



**National Strategy for the Development of
Statistics Roadmap
Tokelau**

December, 2015



Roadmap for Tokelau's National Strategy for the Development of Statistics

December 2015

*This document was prepared with the help of Tokelau's National Statistics Office and
PARIS21.*



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List of Key Acronyms

AusAID	Australia's aid programme
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
ESA	Economic Support Arrangement
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
IMTS	International Merchandise Trade Statistics
NC	National consultant
NCC	National Coordination Committee
NS	National Statistician
NSO	Tokelau National Statistics Office
PFTAC	IMF Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Centre
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SDG	Sustainable Development Indicators
SNZ	Statistics New Zealand
SOI	Statement of Intent
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
TNSDS	Tokelau National Statistics Development Strategy
TNSP	Tokelau National Strategic Plan
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation

1 Introduction

1.1 Background Information

Geography

Tokelau consists of three coral atolls - Atafu, Fakaofu and Nukunonu - that possess a total land area of 12.2 km² and is located c.500 km north of Samoa. The only form of transport is by sea with the trip from Apia, Samoa taking at least 24 hours. The possibility of air connection is being investigated. Nukunonu is the central atoll with Atafu 92 km to the north-west and Fakaofu 64 km to the south-east.¹

Government Structure

Tokelau was declared a British Protectorate in 1889 and was included in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony administered by the Western Pacific High Commission. In 1925, Tokelau was placed under the administration of New Zealand and is now a non self-governing territory of New Zealand. Tokelauans are citizens of New Zealand and hold New Zealand passports. In 2006 and 2007, Tokelau held referendums to allow Tokelau to become independent but the number of votes needed for change was not achieved.

During the 1990s New Zealand delegated all administrative and legislative powers to the General Fono (National Assembly) and in 1994 these powers were formally delegated to the three Taupulega (Village Council of Elders) as the highest authority on Tokelau. The Taupulega then re-delegated authority for national issues to the General Fono. The majority of government functions are in place on the 3 atolls while national level administration is primarily based in Apia, Samoa.

A General Manager along with other staff members, including teachers and medical staff, support each Taupulega.

The General Fono consists of the Faipule (village leader) and Pule (village mayor) of each village along with one delegate for every 100 inhabitants of that village, based on the latest available population count rounded to the nearest 100 inhabitants.² The General Fono currently has 20 members. There are 8 ministerial portfolios held by the six members of the Council for the Ongoing Government.

Executive business is carried out by the Council for the Ongoing Government when the General Fono is not in session. The Council members include three Faipule and one General Fono delegate from each village who is designated by the Taupulega. The Council is chaired by the Ulu o Tokelau whose term is for one year and, on a rotating basis, a Faipule from Atafu, Nukunonu and Fakaofu.

Financial Management

Financial operations relating to Tokelau are managed by the Department of Finance using Greentree software. The majority of financial transactions between Tokelau and the rest of the world are

¹ Tokelau Strategic Plan 2010 to 2015

² Tulafono Fakavae a Tokelau/ Constitution of Tokelau

recorded by the department. There are no banks in Tokelau so funds being transferred to and from Tokelau are done through the Department of Finance.

“Each atoll has effectively one village, with a single co-operative store for food and household materials, plus a bulk store for building materials and fuel. Both the co-operative stores and the bulk stores are owned by the Taupulega and run by public servants. There is no free market competition.”³

Government departments are mainly based in Apia. There are 40 government employees in Apia (excluding casual workers) and 22 in Tokelau.

Demography

The 2011 Population Census counted the de jure population at 1411. This included both the population in Tokelau on census night (1143) and the usually resident absentee population (268). Four hundred eighty-two people live on Atafu, 490 on Fakaofu and 397 on Nukunonu. In Samoa there were 42 Tokelauan Public Service employees as well as their immediate families.

Tokelau has a youthful population with a median age of 24 years. Fifty-seven percent of the population (800 people) are aged between 15 and 60 years.

In the 2013 New Zealand population census, 7176 people living in New Zealand identified Tokelauan as one of their ethnic groups. 73.9% of this group were born in New Zealand.

Relationship with New Zealand

The constitutional relationship with New Zealand is guided by the “Joint Statement of the Principles of Partnership between Tokelau and New Zealand” and the “Tokelau / New Zealand Joint Commitment for Development.” The Economic Support Arrangement was designed in accordance with the Principles of Partnership and provides Tokelau with a framework for economic and administrative assistance.

Budget support from New Zealand amounts to around 60% of the Government of Tokelau’s total revenue. Recent reliance on New Zealand budget support has declined since revenues from Tokelau's fisheries have increased from under NZD 1 million to 6 million per annum. Revenue reached a high of NZD 10.75 million in 2014/15. Tokelau also receives some revenue from coins, stamps and the sale of handicrafts.

Environment

The three atolls are made of calcium carbonate coral reefs, sands and rocks. The soil is infertile and consequently only a few food crops can be grown. The atolls are low-lying and sit around 5 metres above mean sea level resulting in their vulnerability to the impacts of climate change and rise in sea levels.

Around 90 percent of Tokelau's electricity is now provided through solar photovoltaics. Diesel consumption has dropped from thirty drums to six drums per village per year.

³ Analysing 2014 imports from Samoa by Tokelau’s co-operative and bulk stores

Development partners

Tokelau's main development partner is the New Zealand Government; UNDP, WHO, AusAID, SPREP and other international and regional organisations have also contributed funds for projects.

New Zealand provides ongoing financial support as well as funding for development projects. Key projects include the construction of a new passenger cargo ship for Tokelau, the Mataliki, and charter of the PB Matua and some Samoan vessels in the interim; and ship-to-shore equipment and infrastructure. Taking into account projects and budget support, total funding for 2013/14 was over NZD 30 million.⁴

An International Trust Fund was established in 2004 to provide Tokelau with an independent source of revenue and now stands at NZD 79.7 million (estimated in December 2014).

The UNDP has also funded projects such as the development of a good governance programme in conjunction with Massey University New Zealand, the establishment of the internet through the telecommunications department of Teletok and support for sustainable energy use.

1.2 National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) Concept

Tokelau recognises the importance of statistics in planning and evaluating national development and deciding on policies that will positively impact the Tokelauan people and raise standard of living.

The NSDS concept as articulated by PARIS21 supports the development of statistics strategies that are linked to and integrated with national development policies, including sectoral policies. The process for developing an NSDS includes broad consultation and involvement from decision makers as well as consultation with users.

The Tokelau NSDS will build on previous statistics strategies and support the statistics system to optimise the availability of statistics that are important for the future development of Tokelau.

1.3 Experience in statistics planning

The first strategic plan for the NSO was produced in 2009 for the years 2009-2013 and was developed with knowledge of the TNSP 2010-2015. Many but not all of the projects identified in the 2009 plan have been implemented. A Statement of Intent (SOI), based on the strategic plan, has been produced each year since 2012/13 and outlines current and possible future projects. The latest plan is a draft for the 2015/16 year.

1.4 Rationale for the NSDS Roadmap

The Roadmap is being developed to identify the timeframe, activities and resources required to develop the TNSDS which will set the direction and activities of the statistics system for the next 5-8 years. A period of 5-8 years has been chosen as this will coincide with a review period for the TNSP to be released in mid-2016 and with the completion of the 2021 Census. In addition, the Tokelau statistics system is in the early stages of establishment and a review of the TNSDS in the medium-term seems appropriate.

⁴ NZ Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

2 Overview of the National Statistics System

2.1 Background

Structure and resources

The NSO is part of the Office of the Council for the Ongoing Government of Tokelau.

The NSO currently has 1.5 staff, with funding available for 3 staff. Current staff includes a National Statistician who is half-time and a full-time statistics advisor, seconded from SNZ, and whose salary is paid by the NSO. A recent recruitment process has resulted in the appointment of a Tokelauan graduate for a full-time trainee statistician position. The new appointee started at the NSO in January 2016.

An operating budget of USD 58 000 (approx.) is available for statistical operations in 2015/16.

Statistics Rules (legislation)

The General Fono endorsed the Statistics Rules (equivalent to legislation) in October 2013. The Rules provide a robust legislative framework for Tokelau which provides the mandate for the statistics system to progress.

The Statistics Rules cover the following⁵

- the functions of the statistical system including the responsibility of the NSO to co-ordinate statistical activities across government
- the power to collect statistical information
- independence of the National Statistician and their office
- confidentiality of information
- a five year census of the population must be undertaken in 2016 and continued every five years

The Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics have been embedded in the Statistics Rules.

Outputs

The NSO is producing 3 critical sets of statistics on a regular basis:

Population Census

The Statistics Rules 2013 require a census to be undertaken every five years. The last census was undertaken in 2011 and another one is planned for 2016. An in depth report “Profile of Tokelau Ata o Tokelau: 2011 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings Report” included village profiles and was produced by Statistics New Zealand. Gender and age statistics are available from the Population Census.

⁵ Statistics Rules 2013

CPI

The first CPI for Tokelau was produced for the September 2012 quarter with support from SNZ. It is now produced each quarter on a previously announced release date.

HIES

The SPC has played a key role in the development and operation of the first HIES. The first round started in May 2015 and around half of the households in Tokelau are being interviewed during the four quarterly rounds. A detailed report is intended on being published in the middle of 2016 and to repeat the HIES every five years.

International Trade

Tokelau's main income sources are funded from the New Zealand AID programme and fishing licence fees from the EEZ. There are a few other exports from Tokelau such as sales of stamps, coins and handicrafts. However, these are a very small percentage of income sources compared to the income from New Zealand AID and fishing licences. Some work has been undertaken to analyse imports for the 2014 year, as part of a Statistics New Zealand Certificate in Official Statistics project.

ICT and data management

The NSO uses the Tokelau government ICT system. CPI data is currently backed up from the office laptops to an NSO server so it can be retrieved if needed.

Census data between 1996 and 2001 are held by SPC and data between 2006 and 2011 are held by SNZ. There is an agreement in place whereas SNZ cannot release data unless there is a written agreement from the Tokelau NSO. Arrangements are still being put in place for the management of the HIES data.

Relationship with data suppliers

The NSO is proactive in promoting the use of statistics. There is no media in Tokelau and the Tokelau website (tokelau.org.nz) is used to provide information on statistical surveys and statistical results. After the 2011 Population Census, NSO staff travelled to the villages to present the census reports and to run data utilisation workshops. Similar workshops were held when the CPI was introduced.

Relationship with data users and data dissemination

The relationship with data users is very good. The NSO is based in Apia, Samoa, along with many other government offices, most of which also have employees in Tokelau. The number of government staff is small and everyone knows each other. Communication is also facilitated by all staff being located in buildings on two nearby sites.

NSO staff frequently travel between Apia and Tokelau which allows for ongoing contact between the NSO staff and national decision makers based in Tokelau. NSO staff provides support and advice to users and providers upon request. It is likely that requests for support will increase as more administrative data becomes available and the potential for providing statistics at both the village and national level increases. Village administrators and departmental staff want the NSO to continue to work with them to provide systems and support for statistical analyses. The NSO is seen as the main producer of official statistics.

2.2 State of the National Statistics System

The NSO has made significant progress since the first statistics strategic plan was developed in 2009. The Statistics Rules 2013 provide the legislative framework to support an NSS operating in a way that is consistent with the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. The NSO is also responsible for the co-ordination of Tokelau's statistical activities.

Stakeholders support the NSO as the producer of core official statistics across all sectors. However, there is a need to strengthen each sectors statistical capability to undertake the production of ad hoc statistics that are not available through the official statistics systems. The technical advice that is currently provided by the NSO is highly valued and demand is likely to grow as more administrative databases are implemented and become sources for statistical data.

As new survey and statistical outputs have been developed, the needs of Tokelau and international agencies have been taken into account. This has resulted in Tokelau now being more visible in international comparisons, although there are still some significant gaps. When completed, the HIES will be a new source of data for Tokelau decision making and international comparisons.

The CPI is well established and is being produced quarterly. A decision will need to be made on the timeframe for rebasing when the HIES results become available. There is currently one staff member who understands the CPI processes and systems and there is an urgent need to train the new staff member to allow for additional back up.

Tokelau has a very small population and so the number of staff employed will also be small compared to other national statistics offices, including others in the Pacific. The NSO will be able to make further progress, when fully staffed. However, recruiting suitably qualified staff is challenging and the resignation of one staff member can have a significant temporary impact on capacity. In the future, it is likely that more capacity will be needed as the statistical system develops. The commitment to calculating a quarterly CPI, a five-yearly Population Census (required in the Statistics Rules) and repeating the HIES means that priority needs to be given to these surveys rather than new developments.

The secondment arrangement with SNZ works well and new skills have been available to the NSO. The NSO recognises that responding to challenges is critical to its future. These include passing skills onto permanent staff and maintaining relationships with and support from statistics development partners such as Statistics New Zealand and SPC.

No official statistics are produced by departments other than the NSO. Statistics are extracted from administrative databases from time to time but most statistical outputs are based on the census, CPI, WHO-STEPS and statistics derived by international agencies.

There are administration systems currently being implemented in the education, health, transport and justice sectors that have the potential to provide statistics at both the national and village levels. The production of official statistics from these systems is likely to be several years away but immediate involvement of the NSO will facilitate the development of these datasets in the future. The future use of administrative datasets will also require the NSO to have effective data

management systems and the capability to effectively manage increasing volumes of statistical data as they become available.

Some new administration systems are needed to improve population statistics. In particular, the collection of arrival and departure information for travel between Samoa and Tokelau is critical for measuring permanent and long-term arrivals and departures to and from Tokelau. Such a collection would provide data on the number of babies whose mothers travel to New Zealand and other countries for maternity services and who return to Tokelau to live. Many babies who grow up in Tokelau are born and registered in New Zealand. The number of births and deaths on Tokelau are recorded by the hospitals and a Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System (CRVS) is not likely to be needed for basic birth and death information. It is however recognised that there is value having an established registration system.

The Statistics Rules 2013 mandates for the NSO to co-ordinate statistical activities. There is currently no mechanism for this to happen. Future work to leverage the value of administrative systems as well as current survey development means that it is timely to give consideration to the establishment of an effective co-ordination mechanism. If a co-ordination committee is created then it could also play the role of overseeing the development of the TNSDS.

The ongoing statistics that are produced have all been developed with international partners. The CPI was developed with support from SNZ and is produced by the NSO. The Census was processed and analysed by SNZ. The HIES will be processed and analysed with assistance from the SPC. These statistics have used sound methodologies and standard classifications and are or will be available on the Tokelau government website. The NSO has visited the atolls to provide information and can also provide ad hoc tables if requested.

2.3 New Data Priorities

The priority gaps that will optimise the value of the statistics system over the next 5-8 years have been identified following a process of assessment involving stakeholders.

International Statistics Indicators

The NSO should undertake an assessment on the indicators required by regional and international agencies for monitoring international development and international comparisons and identify those that meet the needs of Tokelau national development goals and policies. This will identify the indicators that Tokelau can provide and those that need additional data to be collected as opportunities arise.

Sustainable Human and Social Development Priorities

Population Measures

The development and implementation of arrival and departure cards and a system for accurately identifying the number of births and deaths on Tokelau would provide the data to produce an improved set of population statistics such as:

- changes in the population and its structure between censuses

- population projections for planning future services
- life expectancy for monitoring improvements in the health of Tokelauans and comparisons with other countries
- the number of Tokelauans leaving from and returning to Tokelau permanently
- the number of tourists

Poverty Indicators

Tokelau does not publish any poverty indicators. The measurement of poverty is not a priority for Tokelau given that there is a good standard of living. However, the Census and HIES should provide the data to produce a core set of indicators to enable Tokelau to be visible when international indicators are published.

Sustainable Economic Development Priorities

Gross Domestic Product

The latest Tokelau figure available for GDP is from 1993 and needs to be updated. A methodology for calculating GDP based on international standards but consistent with Tokelau's size and needs should be developed so that a regular, possibly annual, GDP can be produced. This will require advice from international experts on an ongoing basis. PFTAC has offered to assist with this work.

International Merchandise Trade and Balance of Payments

Tokelau published an analysis of imports into Tokelau by the co-operative and bulk stores (of which there is one on each atoll) on 18 November 2015. This is the start of work required to develop a full statistical picture of financial flows to and from Tokelau. The methods developed need to be consistent with Tokelau's needs and provide a high level overview.

Natural Resources and the Environment Gaps

A coherent set of statistics on natural resources and the environment are not readily accessible for Tokelau. The development of a framework is required which can draw on available strategies and identify themes and subsequent indicators. It is recommended that the framework be developed so that gaps can be identified and filled over time as resources and data sources become available.

2.4 Linkages with Development Partners

Relationship with Statistics New Zealand

The NSO has a close relationship with Statistics New Zealand. The current and previous secondees from SNZ have been paid for by the Tokelau government and have made a significant contribution to the development of the NSO. There are close working relationships with SNZ staff that provide the NSO with advice, including technical advice, when requested. The NSO makes frequent visits to New Zealand to liaise with SNZ staff. The topics discussed cover the CPI and Population Census, which are supported by SNZ as well as the suitability of trade statistics software developed by Statistics New Zealand for Tokelau's use.

Role of statistical development partners

The small size of the NSO means that there will always be some reliance on development partners such as SPC, SNZ, WHO and others for technical and methodological assistance. Tokelau has made significant progress implementing surveys and providing statistical advice to users in Tokelau but will need ongoing methodological and subject matter support to ensure the production of trusted and internationally accepted official statistics.

3 Development of the Roadmap

3.1 Background

The Tokelau NSO draft Statement of Intent for 2015/16 states that “The need for good-quality, relevant statistics across the Tokelau government is at a critical point. Departments are beginning to develop collections they need for monitoring purposes, and international organisations are helping develop best practice collections in health and social statistics.”

The Roadmap identifies the activities needed to build on the progress that Tokelau has made to date. Its purpose is to describe the processes, resources and expertise needed to develop the TNSDS so that it will support Tokelau development and result in the availability of a more comprehensive ‘fit for purpose’ set of statistics. It covers the priority statistical gaps and has been designed for a TNSDS that can be implemented within 5-8 years. It has also been designed to be consistent with the capacity of the NSO and the NSS. It describes a participatory process with all government departments and village administrators involved.

3.2 Tokelau National Strategic Plan 2010 - 2015 (2016 interim)

The Roadmap needs to lead to a TNSDS that aligns with national development strategies and policies.

The TNSP 2010 – 2015 is currently being revised and the development of a Roadmap provides the opportunity to identify how the next set of priority statistics will be developed to support the new TNSP. The NS needs to be actively engaged with the development of the TNSP so that any new statistical requirements are identified early and considered in the formulation of the TNSDS.

3.3 Objectives of the Roadmap

The Roadmap will need to achieve the following to ensure the successful development of the TNSDS:

- support from decision makers
- support from users
- strong leadership and project management
- involvement of experts who understand the Tokelau environment
- a realistic timetable for the TNSDS design and approval
- a realistic budget for the formulation of the TNSDS

3.4 Expected Results of the Roadmap

The implementation of the Roadmap will enable the completion of the first TNSDS using PARIS21 methodology. It will be approved by the Council for the Ongoing Government. The Roadmap will lead to the development of the TNSDS which will have the following impact when implemented:

- increase the availability of core statistics
- provide more data for evidence based decision making and evaluation
- enable comparison of social, economic and environment states with other countries
- increase the capability of the NSS

3.5 Organisation and Governance for the TNSDS

The development of the TNSDS was endorsed by the Minister of Statistics in the SOI for 2014/15.

Considerations for the Roadmap

There are a number of things that need to be considered when designing the activities and timeframes for the TNSDS.

- activities to develop the TNSDS need to allow for NSO staff to be heavily committed to the Population Census 2016 in the latter part of that year
- the development of the TNSDS should not start until the NSO has 2.5 - 3 staff
- there will be a change of personnel in late 2016 when the statistics advisor's secondment is due to end
- the TNSDS activities need to be sequential as the same NSO staff will be involved in each stage
- experts will need to assist NSO staff with the technical developments in each area e.g. SPC, PFTAC but may not need to travel to Apia

National Consultant (NC)

The NS and PARIS21 will select a national consultant to manage the development of the TNSDS. The national consultant will be responsible for developing the TNSDS in collaboration with the NS and will undertake the following roles:

- co-ordinate the development of the TNSDS
- liaise with experts and manage his or her input into the NSDS
- work with NSO staff to identify data sources
- ensure the methodologies identified by experts are 'fit for purpose' for Tokelau
- keep the NS informed of developments
- provide progress reports for the NS and National Coordination Committee (NCC)

Governance of the Roadmap Development

The Council for the Ongoing Government will approve the Roadmap. This approval will authorise the TNSDS to be developed according to the recommendations in the Roadmap.

The size and form of the Tokelau government and the number of stakeholders for each sector suggests that a separate governance structure is not needed for each sector development. It is therefore recommended that sector sub-committees or task forces are not required. The NC should ensure agreement with the TNSDS through direct consultation with the relevant stakeholders.

If Tokelau establishes an NCC consisting of the NS and all national and village general managers and directors to co-ordinate the statistics system then that committee should provide the governance for the development of the TNSDS. Progress should be reported to the NCC at its regular meetings. The NCC should first approve the TNSDS before it is presented to the Council for the Ongoing Government for approval.

Statistical Experts

A statistical expert provided by statistics development partners is required for each sector. This expert will provide the NC and the NS with advice on the data, methodologies and resources required for each statistical priority. The NC could also be one of the experts if that person has the required sector expertise. Expertise with demographics, national accounts, balance of payments, natural resources, environment statistics and data management is all required. It is anticipated that only some of the experts will need to travel to Apia.

3.6 TNSDS Formulation

The following table provides the focus for each of the sector strategy developments.

TNSDS Co-ordination Committee
<p>Strategic focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • development of the TNSDS • co-ordination of the NSS
<p>Proposed Membership: NCC - NS, National and Village General Managers and Directors</p>

Sustainable Economic Development
<p>Strategic Focus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of core economic statistics
<p>TNSDS Focus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • continuation of quarterly CPI production • GDP (National Accounts) • trade (Balance of Payments)
<p>Expertise Required: National Accounts, Balance of Payments</p>
<p>Governance: NCC - NS, National and Village General Managers and Directors</p>

Sustainable Social and Human Development
<p>Strategic Focus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • leverage administrative databases for national and village statistics
<p>TNSDS Focus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • continuation of Population Census and HEIS • new population statistics • production of statistics datasets from administrative databases (e.g. health, education) • development of a straight forward poverty measurements
<p>Expertise Required: Demography, ICT and data management</p>
<p>Governance: NCC - NS, National and Village General Managers and Directors</p>

Natural Resources and the Environment Development
<p>Strategic Focus</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of a natural resources and environment statistics framework
TNSDS Focus <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of framework that meets Tokelau’s needs for monitoring the environment and natural resources Identification of data sources and resources needed to populate framework
Expertise Required: environment statistician
Governance: NCC - NS, National and Village General Managers and Directors

Infrastructure
Strategic Focus <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICT and data management for ongoing statistics production
TNSDS Focus <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICT requirements data management
Expertise Required: ICT, data management
Governance: NCC - NS, National and Village General Managers and Directors

3.7 Timeframe for the TNSDS Development

An assumption has been made that there will be three staff available in the NSO to support the development of the TNSDS. This will include the NS, a seconded statistics advisor and a statistics trainee. The activities that have been identified and the timeframe for completing each activity have been phased so that NSO staff can support the development while continuing to provide ongoing statistical outputs and support statistics users.

Activity	Responsibility	Completion Date
Initial Preparation		
Co-ordination	NS	
Establish NCC	NS	March 2016
Finalise Roadmap	NCC	March 2016
Sign-off roadmap	Council for the Ongoing Government	March 2016
ToRs for NC and statistical experts finalised	NS/PARIS21	March 2016
NC recruited and statistical experts identified	NS/PARIS21	May 2016
Review Roadmap against new TNSP	NS, NCC	July 2016
Other Preparation		
Establish a migration collection system (e.g. migration card)	Director of Transport and Support Services, NS	December 2016
Sectoral Assessments		
Investigate data and methodology needed to produce statistics for	NS/NC/experts and submit to PARIS21	August 2016

the agreed data priorities for the TNSDS		
Develop strategy for producing the identified statistics (for input into the TNSDS)	NS/NC/experts	October 2016
Final consultation with stakeholders	NC/NS	October 2016
Complete TNSDS	NC/NS/PARIS21	December 2016
Finalise NSDS		
Approval of TNSDS	NS/NCC	January 2017
Sign-off by Council for Ongoing Government		February 2017

3.8 Resources for TNSDS formulation

In the NSO budget, there is funding for three staff. Currently there are 1.5 staff so it is critical that the NSO is fully prepared before the development of the TNSDS starts. This will mean that the statistics trainee can assist the NS with the co-ordination required to develop the TNSDS.

The NC will need to spend time in Apia, Samoa and it is likely that two trips will be needed. The cost will depend on where the consultant lives but is an estimated USD 1 700 for two trips for someone living in New Zealand.

It is estimated that the development of the TNSDS will take about 20 days including time spent in Samoa. If the NC is paid USD 500 per day, then the total cost for salaries would be USD 10 000.

Tokelau has centralised data sources and this should facilitate the identification of 'fit for purpose' methodologies and their calculation. It may be possible for some of the experts to work remotely as long as they have good information on data sources. It is not clear at this stage how much of the expert input would be provided free of charge. An amount of USD 4 000 is used as a holding sum.

Activity	Estimated Cost (USD)
National Consultant per diem	1 700
National Consultant salary, 20 days	10 000
Estimated sector consultant costs	4 000
Total	15 700

3.9 Monitoring and revision of the TNSDS

The NCC will continue to meet every 6 months to discuss progress on TNSDS' implementation and to identify where improved co-ordination and new resources are needed to ensure achievement of the strategy. The continuation of the production and publication of the NSO SOI will provide a public reporting mechanism on the progress being made. The SOI should also be sent to PARIS21 for further information and input.

Annex 1

List of Resources

Analysing 2014 imports from Samoa by Tokelau's co-operative and bulk stores

Government of Tokelau website <http://www.tokelau.org.nz/>

Joint Statement of the Principles of Partnership between Tokelau and New Zealand

National Policy for Women of Tokelau 2010 -2015

New Zealand Aid Strategic Plan 2015 – 2019

NZ Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Pacific Multi-Country CPF Document 2013 – 2017, FAO

Samoa Pathway Outcome Document

SPC - Pacific Statistics Strategy Action Plan (2011 – 2014)

SPC - Statistics 2020 – Developing Sustainable National and Regional Statistical Capacities

Ten Year Pacific Strategy Oct 2014

TNSO Strategic Plan 2009 – 2013

TNSO Draft Statement of Intent 2015/16

TNSO Statement of Intent 2013/14

Tokelau Education Sector Strategic Plan 1 July 2008 – 30 June 2014

Tokelau / New Zealand Joint Commitment for Development

Tokelau 2nd STEPS Survey 2014 Fact Sheet

Tokelau consolidated Sector Report for Period up to 30 June 2015 (Office of the Council for the Ongoing Government of Tokelau)

Tokelau Millennium Development Report 2012

Tokelau National Strategic Plan 2010 – 2015 (2016)

Tokelau NCD risk factors STEPS report 2007

Tokelau Statistics Rules 2013

Tulafono Fakavaea Tokelau Constitution of Tokelau

UNESCAP Core set of Economic Statistics

