



# TUVALU

## COUNTRY IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

### 2023-2024



**UNITED NATIONS**  
FIJI, SOLOMON ISLANDS,  
TONGA, TUVALU AND  
VANUATU

## Foreword

This Country Implementation Plan for 2023 – 2024 (CIP) builds upon the Pacific United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023-2027 (Cooperation Framework) developed by the United Nations (UN) and 14 Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs). The CIP has been developed through consultations with the Government of Tuvalu and the UN development system, civil society, and development partners in Tuvalu. The CIP aims to define the UN actions and deliverables in Tuvalu to help achieve the outcomes of Tuvalu’s Island Strategic Plans and Te Kete within the context of the Cooperation Framework. The UN and the Government of Tuvalu are committed to working together to achieve the national development priorities, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and other internationally agreed development goals and treaty obligations. The CIP will guide the joint efforts, and the collective results expected will help Tuvalu to ensure all people are equal and free to exercise their fundamental rights, enjoy gender equality and peace, remain resilient to existential threats, and live in harmony with the Blue Pacific Continent.

In signing hereafter, the partners endorse this CIP and underscore their joint commitment toward the achievement of its results.

Government of Tuvalu



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## Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADO	Asian Development Outlook
CATDDO	Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Operation
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CCCPIR	Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region Programme
CCT	Conditional Cash Transfers
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CSE	Comprehensive Sexuality Education
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women
DBS	Direct Budget Support
DFAT	Department for Foreign Affairs and Trade
DFI	Digital Finance Institution
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FFA	Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency
FP	Family Planning
FPLAC	Family Protection and Legal Aid Centre
HDI	Human Development Index
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNV	United Nations Volunteer
UNWOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organisation

# Background

## Country Context and Development Trends

Tuvalu is a small, volcanic archipelago spread across three reef islands and six atolls in the Pacific. It is the fourth smallest country in the world. While the islands are scattered across 500,000 km (about 310685.6 mi) of the Pacific Ocean, in total they cover only 26 square km (about 16.16 square mi) of land area.<sup>1</sup> Tuvalu has a population of approximately 11,792 (10,645, 2017 mini census) with more than half living on the atoll of the capital, Funafuti.<sup>2</sup> More than other Pacific SIDS, Tuvalu faces challenges related to its small size, remoteness and isolation from major markets, high transportation costs, reliance on a limited range of economic activities and imports (70% of GDP), and extreme vulnerability to climate change and hazards.

With limited natural resources, fertile soil, and fresh water, Tuvalu relies mostly on its ocean resources. Tuvalu has an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) covering an area of over 750,000 km<sup>2</sup> which is rich in fish stocks. The fisheries sector is a key contributor to the economy, with fishing licenses contributing 38.2% of the total national budget and 51.6% of GDP for 2023 (Budget 2023). Most of Tuvalu's population is involved in subsistence fishing and agriculture. Remittances from seafarers working on overseas vessels are a significant (but declining) source of income for many families.<sup>3</sup> There are limited opportunities for employment, and the Tuvalu Government's Statistics Department estimates an unemployment rate of 8.49%. The Government plays a dominant role in employment, with the public sector making up to 70% of all employment and accounting for approximately 20% of the GDP.<sup>4</sup> Labour mobility schemes of New Zealand and Australia are providing additional employment opportunities.

Tuvalu has experienced solid growth over the last two decades; GDP per capita is estimated at US\$5,292 in 2021, with Tuvalu classified as an upper-middle income country.<sup>5</sup> Tuvalu has also attained universal literacy, universal access to electricity, good internet and mobile penetration, and declining neonatal and under-5 mortality rates. Public expenditure on health and education remains high.

Despite these achievements, Tuvalu's first Voluntary National Review (VNR) in 2022 notes that the overall progress towards the SDGs has been mixed, with clear signs of progress in some sectors, yet ongoing challenges in others. The Multidimensional Poverty Index 2022, which measures three dimensions of poverty – health, education, and standard of living – found that 2.1 per cent of the population in Tuvalu is multidimensionally poor while 12.2% is classified as vulnerable to multidimensional poverty.<sup>6</sup> There are high and widening levels of inequality, with gender inequality an ongoing issue. As of February 2021, only 6.3% of seats, which is 1 out of 16 members in parliament is held by women.

Performance in the social sectors of education and health has been mixed. Issues in education include volatile pass rates in schools, low literacy and numeracy rates and

low teacher-pupil ratios with many teachers lacking the right qualifications.<sup>7</sup> In the health sector, many health professionals come from overseas to fill gaps left by local doctors who themselves left for better-paid positions in the region. Mortality rates have not changed significantly in the last three years and the main killer disease continues to be non-communicable diseases (NCDs).

Tuvalu is classified as a Least Developed Country (LDC) – one of three in the Pacific and 46 internationally.<sup>8</sup> Tuvalu was recommended for LDC graduation by the Committee for Development Policy in 2012. ECOSOC has deferred its consideration of that recommendation to 2024.

The adverse impacts of climate change and extremes is the foremost challenge of Tuvalu.<sup>9</sup> The country is highly vulnerable to disasters, climate change and extremes impacts including tropical cyclones, storm surges and high seas' waves, droughts, sea level rise, and flooding. In November 2022, Tuvalu declared a State of Emergency due to the prolonged drought through the islands. With an average elevation of only 1.83 meters, Tuvalu is one of the most vulnerable countries in the world with regards to rising sea-levels, king tides and other climate change impacts and extremes.<sup>10</sup> Tuvalu has been a global leader in calling for urgent climate change action, including through the often-cited phrase of 'save Tuvalu, save the world' and its innovative initiative to become the world's first Digital Nation.<sup>11</sup>

Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, Tuvalu was largely assisted by stable fisheries revenue and support from development partners. However as an import dependent country, Tuvalu was severely impacted by the prices of imported merchandise through its affect on the production and supply change of basic food commodities as well as the building and construction industry.<sup>12</sup> The July 2021 IMF-World Bank



Debt Sustainability Analysis assessed Tuvalu as at high risk of overall debt distress.<sup>13</sup> Tuvalu continues to experience the indirect impacts of the Russia-Ukraine war — through commodity prices, global growth prospects affecting major economic partners, and exchange rate movements. Since fuel constitutes 20% of Tuvalu's total imports, international fuel price shocks generally translate into compounding impacts across most commodities.

Tuvalu has acceded to three of the nine core human rights treaties, as an expression of the country's commitments under international human rights norms and standards, and engagement with international human rights treaties and processes. The treaties ratified are the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women; Convention on the Rights of the Child; and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Tuvalu has extended a standing invitation to the Special Procedures of the UN Human Rights Council. A visit of the Special Rapporteur on Cultural Rights was paid to Tuvalu in 2019. Tuvalu fourth cycle of Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is ongoing in 2023, following its third UPR in 2018. Recently, the UN Country Team made a joint submission as part of Tuvalu's 4th review cycle to the UPR Secretariat in Geneva, and it has provided technical advice to civil society to facilitate their submissions as part of the UPR process. The process continues with Tuvalu's review during the 44th session of the UPR working group of the Human Rights Council on 6-17 November 2023.

In October 2017, Tuvalu passed its National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) Act. The Act establishes the legal basis for the formation of an NHRI and gives the Ombudsman powers to advocate and promote respect for human rights in Tuvalu and to encourage the maintenance and development of harmonious relations between individuals and among diverse groups in Tuvaluan society. Under the Act, the Office of the Ombudsman can receive complaints and initiate inquiries into pressing human rights issues as well as undertake activities to promote awareness of fundamental human rights. However, the institution itself is currently not operational and its budget had not yet been defined.

Like other Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs), diversifying the economy is a protection against shocks for Tuvalu. Opportunities exist to develop the adventure tourism sector and for further integration in the global economy through increased digitalization and the financial technology sector, building on Tuvalu's innovative Digital Nation project. To ensure further progress, Tuvalu would benefit from investments in connectivity, air and sea transportation and service substitution, such as with the expatriation of medical referrals and overseas scholarships, with the support of development partners working actively in this area. There is also an opportunity for Tuvalu to invest in its youth, in gender equality, and in the development of a small but highly performing private sector. Tuvalu has a youth bulge and a "demographic dividend" that can spur further economic growth and prosperity.

As noted in Tuvalu's 2022 Voluntary National Review (VNR), important infrastructure projects are taking place in support of connectivity and socio-economic development including the national solarization photovoltaic project. Intensifying small-scale

agriculture could increase food security and nutrition levels on-island, while reducing food imports dependency and trade deficits. Furthermore, the design of a new, diversified, 'blue economy' could attract foreign direct investment (FDI), generate private sector jobs and create the jobs that Tuvaluan youth and women need to participate meaningfully in society.

As Tuvalu looks to the future with the Island Strategic Plans and Te Kete – National Strategy for Sustainable Development, it can rely on the United Nations system to support sustainable and inclusive development while building resilience against disasters, for a peaceful, resilient and prosperous Tuvalu.

## Leave No One Behind

Leave no one behind (LNOB) is the central, transformative promise of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It represents the unequivocal commitment of all UN Member States to eradicate poverty in all its forms, end discrimination and exclusion, and reduce the inequalities and vulnerabilities that leave people behind and undermine the potential of individuals and of humanity. LNOB not only entails reaching the poorest of the poor but requires combating discrimination and rising inequalities within and amongst countries, and their root causes.

Vulnerability in Tuvalu is intersectional and compounded by overlapping identity factors such as age, gender, ethnicity, disability, sexual orientation and gender identity, geographic location, and socio-economic status. Each of these vulnerable groups intersects with most or all the others, with women and girls in particular intersecting with all groups. It is the people at these intersections that are left furthest behind.

Most of the Tuvaluan population resides in urban areas, particularly in Funafuti, which has an average of eight people per household.<sup>14</sup> Rural-urban migration has resulted in extreme urban population growth and intense pressure on scarce resources, leading to a housing shortage and the growth of informal settlements.<sup>15</sup> Those in coastal or narrow areas face increased vulnerability to sea level rise and king tides due to coastal erosion.

In Tuvalu, persisting gender stereotypes prevent women from actively participating in all aspects of public life.<sup>16</sup> Women face patriarchal attitudes regarding their roles in society and in the family. These attitudes overemphasise women's roles as mothers and housewives. Tuvalu faces high rates of violence against women. According to the 2019 – 2020 MICS<sup>17</sup>, among ever-married women aged 15 – 49, 35.6% reported that they had experienced physical violence from a partner in their lifetime. 24.3% of ever-married women reported that they had experience this violence in the 12 months prior to the survey. Women on the outer islands face challenges in gaining access to justice and healthcare.<sup>18</sup>

Children in Tuvalu, especially those in rural households and on outer islands, face poverty and struggle to access basic goods and services. The Child Protection

Baseline Study, conducted in 2019, found that Tuvaluan children continue to experience abuse, neglect and exploitation, with significant levels of family violence, corporal punishment, and peer bullying in schools. Vulnerable children are at higher risk of climate-related risks and hazards. Emerging social and economic issues such as migration, overcrowding, and social media are also impacting children's welfare and protection.

Tuvalu ratified the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) in 2013 and submitted its first periodic report in 2018, outlining various mechanisms to support persons with disabilities. However, disability is not recognised as grounds for discrimination in the Constitution, and people with a disability face multiple barriers to their full rights and participation in community events. A lack of trained teachers for children with special needs, inadequate infrastructure, and inaccessibility of schools are barriers to inclusive education. Women and children with disabilities are particularly at risk of exclusion, discrimination, and abuse.

Sexual conduct between men is a criminal offence which is punishable by a term of imprisonment between seven and 14 years. However, there have been no reported cases of anyone being charged under this offence. Several members of the UPR Working Group recommended repealing all sex-related discriminatory legislation and legislation criminalizing consensual same-sex relations to ensure consistency with the principles of equality and non-discrimination.<sup>19</sup>





# Progress Towards The 2030 Agenda

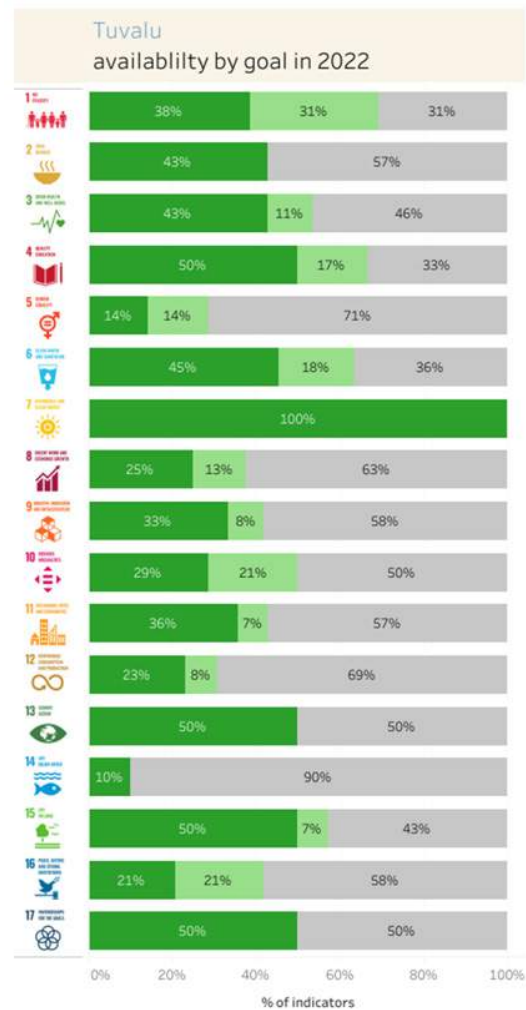
Tuvalu’s progress towards the 2030 Agenda displays heterogeneity across the SDGs, as illustrated in the Sustainable Development Report (SDR) Dashboard below. Structural data limitations significantly restrict SDG reporting.



Source: 2022 Sustainable Development Report, SDSN.

Tuvalu has integrated the 17 SDGs into Te Kete – Tuvalu’s National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2021-2030 (NSSD). Tuvalu has also developed sectoral strategies and plans to achieve national development outcome including the Education Sector Development Plan, the Private Sector Development Plan, the Agricultural Sector Development Plan, and the Infrastructure Strategy and Investment Plan – all of which have incorporated elements of the SDGs. While the SDGs are integrated into the NSSD, the NSSD monitoring and evaluation framework does not explicitly monitor SDG indicators. Furthermore, the SDGs have not been explicitly integrated into Tuvalu’s budgeting process.

One of the complexities of assessing Tuvalu’s performance against the 2030 Agenda is the lack of available, reliable and recent data. While a census, a household income and expenditure survey and a demographic and health survey have been conducted in Tuvalu, data for SDGs related to infrastructure, life below water, the environment and governance is less available and harder to monitor. There are also significant data gaps in Goal 5 (gender equality) and Goal 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), each with less than 30 per cent sufficient data available.



Meeting the need for SDG data collection will take strong coordination between data providers and policymakers, inter-agency cooperation to establish standards and capacity-building to improve data collection with a focus on children, adolescents and people with disabilities in routine and administrative data collection (education, health, water and sanitation, social protection) and in household surveys. Governments and inter-governmental partners must continue to coordinate closely to build national technical capacity for statistics and evaluation and ensure that SDG data collection and use remain a top priority.

## National Priorities and Plans

### Island Strategic Plans and Te Kete

In Tuvalu, Island Strategic Plans ('Palani Atiake') are four-year plans or blueprints which map the key development priorities and outline proposed developments on an island. These then feed into Te Kete – Tuvalu's National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2021-2030 (NSSD). The NSSD has five strategic priority areas:

1. Enabling Environment;
2. Economic Development;
3. Social Development;
4. Island and Culture Development, and
5. Infrastructure.

Under these five priority areas, 20 national development outcomes have been defined. Of these 20 national outcomes, 17 are consistent with the SDGs. The Government of Tuvalu has released its Te Kete Progress Report for 2021 – 2022 which shows good progress on land management and development; fiscal policy and budgeting; and increasing participation of social institutions and vulnerable groups in development. It also identifies challenges to implementation including transportation issues; funding shortfalls; natural disasters and weak internet connectivity.

In the face of the climate change crisis, the Government of Tuvalu is embarking on an innovative project to become the world's first Digital Nation. This project aims to digitize the history and cultural practices of Tuvalu as a precaution against Tuvaluan people losing their homeland to climate change. The project is also focused on the country being administered virtually in the future, securing sovereignty and cultural continuity despite rising sea levels.

### Alignment to Cooperation Framework

The development interventions of the United Nations System are closely aligned to Te Kete. The table below provides a broad overview of how the UN System's interventions - through the four pillars of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework – are aligned with the priorities and outcomes of Te Kete. Further information on how specific UN interventions align with Te Kete can be found in Section 6 c) of this document or by referring to individual UN agency programs and activity workplans.

UNSDCF (2023-27) Pillars	Tuvalu's National Strategy for Sustainable Development				
	Priority Area 1: Enabling Environment	Priority Area 2: Economic Development	Priority Area 3: Social Development	Priority Area 4: Island and Culture Development	Priority Area 5: Infrastructure Development
<b>Planet Pillar</b>	<b>Outcome 4:</b> Climate change and disaster resilience <b>Outcome 5:</b> Environment, Meteorology, Land & Waste Management				<b>Outcome 17:</b> Resilient housing
<b>People Pillar</b>			<b>Outcome 10:</b> Health and wellbeing <b>Outcome 11:</b> Quality education	<b>Outcome 15:</b> Culture and traditional knowledge	<b>Outcome 20:</b> Water and sanitation
<b>Prosperity Pillar</b>	<b>Outcome 1:</b> Digital Transformation	<b>Outcome 6:</b> Macroeconomic resilience <b>Outcome 7:</b> Fisheries <b>Outcome 8:</b> Agricultural productivity <b>Outcome 9:</b> Private sector		<b>Outcome 16:</b> Traditional economic model	<b>Outcome 18:</b> Shipping, networking, harbor facilities <b>Outcome 19:</b> Energy supply
<b>Peace Pillar</b>	<b>Outcome 3:</b> Good Governance		<b>Outcome 12:</b> Civil society, youth, women, men, people with disabilities participation	<b>Outcome 13:</b> Capacity and Resilience of Falekaupule <b>Outcome 14:</b> Devolution policy framework	
<b>Outcome 2:</b> Strengthened partnerships					



# Tuvalu Country Implementation Plan

## Cooperation Framework

The UNSDCF is the instrument agreed by UN member states and the UN system for the planning and implementation of the UN development interventions. In the Pacific, the UN, together with the 14 Pacific Island Countries and Territories, resolved to develop an overarching UNSDCF 2023-2027 in line with the regional strategies, 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent; the SPC Strategic Plan 2022-2031 and the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific 2017-2030. The UN system aspires to a Pacific region where ***“All people, leaving no place behind, are equal and free to exercise their fundamental rights, enjoying gender equality and peace, resilient to the existential threats and living in harmony with the blue continent.”***

The Cooperation Framework is based on 4 priorities areas: (i) Prosperity; (ii) People; (iii) Planet; and (iv) Peace; which contribute to the seven thematic areas of the 2050 Strategy and the other key regional strategies. The figure below summarises the relationship of the Cooperation Framework to regional and national priorities. The figure on the next page summarises the relationship of the Cooperation Framework to regional and national priorities.





## In-country Consultations

The UN interventions in Tuvalu fall into two broad categories: interventions by operational agencies working closely with national counterparts; and interventions that seek to include Tuvalu within regional and international processes as part of an on-going commitment to South-South and Triangular Cooperation. This ability to merge national knowledge and operational experience with the technical expertise and access to international best practices represents one of the critical comparative advantages of the UN in the Pacific.

To ensure the CIP is firmly anchored in country-level needs and structures and that the role of the UN is responsive and aligned with that of other partners, the UN held consultations across the Government of Tuvalu between December 2022 and April 2023 and with civil society organisations (CSOs) and development partners based in and outside Tuvalu in March 2023. The UN consultation team heard from stakeholder groups on priorities, opportunities and proposed engagement mechanisms to focus and strengthen the impact of the UN in-country.

The Government was able to use the consultation to map out priority areas for action by the UN and these have been reflected under each pillar below. The UN interventions discussed below and captured in the accompanying results frameworks represent both general and specific responses to these requests from Government. It is understood that the complexities of the Pacific poses a unique set of challenges for the UN system relating to financial and human resource constraints, requiring the UN and partners to make difficult choices and to acknowledge there are areas where the UN does not possess a comparative advantage to act.

The eight development partners participating in the consultation noted that their priorities were principally aligned to the UNSDCF including a focus on transportation, renewable energy, strengthening financial institutions and fisheries development. Development partners identified gaps in which the UN could work in Tuvalu including on digital infrastructure, disability inclusion and gender equality. There is also an opportunity for greater development partner dialogue and information sharing to avoid duplication and ensure synergies.

PACIFIC COOPERATION FRAMEWORK			
UN 2030 Vision for the Pacific Region			
<p><i>“All people in the Pacific, leaving no place behind, are equal and free to exercise their fundamental rights, enjoying gender equality and peace, resilient to the existential threats and living in harmony with the blue continent.”</i></p>			
<p><b>Regional Strategies:</b> i) 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent; ii) the SPC Strategic Plan 2022-2031; and iii) the Framework for Resilient Developments in the Pacific 2017-2030</p>			
 <b>Planet</b>	 <b>People</b>	 <b>Prosperity</b>	 <b>Peace</b>
<p><b>Resilience to shocks/ CC and ecosystems restoration</b></p> <p><i>Outcome 1</i></p> <p><i>By 2027, people, communities and institutions are more empowered and resilient to face diverse shocks and disasters, especially related to climate change, and ecosystems and biodiversity are better protected, managed and restored.</i></p>	<p><b>Access and quality to essential services, social protection systems and nutrition</b></p> <p><i>Outcome 2</i></p> <p><i>By 2027, more people, particularly those at risk of being left behind, benefit from more equitable access to resilient, and gender-responsive, quality basic services, food security/nutrition and social protection systems</i></p>	<p><b>Equal opportunities for decent jobs and livelihoods</b></p> <p><i>Outcome 3</i></p> <p><i>By 2027, more people, especially those at risk of being left behind, contribute to and benefit from sustainable, resilient, diversified, inclusive and human-centred socio-economic systems with decent work and equal livelihoods opportunities, reducing inequalities and ensuring shared prosperity.</i></p>	<p><b>Peace, Human Rights, gender equality and participation</b></p> <p><i>Outcome 4</i></p> <p><i>By 2027, people enjoy and contribute to more accountable, inclusive, resilient and responsive governance systems that promote gender equality, climate security, justice and peace, ensure participation, and protect their human rights</i></p>
<p><b>Enablers:</b> Civil society engagement / Innovation and Digitalization / Harnessing the demographic dividend / Disaggregated data for development / Partnership for development &amp; realisation of HR &amp; GE / HVI based financing / Capacity development / Traditional knowledge and culture / South – South &amp; triangular cooperation</p>			
<p><b>Intersectional approach:</b> Resilience to existential threats / Gender Equality / People empowered to exercise their rights / Harmony with the blue continent</p>			
<p><b>LNOB:</b> Women and girls/ Person with disabilities/ Persons living with HIV / Children / Youth / Indigenous people / LGBTQ+ people / Older persons / Migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers/ Detained person / Victims of trafficking and others form of violence/ Dwellers of informal urban settlements / people engaged in the informal economy and vulnerable employment / People living in remote poor, rural areas and outer islands.</p>			

The UN team also engaged with the Council of Regional Organisations of the Pacific (CROP) to ensure alignment in the implementation of the UNSDCF and the CIP with the implementation plan for the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent, as well as to support greater joint planning and programming at the country level. This work is supported through the establishment of a CROP – UN Pacific Islands Taskforce to strengthen CROP – UN collaboration to maximise impact for Member states.



## PILLAR 1: PLANET

**Outcome 1: By 2027, people, communities, and institutions are more empowered and resilient to face diverse shocks and disasters, especially related to climate change, and ecosystems and biodiversity are better protected, managed, and restored.**

### NATIONAL PRIORITIES

#### Biodiversity protection, management & restoration

- **Strengthening locally managed marine protected areas with centralized system and data management for biodiversity.**
  - **Strengthen coral reef and mangrove ecosystem restoration.**
  - **Fight against evasive species and biosecurity capacity strengthening.**
    - **Strengthened EIP system.**
- **Mainstreaming of environmental knowledge including school curriculum and improved compliance with policy and legislative frameworks.**
  - **Establish integrated ecosystem management.**
- **Enhanced climate change adaptation & resilience**
  - **Strengthened management and training on intangible cultural heritage in line with climate change.**
    - **Improved waste management.**
  - **Implement adaptation and mitigation actions based on Tuvalu's Climate Change Policy.**
- **Enhance food security through adapting of appropriate farming technology, home gardening and modification of planting of crops to support agricultural practices and ensure climate resilient crops, and investing in aquaculture.**
- **Identification of suitable nature-based solutions using local knowledge, continuation of coastal adaptation projects.**
  - **Implementation of Long-term Adaptation Plan - Te Lafiga and The Rising Nation Initiative.**
  - **Climate-proofing infrastructure in settlements in both urban, peri urban and rural communities.**
  - **Timely and fit-for-purpose supporting systems for building back infrastructure and houses.**
- **Recognition of rights of people displaced by impacts of climate change and development of regional PIF climate mobility framework.**
  - **Establishment of appropriate measures that facilitate timely and secured human mobility.**
- **Effective disaster management**
  - **Update emergency plans and coordination of humanitarian assistance based on real time data availability.**
    - **Hazard mapping for all islands of Tuvalu.**
  - **Strengthen capacity at sub-national level to better manage and coordinate support at community level.**
    - **Increase water catchment and storage.**
- **Revision of early warning systems, installation of wave gadgets and installation of emergency communications units.**
  - **Harmonisation of data for EWS.**
- **Explore risk transfer mechanism on disasters and climate change impacts including Tuvalu Insurance mechanism.**
  - **Company and scaling up of shock-responsive social protection systems.**
- **Scaled-up climate mitigation**
  - **Strengthen data record and storage, and accessibility to GHG raw data.**
    - **Invest in green technology to improve GHG reduction efforts.**

The following areas were also identified during consultations and require further inter-agency discussions including with partners to identify potential interventions and funding to address them: prevention of saltwater intrusion, prevention of flooding in key areas and increase proportion of catchment areas; hazard mapping for all islands; compliance and monitoring of national building code; climate-proofing of infrastructure, and ensuring one centralized and well-equipped laboratory for all relevant ministries.

Agencies	Partners	Indicative Resources 2023-2024 (USD)		
		Required	Available	To mobilize
ESCAP, FAO, OHCHR, UNESCO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNEP, UNICEF, UN Women WFP, WMO and WHO	Ministers of Public Work, Infrastructure, Environment, Labour, Meteorology and Disaster; Education; Health, Social Welfare and Gender Affairs, Transport, Energy & Tourism, Local Government & Agriculture, Fisheries, Finance, Foreign Affairs. National Disaster Management Office. SPC, SPREP, data collection mobile company.	\$23,839,787	\$19,891,955	\$3,947,832

With building resilience to the impacts of climate change and disasters a key priority for the Government, the Planet Pillar is focused on supporting Tuvalun communities and institutions to build resilience in the face of diverse shocks and disasters, especially related to climate change, and to ensure ecosystems and biodiversity are better protected, managed and restored. In this regard, UN interventions have a strong focus on enhanced climate change adaptation and resilience and effective disaster management, covering four sub-outcome areas and 42 outputs.

## Ecosystem and Biodiversity Management

In line with Tuvalu's National Outcome 5 for environment, meteorology, land and waste management to be strengthened, the UN will work with Government and stakeholders to support the protection and management of the environment, in particular preserving biodiversity and ecosystems. ESCAP will provide capacity development on the protection of the ocean and sustainable fisheries management. FAO will support the mainstreaming of biodiversity and sound chemical management in agriculture and strengthen the prevention, early warning and management of pests and diseases. UNEP and FAO will work to reduce the threats from invasive alien species to terrestrial, fresh-water, and marine biodiversity through national and regional management frameworks. UNICEF will prioritize the strengthening of policies for integrated waste management, including hazardous waste and marine pollution.

UNEP, working in partnership with SPREP, will continue to support the collection of baseline information as part of a regional initiative to ban and phase out the use of plastic bags and polystyrene products, which form a large part of the marine litter in the Pacific Ocean. As part of the ISLANDS Programme, efforts will be made to empower key stakeholders in Tuvalu to address environmental challenges and reap the benefits of improved environmental management at national and regional levels.

UNESCO will support the preservation of natural and cultural heritage, by implementing priority actions identified in the Regional Action Plan for World Heritage for the Pacific 2021-2025. This will include the development of a regional world heritage collaboration mechanism for the implementation of the Convention. Capacity development support will be provided to national efforts to review and update the 'tentative List of potential world heritage sites' and to support links of heritage preservation to sustainable tourism and land management.

## Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience

In line with Tuvalu's National Outcome 4 to increase climate change and disaster resilience, the UN will work with Government to support climate change adaptation and resilience. UNDP will focus on ensuring governance systems are risk-informed to manage and finance disasters and shocks, and that institutions and communities have improved capacities to protect and manage ocean and land ecosystems. UNEP will focus on supporting Tuvalu to develop appropriate adaptation interventions to address climate change including tailored climate information and people-centered



multi-hazard early warning services. UNDP and WHO will work with Government to ensure climate change and disaster risk reduction policies and actions are gender responsive and inclusive.

Further, UNEP will support Tuvalu to develop policies, legislation, and capacity building and outreach activities to phase out the use of HCFCs (hydrochlorofluorocarbons) to reduce ozone depletion. ESCAP will support Tuvalu to strengthen regional cooperation with other PICTs to address transboundary issues and build resilience. FAO will focus on supporting enhanced water-food security and climate resilience. IOM will support Government on the development of rights-based policies to address climate mobility.

## Effective Disaster Management

Helping Tuvalu to continue to strengthen its capacities for effective disaster management brings together the largest number of agencies—ESCAP, FAO, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP, WHO and the WMO.

An area of principle focus is strengthening institutions and community capacities for climate change adaptation, resilience, and disaster risk reduction. WFP will prioritize the strengthening of capacities of the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) for data analysis and information dissemination for multi-hazard disaster early warning systems with a focus on those most vulnerable to climate shocks. This will include strengthening logistics and emergency tele-communications preparedness to enhance national resilience and ensure institutional capacity to respond to disasters more effectively. WMO has a multi-component intervention that will support Tuvalu's ability to effectively participate in regional mechanisms and platforms such as forums for monitoring, predicting, preparing and disseminating early warning information and services on hydro-meteorological hazards and risks.

FAO will focus on ensuring that 'anticipatory action' systems are financed, established and tested. UNESCO will partner with the National Tsunami Warning Centre and National Disaster Management Office to work with 100% tsunami at-risk communities as well as supporting the formal inclusion of culture in emergency management plans. WFP will work with private sector mobile data companies to improve data collection for food security and livelihoods. WFP will also help strengthen coordination and information management and the provision of common logistics services will ensure more effective disaster management. UNICEF will prioritize strengthening water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) capacities in emergencies. UNFPA will focus on strengthening prepositioning and supply chain management and will further invest in the capacity development for the flagship Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for Reproductive Health in Crisis Situations, including inclusion in disaster risk reduction and climate change action plans.

The UN will prioritize support to Tuvalu to ensure climate change and disaster risk reduction policy and the national disaster recovery framework are gender responsive and inclusive. UN Women will support regional and UN humanitarian actors to incorporate gender and protection into humanitarian action. UNFPA will work to ensure the meaningful inclusion of women, young people, and persons with disabilities in decision-making in disaster risk reduction and climate action at both national and sub-national levels and to strengthen inter-agency coordination for both sexual and reproductive health and rights and gender-based violence in emergencies. WMO will support the Tuvalu National Meteorological Service (NMS) and National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) technical and institutional capacity to provide hydro-meteorological and other related services related to opportunities, hazards and risks for development and safety, and to engage and participate in regional and global mechanisms.



## PILLAR 2: PEOPLE

**Outcome 2: By 2027, more people, particularly those at risk of being left behind, benefit from more equitable access to resilient, and gender-responsive, quality basic services, food security/nutrition, and social protection systems**

### NATIONAL PRIORITIES

**Strong, inclusive, resilient, high-equality public health systems**

- **Upgrading health services and facilities to ensure quality, user-friendly services, backed by strong health policies and plans**

- **Retaining trained doctors and medical specialists**

- **Addressing food insecurity and malnutrition**

- **Strengthening national capacities to address food insecurity and malnutrition including traditional knowledge.**

- **Build resilience in the agriculture sector through strengthening of appropriate technology to support practices.**

- **Improved soil quality and ecosystems that are vulnerable to salinization**

- **Combatting NCDs through policies and initiatives including improved knowledge of nutrition and regulations on imported food**

- **Adequate and equitable housing**

- **Access to housing support for vulnerable populations**

- **Effective systems for discrimination, gender-based violence and violence against children**

- **Ensuring safe spaces for victims and survivors of family violence and strengthening child protection services including drug use**

- **Continue to strengthen policy framework on gender-based violence and violence against children**

- **Awareness raising and education campaigns on ending gender-based violence and violence against children**

- **Evidence based decision making across social protection and cash programming**

- **Integration of GESI action at sectoral level**

- **Access to safe and affordable water, sanitation and hygiene**

- **Systemic approach for checking water quality and awareness raising on water-related diseases in young children and on sustainable water use**

- **Early childhood education and improving foundational literacy and numeracy, as well as secondary and options for school leavers.**

- **Early identification of children with disabilities and inclusive education**

- **Improving vocational training for school leavers, increased training facilities and teacher skills development**

The following areas were also identified during consultations and require further inter-agency discussions including with partners to identify potential interventions to address them: strengthening functioning of desalination plants; strengthening aged care; accessing to housing support for vulnerable populations; reclaiming land to expand space; and establishment of recreation centres on all islands.

Agencies	Partners	Indicative Resources 2023-2024 (USD)		
		Required	Available	To mobilize
ESCAP, FAO, IFAD, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOPS, IOM, UN Women, WFP, WHO	Ministries of Health, Social Welfare and Gender Affairs, Education, Youth and Sports, Justice, Communication and Foreign Affairs, Local Government and Agriculture. Tuvalu police, PIFS, SPC, USP, Pacific Council of Churches, women’s rights NGOs, youth NGOs, cultural organisations, media, private sector, faith leaders	\$4,873,007	\$2,105,217	\$2,767,790

The People Pillar is focused on ensuring Tuvaluans, particularly those at risk of being left behind, benefit from more equitable access to resilient, quality and gender-responsive basic services, food security and nutrition and social protection systems. Reflecting the UN’s commitment to Leave No One Behind, the interventions are spread across six sub-outcome areas and 35 specific outputs and represents an area of focus and strong comparative advantage for the UN in Tuvalu.

## Child and Social Protection

The UN will collectively support a stronger, more inclusive and gender and shock responsive social protection system in Tuvalu. UNICEF will support the Government to strengthen capacities to deliver child-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection. ESCAP will provide capacity building support to review regional progress and seek improvements in the implementation of a framework on climate change related migration, displacement and planned relocation that protects rights and builds resilience. UN Women will work with the Ministry of Health, Social Welfare and Gender Affairs, CSOs and service providers to strengthen capacity to lead and contribute to humanitarian preparedness and response.

## Public Health System

In line with Tuvalu's National Outcome 10 to improve health and wellbeing, the UN will continue to help develop a stronger, inclusive, resilient and high-quality public health system in Tuvalu. UNICEF and UNFPA will support Government capacities for evidence-based and climate and risk informed primary health care and nutrition policy, planning and financing. Support will be given to accelerating policy engagement and advocacy by coordinating with governments, implementing partners, UN agencies, regional entities and international financial institutions to strengthen health policy formulation and implementation, domestic financing and accountability, and coordination mechanisms.

UNICEF will work with the Ministry of Health and partners to further develop capacities to ensure improved, affordable, and equitable quality primary health care and nutrition services and practices, including in emergencies. UNFPA will work to strengthen the pre- and in-service capacity of the midwifery and sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn and adolescent health workforce. Emphasis will be given to quality sexual reproductive health services including emergency obstetric and newborn care and availability of reproductive health commodities. UNFPA will also help scale-up adolescent and youth access to quality assured, youth-friendly and disability-inclusive sexual and reproductive health services and information. UNFPA will also strengthen partnerships with regional, national and local feminist and other women's rights-based organisations and of the health workforce, for meeting sexual and reproductive health and rights and protection needs.

UNAIDS will support the establishment of differentiated HIV testing, technology, approaches and service delivery models which include community-led and community-based services with equitable access to HIV medication, viral load testing and monitoring. UNOPS will support the Ministry of Health on the procurement of equipment to build resilience and prepare for health emergencies. WHO will help the Ministry of Health document lessons from the COVID-19 pandemic to improve readiness including strengthening the health system by developing guidance documents and conducting capacity building activities.

## Food Security and Nutrition

Addressing the drivers of food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition brings together UNICEF, WFP and ESCAP. Government authorities will be supported to strengthen capacities to undertake multi-sectoral coordinated actions to reduce the triple burden of malnutrition, including in emergencies. WFP will work with the Government to strengthen partnerships with evidence-based information which contribute to national policies and guidelines on resilient food system pathways and the promotion of healthy diets. ESCAP will help to build capacities to integrate environmental risks in multi-dimensional food system risk assessments working with WFP, FAO and other partners.

## Education and WASH

In line with Tuvalu's National Outcome 11 for improved quality education for sustainable living for all, the UN - UNICEF, UNESCO, ESCAP, and UNFPA – will work across all stages of learning in Tuvalu. UNICEF will continue to emphasise early childhood education and inclusive learning to develop resilient and engaged young learners, including in humanitarian situations. Support will be given to improving evidence-based and risk-informed education plans, policies and coordination mechanisms including for humanitarian situations. UNESCO will continue to support increased national capacities to provide quality higher education and will promote knowledge sharing, South-South collaboration and capacity support through the Pacific Heads of Education Systems (PHES). UNFPA will work to align family life education to the international technical guidance on sexuality education. UNESCO will work to ensure regionally identified and agreed concepts for mainstreaming 21st century skills across curricula, teacher education and student assessments are in place and will support transformative education through the Education for Sustainable Development and Global Citizenship Education initiatives.

In line with Tuvalu's National Outcome 20 to achieve access to clean water and sanitation, UNICEF, IFAD and WHO will work to enhance capacity among service providers to deliver safe, sustainable and climate-resilient WASH services in schools and healthcare facilities. UNICEF will work with institutions, communities and households to ensure access to quality WASH services. WHO will provide technical support around WASH procurement and IFAD will work with communities to develop skills to engage in activities to promote food, nutrition and water security.

## Gender-Based Violence, Youth and Disability Inclusion

The UN–UNICEF, UN Women and UNFPA–will prioritise work to combat gender-based violence including advocacy with and capacity development of religious, cultural institutions and opinion leaders. The capacities of human rights mechanisms will be strengthened and efforts to further support the integration of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights and gender based violence prevention into programmes will be promoted. Support will also be provided to strengthen partnerships with and capacities of regional, national and local feminist and other

women's rights-based organizations. Advocacy and support for implementation of human rights commitments related to the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) will continue alongside strategic and behavioural change communications and public campaigns targeting men and boys with messages on positive masculinities. Caregivers, communities, youth, adolescents and children will be equipped and supported to generate transformative and protection-focused social norms, as well as to prevent and respond to violence, abuse, exploitation and harmful practices.

Technical support will be provided to review and strengthen policies aligning the Youth Strategy 2030 and other human rights international conventions. Ministries will be supported to provide capacity building for youths in communities to promote the participation of youth and strengthen their ability to collaboratively lead peace efforts and tackle other challenges affecting them. UN agencies will also focus on supporting disability inclusion in leadership, policy development and livelihoods opportunities.



## PILLAR 3: PROSPERITY

**Outcome Statement:** *by 2027, more people, especially those at risk of being left behind, contribute to and benefit from sustainable, resilient, diversified, inclusive, and human-centered socio-economic systems with decent work and equal livelihoods opportunities, reducing inequalities and ensuring shared prosperity*

### NATIONAL PRIORITIES

#### *Bridging the digital divide*

##### *•Support for Tuvalu's Digital Nation initiative.*

- Improve infrastructure and overall connectivity, including those in remote island settings.*
- Improve accessibility for households to make additional services available to the population.*

#### *Macroeconomic stability*

##### *•Strong monetary policies to address rising prices and inflation*

#### *Equality opportunities for decent jobs*

- Create job opportunities for people returning from studies, both in public and private sector.*
- Ensuring a conducive environment for private sector development.*

- Support women, youth and other vulnerable groups in the formal/informal sectors while respecting culture, norms and customs.*

#### *Transformation of agri food systems*

- Capacity building in food processing and establishment of standards to boost local production and exports.*

- Support access to markets through lowering cost of freight and supporting supply chains.*

#### *Blue, green and creative economy*

##### *•Support for community fisheries development plans.*

- Building sustainable tourism including educational "climate change impact" tourism.*

- Support transition to renewable energy, in close collaboration with WB and ADB.*

- Support biosecurity measures and labelling of products to facilitate exports.*

The following areas were also identified during consultations and require further inter-agency discussions including with partners to identify potential interventions to address them: support for community fisheries development plans; enhance support for monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) of Tuvalu's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ); increasing and enhancing participation in regional/international tuna management negotiations; improving licensing arrangements through the vessels day scheme (VDS) and other fishing ventures; and support for Tuvalu's Digital Nation Initiative.

Agencies	Partners	Indicative Resources 2023-2024 (USD)		
		Required	Available	To mobilize
ESCAP, FAO, IFAD, ILO, OHCHR, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, and UN Women	Ministries of Finance & Economic Development, Local Government & Agriculture, Fisheries & Trade, Public Work, Infrastructure, Environment, Labour, Transport, Energy, Tourism, PIFS, SPC, FFA, Oceania Customs Organization, OACPS, national youth council, employer orgs, trade unions	\$3,843,611	\$3,351,991	\$491,620

The Prosperity Pillar is focused on supporting Tuvaluans, especially those at risk of being left behind, to contribute to and benefit from sustainable, resilient, diversified, inclusive and human-centered socio-economic systems with decent work and equal livelihoods opportunities for all. In this regard, UN interventions focus on supporting sustainable economic development and prosperity, women's economic empowerment, trade facilitation, bridging the digital divide, expansion of the low carbon and blue economy, and transformation of agri-food systems. This includes six sub-outcomes and 29 outputs.

## Moving to a Low-Carbon and Blue Economy

UNIDO will continue to promote the regional sustainable energy centre to provide quality services and facilitate south-south and triangular cooperation with other SIDS regions. This includes the second operational phase of the Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (PCREEE) under the Global Network of Regional Sustainable Energy Centres (GN-SEC). Implementation of the Global Ocean Energy Alliance (GOEA) will also proceed. ESCAP will support the development of methodologies on valuation of ecosystem goods and services in partnership with the PIF Secretariat.

UNESCO will build a regional pool of experts to provide a better understanding of the 2005 Convention and the 1980 Recommendation concerning the Status of the Artist in terms of their benefits and implications for Pacific SIDS. A UN Joint Programme will aim to simultaneously advance the development of foundations for digital economy, support economic diversification and build greater community resilience. ESCAP will support further building the capacity of trade policymakers for sustainable development through international trade in the digital economy. Capacity-building activities to support the Regional Cooperation Mechanism on Low Carbon Transport will also be promoted.

## Transformation of Agri-food Systems

In line with Tuvalu's National Outcome 8 to increase agricultural productivity, the FAO will work with the Ministry of Local Government and Agriculture and the Tuvalu Fisheries Department to strengthen the enabling environment to enhance sustainable and gender-sensitive agri-food systems, including nutrition and organic food production systems. Focus will be given to strengthening sustainable, climate-smart and gender and youth-sensitive agri-food production systems. To empower rural communities, value chains will be made more responsive towards systemic resilience.

## Decent Work

The ILO will support labour market enhancement through the design, adoption and implementation of national employment policy based on consultations with Government, social partners and other national stakeholders. The institutional capacities of employers' and workers organisations will be strengthened through the provision of support and capacity building to employer associations. UNIDO will support the improvement of the investment-related business environment through a quality systems and conformity assessment. Regional quality and regulatory infrastructure (Q&RI) governance will be enhanced, and the availability of value chain services will be strengthened.

UNFPA will provide capacity building support to local government and market administrators on the implementation of gender-responsive policies and strategies. Physical infrastructure and operating systems for women's economic empowerment



will be improved to be more gender-responsive, safer, accessible and sustainable, and resilient to disaster risks and climate change. Efforts will be made to help improve understanding of the 'demographic transition' to influence evidence-based decisions on population structures including through strengthening policy, financing and planning processes to harness the demographic dividend.

In line with the Tuvalu National Labour Migration Policy, IOM will support the development and implementation of a strategy to enhance the reintegration of returning labour migrants to Tuvalu.

## **Macroeconomic Stability and Sound Fiscal Management**

In line with Tuvalu's National Outcome 6 on macroeconomic resilience, ESCAP will support Tuvalu to strengthen public investment, project planning and programming systems. UNICEF will support planning, budgeting and reporting to reduce multi-dimensional child poverty. To improve trade facilitation and border/customs procedures, UNCTAD will support a multi-pronged strategy including a gap analysis on customs-related WTO Trade Facilitation Agreements (TFA). Analysis will be conducted on Business Process Re-engineering for WTO TFA in priority areas. ESCAP will support Tuvalu to strengthen regional cooperation by sharing of knowledge, lessons learned and good practices to advance the 2030 Agenda and SAMOA Pathway.

## **Bridging the Digital Divide**

In line with Tuvalu's National Outcome 1 to harness digital transformation to improve lives, ESCAP will support the development of the Pacific Small Island States Indicator Landscape to improve national SDG monitoring and reporting. This will include developing regional guidelines and providing technical support to relevant Government Ministries. UNCTAD will support the harmonisation of customs operations. OHCHR will provide technical support to Ministries and engage communities on human rights informed economic transformation, access to information, digitalisation and digital services, with a particular focus on women, youth and persons with disabilities. OHCHR will also address challenges to the right to information and freedom of expression through engagement with digitalization working in conjunction with ILO, ITU, UNESCO, UNODC and UNOPS.

## PILLAR 4: PEACE

**Outcome 4: By 2027, people enjoy and contribute to more accountable, inclusive, resilient and responsive governance systems that promote gender equality, climate security, justice, and peace, ensure participation, and protect their human rights**

### NATIONAL PRIORITIES

- Improved access to justice, rule of law & human rights**
  - Supporting access to justice through system reform.
- Training on cybersecurity including to protect children from content online.
  - Child protection bill and strengthening understanding of child rights.
  - Strengthening internet access across the islands.
- Inclusive political structures & processes**
  - Addressing land issues/availability/land rights.
- Climate resilience and disaster risk reduction, preparedness and resilience, especially for more vulnerable populations.
  - Strengthened multi-level governance**
    - Strengthened national data systems.
  - Increasing access to finances and transmitting remittances.
- Building community awareness of rights and access to justice mechanisms.
  - Effective public resource management**
    - Supporting locally led conservation.
    - Addressing climate budget tagging to national budget.
- More women & young people involved in leadership & decision making**
  - Supporting inclusion of women in decision making and planning

The following areas were also identified during consultations and require further inter-agency discussions including with partners to identify potential interventions to address them: training and awareness on Tuvaluan values, cultures and traditions including in school curriculum; addressing land issues/availability/land rights; and integrating climate budget tagging into national budget.

Agencies	Partners	Indicative Resources 2023-2024 (USD)		
		Required	Available	To mobilize
ESCAO, IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UNODC, UNHCR, UNICEF, and UN Women	Ministries of Justice, Communication and Foreign Affairs, Finance & Economic Development, Health, Social Welfare & Gender Affairs, Education, Youth & Sports, Public Work, Infrastructure, Environment, Labour, Meteorology and Disaster. Asia Pacific Forum on NHRI, Pacific Community, PIFS, legal aid commissions, Pacific Council of Churches, women’s organisations, youth organisations, media, faith leaders, cultural organisations,	\$1,535,514	\$579,872	\$955,642

The focus of the Peace Pillar is to ensure Tuvaluns enjoy and contribute to more accountable, inclusive, resilient and responsive governance systems that promote gender equality, climate security and justice and ensure participation and protect human rights. In this regard, UN interventions focus on strengthening multi-level governance and institutions; improving access to justice, rule of law and human rights; supporting inclusive political structures and processes for human security and social cohesion; and expanding women and youth’s role in leadership and decision making. This includes five sub-outcomes and 21 outputs.

## Access to Justice and Human Rights

UNICEF, OHCHR, UNFPA, UNHCR and UNDP spearhead the UN's work in the area of access to justice and human rights in Tuvalu. Government and other service providers will be supported to deliver quality, inclusive and integrated social services.

UNDP will support governance institutions to be more accountable and have improved capacities for service delivery. OHCHR will provide support and advocate for duty bearers' increased commitment to human rights standards outlined in international human rights treaties and mechanisms, and engagement with these human rights mechanisms throughout the implementation and reporting cycle. UNFPA will work to strengthen the capacities of human rights mechanisms. This will include technical support to the Tuvalu Ombudsman to carry out its mandate and accountability for human rights.

UNHCR will undertake capacity building activities with Government officials at various levels to increase access to territory in the region. Information sharing mechanisms for asylum seekers and refugees will be enhanced. The interventions will be mostly reactive considering Tuvalu has had no recent asylum seekers and thus, interventions are likely to be responsive to new arrivals and/or subject to invitation or agreement of Tuvalu to engage in proactive interventions. UNHCR will engage as and when invited, to provide technical support and advocate for reforming law and policy shortcomings that relate to the population of concern.

## Inclusive Political Structures and Processes

In line with Tuvalu's National Outcome 12 to improve participation of civil society, youth, women, men and people with disabilities, UNDP will support institutions and systems to accelerate inclusive development through responsive, participatory, and transparent governance processes. UNDP will also work to ensure that state-society relationships are more resilient to stressors and are inclusive in relation to women, youth, and people with disabilities as part of its support for strengthened legislative policies of Parliament, the electoral system and constitutional bodies.

OHCHR and regional partners will collaborate around the 75th anniversary on the Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR) to raise awareness about the universality and indivisibility of the UDHR and its complementarity with national and regional values; and bring together Government, civil society, and development partners to commit to pledges for human rights reforms and identify future human rights challenges and opportunities.

UNODC will support the Government to monitor threats from transnational and organized crime and to build capacity of law enforcement and border agencies to detect, investigate and prosecute crimes including human trafficking, environment crime, maritime crime, money laundering and drug trafficking.

## Strengthened Multi-Level Governance, Institutions and Processes

UNFPA will help to ensure evidence generation, analysis and measurement of social and gender norms changes and increased availability and analysis of high quality and disaggregated data on population dynamics, sexual and reproductive health and rights, and gender-based violence through strengthening traditional data sources such as the population housing census, supporting data governance and coordination, and increasing the availability of digital products. UNICEF will continue to work with child protection service providers and stakeholders to ensure effective birth registration systems are in place.

ILO will support the development of a comprehensive labour migration strategy, including skills development for workers seeking jobs overseas. IOM and ILO will also work to enhance the benefits of safe and fair migration as a sustainable development and climate resilience strategy in the Pacific. This will include a focus on improved labour migration governance, decent work principles and standards in labour migration programmes, promotion of safe and regular labour mobility programmes, enhanced pre-departure assistance and improved reintegration support for returning labour migrants and their families. IOM will also support socio-economic recovery through safe resumption of border management operations and enhanced seamless border management infrastructure technology, equipment, and improved capacity.

IOM will support Tuvalu to identify and address poor working conditions, labour rights violations and human trafficking in the fishing sector; and support journalists, media organisations and other actors to raise awareness on the scale and scope of poor working conditions, labour rights violations and human trafficking on fishing vessels. IOM will also support strengthening of immigration and border governance systems in Tuvalu.

UN Women will provide support to gender equality advocates to attend and actively participate in global and regional intergovernmental fora including Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) 67/68, the Pacific Women Leaders' Summit, the Triennial Conference for Pacific Women, the Beijing Platform for Action +30 review, and the Pacific Feminist Forum. This will take place alongside ongoing support to Government and other relevant stakeholders on the implementation, monitoring, and reporting of CEDAW.

## Effective Public Resources Management

UNODC will work to ensure that relevant institutions have the adequate power, mandate and capacity, and are sharing the responsibility to fight corruption.

## Women and Youth Empowerment and Leadership

UNDP and ESCAP will work to ensure gender-sensitive mechanisms in place to accelerate achievement of the SDGs and to monitor progress. This will include increasing rural women's voices and agency for full and equal participation and leadership in their households, communities, organizations and governance systems.



# Implementation

## UN Collaboration

Tuvalu is served by the UN Multi-Country Office (MCO) for Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu based out of Fiji and under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator. Together with the UN MCO, the UN Country Team (UNCT) Fiji provides leadership in meeting national development priorities and achieving the SDGs for the five target countries including Tuvalu.

UN has 10 staff based in Tuvalu including UNDP and IOM with a physical office. The UNRC Country Coordination Officer provides in-country coordination for delivery on the UNSDCF and the CIP. In total, there are 21 UN agencies working in Tuvalu, including non-resident agencies. Going forward, there will be further discussion on UN configuration in Tuvalu to ensure delivery on commitments under the CIP.

UN PROGRAMMING IN TUVALU																												
	FAO	IAEA	IFAD	ILO	IDM	ITU	OCHA	UNAMA	UNCDF	UNCTAD	UNDP	UNDRR	UNEP	UNESCAP	UNESCO	UNFPA	UNHABITA	UNHCR	UNICEF	UNIDO	UNODC	UNOPS	UNW	UNWOMEN	WFP	WHO	WMO	
Resident Agencies					X						X																	
Interventions per outcome																												
Planet	X				X						X		X	X	X	X			X						X	X	X	X
People			X					X			X		X	X	X	X			X			X			X	X	X	X
Prosperity	X			X			X			X	X			X	X	X			X	X								
Peace				X	X		X				X			X		X		X	X		X				X			

\*UN MCO Fiji is supported by the Resident Coordinator Office in enabling UN coordination and has physical presence in Tuvalu

Tuvalu remains a partner country under several UN joint programmes/initiatives. Joint initiatives of the UN system bring together two or more UN agencies, under a single programmatic framework, with a shared results framework and mutual responsibility for the achievement of planned results. This approach enhances national access to the multidimensional expertise of the UN system to tackle complex development challenges and allows more coherent policy advice and support tailored to the national context. It is anticipated that in the long term, this approach enhances value for money, reduces transaction costs and improves development effectiveness at the country level.

## Governance

The Tuvalu CIP will be governed and implemented under the principle of national ownership through the Joint Steering Committee (JSC). The JSC will be co-chaired by the Tuvalu Minister of Justice, Communication and Foreign Affairs and the UN Resident Coordinator. In addition to the co-chairs, the membership of the JSC includes representatives of the key Government ministries; UN heads of agencies; and, representatives of other stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector to ensure multi-stakeholder collaboration in implementation.

The UN agencies implementing in Tuvalu are supported by the UN Country Team (UNCT), with technical and operational guidance from the Regional Programme Management Team (PMT), under which four Results Groups (one per pillar) have been established. The PMT (through its Results Groups) is responsible for the overall

coordinated delivery of UN contributions under each outcome and for guaranteeing the application of key programmatic principles in their respective domains. In addition, thematic groups on Gender Equality Women's Empowerment, Youth and Human Rights will provide advice and support regarding normative standards and frameworks. The UN Communication Group (UNCG) will support communications and the Data, Monitoring and Evaluation Group (DMEG) will monitor progress towards CIP outputs and the Cooperation Framework outcomes.

The Tuvalu CIP programme management cycle underpins critical processes that both the UN and the Government of Tuvalu will jointly undertake to effectively deliver on country-level results and comprises the following phases 1) planning, 2) implementation and 3) results reporting. Each phase of the cycle is guided by its own set of tasks and relevant roles and responsibilities for the UN agencies and in-country stakeholders. The CIP cycle will align as closely as possible to national timelines and planning processes in support of effective implementation.

An annual performance review will take place during the implementation of the CIP to take stock of achievements and challenges with the participation of Government stakeholders, UN agencies and partners, co-chaired by the Minister of Justice, Communication and Foreign Affairs and the UN Resident Coordinator. This will enable partners to make necessary adjustments in UN programming. Once the full cycle is completed, lessons learnt, and other evaluative findings, will inform the transition and changes to the subsequent cycle.

## Partnerships

Partnerships with countries, international financial institutions, regional organizations, and civil society will be crucial to the success of the CIP for Tuvalu.

With the introduction of the CIP, and the rollout of UN INFO, the UN's development assistance activities are more accessible and transparent to the Tuvaluan Government and partners. This is also a demonstration of the UN's commitment to working meaningfully with implementing and funding partners to ensure that the assistance offered to Tuvalu is sustainable, efficient, and minimises the administrative burden for Government.

The UN will work with a variety of implementing partners, including Government ministries, CROP agencies (such as PIFS, SPREP and SPC) and regional organisations such as Oceania Customs Organisation (OCO), CSOs (such as the Asia-Pacific Forum on National Human Rights Institutions and the Pacific Council of Churches), the private sector, academia, and cultural organisations to address Tuvalu's national priorities and support its progress against regional commitments.

Contributing partners include UN agencies (through core and technical cooperation funding), regional agencies, international financial institutions and donor countries. The UN agencies that finance their work in Tuvalu through core funding include FAO, OHCHR, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, and WFP. The World Bank and

Asian Development Bank are important contributors. The Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) Initiative, Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Global Partnership for Education, the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme, and the Joint SDG Fund also provide significant financing for the UN's work in Tuvalu. Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland were donors to the Joint SDG Fund in 2022.

A wide range of state actors and their development agencies, including Australia, Austria, the European Union, France, Japan, Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Norway, and the United States, support Tuvalu's development by financing UN projects and programmes. The UN will be actively looking to bring in additional partners to support Tuvalu during the CIP's implementation period.

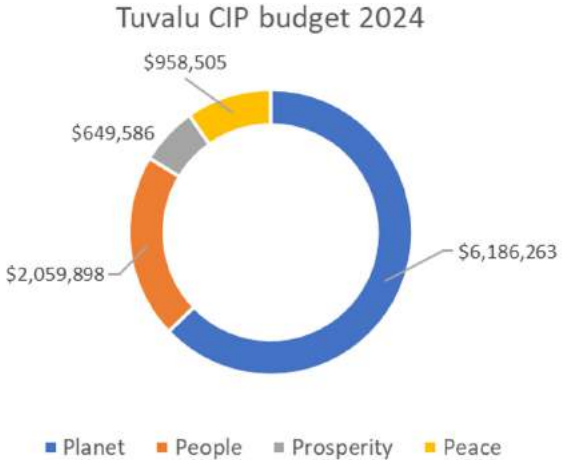
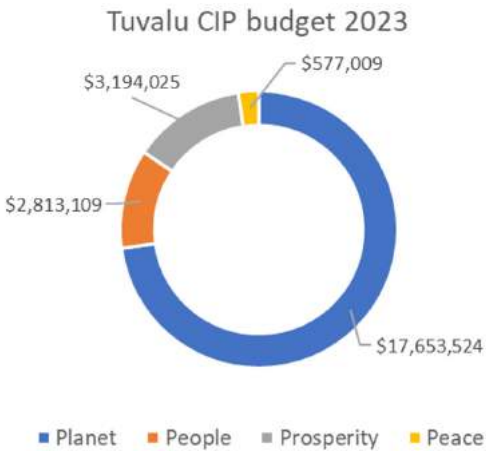
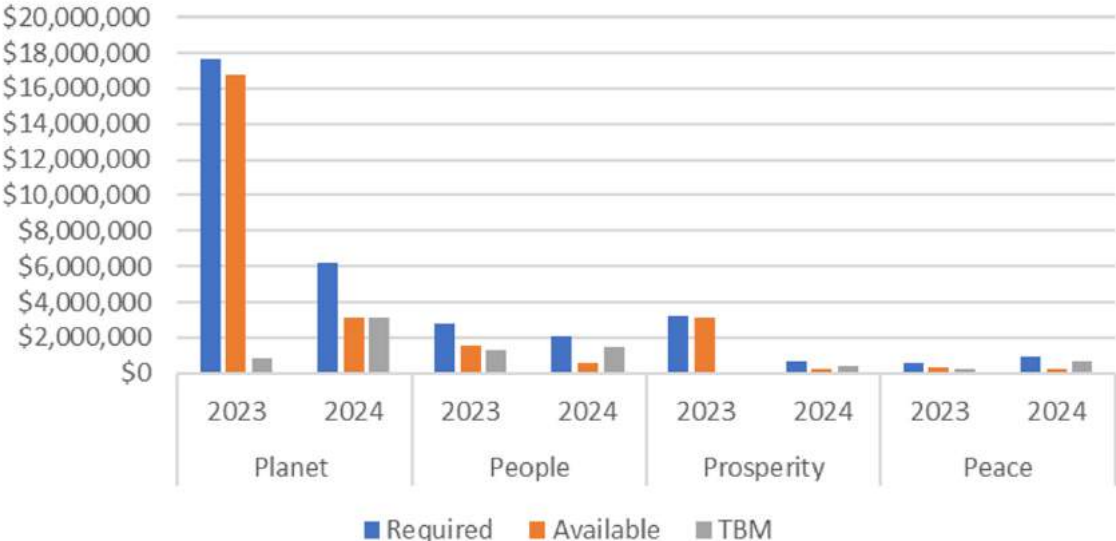




# Financing

The Tuvalu CIP tentative budget against the four Pillars and against the CIP sub-outcomes is set out in Annexes at the end of this CIP and summarised in the graphs below for the year 2023 and projected budget for the the year 2024. This includes UN interventions already underway in Tuvalu that continue into the 2023 – 2024 cycle as well as new interventions commencing in 2023 or planned for 2024. It should be noted that the CIP budget is more accurate for 2023 than 2024, due to the annual budget cycles of some UN agenices. In addition, Tuvalu will benefit from UN regional programming from agencies including FAO, ESCAP, UNFPA, UNEP and WMO noting that regional programming budget figures are not included in the CIP.

## Tuvalu Financing 2023-2024



## Annexes

### Tuvalu CIP Budget by Pillar

Pillar	2023				2024			
	Required	Available	TBM	% Funded	Required	Available	TBM	% Funded
Planet	\$17,653,524	\$16,800,181	\$853,343	95%	\$6,186,263	\$3,091,774	\$3,094,489	50%
People	\$2,813,109	\$1,533,535	\$1,279,574	55%	\$2,059,898	\$571,682	\$1,488,216	28%
Prosperity	\$3,194,025	\$3,091,025	\$103,000	97%	\$649,586	\$260,966	\$388,620	40%
Peace	\$577,009	\$322,125	\$254,884	56%	\$958,505	\$257,747	\$700,758	27%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$24,237,668</b>	<b>\$21,746,867</b>	<b>\$2,490,801</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>\$9,854,252</b>	<b>\$4,182,169</b>	<b>\$5,672,083</b>	<b>42%</b>

### Tuvalu CIP Budget by Sub-Outcome

		2023			2024		
		Required	Available	TBM	Required	Available	TBM
Planet	1.1	\$1,320,747	\$1,120,747	\$200,000	\$983,917	\$783,917	\$200,000
	1.2	\$15,947,245	\$15,580,478	\$366,767	\$4,609,999	\$2,182,857	\$2,427,142
	1.3	\$385,533	\$98,957	\$286,576	\$592,347	\$125,000	\$467,347
	1.4	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>\$17,653,524</b>	<b>\$16,800,181</b>	<b>\$853,343</b>	<b>\$6,186,263</b>	<b>\$3,091,774</b>	<b>\$3,094,489</b>
People	2.1	\$15,000	\$13,603	\$1,397	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$0
	2.2	\$2,258,539	\$1,086,396	\$1,172,143	\$1,350,535	\$208,392	\$1,142,143
	2.3	\$267,200	\$262,160	\$5,040	\$328,300	\$318,290	\$10,010
	2.4	\$35,000	\$32,672	\$2,328	\$55,000	\$5,000	\$50,000
	2.5	\$224,217	\$133,210	\$91,007	\$301,063	\$15,000	\$286,063
	2.7	\$13,153	\$5,493	\$7,660	\$0	\$0	\$0
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>\$2,813,109</b>	<b>\$1,533,535</b>	<b>\$1,279,574</b>	<b>\$2,059,898</b>	<b>\$571,682</b>	<b>\$1,488,216</b>

Prosperity	3.1	\$100,000	\$30,000	\$70,000	\$200,000	\$30,000	\$170,000
	3.2	\$5,966	\$5,966	\$0	\$5,966	\$5,966	\$0
	3.3	\$2,639,726	\$2,639,726	\$0	\$200,000	\$0	\$200,000
	3.4	\$135,000	\$125,000	\$10,000	\$75,000	\$65,000	\$10,000
	3.5	\$213,333	\$190,333	\$23,000	\$108,620	\$100,000	\$8,620
	3.6	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$0	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$0
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>\$3,194,025</b>	<b>\$3,091,025</b>	<b>\$103,000</b>	<b>\$649,586</b>	<b>\$260,966</b>	<b>\$388,620</b>
Peace	4.1	\$157,009	\$59,378	\$97,631	\$138,505	\$35,000	\$103,505
	4.2	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$0	\$400,000	\$60,000	\$340,000
	4.3	\$360,000	\$202,747	\$157,253	\$420,000	\$162,747	\$257,253
	4.4	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	4.6	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>\$577,009</b>	<b>\$322,125</b>	<b>\$254,884</b>	<b>\$958,505</b>	<b>\$257,747</b>	<b>\$700,758</b>

## References

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- 4 Ibid
- 5 The current 2023 fiscal year, low-income economies are defined as those with a GNI per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method, of \$1,085 or less in 2021; lower middle-income economies are those with a GNI per capita between \$1,086 and \$4,255; upper middle-income economies are those with a GNI per capita between \$4,256 and \$13,205; high-income economies are those with a GNI per capita of \$13,205 or more
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- 16 Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women. 11 March 2015. Concluding observations on the combined third and fourth periodic reports of Tuvalu. CEDAW/C/TUV/CO/3-4.
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