess and document the levels of risk throughout the programme implementation at the end of Year 1 in order to evaluate and revise the risks and mitigation strategy as appropriate.

Risks	Risk Level: (Likelihood x Impact)	Likelihood: Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Essential - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./Person
Contextual risks					
Global or domestic climate, economic and/or fiscal shocks will divert government and PUNO attention and priority away from the JP.	Medium	2	3	Discussions and negotiations with government and implementing partners on flexibility of implementation.  Assessment and revisions of the programme in response to any relevant changes in the implementing environment	UNICEF, UNDP, FAO
Health risk COVID-19	High	4	4	Discussions and negotiations with government and implementing partners on flexibility of implementation.	UNICEF, UNDP, FAO
Programmatic risks					
Political opposition, coordination gaps and overlaps in mandates and programs.	Low	1	2	Working in partnership with government; investment in coordination mechanisms and establishment of national steering committee; local, regional and international partnership strategy, and communication strategy developed.  Continuously review the Project in light of what it can achieve.  Ongoing communication about what the project can realistically achieve under its	UNICEF, UNDP, FAO

				timeframe	
<b>Institutional risks</b>					
Mis-coordination and lack of effective cooperation between PUNOs for the implementation of the JP	Low	3	2	Project Coordinator to be appointed by Lead Agency to serve as liaison between PUNOs. Ongoing communication and joint programming of activities in the field. Ensure JP messaging consistent across PUNOs	UNICEF, UNDP, FAO
<b>Fiduciary risks</b>					
Unintended effects on costs and prices, project cost over-runs, misutilization of funds or resource capture at national or sub-national levels	Low	1	2	Careful financial planning, milestones and reporting developed to ensure financial accountability and accurate expenditure throughout the programme. Programme manager in place to oversee the functioning of the JP.	UNICEF, UNDP, FAO

## Annex 7: Communication Plan

The table below highlights current and potential partners/stakeholders for the UN SDG joint proposal on Integrated Policy Solutions to further deepen the trust and the relationship with current and potential partners and stakeholders.

Target partner/Audience	Purpose (i.e. Positioning, partner building, RM, programming) (if RM, state target amount)	Targeted area(s) of cooperation* Linked to new Strategic Plan) (*Can also name the titles of associated projects)	Concrete Activities	Timing	Resource Requirement	Responsible CO Unit/Person (And supporting unit/persons if any)	Status
<b>Early Childhood Development</b>							
Social Sector Ministries	Positioning, partner building; programming	Integrated policy, coordination	Multi-sectoral coordination	Q1; Continuously	Cost of events or mission	UN RCO; PUNOs, Comms	
Department of Economic Development	Positioning, partner building; programming	Integrated policy, coordination	Multi-sectoral coordination	Q1; Continuously	Cost of events or mission	UN RCO; PUNOs, Comms	

PIFS	Positioning, partner building;	Integrated policy, coordination	Consultation	Q1; Continuously	Cost of events or mission	UN RCO; PUNOs, Comms	
SPC	Positioning, partner building;	Integrated policy, coordination	Data and evidence for development	Q1; Continuously	Cost of events or mission		
<b>Food Security and Nutrition</b>							
Department of Natural Resources and Environment	Positioning, partner building; programming	Integrated policy, coordination	Consultation	Q1; Continuously	Cost of events or mission	UN RCO; PUNOs, Comms	
<b>Atoll and Ocean Management</b>							
Department of Natural Resources and Environment	Positioning, partner building; programming	Marine resource and fisheries assessments	Multi-sectoral coordination and financing	From Q2 to end of project	Cost of events or mission	UN RCO; PUNOs, Comms	
Conservation International	Positioning, partner building; programming	(Project: Securing a Polynesian Promise for Climate and Community Resilience)	Blue economy strategy stocktakes, diagnostic analysis and roadmap	From Q2 to end of project	Cost of events or mission	UN RCO; PUNOs, Comms	
SPREP	Positioning partner building.	Ocean acidification, conservation surveys and inshore fisheries surveys	Consultation; Data evidence and reports	From Q2 to end of project	Cost of events or mission	UN RCO; PUNOs, Comms	
Ministry of Climate, Ocean and Resilience	Positioning, partner building; programming	Ocean management and conservation. Island resilience	Multi-sectoral coordination	From Q2 to end of project	Cost of events or mission	UNRCO; PUNOs, Comms	
Pacific Islands Development Forum (PIDF)	Positioning partner building.	Blue economy	Consultation; Data evidence and reports	From Q2 to end of project	Cost of events or mission		

## **Annex 8: Learning and sharing Plan**

The learning plan is highlighted below:

Purpose	Medium	Frequency ( per year)
Share and exchange knowledge and experiences from JP	Webinars	1 - UNICEF 1 - FAO 2 - UNDP
Keeping all stakeholders informed of project progress	Reports/briefing notes	1 - UNICEF 2 - FAO 2 - UNDP
Capacity building of the stakeholders	Training/workshops	1- UNICEF 1- FAO
Consultations with Ministries and local stakeholders on development of strategy	Field visits	1- UNDP
Presentation of Syntheses Report to stakeholders	Webinars	1-UNDP
	Reports	1- UNDP
Present Tokelau partners' expedition results to atoll stakeholders and globally	Video	1- UNDP
Validation Workshop for scoping study, roadmap and action plan	Validation workshops	1 - UNDP