Tokelau

Tokelau is an upper middle-income country and a Small Island Development State (SIDS). In the 2018 Monitoring Round, Tokelau reported on 14 million USD in development co-operation flows.

1. National development planning and results orientation

Overall quality of national results framework
High-quality, inclusive and results-oriented development strategies are critical for countries’ ownership over their development and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The quality of national development planning in Tokelau is medium (76%).

Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks by development partners
Development partner alignment to country-led development priorities is at the heart of country ownership. Global Partnership monitoring assesses whether interventions: draw objectives from national development strategies; draw indicators from country results frameworks; use government data and statistics for monitoring; and involve government in evaluations.

2. Multi-stakeholder engagement

Recognising that successful development efforts require the inclusive and equitable participation of all actors, the 2030 Agenda calls for collective action by the whole of society. Global Partnership monitoring examines the engagement of civil society and the private sector from both the perspective of the government and representatives of these stakeholder groups.

Enabling environment for civil society organisations...
... was not assessed by government representatives, civil society organisations and development partners in the 2018 Monitoring Round in Tokelau.
3. Quality and use of public financial management systems

Strengthening public financial management systems

Strong public financial management (PFM) systems are an essential element of good governance and vital to achieving development goals. Tokelau did not assess progress in the quality of its PFM systems.

Predictability and forward planning

High-quality and timely information on development co-operation helps governments in planning and managing resources for results and can guide development partners in coordinating their support with other providers, as to avoid fragmentation and duplication of efforts. Annual predictability was not assessed in the 2018 Monitoring Round in Tokelau. Medium-term predictability is high, with 100% of co-operation available in forward looking expenditure plans for the next three years.

Development partners' use of country systems

Development partners' use of these systems to deliver co-operation both lowers transaction costs but also helps to accelerate their strengthening. In Tokelau, use of country PFM systems was reported to be 82% in 2018.

Systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment

Adequate and effective financing is essential to achieve gender equality and to empower all women and girls. Tokelau has none of the elements of a system in place to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment, not meeting the requirements of SDG indicator 5.c.1.

5. Mutual accountability mechanisms

Mutual accountability underpins the efforts of development actors to meet joint commitments, improve how they work together and increase their development effectiveness. Mutual accountability mechanisms are made up of multiple, reinforcing components that can help enhance transparency and accountability at country level. Global Partnership monitoring defines and assesses mutual accountability against five components. Tokelau has five out of five components in place.

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