

GOAL 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

National-Level Monitoring

Indicator	1991	1997	2001	2006	<i>Where Niue would like to be in 2015</i>	<i>Will the indicator be met by 2015?</i>	Source
Target 1: Halve between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day							
Indicator 1 Proportion of population below \$1 per day (PPP values)	na	na	0.0% (2002)	na	0	Already met	NSO
Indicator 2 Poverty gap ratio (incidence x depth of poverty)	na	na	0.0% (2002)	na	0	Already met	NSO
Indicator 3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption (expenditure)	na	na	6.6% (2002)	na	0	Already met	NSO
Target 2: Halve between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people who suffer from hunger							
Indicator 4 Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age	na	na	0.0% (2002)	na	0	Already met	NSO / HEALTH
Indicator 5 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	na	na	0.0% (2002)	na	0	Already met	NSO

Status and Trends

Niue has successfully achieved this goal, as it is visible and also confirmed by the Poverty Analysis Report 2004, that there is no extreme poverty and hunger in Niue, however there is a hint of hardship experienced by a small number of people. The GON will continue to assist in all areas possible to maintain the current situation and at the same time being aware of any poverty or hunger that may exist. This support and monitoring is carried out by the Community Affairs Department.

According to the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) conducted in Niue in 2002 and the poverty analysis completed in 2004, poverty in Niue is non-existent - 100% of the population have an average income level above the absolute poverty line of US\$1/day in 2002 PPP terms. Income levels in Niue are believed to be comparatively higher than most Pacific island countries. The findings of the HIES 2002 stated the average household income of Niue to be NZ\$32,487 and the average household expenditure to be NZ\$31,757 (p13). The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Niue for 2003 totalled NZ\$17.252m, an increase of about 6.2% from the previous year. This is due to increases in economic output seen in the agriculture, forestry, hunting and fisheries; wholesale and retail trade, and repairs; and transport, storage and communication industry groups.

Niue's land tenure system allows almost everyone in Niue to enjoy free access to land for subsistence and commercial use as well as the sea (territorial waters) where people can fish from it for food without restrictions.

Public service employment and private sector development opportunities are widely available for people to participate and benefit from. There is also national economic development initiatives implemented by GON in partnership with NZAID to promote business opportunities.

The GON welfare system provides for the aged (from the age of 55 years) and target assistance is available to disadvantaged families, the disabled and the child benefit for children aged 0 – 18 years.

Table 1: Number of Households by level of expenditure and gender of household							Table 2: Number of Households by level of household expenditure in the Rural and Urban Locations						
Gender of Householder	Higher Quintile	%	Lowest Quintile	%	Total	%	Household Location	Higher Quintile	%	Lowest Quintile	%	Total	%
Males	329	81	55	55	384	76	Rural	274	68	55	55	329	65
Females	75	19	45	45	120	24	Urban	130	32	45	45	175	35
Total	404	100	100	100	504	100	Total	404	100	100	100	504	100

Table 3: Number of Households by level of expenditure and number of children						
Households with children < 15 yrs	Higher Quintile	%	Lowest Quintile	%	Total	%
No child	200	49	20	20	220	44
Single child	80	20	30	30	110	22
Two children	60	15	20	20	80	16
Three or more children	65	16	30	30	95	19
Total	404	100	100	100	504	100

Source: Stats Niue, Poverty Report 2004



Above photo by B. V Motufoou

Key Challenges:

- Formulate strategies and actions to maintain the current position of Niue (free of extreme poverty and hunger) and at the same time provide a monitoring and evaluation framework to improve any instances where an incidence of poverty and hunger is likely to exist.
- Address poor dietary patterns and high incidence of obesity that consequently makes people of Niue receptive to lifestyle diseases (non-communicable diseases- NCDs) such as diabetes, gout, high blood pressure etc. that needs to be addressed.



Proposed Activities

Policy Action	Implementing Local Agency	Implementing International Agencies	Resource/Source	Timeframe
Target employment and remuneration parity	NPSC	ILO	Recurrent/ External	On Going
Provide target and appropriate Welfare support to the community	Community Affairs		Recurrent	On Going
Agriculture development- Ensure food security issues are addressed	DAFF	FAO / UNDP	Recurrent/ External	On Going
Undertake a national study on Health and Nutrition and strategies for addressing issues	Health	SPC / WHO	Funding to be obtained	On Going