NOTES TO ACCOMPANY THE COUNTRY SPREADSHEET

COOK ISLANDS APRIL 2016

Contents

INDICATOR 1 – Development criteria is focused on results that meet countries' priorities.

A screen-dump of the spreadsheet showing the data for these following indicator components is attached as Appendix A

1.1. Selection of Projects (Qp1)

Being a small island nation, the Cook Islands participates in only a small number of development projects in comparison to other larger Pacific countries. After consultation with the JST advisors, the Cook Islands was given permission to incorporate additional projects into this study in order to give us a broader sample group for our own analysis. The thirteen projects selected were those for which funding was allocated during the 2015-2016 financial year with a threshold of greater than USD400,000 (the original threshold was USD1,000,000). By being able to increase our range of projects and providers has enabled the Cook Islands to more adequately assess aid effectiveness firstly in relation to the need for a government-designed results framework to achieve more effective and sustainable outcomes of development projects across the different providers, and secondly, the need to more inclusive cooperation by the government and providers to incorporate the expertise and skills-sets from within the private sector and civil society at the planning and design stages of development projects.

1.2. Approval Dates (Qp2) and Implementing Agencies (Qp4)

Six projects qualified according to the GPEDC criteria of having been approved between January 15 and December 2015. As the data demonstrates, for some of these newly approved projects, funding has yet to arrive in-country so that no spending has been initiated. Some approval dates were earlier than the requested criteria, yet this demonstrates that funds from some providers may not arrive in-country until the year following approval, and in some cases two years or later.

The implementing agencies for all the selected projects are government departments: Cook Islands Investment Corporation (school buildings); Environment Services; Ministry of Finance (Budget Support), Infrastructure (Sanitation and Water supply); and the Office of the Prime Minister (Climate Change and Renewable Energy).

1.3 Types of Interventions (Qp3) and Sector (Qp5)

31% of the projects are for general or sector budget support across 4 of the 6 providers. These sectors are agriculture, infrastructure, public sector and commodity assistance.

31% of the projects have been established as investments: Education, potable water supply and effective sanitation, and improvements to the fuel depot and other public buildings in Penrhyn to support surveillance ships monitoring Cook Islands waters.

38% of the projects are results driven. These are in the areas of Environment, Renewable Energy and PV Mini Grids, Sanitation and Water Supply, and the Construction of School Buildings.

1.4 Objectives (Qp6), Outcome Indicators (QP7 & 8) and Tracking of Output Indicators (Qp9)

These projects provide a range of beneficial outcomes for the people of the Cook Islands on Rarotonga and in the Pa Enua (Outer Islands) - enhanced school learning environments; infrastructure to support fishing and surveillance vessels in our northern waters; improving resilience against climate change; introducing renewable energy to the outer islands; conserving our biodiversity from ridge to reef; equipping our agricultural industry; and ensuring that homes on Rarotonga have potable water and quality sanitation management systems.

(Qp6) The survey identified that 92% of the projects have objectives that are based on priorities outlined in the Cook Islands five-year NSDP 2011-2015. The outlier is the Penrhyn Fuel Depot Project which was a special activity funded and coordinated by the NZ Government and the NZ Defence Force. It must be noted here that the NSDP that has been referenced for this survey is the NSDP 2011-2015, as the objectives of the projects studied, were aligned to the priorities of this earlier version. A more recent NSDP, for 2016-2010, is still in draft form and is due to be published in May 2016.

(Qp7) required a count of the total number of outcome indicators included in the project's results framework. This varied according to the providers' documentation which may have offered these as a list or within the broad outline of a narrative. (Qp8) required the number of these identified outcome indicators which had been drawn from existing Government Results Frameworks and/or other planning document. In the absence of a Government Results Framework, the planning document referred to for this question is the Cook Islands NSDP. 92% of project outcomes were aligned to the NSDP. The outlier in this instance is the Japan-funded non-project grant aid where funding was offered but only for a very limited selection of resources. A decision was made to purchase fuel which was on-sold to Te Aponga Uira (the Cook Islands Energy SOE). The funds from the resultant sale was transferred to a Counterpart Fund in which the Cook Islands prioritises how this will be managed.

(Qp9) asked for the number of outcome indicators that could be tracked using Government-owned ongoing statistics, data sources, or monitoring and evaluation systems. This highlighted a gap in our local systems and processes. Only 46% of our projects had an appropriate results framework, using statistical or other quantitative measurement tools, incorporated into their design. Others indicated varying degrees of baseline data that did not promise effective tracking of progress towards expected project results. This left a high degree of unmeasured impact of local capacity for effective project implementation, technical and financial management and the ability to report, analyse and reflect on project results.

1.6 Final evaluations (Qp10).

At the completion of each project, the Cook Islands Government expects a final evaluation using a developing model for project evaluations within the Te Tarai Vaka system. Therefore, for these projects there would be an expectation of 100% evaluation reporting to take place.

However, the extent to which the government will participate in carrying out the final evaluation would be limited to defining the scope and encouraging the completion of an evaluation report for each project by implementing agencies. The costs of producing the final report will be covered by project funds.

INDICATOR 1a: EXTENT OF USE OF COUNTRY-OWNED RESULTS FRAMEWORKS BY PROVIDERS OF DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Attached to the country spreadsheet is a summary of the objectives, outcomes, outputs and national framework alignment (mainly the NSDP) of the projects selected for this study. Information for this section has been taken from this summary.

1. 13/13 (100%) projects have <u>objectives</u> that have been developed with a specific reference to the NSDP or other strategic government-led documents
2. 13/13 (100%) projects have <u>outcomes</u> that have been developed from priorities listed described in existing government-led strategies and frameworks (NSDP)
3. 9/13 (69%) projects have <u>outputs</u> that are measureable using national statistics or other government-led monitoring systems
4. 0/13 (0%) project evaluations will be paid for by the government (they will be paid for by project funds), although the government will ensure that an evaluative report is provided at the completion of each project.

INDICATOR 1b: COUNTRY CONTEXT

Qg1b: ***Briefly describe the main characteristics of the country's results framework or any other similar priority-setting mechanism that the country uses to set development goals and targets.***

The Cook Islands' legal framework which regulates how it sets its development priorities and results at the national and sector level, is covered by the Cook Islands National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP). Included in this plan is Te Kaveinga Nui (2007-2020) which outlines the government's long term goals. For the purposes of this self-assessment, references will be made to the NSDP 2011-2015. This is backed up by the newly updated Development Partners Coordination Policy which outlines development targets and partners.

The outcomes (results) for each government priority objective in the NSDP are not outlined in any great depth, more as statements of intent, to be carried out by government agencies, civil society and the private sector organisations but without any budget allocation. Government agencies are expected to carry out its NSDP development priorities within the other responsibilities for which the government department already has, and in most cases, with no additional funding to carry out these new priorities. For this reason, many NSDP goals and objectives including monitoring and evaluation are most often not achieved unless there is project funding available.

The priorities in the NSDP are developed by government under the guidance of the National Sustainable Development Commission (NSDC) which currently only consists of government personnel. There has been some progress to include other stakeholders to contribute to the decision-making about country priorities, as the NSDP 2011-2015 Governance Priority, outlined the need for greater involvement by civil society and the private sector within the NSDC. The government is looking at methodologies to improve the involvement of key stakeholder participation. There is strong opinion within the community sectors that there should be representation on the NSDC when it comes to decisions that impact on communities and this is currently under consideration. However, there is a concern among CSOs about the effectiveness of their umbrella organisation so that more suitable champions could be selected.

Providers contribute to defining and strengthening government's priority setting at the annual Development Partners Meeting which the Cook Islands Government hosts with the purpose of government, civil society and private sector development partners meet with international development partners. This gives local partners a chance to dialogue and to support effective development results. The proposed NSDP 2016-2020 has aligned its national priorities to regional and international commitments such as the Pacific Regional Framework and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Electronic Links to National Documents.

The links to the Cook Islands Development Partner Policy and the Health, Education and Public Finance sector plans were locatable online. These links are provided in this section of the spreadsheet but they, and links to other relevant development documents can be located on a webpage that has been developed specifically to ensure the availability of required documentation for validation purposes. These are being compiled by staff of the Development Cooperation Division (DCD) of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Management (MFEM)

The NSDP 2016-2020 is due to be published in May 2016; and the Supplementary Budget document for 2015-2016 will be tabled in Parliament in June 2016. Copies of these two key documents can be provided upon request. The NSDP will be sent as a digital attachment to this spreadsheet.

There has been no Common Results Framework agreed between the Government and Providers of Development Cooperation.

INDICATOR 2: **CIVIL SOCIETY OPERATES WITHIN AND ENVIRONMENT WHICH MAXIMISES ITS ENGAGEMENT IN AND CONTRIBUTION TO DEVELOPMENT**

Although this was not a compulsory section to be completed by country coordinators, this section has been prepared during down-times when data was being accessed through official channels and there was time to do some extra work with the community. It was not an extensive study but the responses

reflected the views of a range of organisations. CICSO, the umbrella organisation, did not respond to the survey.

FOCAL POINTS (and other consultation)

CSO Focal Point	Maureen Hilyard	Maureen.hilyard@gmail.com
Providers Focal Point	Hilyard Gorman (NZAid)	Hilary.gorman@mfat.govt.nz
Individual members of CSOs and another provider were also consulted	ADB	Vanessa.jenner@cookislands.gov.ck
	PPSEAWA	Alexis Wolfgramm feminist@oyster.net.ck ; Helen Henry, Carmel Beattie, Tau Jones, Jolene Bosanquet
	CIIAG	Ano Tisam an0tis@gmail.com; Mana Etches, Pua Hunter,
	Punanga Tauturu	Nga Teinangaro manager@punanga.Tauturu.org; Rebeka Buchanan, Merita Wi-Kaitaia
	Te Ipukarea Society	LiamKokaua@hotmail.com
	CIWA	Tuaine Maunga ciwa@oyster.net.ck ; Helen Maunga
	Women and Girls with Disabilities	Eva Eitiare

2.1 MODULE 1: SPACE FOR MULTISTAKEHOLDER DIALOGUE ON NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

2.1.1Qg+1: Are CSOs consulted by the government in the design, implementation and monitoring of national development policies

NOT ALWAYS - The government has been known to consult with NGOs which have specific knowledge related to a policy under development - for example Punanga Tauturu had much involvement in Cook Islands signing up to the CEDAW agreement and introducing Maternity Leave into legislation. An internet related NGO and the private sector are members of a voluntary consultation group to advise the Minister of Telecommunications. The CI Workers Association are mandated to participate on several government policy committees. The government has to some extent improved in its coordination of public consultation on national policies such as the National Sustainable Development Plan, National Budget processes, the Development Roundtable meetings, etc. These have been conducted in an ad hoc manner, however it is intended that a formalized process will be developed in 2016/17.

Consultation and making more information available to the public, especially online (via eGovernment) would help to provide ongoing information to the community about what is happening with various projects, and actively invite them to make public comments online (appropriate feedback being essential).

A priority in the 2006-2011 NSDP was to include CSOs and the private sector onto the National Sustainable Development Committee. This is still under consideration as the terms of reference have been expanded, but a comment from the Policy Unit stated that intermediary Councils may include related NGOs and private sector groups to discuss development issues and any recommendations can be taken to high level (NSDP) from there.

2.1.2 Qg+2: Do CSOs have the right to access government information?

YES - Everyone has a right to access government information. Some of it is readily online via a Ministry website, but not all Ministries have websites, and some do not put all their public information online. The Public are entitled to get information directly from the Ministry itself, but if this is not forthcoming, they can address the access issue with the Office of the Ombudsman which operates under the Cook Islands Official Information Act.

2.1.3 Qg+3: Are there resources and/or training opportunities for addressing capacity building of all stakeholders (including government and cooperation providers) to engage meaningfully in multi-stakeholder dialogue?

NO - There are very limited opportunities for resources, and capacity training in how to meaningfully engage in multi-stakeholder dialogue does not happen. A few opportunities to travel to overseas courses are made available to umbrella organisations but for CSOs there has been no feedback to CSO members on the benefits to civil society for dialoguing with the government and cooperation providers. An example of more training and capacity building being accessed overseas is Te Ipukarea Society which is an environmental NGO which provides reports on these opportunities via newsletters, their website and Facebook, to inform government and provider partners about what it has learned from overseas and how they might be able to contribute to marine related consultations. Similarly, with the Internet Action Group and its involvements in regional and international internet-related organisations. Both organisations are profiled enough to capture the attention of government for some consultation. But other CSOs get by with little training.

MODULE 2: CSO DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS; ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

2.2.1 Qg+4: In practice are there CSO-managed processes in place to address transparency and multiple accountabilities in CSO operations?

NOT FORMALLY - Any accountabilities are usually taken on by the CSOs themselves rather than in a coordinated way by the Cook Islands CSO umbrella organisation. Some CSOs have websites and Facebook pages, although not all of them are regularly updated. CIIAG puts its annual report online which accounts for any project funding it may have received during the year. Their accounts are audited and along with the AGM minutes and the annual report, are submitted each year to the Ministry of Justice. CSOs are deregistered if they do not submit an annual report, which means that they cannot apply for project funding. A database of CSOs Social Service providers was originally established for the Ministry of Internal Affairs as a Social Impact Fund project to be built on or amended as new community projects were established, however, the linked website about the individual CSOs is no longer accessible. Facebook is used to promote CSO activities: "Cook Islands Social Services" was originally established to complement the Internal Affairs database and to encourage local CSOs to post their latest activities; "Rauti Para" caters for the elderly and disabled; and the "Maori Language Database" still has occasional updates and posts.

2.2.2 Qg+5: Do CSO-initiated coordination processes exist to facilitate consolidated and inclusive CSO representation in policy dialogue (e.g. umbrella organisation, CSO network, consultation practices)?

NOT CONSISTENTLY - Within the CSO community network, there is inconsistency of information to NGOs and CSOs from the umbrella organisation. Most receive their information from the local newspaper which is often too late for being consulted. As a small island population, it is really a case

of "who you know" which may give someone an opportunity to participate, but this may not necessarily be the best person or that they best represent the interests of organisations relevant to the discussion. Nor is much information distributed beforehand to ensure that those participants who are invited for consultation are appropriately informed about the content of the meeting before they attend.

2.2.3 Qg+6: Do mechanisms exist to facilitate coordination on programming among CSOs (collaboration to optimise impact and avoid duplication), and with other development actors?

NO - there is very little coordination or interaction between CSOs or with other development groups. The only means of identifying duplication of programmes would be done by funding bodies when checking through applications - but it is unknown if feedback is given to encourage cooperation between different groups. More support for interaction and collaboration between the groups should be coordinated by the umbrella organisations.

2.2.4 Qg+7: Are there other significant initiatives related to CSO development effectiveness principles ["Istanbul Principles" and the international "Framework for CSO Development Effectiveness"] being implemented at the country level?

NO - There would be very few people who are members of local CSOs who would even know what these development effective principles were. Many CSOs are created and registered specifically by well-meaning groups of people to attempt to access project funds to carry out work which is designed from within the organisation itself rather than based on any particular framework, or whether it fits into any government design. Following the completion of projects, providers are finding it difficult to monitor the effectiveness of these funded interventions and whether it has had any real beneficial impact on the community. Completion reports are just accepted with no evaluation by providers as to any sustainable benefits as a result of limited resources and capacity constraints (providers in this case are the government distributors of funds usually at Ministry level).

2.2.5 Qg+8: Do CSOs report annually to government on the basic finances, sectors of support, and main geographic areas of involvement in development?

YES. Individual CSOs are expected to provide the copies of their annual general meeting, along with an audited financial statement (if they were given project funding over a particular threshold), to the Ministry of Justice Companies in order to retain their registration as an Incorporated Society. This will enable them to access government funding the following year. However, there is an inconsistency within the system as it has been known that some CSOs are able to operate despite not complying with formal obligations, yet others are struck off the register immediately.

Module 3: OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION WITH CSOs

2.3.1 Qg+9: Do providers of development cooperation consult with CSOs on their development policy/programming in a systematic way?

SOMETIMES: The one opportunity that CSOs may have to consult with providers is at the Annual Development Partners meeting where the government, providers, private sector and CSOs gather to discuss development policy and programming. However, invitations go out from government to select CSO groups - mainly umbrella organisations that do not necessarily communicate with their members, so that they are not fully representative. So some organisations get a lot of opportunity to air their views, while others might not even be aware the meeting is even happening.

2.3.2 Qg+10: Are providers promoting a CSO enabling environment in their cooperation with civil society?

NO. CSOs do not feel that the environment is enabling them to fully participate, and more could be done in this area. CSOs should be given appropriate information and guidance with regards to their role in society and where they could be of better use to government. In this way they would have better access to funds and provider expectations. Training in how to manage a project effectively, to use funds more efficiently during the project timeframe, reporting responsibilities, etc, are also important. But in order for these expectations to be understood more appropriately, it is important that project implementers also get feedback on their reported activities and the progress of their outcomes, so that the project teams do not persist with the same mistakes during the project timeframe, especially when their projects may not effectively achieve their stated outcomes.

2.3.3 Qg+11: Is the promotion of a CSO enabling environment an agenda item in providers' policy dialogue with partner governments?

PARTIALLY AGREE – Individual CSOs are unsure if a general enabling environment for all CSOs is an agenda item. Two providers were asked this question and one responded that they partially agreed, while the other said that CSOs are definitely on their agenda. This is backed up by the fact that ADB has recently undertaken a review of the umbrella organisation (CICSO) and is currently undertaking a major training programme with the members of the organisation to upskill and better inform them of their roles and responsibilities to both government and to their members. It would be recommended that this training programme be extended to members of some of the more active NGOs and CSOs in order to build capacity among the CSO community on a wider scale and to engage more members into the umbrella organisation.

2.3.4 Qg+12: Do providers share information on their CSO support with the government?

NO – but this is more a DON'T KNOW for CSOs. It is assumed that they do, as various donors provide funds for distribution for community purposes.

MODULE 4: LEGAL AND REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

2.4.1 Qg+13 Is there a recognition of and respect for CSO freedom (association, assembly, expression), in the Constitution and more in policy, law and regulation?

PARTIALLY AGREE - while the Constitution refers to human rights it does not specify or give any recognition or respect for freedoms of association, assembly and expression, neither are they recognised in any policies, laws or regulations. For this reason, it is not unusual to have government officials giving negative opinions in the media about individuals or groups who might openly disagree with decisions they have made (by participating in marches and assemblies organised by specific CSO organisations) or where they may question a decision made by the government that will impact on the people of the Cook Islands.

2.4.2 Qg+14: Is the legal and regulatory environment enabling for CSO formation, registration and operation?

YES. In order to qualify to apply for project funding, a CSO must be formally formed and registered with the Companies Section of the Ministry of Justice as an Incorporated Society. There are various obligations for such a body within the Justice system (annual reporting) but it does give them the legal right to operate their own governance systems and affairs without interference from external bodies,

unless they are known to be doing something illegal. While it is fairly easy to become established as a CSO, the government does not actively promote the improvement of conditions or their roles in development for CSOs once established. They are basically on their own until they make themselves known to the government by their actions in relation to their objectives. Generally, those whose mandates fall in line with government agendas are readily accepted, others are ignored and fend for themselves.

2.4.3 Qg+15: Does the legal and regulatory environment facilitate access to resources for CSOs?

PARTIALLY AGREE - there are no legal or regulatory instruments that might facilitate access for CSOs to seek, secure and use resources. Advertisements in the local media will inform CSOs of actual availability and application access to new funding opportunities, otherwise opportunities for funding CSO activities may be lost when they are not notified of what is available. Not knowing what is available for CSOs to be able to carry out their roles in the community, is a barrier.

2.4.4 Qg+16: Does the legal and regulatory environment marginalise certain groups?

PARTIALLY AGREE - Although there are no formal legal and regulatory instruments for CSOs, any CSO that caters for marginalised groups is generally favoured for funds from a very limited pool each year, to complement the efforts of the supporters of these groups to help to make their group's activities sustainable. Informal comments made by associates of the mental health and disability organisations intimated that the islands are generally seen as a place for families overseas to send family members who may have mental or disability issues. Statistics show an aging population who remain on their islands while families take advantage of opportunities overseas and for whom NGOs take responsibility to ensure that they are cared for, often with very limited resources. Therefore, the government and providers need to ensure that statistics are available to track what the needs are in this area and to provide funds to more appropriately care for Cook Islanders who need support for their disability.

	CSO Focal Point:		Provider Focal Point:	
	Agreement:	Comments:	Agreement:	Comments:
Qg+1:	2 - Partially Agree	Some CSOs are invited for consultation meetings occasionally; some are mandated (CIWA), others are not involved. Community seeks NSDC	1 - Agree	CSOs are generally consulted in the design, monitoring and implementation of national policies. Coordination of this process is improving but there may be
Qg+2:	1 - Agree	Although information may not be readily available online - office visit required . Ombudsman's Office will help get info under the Official Information Act.	2 - Partially Agree	
Qg+3:	3 - Disagree	Limited access to resources and capacity building spportunities to train for effective dialoguing with government and providers	2 - Partially Agree	There are some resources and training opportunities available however the use and application of them varies across government and civil society.
Qg+4:	2 - Partially Agree	CSO manage their own processes with very little support from the umbrella group - CICSO. Websites and social media used to convey activities of some CSOs.	2 - Partially Agree	
Qg+5:	2 - Partially Agree	Very little collaboration and coordination within CSOs to have representation in policy dialogues at high level meetings	2 - Partially Agree	Civil society in the Cook Islands may sometimes struggles to provide a consolidated view through the national umbrella organisation.
Qg+6:	3 - Disagree	Very little coordination or interaction between CSOs and with other dvelopment groups	1 - Agree	There is a national CSO umbrella organisation called Cook Islands Civil Society Organisatoins (CICSO).
Qg+7:	3 - Disagree	CSOs lack training in any effectiveness principles and policies - need training in how to develop policy.	2 - Partially Agree	We understand the Development Coordination Division is responsible for engaging with civil society.
Qg+8:	1 - Agree	CSOs are expected to make an annual return to the Ministry of Justice to maintain their registration (in order to apply for funding)	2 - Partially Agree	They register with the Ministry of Justice
Qg+9:	2 - Partially Agree	Annual Development Partners meeting enables groups to gather and talk together, but CSOs are specially selected for panels and others ignored.	2 - Partially Agree	New Zealand would consult with CSOs where necessary and relevant
Qg+10:	3 - Disagree	Providers offer some limited funding each year to enable CSOs to carry out their support activity within the community.	1 - Agree	New Zealand supports CSOs through the Social Impact Fund
Qg+11:	2 - Partially Agree	Promoting a CSO enabling environment is not known to be an agenda item in provider-government dialogues	2 - Partially Agree	
Qg+12:	3 - Disagree	Actually it is unknown if providers and government share information on CSO support	1 - Agree	Yes, New Zealand provides support to CSOs throught the Ministry of Internal Affairs.
Qg+13:	2 - Partially Agree	There is no formal recognition of freedoms in local policies, laws or regulations. Human rights is mentioned in the Constitution	1 - Agree	
Qg+14:	1 - Agree	CSOs must be registered with the Companies Section of the Ministry of Justice as an Incorporated Society if they want to apply for provider funding.	1 - Agree	Yes, there is a process for CSOs to register with the Ministry of Justice.
Qg+15:	2 - Partially Agree	There are no legal or regulatory instruments to facilitate access to resources for CSOs	1 - Agree	CSOs have access to various pools of funds provided by New Zealand, the Cook Islands Government and other development parnters.
Qg+16:	2 - Partially Agree	Despite no formal legal or regulatory instrucments, CSOs working with the elderly, disabled, youth, etc, are normally prioritised for funding	3 - Disagree	CSOs are able to operate and participate in national dialogue on issues relevant to their area of focus.

INDICATOR 3: ENGAGEMENT AND CONTRIBUTION OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR TO DEVELOPMENT

Because the identification of Focal Points had not been previously formalised and at short notice, availability was a key factor in selecting a person from each of the relevant areas.

Private Sector	Brian Baudinet, Lynne Samuel	chamber@commerce.co.ck
Private Sector	Jeane Matenga (TAC, CI Radio & TV)	jeanne@yster.net.ck
Providers	Hilary Gorman (NZAid)	Hilary.gorman@mfat.govt.nz
	Vanessa Jenner (ADB)	Vanessa.jenner@cookislands.gov.ck
CSO	Maureen Hilyard (CIIAG, PPSEWA, TAC)	Maureen.hilyard@gmail.com
Trade Unions	Tuaine Maunga (CIWA)	ciwa@oyster.net.ck

MODULE 1: SPACE FOR MULTI-STAKEHOLDER DIALOGUE ON NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

There was no data provided in this module for referencing within this section. We believe the tables were to be populated before distribution, but realise that data may not have been inserted as this section was not expected to be completed at this time.

MODULE 2: QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN CONSULTATION WITH REPRESENTATIVES FROM TH PRIVATE SECTOR, PROVIDERS OF DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION, TRADE UNIONS, AND CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS.

3.2.1 Qg+17: Is the private sector ready and willing to engage and interact with the government?

Score: 10

YES. Discussions with a number of private sector and some key CSOs gave a top rating for their willingness to be involved in public-private sector dialogue. They believe that currently they are only given lip-service by government with regards to their involvement at decision-making level. The overall perception is that the actual consultation process with them by government is superficial - a box ticked off - without little of the real voice of the community being transmitted to high level dialogues between government and donors. The National Workers Association (union) is the only body whose involvement on some government committees, etc is actually mandated. The Telecommunications Advisory Committee is a unique group in that it consists of both private sector and civil society and is occasionally called together to advise the Minister on telecommunications issues. While this is a positive initiative on the part of government, and an ideal opportunity for a multistakeholder group to be able to discuss their concerns directly with a government Minister, feedback is usually learned via the media and the advice by these community leaders is negligible in the final outcome. The private sector is willing to contribute to strategic government objectives, but find it ironic that the government often not only expects the private businesses to take the lead in innovative community activity but sometimes has an over-expectation of corporate social responsibility. There were concerns raised about the current capacity and leadership potential of the umbrella organisation for CSOs although individual NGOs were willing to engage with government about development issues. Involvement by the business community in groups such as Rotary and socially and environmentally focused CSOs provides them with a greater awareness and knowledge of the needs of communities at the grassroots level. They provide local sponsorship already for many social development needs and community activities, and in response to this, deserve to have a place at the tables for discussions with providers about development issues. Business plans, results framework models and project implementation are part of the business world and their knowledge

and skills in these areas can add value to the development of projects if they were invited to play a more active role as development partners.

3.2.2 Qg+18: Is the government ready and willing to engage and interact with the private sector?

Score: 5

NOT REALLY. There was a strong negative response to this question from certain sections of the business sector, although it was acknowledged by others that members of the private sector are sometimes invited onto specific Boards and committees. However, while there was a willingness on the part of the private sector to engage and interact with the government with regards to development decision-making activities, the opportunities to do so were rare and generally, with the same people chosen usually with some political affiliation rather than the best person for the job. The national workers' union CIWA is one of the few organisations that has mandatory participation on some government bodies to protect the interest of workers. Among other groups, there is a perception that although community views may be conveyed at some of these meetings, government tended to ignore them, especially if they were contrary to plans that the government may already have prepared for donor consideration. In this situation, government actors often became defensive and conveyed an attitude that they knew better and did not like to be told otherwise. From the Chamber of Commerce perspective, the government merely gives lip-service to consultation. It also further enhances the distrust of government decision-making and creates a barrier to what the private sector believe would be more relevant and appropriate development investment. There is a strong belief by the group that it would be advantageous for government to include the knowledge, expertise and skills of the private sector onto their decision-making bodies. The private sector has suitably skilled and qualified personnel but do not consider public-private relationships are those of equal partners. Private sector and civil society inclusion onto the NSDC which is the government's advisory body relating to development priorities was a priority within the current NSDP but this did not happen during the 2011-2015 timeframe and is not included in the draft of the new NSDP 2016-2020. This tends to reflect a diminishing acknowledgement by government of the private sector rather than any real willingness to engage with them.

3.2.3 Qg+19: Is there a potential champion who can facilitate the dialogue process, activate political will and reduce the gap between public and private sector stakeholders?

Score: 7

YES. The private sector rated their capacity to provide champions who could quite competently facilitate the dialogue process very highly. The private sector believes that their leaders each have their own strengths but that they act more cooperatively and effectively in the interests of economic growth than the siloed approach taken by government departments. However, as dialogue is a two-way process and political will is a critical ingredient for successful interaction, the private sector believe that in order to gain the trust of the communities they represent, the government must be more open and transparent in its engagement with community groups and give more cognisance to their views during consultation and dialoguing processes. There must be a sincere willingness by government to include representation by private sector champions as non-government partners in the decision-making arena. To not do so only encourages the growing distrust by the general public of the government system and its political machinery. There is a perception that many government decision-makers lack important critical thinking and evaluative skills that are necessary for them to contribute effectively towards important decisions that can influence the future of our country. One difficulty for such a small country where everyone knows everyone else, is that it would be hard to
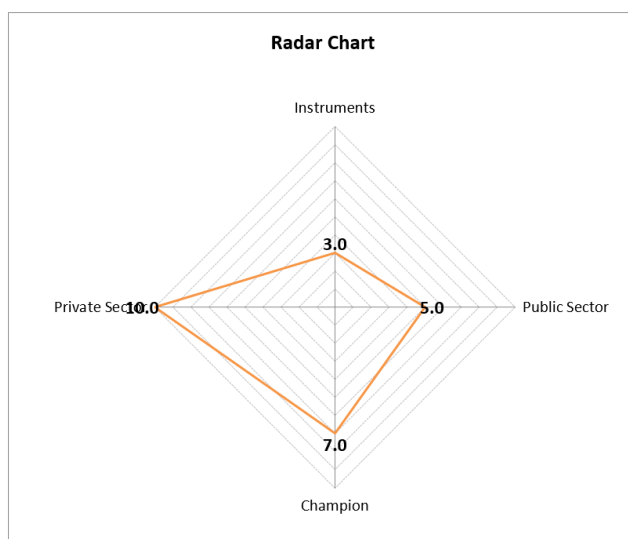
find one person who could advocate on behalf of all the private sector groups and CSOs. Most groups wanted to be able to represent their own interests. But it was consistent among all the groups, that there should be more opportunity for private sector and civil society champions who are respected within their communities for their content knowledge and their advocacy of what is important to their respective sectors. Such skills would enhance public confidence in their representatives public speaking and advocacy abilities to take their views to the decision-making tables. They would also help to broaden the views and perspectives on particular development issues for inexperienced elected government members who in normal circumstances might vote for a party perspective rather than basing it on their own thinking and the views of their constituencies. The private sector contributes greatly to the economic development of this country, therefore they should have a say in what development projects are proposed for the country. Public-private dialogue would enable the strengths of business acumen and a diverse range of competencies to be incorporated into government decision-making and decision-making processes.

3.2.4 Qg+20: Are logistical and capacity building instruments available to support Public-Private Dialogue?

NO. There are no genuine mechanisms/instruments in place to encourage public-private dialogue. Most invitations to participate are ad hoc. Any innovations that might encourage private sector development are usually provided for from within the sector itself. The private sector noted that apart from organisations such as the National Workers Association (CIWA) where membership of some government organisations is mandatory, there is little government support for actual dialoguing between the private sector and government about projects before the decisions are actually made. Both the government and sections of the private sector would benefit in some way as a result of being able to jointly collaborate on contributing resources to a particular project. Collaborative partnership support that produces success stories have to be established from the outset of projects, at the negotiation table alongside the government and its development partners. The NSDP 2011-2015 prioritised the inclusion of the private sector and civil society at the development decision-making level on the government's development advisory committee, the NSDC. Despite a strong view within the private sector that representation from the private sector and civil society be included onto this advisory body, discussions with the Policy Unit of the Office of the Prime Minister indicate that inclusive membership on the NSDC will not happen because of the confidentiality of government information. This is viewed by the public as a transparency issue. It is felt that greater support for participation of the private sector and selected champions of civil society (not necessarily the umbrella organisations) would not only bring different perspectives that would sit outside of the agendas of the different political parties, but also to bring fresh ideas and approaches to the way in which development needs could be addressed. CIWA see it as extremely important that the private sector and CSOs have input into contentious national issues such as purse seine fishing, warranting land for government projects, tax disputes, the rights of immigrant workers, etc. Dialoguing would help to break down the siloed mentality that pervades government thinking whenever another perspective is presented. The diversity of a multistakeholder approach would enhance rather than stifle dialogue.

The chart to the right is created from the information provided by the respondent.

Radar Chart

Values assigned	
(from Public Private Dialogue Detailed Scoring)	
Instruments	3.0
Public Sector	5.0
Champion	7.0
Private Sector	10.0
Average	6.3

	Private Sector Focal Point (1):		Private Sector Focal Point (2):	
	Agreement:	Comments:	Agreement:	Comments:
Qg+17:	1 - Agree	The private sector is very willing to engage and interact with the government – given the opportunity	1 - Agree	The Telecommunications Advisory Committee is a group consisting of 4 private sector, 1 civil society and 1 government representative to advise the Minister on Telecommunications issues. But there is little evidence that this advice is transmitted to a higher level for inclusion into a decision about
Qg+18:	3 - Disagree	If the question is "Is the government willing to engage with the private sector?"	2 - Partially Agree	The Minister of Telecommunications personally selected a multistakeholder group of leaders within the IT sector, to consult with and to seek advice about telecommunication issues.
Qg+19:	1 - Agree	There are people who would champion private sector dialogue given the opportunity	1 - Agree	The people who were chosen for the TAC are those within the community who would publicly advocate on behalf of their on-going concerns about Telecommunications issues if they weren't bound by a confidentiality agreement with the Minister as part of their involvement on the TAC.
Qg+20:	3 - Disagree	The private sector are often expected to lead innovation initiatives and also to fund these initiatives themselves. Any handouts are usually accompanied by strict conditions and expectations, despite the fact that devising and implementing successful initiatives is part	2 - Partially Agree	TAC engages in dialogue with and advises the Minister, usually in company time and at no cost to the Minister. In a business context, there would be a fee charged for this advice. There is none offered, and at the same time what the TAC believes is best for the people of the Cook Islands is not necessarily heeded by

	Provider Focal Point:		CSO Focal Point:		Trade Unions Focal Point	
	Agreement:	Comments:	Agreement:	Comments:	Agreement:	Comments:
Qg+17:	1 - Agree		1 - Agree	Civil society organisations are always willing to dialogue with the government, but often do not feel as well received, nor at times do they feel they are being listened to. This is particularly so when the aims and objectives of the CSO may be in conflict with government policy eg over-fishing in our waters by large overseas	1 - Agree	CIWA is always willing and available for any interactions with government. They are represented on the CI National Superannuation Board, the ILO Tipartite, Minimum Wage Committee, HOM Selection Panel and the Appeal Board with the PSC.
Qg+18:	1 - Agree		2 - Partially Agree	CSOs do not feel that government is as willing to listen to the views of CS as representatives of the ordinary people of the Cook Is. The Policy Unit indicated that the government is not proposing to put non-government personnel on the NSDC but are looking into other more indirect CS-PS-govt-provider	1 - Agree	As they are a union body their participation on some government committees is mandatory. However, CIWA also expects vigilance and cooperation from the government, especially from INTAFF who are the enforcers of the ERA, the Price Tribunal
Qg+19:	2 - Partially Agree		1 - Agree	CSOs are willing and ready to provide and support a very capable champion or two to engage on their behalf in discussions with government and providers. They are not so confident that anyone from their umbrella group CICSO is selected as they have been ineffective leaders of the CS sector during	2 - Partially Agree	CIWA is expecting leadership to come from the private sector. They see CICSO as providing some coordination but with a different agenda. They see value in getting all these organisations under one roof to iron out any differences.
Qg+20:	2 - Partially Agree	We understand that the Development Coordination Division is working to improve the engagement between the private sector and government particularly through the Cook Islands Chamber of Commerce.	3 - Disagree	Civil society organisations put a lot of voluntary time and effort into doing a lot of work that should be that of government. It is disappointing when the government does not give CSOs the opportunity to be able to deal more directly with major donors so that they can access their own funding to carry out their	2 - Partially Agree	CIWA does not consider itself rich, but they are coping with member training needs etc from their limited resources. They see a great need for public-private dialogue about issues such as purse seine fishing, deep sea mining, tax disputes, NCDs, immigrants,

INDICATORS 5a, 5b, 6 and 9b

5a: Annual Predictability – outlining the proportion of aid disbursed within the fiscal year within which it was scheduled by cooperation partners

5b: Medium term Predictability – outlining the proportion of aid covered by indicative forward spending plans provided at country level

6: The percentage of aid scheduled for disbursement that is recorded in the annual budgets approved by the legislatures of developing countries

9b: The use of developing country Public Financial Management and Procurement systems

A screen dump of this data which has primarily come from the accounting division of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Management (MFEM) is in Appendix B.

INDICATORS 7 AND 8

7: The percentage of countries that undertake inclusive mutual assessment of progress in implementing agreed commitments

8: the percentage of countries with systems that track and make public allocations to gender equality and women's empowerment.

Indicator 7: Mutual Accountability		
	Aggregate Result:	**No**
Question Qg9	Is there an aid policy or partnership policy in place defining a country's development co-operation priorities (or elements of such a policy agreed through other instruments)? (Yes=1/No=0)	1
Question Qg10	Are there specific country-level targets for effective development co-operation for both the developing country government and providers of development co-operation? (Yes=1/No=0)	1
Question Qg11	Has an assessment towards these targets been undertaken jointly by the developing country government and providers of development co-operation at senior level in the past two years? (Yes=1/No=0)	1
Question Qg12	Have non-executive stakeholders (i.e. civil society organisations, private sector and parliamentarians) and local governments been actively involved in such reviews? (Yes=1/No=0)	0
Question Qg13	Have comprehensive results of such exercises been made public in a timely manner? (Yes=1/No=0)	0

(9) The management of Aid in the Cook Islands is the responsibility of the Development Coordination Division (DCD) of the Ministry of Economic Management whose website features as Development Coordination section (http://www.mfem.gov.ck/development). This section explains the Cook Islands National systems for development coordination and introduces Te Tarai Vaka (the Cook Islands Project Activity Management System). It would be timely for these templates to be completed and be formally incorporated into partnership programmes and schedules as a national monitoring system,

so that the government would have a consistent reporting mechanism for more accurate comparisons and analyses.

(10) DCD is directed by the Cook Islands Development Partners Policy 2015 which was an update of the former ODA Policy 2011. The new policy outlines how the country will engage and coordinate with international development partners, and specifies the participation of domestic partners including civil society and private sector. While the policy addresses modalities and country-specific target areas that align with the NSDP (climate finance, humanitarian aid, faith-based organisations, etc), gender equality and people with disabilities are omitted from any of these contexts. A country-defined results framework would enable the government to be more specific of what their NSDP-aligned objectives and outcomes were expected to be achieved, so that these could be more appropriately addressed by our own country's monitoring and evaluation systems. The Te Tarai Vaka system is being enhanced to become our own country-led model. There is also a need for more tracking of the project progress within communities, employing sex-disaggregated statistical data which can be transferred to the National Statistics Office to be used when allocating budgets within its appropriate sectors related to gender.

(11) While the Cook Islands Government hosts an annual meeting of development partners, it is assumed that a formal assessment of achieved targets of earlier projects is discussed within the confines of closed bilateral meetings held between government and donor partners. Completion reports on projects are made available to government, but they are not generally made public.

(12) The new development coordination policy invites donors to partner up with CSOs and NGOs. Project monitoring is the responsibility of the government agency which takes charge of provider funding directed towards CSOs and NGOs. However, although current partnerships are not totally inclusive, there are indications in the policy that this will change over time.

(13) While the DCD website lists the projects and programmes that it coordinates, information about progress of these projects was inconsistent. Climate Change (SRIC) uploaded their quarterly reports which, without the consistency of national monitoring templates (e.g. Te Tarai Vaka) still gave a useful and user-friendly report on its outputs (but the last one was in 2013). Health uploaded their results framework for their overseas specialist visits and their WHO country profile but no progress reports. Agriculture clearly outlined sector priorities for farmers (particularly in the outer islands).

Indicator 8: Gender Equality			
		Aggregate Result:	**No**
Question Qg14	Is there an official government statement on a system for tracking allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment? (Yes=1/No=0)		0
Question Qg15	Are allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment systematically tracked? (Yes=1/No=0)		0
Question Qg16	Is there leadership and oversight of the tracking system by the central government unit in charge of public expenditures? (Yes=1/No=0)		0
Question Qg17	Is gender equality focussed budget information publically available (e.g. through Parliamentary oversight and civil society scrutiny, publications, websites or other means)? (Yes=1/No=0)		0
Optional Question 1	Are gender-specific indicators and data disaggregated by sex used to inform budget allocation decisions at sectoral and/or local/district level? (Yes=1/No=0)		0

The Cook Islands Government introduced a Gender Equality Policy in 2012. The AusAid-NZAid NZD925,000 Violence Against Women and Women's Economic Empowerment Project was approved in 2014. Although Women's Economic Empowerment is encouraged and Violence against Women is addressed in the National Sustainable Development Plan (2011-2015) to which it was aligned, there had been no formal budget allocated to their implementation apart from funding for operations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs Gender Unit (two female staff). There has been much formal tracking of any gender activity except that which has been carried out through funded Gender projects.

The Violence Against Women and Women's Economic Empowerment project aims to highlight the issues of women involved in domestic violence and to improve their economic empowerment opportunities. The NZ-Aid developed results framework provides the outcomes and outputs for the project, but does not fully reflect national goals for gender as per the NSDP nor other gender issues from a cultural context. An important document, The Cook Islands Family Law Bill, has yet to be passed by Parliament.

Government oversight of the project was provided with the establishment of a National Steering Committee consisting of senior officials of government departments, key NGOs and the Chamber of Commerce. They met once during 2015. A smaller management oversight group attempted to meet monthly to oversee project developments while day to day oversight of project coordination was under the control of the Gender Unit. The project coordinator became a secretariat for the Gender Unit.

As per the government policy, two community-based taskforce teams consisting of government, private sector and civil society participants were formed to facilitate a collaborative dialogue between key sectors of our community about VAW and WEE. The taskforces met six times during 2015 to enable the community to discuss gender issues relating to a wide range of employment and other social contexts that impact men and women in Cook Islands society. The Ministry of Internal Affairs website has a Gender Equality page where resources for women relating to gender equality and women's economic empowerment can be accessed. (http://www.intaff.gov.ck/?page_id=462)

The project commenced with local research being undertaken to identify issues relating women's access to financial services, tax-related information, and business training; government's compliance with international conventions; and the sex-disaggregation of data within its National Statistical Office. At the same time regular community consultation and feedback sessions took place to inform the public of project objectives and progress. As a result of identifying the need to include more sex-disaggregated data within government systems dealing with VAW, the Police are to be commended for accepting a project request to incorporate more gender related data collection into their Domestic Violence database - to better inform their gender reporting processes. This was carried out by a technical database specialist employed by the Project. Health and Justice were not so forthcoming.

In order to enable the private sector and civil society to contribute towards enhanced gender equality within the community, MOUs were established with community organisations to support: legal advisory and advocacy/support services for women experiencing domestic violence (PTI in collaboration with the Law Society); advocacy for women in the outer islands (NCW); business training and mentorship for women in business (CITTI); support for business start-ups by women (Chamber of Commerce and BTIB); business training for women with disabilities (Disability Council). Inconsistencies in reporting identify a need for a national results framework and evaluation model, plus training in their purpose and use. A statistician has been installed by the project to ensure that national statistics are gender sensitised. SPC has a programme of monitoring and evaluation of the progress of gender equality in the Cook Islands.

Optional Question 2	Are regular impact assessments of budgets and expenditures conducted which address how women and men benefit respectively from government expenditures? (Yes=1/No=0)	0

Although there is a government endorsed Gender Equality Policy (2012), government departments lack gender policies that might encourage efficient, effective, economical and ethical human resource management. Because the government does not allocate funding specifically for their agencies to acknowledge the Gender Equality Policy within the workplace or through their own Ministerial policies there is no formal recognition anywhere of the equity and diversity principles on which the Gender Equality Policy is based. The role of promoting the policy and seeking some redress by the NSDC to include gender into the government's decision making systems, is that of the Gender Unit of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, however, this small section relies on donor funding in order to complete any major tasks. There are few interactions between this section and the rest of government or the community.

The funding for the Cook Islands Gender Equality and Women's Economic Empowerment (GE & WEE) project came from the Australian Government who have a GE & WEE Strategy that underpins the work of their Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT). Its three pronged approach is reflected in the high level outcomes of the GE Project for the Cook Islands - enhancing women's voice in decision-making and leadership; promoting women's economic empowerment; and ending violence against women and girls. Australian government commitment to gender equality is further supported by their Workplace Gender Equality Agency (WGEA) which encourages equal opportunities for both men and women in relation to remuneration, access to all occupations and leadership positions, and a non-discriminatory culture based on employee contribution and performance. It is assumed that the nearly NZD 1million that the Australian government has provided towards the national development and capacity building of the Cook Islands will be acknowledged by our government as an investment in the women of this nation. It is important that the government recognises that women who feel safe and economically empowered can contribute significantly to the growth, development and stability of our

country. It is up to the Cook Islands government to recognise this potential workforce component and to allocate budgets and expenditures that will encourage them to share in the benefits of this growth and development within our country, by being enabled and empowered to significantly contribute towards it.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS ON THE SURVEY AND SPECIFIC INDICATORS:

Qa) Process of data gathering and validation

The coordination of this monitoring process was delayed because a national coordinator was not appointed, so that data gathering and validation required some urgent contacts made with leaders of organisations, in lieu of officially appointed focal points, in order to gain the necessary feedback for this project. The Development Cooperation Division (DCD) of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Management (MFEM) were very helpful in providing the necessary information about the project and its requirements and contributed the government viewpoint on several issues to ensure some balance in the views presented. They also provided support not only in making the official contacts with government Ministries and providers, but also in collecting ODA data and completing the survey spreadsheets with appropriate figures based on Ministerial documentation and directly from government information systems. Most of the community interviews for this survey took place during the first and second week of April. Some interviews were carried out face to face (Private Sector, CSOs, Providers). Some were contacted by phone and survey questions completed and emailed to the coordinator (CIWA). The CSO umbrella organisation was contacted several times and promised to return their responses, but this did not happen. The CSO section was completed by the survey coordinator who is an active participant in several NGO activities.

Qb) Sources of Data

 Most of the data collected by DCD was from a hard copy of the March 2016 Cook Islands Government Appropriation Amendment 2015/2016 handbook which is not yet online, This outlines the ODA allocations for 2015-2016. Financial data was accessed from the Ministry of Finance systems via the Aid Management accounting section. They provided the actual figures from project records. Reference documents for project information relating to provider input, were located on a government server which could do with better coordination in order to more easily locate documents when they are required. For the purposes of ensuring that the information is available, what documents about projects and their associated data, and national documents that are available to the public will be located on a specially constructed webpage on the MFEM website. Many project documents have information that may be sensitive to the government or that providers and therefore are not made public. Any documents that are not available to the public but required for validation purposes can be requested from the DCD office via Mercedes Tongia (mercedes.tongia@cookislands.gov.ck)

Qc) Additional relevant documents

1.Cook Islands Development Partner Policy: http://www.mfem.gov.ck/development

2.National monitoring documents Te Tarai Vaka: http://www.mfem.gov.ck/development/ttv/te-tarai-vaka-policies-guidelines-templates

3.Cook Islands Financial Policies and Procedures Manual: http://www.mfem.gov.ck/treasury/crown-accounting/financial-policies-procedures-manual

4.Budget links: http://www.mfem.gov.ck/treasury/budget-and-economic-policy or http://www.mfem.gov.ck/treasury/all-budget-download

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS ON INDICATORS

INDICATOR 1: The CI National Sustainable Development Plan 2016-2020 is in draft form and is due to be published in May 2016. It is hoped that important outcomes from this survey can be incorporated into the new document, or alternatively in accompanying policies. The key learning from this study has been the need for a country-led jointly-prepared government-provider results framework that can provide a consistent logical framework that will provide a consistent, and easy to follow guide for implementing agencies, in relation to appropriate outcomes, outputs and inputs for each individual project. Some guiding principles for a country-led framework would include that:
* it draws on the positives of already established and successfully implemented results frameworks, incorporating baseline data, indicators of successful achievement and measureable outcomes.
* it is flexible enough to be applicable to different projects, outcome levels and stakeholder needs
* it acknowledges the realities of working in the Cook Islands; its use of local knowledge with regards to available capacity and resources, etc
* it addresses the multiple layers of cause-effect linkages that connect the inputs of people and resources with outputs and outcomes, and the ultimate objective of the project which should be aligned to our NSDP
* it is inclusive and participatory - promoting the engagement of multiple stakeholder groups including private sector and civil society, and actively considering gender and other social dimensions
* it is transformative in its approach - encourages shifts in thinking and behaviour
* and it promotes coordination, collaboration and the principles of best practice
A vital component of the introduction of such a framework would be training in how it can be effectively used to produce effective outcomes. This would be especially important for Ministry-led project managers and their teams to ensure that project achievement is in accordance with goals that have been developed collaboratively by both the government (based on national goals established within its NSDP) and the provider (with their own specific fund-directed objectives and targeted beneficiaries). The Cook Islands national monitoring and evaluation system (Te Tarai Vaka) would benefit from a results framework being incorporated into its concept development phase to ensure that development project meet the requirements of government, aid providers and other relevant stakeholders.

INDICATOR 2: Civil Society - Government dialogue: There are several active NGOs that serve the community in a variety of ways - Punanga Tauturu (women's refuge and advisory support for VAW and works with other private sector organisations for example, the Law Society); Creative Centre (people with disabilities); CIIAG (internet-related activities); Te Ipukarea Society (environment); PPSEAWA (women's leadership, literacy, peace in our community); NCW (women in the outer islands); Te Kainga (Mental Health Services); Are Pa Metua (the elderly); and others. All of these groups have individuals who could very easily participate in development cooperation activities with government, given the opportunity. Concern was raised by some of these groups about their umbrella organisation - the Cook Islands Civil Society Organisation (CICSO) which has inconsistent contact with any of its members. Some get regular emails, others none. There is no guidance given by the group with regards to the role of civil society as contributors to development or any interest in formal dialogue with government or providers. This does highlight a capacity issue within NGOs where participants stand and are elected for a leadership role but are unwilling or unable to carry out the responsibilities that go with their positions. A review has been undertaken by ADB and training and support will be given

to ensure that they understand their role and responsibilities. It is recommended that this training programme also include NGO members who might be more appropriately skilled and equipped to work with government and providers in development dialogue.

INDICATOR 3: Private Sector-Government Dialogue: The private sector has indicated a desire to participate in more dialogue with government with regards to development cooperation and projects. They have the capacity and champions within their sector to actively and productively engage. There are some sections of the sector that are more active than others within the community. Some business owners are members of the Chamber of Commerce, but they are also actively involved on community committees or groups - e.g. Rotary and women's NGOs (e.g. Business and Professional Women, and PPSEAWA). The Chamber sponsors training opportunities for women and for business start-ups, as well as in key development areas like agriculture, both on the main island of Rarotonga and in the outer islands. They are also actively involved in capacity building and economic development activities, and seek funding locally and overseas, of their own initiative. The ODA policy promotes the inclusion of the CSOs in government decision-making relating to ODA wherever possible. When notified of the strong interest of private sector to be involved at a high level and in the building phases of project development, the Policy section of OPM explained that while there are no plans to include non-government members onto the NSDC, sector Councils are being proposed that they will include private sector and CSO representatives. and each Council will be able to put their recommendations to the NSDC.

INDICATOR 5a: Annual Predictability - Programmes that are listed by providers in the country spreadsheet are fully funded by singular development partners (providers). The annual budget process appropriates annual budget spends for the financial year. Disbursements through the year differ for different programmes, for instance, NZ-funded projects are dispersed based on meeting milestones or the achievement of deliverables. GEF projects are funded quarterly and budget allocations are based on the spending from the previous quarter - 80% of funds for a particular quarter must be spent before additional funds can be dispersed. China has proved very difficult as a provider, in terms of annual predictability. The Development Cooperation section of MFEM has experienced significant delays in the delivery of programmes as result of China using their own procurement processes, materials, labour etc.

INDICATOR 5b: Medium Term Predictability - Three year projections are negotiated with all major donors except for China who introduced an annual budget process in 2014. This involves negotiating the amount of grant funds to be included in the Chinese government's budget by September 30 each year. The Cook Islands extends this into a multi-year projection for China grants linked to the medium term capital plan. The forward estimates are included into the budget process and documentation each year but variances are mainly due to China managing procurement and payments directly with suppliers.

INDICATOR 6: % of aid under Parliamentary scrutiny: Although provider funding may not necessarily be included in budget information raised in Parliament, reporting by the Cook Islands Ministry of Finance and Economic Management has progressively made information including fiscal reports and policies available to the public for many years. These documents include the publication of quarterly reports, awards of tenders above $30,000, audit reports and resources available to primary delivery units of primary education and community health centres. With access to the internet improving throughout the Cook Islands, government agency websites are posting more of their project-related reports on line. Many of these reports are posted on government agency websites and the access to internet is improving throughout the Cook Islands.

The aim going forward is to try and include the voice of the community (Private Sector or CSO) on the National Sustainable Development Committee. Discussions with the Office of the Prime Minister have indicated that they propose to provide an intermediary group for each sector to prepare submissions to the NSDC who will then take their recommendations to government.

INDICATOR 7: Mutual Accountability: The Cook Islands has a Development Partners Policy 2015 which outlines how the country will engage and coordinate with international development partners and with domestic partners (private sector and CSOs) but the latter hasn't happened yet. The NSDP sets out what government Ministries are responsible for, but each year government departments are expected to produce more outputs with less money than the year before. For this year it is noted that there is a large amount of donor funding going into government budget support, and on-going projects that have achieved little for the amount of funding received so far.

INDICATOR 8: Gender: There are three women's NGO groups on Rarotonga; the Pan Pacific South East Asia Women's Association (PPSEAWA), Business and Professional Women (BPW), and the National Council of Women (NCW). The latter is considered the umbrella group for women's groups in the country. NCW is predominantly Cook Islands women, while the other two groups are inclusive of all nationalities on the island who meet and share with each other about women's issues - BPW in a business context and PPSEAWA in areas of reading and digital literacy, gender and leadership, and Peace. NCW caters for issues impacting on women in the outer islands. While NCW is traditionally considered by government to be the umbrella organisation for women's groups it does not interact with, nor is it inclusive of, the other women's groups. Therefore, it is not considered by the others to be representative of the needs and concerns of women across the country. If there is to be any representation on behalf of women in the Cook Islands, BPW and PPSEAWA would like to select their own champions to speak on their behalf. A concern expressed by PPSEAWA was that by the time NGOs became involved in any dialoguing about development issues the decisions had already been made by government and community views were generally ignored.

INDICATOR 9b: Use of Country Systems in terms of:

*Budget execution - all ODA funds are included in the budget process which is tabled in parliament twice annually. The ministry of finance and economic legislations only permits the government to spend ODA funds that has been appropriated in the national budget and passed by parliament for a particular financial year. If the funds are not appropriated in the national budget, then the ODA funds cannot be spent.

*Financial reporting - the progress on ODA spend verses budget figures is reported to our crown division quarterly. These quarterly reports and then made available to the public via the website.

*Auditing of ODA funds is carried out annually by our Cook Islands Audit Office

*Procurement systems - All expenditures with a value of $30,000 or more go through a tender process to procure goods and services. All ODA programmes listed have gone through the procurement system apart from China who carry out their own procurement process and bring into the Cook Islands their own labour, material etc.

APPENDIX A: Indicator 1 data sets

Indicator 1 Development Co-operation is Focused on Results that Meet Countries' Priorities

Data Section: Information to be submitted by Development Co-operation Providers in the Country via the "Provider_Inputs.xlsx" Excel file.

Select Provider's Name (The provider name should be repeated for each project of that provider)	Project Name Notes for providers: (a) Use one row for each project; (b) Include all projects above USD 1 million approved during 2015; (c) Report on 10 projects max. per provider; (d) If you did not approve any project above USD 1 million, report at least on one project (the largest).	Automatic Calculation: Number of Approved Projects in 2015 for Provider	Provider Qp1 Project Amount (USD)	Provider Qp2 Approval Date (Month/Year)	Provider Qp3 Type of Intervention	Provider Qp4 Implementing Entity
China	Apii Nikao Construction	2	3,454,000.00	Jul/15	Investment	Central Government
China	Agriculture Revitalisation Project		1,081,200.00	Nov/14	Sector Budget Support	Central Government
Global Environment Facility	Ridge to Reef	1	821,690.00	May/15	Results-driven	Central Government
European Union	Renewable Energy Grant (Sth Group	2	1,000,000.00	Apr/14	Results-driven	Central Government
European Union	General Budget Support		1,800,000.00	Feb/14	General Budget Support	Central Government
Japan	PV Mini Grids	1	5,232,000.00	Nov/13	Results-driven	Central Government
New Zealand	Sanitation Upgrade Program	5	2,250,000.00	Jun/14	Results-driven	Central Government
New Zealand	Performance Based budget support		8,576,820.00	Nov/15	General Budget Support	Central Government
New Zealand	Te Mato Vai		3,438,000.00	Nov/14	Investment	Central Government
New Zealand	Tropic Twilight 2015		727,798.00	Aug/15	Investment	Provider of Development Cooperation
UN Adaptation Fund	Strengthening Resilience of Island C	1	1,370,000.00	Oct/11	Results-driven	Central Government
New Zealand	Tereora Reconstruction Phase One		1,400,000.00	Feb/16	Investment	Central Government
Japan	Non-Project Grant Aid	1	1,097,863.00	May/15	General Budget Support	Central Government

Indicators 5a 5b 6 & 9b | Indicators 7 & 8 | **Indicator 1 (Providers)** | Indicator 1 (Government)

Overall extent of use of Existing CRFs	Overall use of Country-Owned Results Frameworks	Overall use of Country-Led Results Monitoring Frameworks	Overall existence of ex-post (final) Evaluations
92%	90%	69%	100%

	Provider Qp5 Sector (If multi-sectoral, list up to three main sectors)			Provider Qp6 The objective is drawn from Gov't results framework/s or other planning documents	Provider Qp7 Total number of outcome indicators included in the project's results framework	Provider Qp8 Number of outcome indicators drawn from existing Gov't Results Frameworks and/or other planning documents	Provider Qp9 Number of outcome indicators to be tracked using Gov't ongoing statistics, data sources or M&E systems (i.e. not project-specific sources)	Provider Qp10 The project plans a final evaluation (Yes=1; No=0)	Provider Qp10 To what extent will the Gov't participate in carrying out the final evaluation? (if there is one planned)	Automatic Calculation: Extent of use of Country-Owned Results Frameworks (or similar planning documents)	Automatic Calculation: Extent of use of Gov't sources and M&E systems to track project progress
9	Education	Sector		YES (Sector Plans/Planning tools)	5	5	1	1	Government defines evaluation scope	100%	20%
11	Agriculture, Fores	Sector		YES (Sector Plans/Planning tools)	5	5	4	1	Government defines evaluation scope	100%	80%
13	Sector	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing		YES (Joint Gov.-Donors Strategy)	3	3	2	1	Government defines evaluation scope	100%	67%
15	Energy	Other Social Infrastructure & Servi		YES (National Development Plan)	2	2	2	1	Government defines evaluation scope	100%	100%
17	Sector	Water Supply & Sanitation		YES (Other Gov. Planning Tools)	5	5	5	1	Government defines evaluation scope	100%	100%
19	Energy	Other Social Infrastructure & Servi		YES (National Development Plan)	3	3	3	1	Government defines evaluation scope	100%	100%
21	Water Supply & Sanitation			YES (National Development Plan)	6	6	6	1	Government defines evaluation scope	100%	100%
23	Public Sector Management, Governance and Justice			YES (Institutional/Ministry Plans)	5	5	5	1	Government defines evaluation scope	100%	100%
25	Water Supply & Sanitation			YES (National Development Plan)	4	4	4	1	Government defines evaluation scope	100%	100%
27	Transport & Logis	Energy	Disaster Preventi	NO	3	2	1	1	Government defines evaluation scope	67%	33%
29	Public Sector Ma	Other Social Infra	Disaster Preventi	YES (National Development Plan)	4	4	2	1	Government defines evaluation scope	100%	50%
31	Education			YES (Sector Plans/Planning tools)	2	2	1	1	Government defines evaluation scope	100%	50%
33	Other Commodity	General Budget Support		YES (Joint Gov.-Donors Strategy)	1	0	0	1	Government defines evaluation scope	0%	0%

Indicators 5a 5b 6 & 9b | Indicators 7 & 8 | **Indicator 1 (Providers)** | Indicator 1 (Government)

APPENDIX B: Indicator datasets for 5a, 5b, 6 and 9b

	Reporting Year: Please Select Start Month/Year & End Month/Year	Jan/15	Dec/15	Annual Predictability (Indicator 5a)		76%	132%	Medium Term Predictability (Indicator 5b)	
TOTALS:	$29,892,573		$13,382,294	$7,815,644	$0			79%	69%
Select Provider's Name: (One row per provider - if a provider is not available in the list, please type the name)	Provider Qp11 Total Disbursements	CONCESSIONAL ? YES = 1 (ODA) NO = 0 (Other Official Dev. Flows) Use 2 rows, if a provider offers both types	Provider Qp12 Actual Disbursements for Gov't Sector	Provider Qp13 Scheduled Disbursements for Gov't Sector	Provider Qp14 Disbursements through other providers	Automatic Calculation % Disbursed As Scheduled	Automatic Calculation % Over disbursed	Govt. Qg5 2016 Forward Expenditure (Yes=1; No=0)	Govt. Qg6 2017 Forward Expenditure (Yes=1; No=0)
EXAMPLE: Northern Aid Agency	*80,000,000*	*1.00*	*69,845,809*	*44,990,045*	*52,211,585*	*100%*	*55%*	*0*	*0*
China	4,535,200	1.00	0	1,133,800	0	0%	0%	1	1
New Zealand	15,414,820	1.00	7,941,062	3,853,705	0	100%	106%	1	1
Global Environment Facility [GEF]	812,690	1.00	142,242	203,173	0	70%	0%	1	1
EU Institutions	2,800,000	1.00	0	700,000	0	0%	0%	1	0
UN Adaptation Fund	1370000\	1.00	890,841	342,500	0	100%	160%	1	0
Japan	6,329,863	1.00	4,408,150	1,582,466	0	100%	179%	0	0

Page 1   Page 3

Indicators 5a 5b 6 & 9b | Indicators 7 & 8 | Indicator 1 (Providers) | Indicator 1 (Government)

	Aid on Budget (Indicator 6)			100%	300%	Use of Country Systems (Indicator 9b)			75%
	68%								
TOTALS:	54%	$31,262,573	$7,815,644			$13,382,295	$13,382,295	$0	$13,382,295
	Govt. Qg7	Govt. Qg8	Provider Qp13	Automatic Calculation:	Automatic Calculation:	Provider Qp15	Provider Qp16	Provider Qp17	Provider Qp18
Select Provider's Name: (One row per provider - if a provider is not available in the list, please type the name)	2018 Forward Expenditure (Yes=1; No=0)	Funds Recorded in Govt. Annual Budget	Scheduled Disbursements for Gov't Sector	% Scheduled Aid On Budget	% Beyond Scheduled	Budget Execution	Financial Reporting	Auditing	Procurement Systems
EXAMPLE: Northern Aid Agency	0	13,183,000	44,990,045	29%	0%	1,474,608	1,474,608	1,474,608	0
China	0	4,535,200	1,133,800	100%	300%	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	1	15,414,820	3,853,705	100%	300%	7,941,062	7,941,062	0	7,941,062
Global Environment Facility [GEF]	1	812,690	203,173	100%	300%	142,242	142,242	0	142,242
EU Institutions	0	2,800,000	700,000	100%	300%	0	0	0	0
UN Adaptation Fund	0	1,370,000	342,500	100%	300%	890,841	890,841	0	890,841
Japan	0	6,329,863	1,582,466	100%	300%	4,408,150	4,408,150	0	4,408,150

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Tabs: **Indicators 5a 5b 6 & 9b** | Indicators 7 & 8 | Indicator 1 (Providers) | Indicator 1 (Government)

Project Name	Donor	Objectives	Results/Outcomes	Outputs	NSDP/Country-led Alignment
1) Request for equipment and materials for the revitalisation of the **AGRICULTURAL** sector	China NZD1,500,000	The project goal is to increase access of growers to appropriate agricultural resources to intensify agricultural production and Revitalize the Agriculture sector.	The Project Outcome • *Improved Food Security* • *Increased Import Substitution* • *Income Generation* • *Better Trade Facilitation and Market Access* • *Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture, focusing on five long term main crops, (noni, maire, pawpaw, coconut, vanilla,) plus 1 livestock, (goat)*	• Maire crops to be grown on Mauke, Mangaia, Mitiaro, Rarotonga and Goat Farming for Mauke, Atiu and Mangaia, and vegetable production for import substitution on Rarotonga, Mitiaro, Atiu, Mauke, Aitutaki and Mangaia. • Developing physical resources – appropriate tools, small implements, machineries and adopting small high technology such as solar electronic and automated digital readers (for soil testing, etc) • Training and upskilling growers extension officers in terms of higher application of technologies to counter-act challenges in labour shortages in the Sister Islands • Increase use of technologies in terms of weed management etc. • Develop partnerships with village communities' grower cooperative groups and the private sector to increase skilled workers •	This project aligns to the Cook Islands "Kaveinga Nui" –and the current National Sustainable Development Plan 2012 – 2015 and in particular the Strategy "*Unlock our potential from our Agriculture Production*" – with specific focus on revitalization of agriculture, empowering producers to increase quality produce and increase consistency of supply. This supports the overall goal to move towards the reduction of agricultural imports and the revival of exports of selected high value/low weight products in Rarotonga and Sister Islands.
2) Apii Nikao **SCHOOL** Rebuild	China NZD9,955,000 CIGov NZD1,413,000	To construct the new Apii Nikao school in 2015 with senior block expected to open by 4 August 2015. The Education Master Plan (2008 – 2023) requires the provision of high quality buildings, grounds and facilities to support the delivery of education and to enhance opportunities for learning.	The new school will: • accommodate 500 students and 40 teachers; • draw on the cultural heritage of the local area; • provide quality, comfortable and flexible learning environments; and • address climate change by adopting energy efficiency measures. be constructed on the current site of the two schools.	• Finalise conceptual design • Complete detailed plans and tender documents • Contract signed and construction to commence • Construction practical completion • Furnishings, landscaping and minor works • Official opening	The National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP) priorities include ensuring that "parents and communities have confidence in our education system and support quality learning and development for the very young."
3) NON PROJECT SUPPORT	Japan	To contribute to the promotion of the economic and social development efforts of the Government of the Cook Islands	Strengthening friendly and cooperative relations between Japan and the Cook Islands	• The grant shall be used properly and exclusively for the purchase of products enumerated on a mutually agreed list which must be produced in eligible source countries • The product purchased was fuel that was sold to TAU, and funds gathered will be used for other projects	The agreement and letters do not specify which of the items on the list are prioritized by the CIGOV for these funds. DCD informed me it was petrol which was sold and the funds gathered will go on projects decided on by government.
4) PERFORMANCE BASED BUDGET SUPPORT	New Zealand NZD7,576,000	Overarching goal is "to enhance the Cook Islands' self-sufficiency by enabling predictable, efficient and effective delivery of priority	An Activity Technical WG will be established for activity governance and high level policy dialogues to:	A "performance based budget support" modality will fund two distinct outputs: 1. Delivery of core services and economic growth activities (NZD6,876,000)	This activity will help CIG implement its national development objectives.

		development objectives coupled with practical policy reform"	1. Review and discuss the new delivery approach of performance based budget support 2. Review CIG progress against national indicators for core service and economic growth activities 3. Review CIG plans for improving public sector performance 4. Identify the technical needed to implement the payment milestones for Output 1 and activities in Output 2 Agree to performance milestones for PS improvement actions. If performance milestone agreement is not achieved at the first HLPD, the TWG will finalise the arrangement.	a) Funding for health, education and tourism will be equal to or more than the previous year b) Tourism sector investment strategy c) Cost benefit analysis of the AirNZ underwrite d) Public Expenditure Review of the health sector e) Phase 1 of the Education Infrastructure Plan 2. Technical assistance for economic governance reform (NZD700,000). This will focus on public service and public financial management reform activities, and may also be used for urgent, unforeseen and/or emergency events	
Project Name	**Donor**	**Objectives**	**Results/Outcomes**	**Outputs**	**NSDP/Country-led Alignment**
5)SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC POWER generation capacity in Mangaia, Mauke and Mitiaro Islands	EU & ADB EUR 5,300,000	Substitution of conventional diesel power generation by renewable energy sources will reduce the production cost of electricity and the import bill of diesel, and will contribute to sustainable social and economic development.	The impact of the action will be increased energy security in an environmentally sustainable manner. The outcome will be increased access to a higher share of electricity generated by renewable energy sources.	The action will construct solar photovoltaic power plants with a total installed capacity of about 0.9 megawatt peak, coupled with advanced secondary battery energy storage installation and rehabilitated distribution network in Mangaia, Mauke and Mitiaro.	In 2011 CIG issued the CI Renewable Energy Chart that set targets for converting 100% of inhabited islands from using diesel to renewable sources by 2020. The total investment required to implement the CIREIP is NZD25m
6)Conserving biodiversity and enhancing ecosystem functions through a **"RIDGE TO REEF"** approach	UNDP USD19,217,000	1. The Ridge to Reef project will enhance the CI capacities to effective manage its protected real estate and sustainably manage its productive landscapes at local scales. 2. The project will also support the Cook Islands in maintaining traditional resource management and conservation systems and approaches. 3. The project will create a paradigm shift in the management of marine and terrestrial PA sites from a site-centric approach to a "ridge to reef" management approach	1. Environmental management, climate change and disaster risk management 2. Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded 3. Improved resilience of PICTs, with a particular focus on communities, through the integrated implementation of sustainable environmental management, climate change adaptation and/or mitigation and disaster risk management.	Expected SRPD Outputs: 1. Capacities of local government departments are strengthened for effective participatory environmental governance 2. Demonstration projects on natural resources management and biodiversity at the community level that can be scaled up and implemented, and the formulation of evidence based policies is supported **Total Allocated Resources (Grant): $19,217,431** - GEF: $4,267,431 - National Environment Service: $2,500,000 - MFEM: $11,000,000 - Oceans 5: $1,200,000 - Te Ipukarea Society: $150,000** - UNDP Samoa: $50,000 **In-kind Contributions:** - Te Ipukarea Society: $50,000 (implementation CIG, Civil Society & Private Sector)	Component 1 addresses the **GEF-5 Biodiversity Focal Area Objective 1** "Improve Sustainability of PA Systems" Component 2 will directly contribute to the **GEF-5 Biodiversity Focal Area Objective 2**: "Mainstream Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use into Production Landscapes, Seascapes and Sectors The project will also directly contribute to the **GEF-5 International Waters Focal Area Objective 1 "**Catalyse multi-state cooperation to balance conflicting water uses in trans-boundary surface and groundwater basins while considering climatic variability and change".

	Donor	Objectives	Outcomes	Outputs	NDSP/Country-Led Alignment
7)SANITATION UPGRADE Programme	New Zealand NZD10,000,000	To preserve the quality of water resources in Rarotonga and Aitutaki through improved sanitation, thereby managing the risks posed to tourism, public health and the environment,	The intended outcomes are: *Improved lagoon water resource quality *sanitation systems that comply with prevailing CIG standards and regulations *reduced water resource contamination from sanitary system wastewater discharges *sludge management arrangements at wastewater treatment facilities on Rarotonga and Aitutaki have sufficient capacity to process the anticipated future load *a functioning sanitation sector that is supported by effective policy, legislation, regulations, planning and sustainable resourcing *a robust baseline dataset for water quality on Rarotonga and Aitutaki	Five outputs to this activity 1. Activity management and technical assistance 2. Water quality monitoring 3. Residential sanitation systems upgrade 4. Sanitation compliance and enforcement programme establishment Solid Waste Management programme** (conditions set for this output)	Improving sanitation is a priority in the NSDP (2011-2015) and in the Cook islands and NZ Joint Commitment for Development. Sustainable sanitation solutions are essential to ensuring adequate protection for public health, the environment and the tourism sector This activity will support ICI to implement the "Sanitation in the Cook Islands Three-Year Plan 2013-2016" by financing activities to improve sanitation systems on Rarotonga and Aitutaki
Project Name	**Donor**	**Objectives**	**Outcomes**	**Outputs**	**NDSP/Country-Led Alignment**
8)TEREORA COLLEGE Upgrade	New Zealand Start date 5 Nov 2015 NZD11,250,000	To progressively lift the quality of education by funding the redevelopment of the National College	The intended long-term outcomes are: • Improved human development • Improved education outcomes	Costed outputs 1. Construction of the building and associated works and components (furnishing, equipment, utilities, landscaping, etc) 2. Handover and occupancy Other outputs detailed as per milestone payments	The redevelopment of Tereora College has been prioritized by the Cook Islands Government and is already identified in the National Infrastructure Investment Plan as a critical investment.
9)TROPIC TWILIGHT5	New Zealand	1) A new improved bulk fuel depot in Penrhyn to enable fishery patrol vessels to stay in the vicinity for longer periods to provide more surveillance of the Cook Islands and Kiribati exclusive economic zones; and 2) improved public buildings in Penrhyn and Manihiki.	Long term – the PFD will support operational management of the CI exclusive economic zone Short Term – 1) extend the operational capacity of the PFD and 2) improve public infrastructure on Penrhyn and Manihiki	1. The current PFD at Omoka Wharf be decommissioned and the current site is rehabilitated 2. A new PDF is constructed adjacent to Omoka Wharf, that services current and anticipated fuel supply needs 3. Light engineering tasks are completed to improve some public buildings (schools, hospital, admin buildings in Penrhyn and clinics and school in Manihiki)	This project was delivered under the auspices of Exercise Twilight 2015 and is NZAid Programme's standing arrangement with NZDF to support its Tropic Twilight mobilisations
10)STRENGTHENING RESILIENCE IN OUR OUTER ISLAND COMMUNITIES	UN Adaptation NZD1,370,000	To strengthen the ability of all Cook Island communities, and the public service, to make informed decisions and manage anticipated climate change driven pressures (including extreme events) in a proactive, integrated and strategic manner. In achieving this objective, the programme will support, at the national, sectoral, and island levels, implementation of the Cook Islands' new NAP for DRM and CCA.	♣ Capacity developed for efficient and effective support at national level for disaster risk reduction and adaptation initiatives in the Pa Enua ♣ Key players in Pa Enua development have the capacity to reflect disaster risk management and adaptation considerations when planning, making decisions and during operations ♣ Enhanced resilience to climate change, including weather- and climate-related disasters, for all 11 inhabited Pa Enua ♣ Lessons learned and best practices improve the effectiveness of initiatives to	Output 1.1. Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated at national level; Output 1.2 Targeted population groups covered by adequate risk reduction systems; Output 1.3 Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities; and Output 2.2 Vulnerable physical, natural and social assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability. Output 2.4. Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability	Priority Area 5 is Resilience. Goal 5 is Resilient and Sutainable Communities. "A Cook Islands where are people are resilient to disasters and climate change to achieve sustainable livelihoods.

			enhance the resilience of Pa Enua and other vulnerable communities	
11)PV MINIGRIDS	Japan (PEC Fund) USD3,914,000	To enjoy sustainable livelihoods by using clean electricity sources and respecting our environment. This project will address both the National Energy Policy as well as the Cook Islands Renewable Energy Chart through the installation of centralized solar PZV systems (from Japan) in Mitiaro, Atiu Mauke and Mangaia	*Safe environment through the reduction of carbon emissions into the atmosphere *A better quality of life for all Cook Islanders by reducing their dependence on expensive imported fuel for electricity generation *Cook Islanders have better access to clean electricity at all times by exploiting proven technologies that use natural resources available to the Cook Islands in abundance	a)Establishment of a PEC Fund Project Coordinator position b)System design and specification of major components, preparation of tender documents completed c)Finalisation of project sites d)Tendering for the supply of solar PV panels and other required equipment such as batteries e)Procurement of solar PV panels and other required equipment f)Installation of solar PV panels g) commissioning of solar PV arrays h) Consultant engaged to undertake an evaluation of project at completion i)Education and awareness	The NSDP has specific goals that relate to renewable energy. Priority Area 3 and Goal 3 states that "renewable energy for energy security to enhance our economic and social development and environmental integrity" The national vision says "to enjoy the highest quality of life consistent with the aspiration of our people and in harmony with our culture and environment".
12)TE MATO VAI	NZ NZD3,438,000 (15/16) NZD61,161,179 (total)	To support the CIGov's policy objective of "delivering potable water reliably to all properties connected to the existing water supply network" thereby contributing to improved living conditions on Rarotonga	Long term: Safeguard public health and water supply security Medium Term: *Potable water (reliably delivered to the boundaries of properties connected to existing network on Rarotonga) *Sustainable management of water systems on Rarotonga; and *Improved community water management practices	*Preparation of the Water Supply Master plan including -rehabilitation o the water intakes and installation of settlement tanks -installation and construction of water treatment plants -installation and construction of new water storage / reservoirs -rehabilitation and replacement of trunk main pipeline -Rehabilitation of access roads to the water intakes -installation and rehabilitation of water transmission and distributions mains -replacement of the water ring main pipeline on both outer and inner road -installation of water meters (domestic and commercial) and backflow valves *Setting up of the new State Owned Enterprise (SOE) to manage the water supply on Rarotonga	NSDP priority area 2 relates to investing in Infrastructure that will enhance the delivery and ongoing environmentally sound management and maintenance of valuable resources. A key strategy is to improve the access and quality of our water to our communities by upgrading water galleries, increase water harvesting, and implementing cost recovery measures for the delivery of water.
13)General Budget Support	EU NZD2,207,000	1. To contribute to the sustainable economic growth of the Cook Islands, through viable management approach of its natural resources and ecosystem 2. To improve lagoon water quality through better sanitation measures	Main objectives: 1. Participation development/good governance 2. Aid to environment – Biological diversity Significant objectives: 3. Gender Equality and Women in Development 4. Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and child health 5. Climate Change adaptation	Expected result: -sanitation policies and regulatory frameworks are strengthened, monitored and their compliance enforced, with due regard to the environment, and the consequences of climate change.	This objective is directly aligned to the priority area six of the National Sustainable Development Plan and has indirect positive impact on other key priority areas.

APPENDIX D: Glossary of Acronyms

ADB	Asia Development Bank
AusAid	Aid provided by the Australian Government
BPW	Business and Professional Women
CEDAW	Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CICSO	Cook Islands Civil Society Organisation
CIIAG	Cook Islands Internet Action Group (ICT NGO)
CITTI	Cook Islands Tertiary Training Institute (Ministry of Education)
CIWA	Cook Islands Workers' Association
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DC	Development Cooperation
DCD	Development Coordination Division
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Australia)
GE	Gender Equality
GPEDC	Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
INTAFF	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MFEM	Ministry of Finance and Economic Management
MOUs	Memoranda of Understanding
NCW	National Council of Women
NGO	NON-Government Organisation
NSDC	National Sustainable Development Commission
NSDP	National Sustainable Development Plan

NZAid	Aid provided by the New Zealand Government
NZDF	New Zealand Defence Force
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD-UNDP	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development-United Nations Development Programme
PFM	Public financial management
PIFS	Pacific Island Forum Secretariat
PPSEAWA	Pan Pacific South East Asia Women's Association
PTI	Punanga Tauturu Inc (Women's Advocacy NGO)
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SRIC	Strengthening Resilience in our Outer Island Communities
TAC	Telecommunications Advisory Committee
TIS	Te Ipukarea Society (Environment NGO)
USD	United States Dollar
VAW	Violence Against Women
WEE	Women's Economic Empowerment
WGEA	Workplace Gender Equality Agency