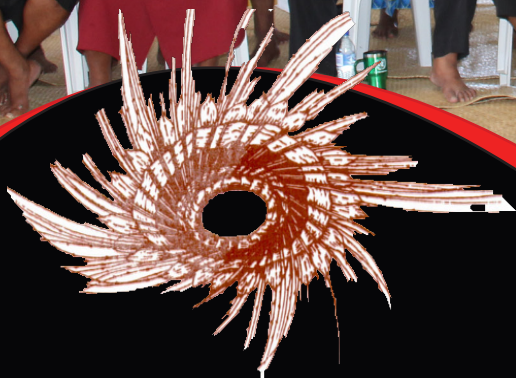


TE LAGAI FAKALAGA FENUA II

Niutao & Niulakita



**Strategic Plan
2017 - 2021**



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“Niutao I Ana Maukukuga”



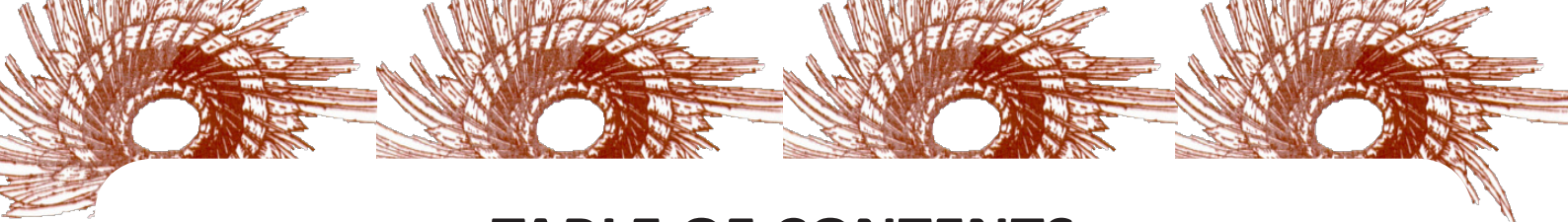


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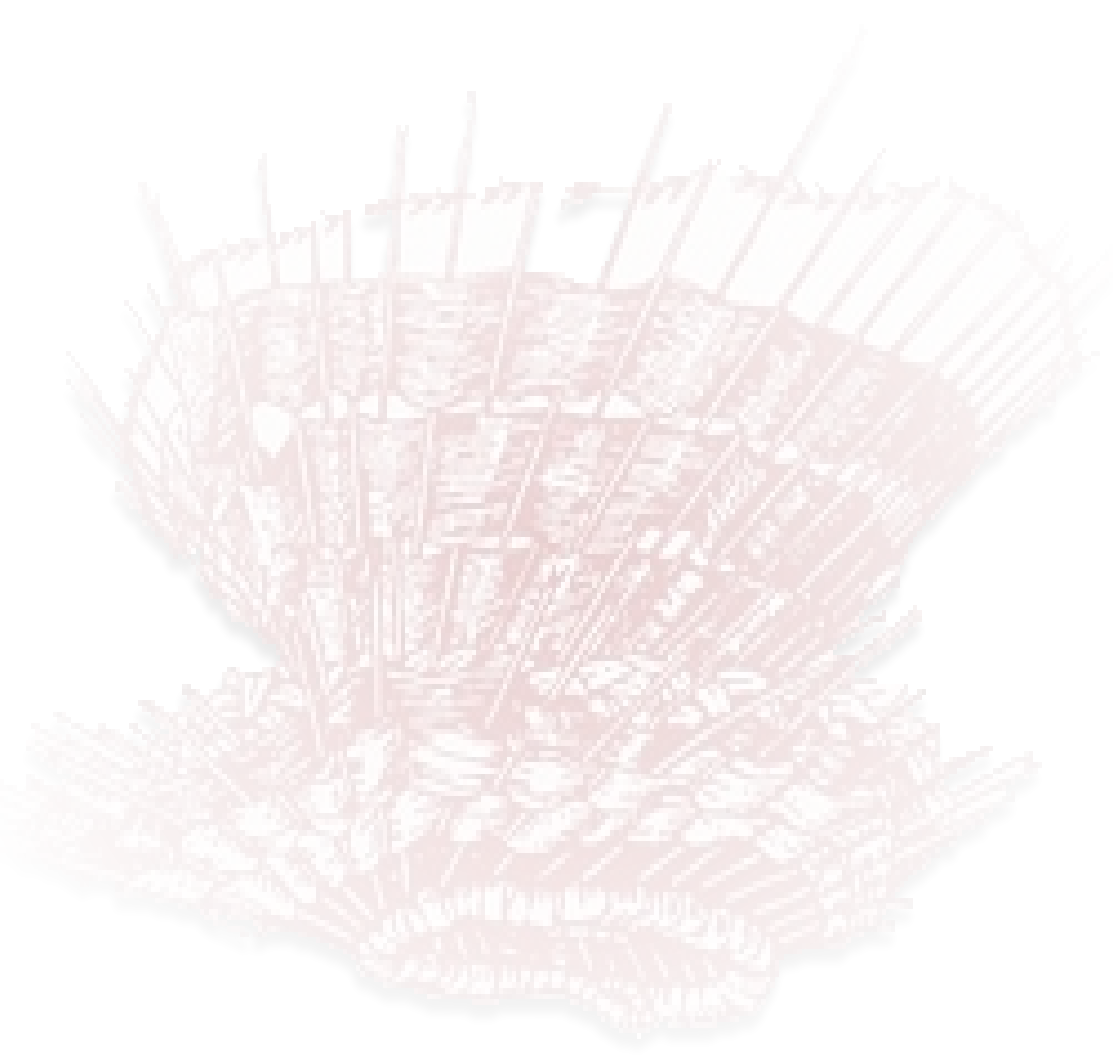
DEDICATION

This publication is dedicated to our forbearers/ progenitors who molded and shaped our Te Motuokai¹ identity and values, and bestowed on us a lasting heritage and legacy which we are obligated to safeguard and preserve for posterity

To them, we owe a debt of sincere gratitude and appreciation.

We also dedicate this publication to all the sons and daughters of Te Motuokai and their future generations who have and will continue to inherit these values and identity and the charge and duty to preserve their heritage and legacy for future generations.

We thank you for your continued faith and fidelity with respect your heritage.



¹ Reference to the people of Niutao



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

“Ulufonu! Uie! Ee!”²

A number of individuals, groups, organization, and entities have contributed their time and material wealth with intent of sacrifice towards the formulation and development of the second ISP for Niutao. Without their assistance and support, the production and publication of this ISP will not ever be realized a reality. Their contributions are, perhaps, merely either influenced by natural pride and commitment of being ‘Niutao mo Niutao’ or by obligation thus warrant worthwhile and grateful acknowledgement.

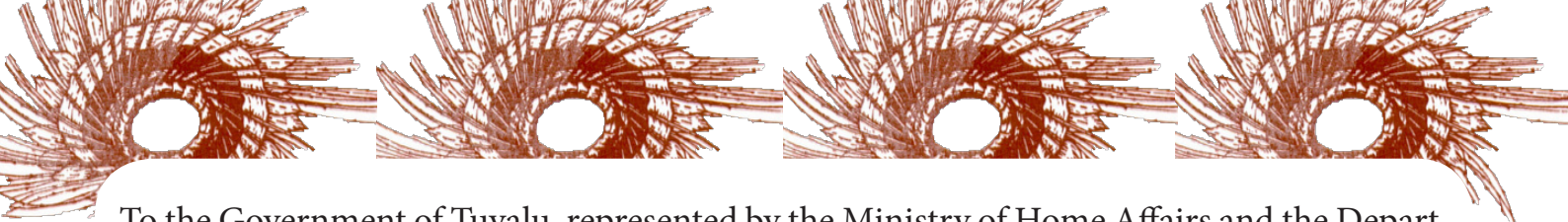
To all the participants who tirelessly involved in the Niutao ISP Forum, our sincere gratitude and appreciation are expressly articulated. Without the efforts exerted and the sacrifices exhibited the anticipated success will never be attainable. Therefore, to acknowledge your great participation which, of course, we do wish to express words of thanks in our mother tongue – ‘Fafetai-lasi-lasi’.

To the FNF who, at our behest, willingly commit themselves to assist in providing guidance and management in terms of facilitation process of organizing necessary consultation and the drafting aspects of the plan. A special acknowledgement of appreciation be extended to you all for your dedication and commitment.

To our Members of Parliament, your participation and contributions at this important enterprise are, of course, highly appreciated.

To the sole representative of the Aotearoa-Niutao community, who also represents the wider Niutao/Te Motuokai diaspora abroad, indeed we are encouraged by your exemplary sacrifice and commitment. Your presence is notable in many respects, not only the strong fidelity but the genuine love you always portray in words and actions for Niutao, the only homeland that you treasure most.

² This is the customary call to signal to the island chief that the delegation wants to present something valuable to him. ‘Ulufonu’ literally means the ‘head of the turtle’ and is the most valuable part of the animal. Symbolically, however, it is the chief’s portion and represents the people’s trust and faith in him. ‘Uie! Ee!’ means, it is now being handed over! In allegorical terms, it is the presentation of the turtle head with complete affection and loyalty.



To the Government of Tuvalu, represented by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Department of Rural Development, we are immensely gratified and most grateful for the financial and technical support rendered throughout the whole undertaking process. This support surely underscores the importance of partnership and collaboration between the Government of Tuvalu and the people of Niutao.

To the Island Pastor, we are privileged to have your presence throughout the forum which certainly indicative of your pivotal roles towards the spiritual welfare and social development of Niutao. We, of course, do not forget to express our many thanks to your wife for the continued support in that respect and the invaluable contributions rendered by both of you at the ISP forum.

To the island community especially the traditional institutions the Kaugutu-Malae; namely Siamani, Lusua, Peletania and Tiapani we admire with great astonishment and continue to marvel at the commitment and dedication espoused through traditional roles and responsibilities of the so called 'Te Nifo'.

To the respective CBOs and NGOs in particular the women and youth organizations who actively participate throughout, whose role is always recognized being indispensable as the animators and backbone of community life and development endeavors – we once again express our profound admiration and respect for your continued support and assistance. Though it is impossible to mention each one and all who have, in some ways, contributed towards the development of this ISP, it is gratifying to acknowledge your contributions. To all of you, we feel indebted and do realize that you deserve a special favour that we must expressly state likewise our heartfelt gratitude and appreciation.

Through our concerted and collective efforts, we have successfully crafted a blueprint for the sustainable development of Niutao. The task is not yet complete! It has only just begun!

Ulu Aliko and Te Ulu-Sina o Niutao
Pule Kaupule and Kaupule

MESSAGES

ULU ALIKI

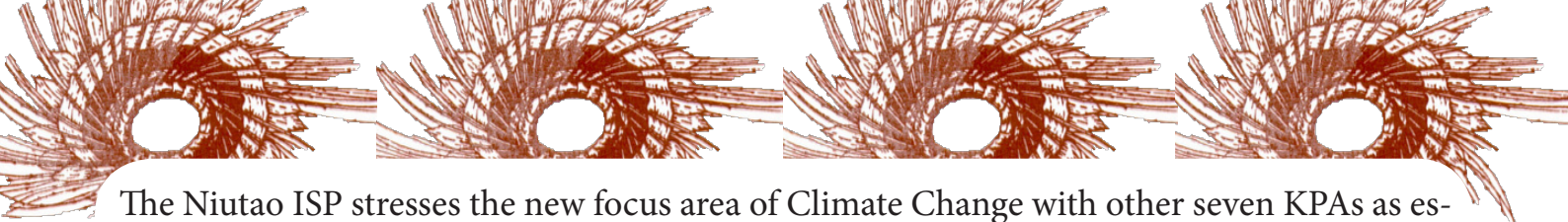


It is a great pleasure and an honor to present this Island Strategic Plan for Niutao and Niulakita – “Te Lagai Fakalaga Fenua II” (2017-2021) prepared by the people of Niutao for the people of Niutao. The development of this plan included our own diaspora communities especially Fanau Niutao i Funafuti (FNF) and abroad who had generously supported and contributed apart from the Government of Tuvalu and it is to them and all of us that I offer

my sincere appreciation and gratitude on behalf of the people of Niutao for a job well done.

“Te Lagai Fakalaga Fenua II” provides a unique and historic platform for effecting positive changes that need to take place, if sustainable development were to take place. More so, when for the first time the development of the plan recognized and included the contributions of all key stakeholders on Niutao including the Niutao diaspora communities in Funafuti, and abroad, the Government of Tuvalu and the Niutao Members of Parliament, to join in the preparatory, consultative, formulation and final approval process. The preparation process included collaboration and consultation between Niutao Falekaupule, Kaupule, FNF, ISP Task Force Committee for Niutao and the Department of Rural Development. A participatory and inclusive approach was agreed right from the beginning to ensure that the plan was owned by the Niutao people. To achieve that objective, participants from various sectors on the island and the community at large came to deliberate and decide on the way forward for Niutao. This deliberation was a two weeks Forum whereby visiting teams from Funafuti and abroad came to Niutao to work on the realization of this plan.

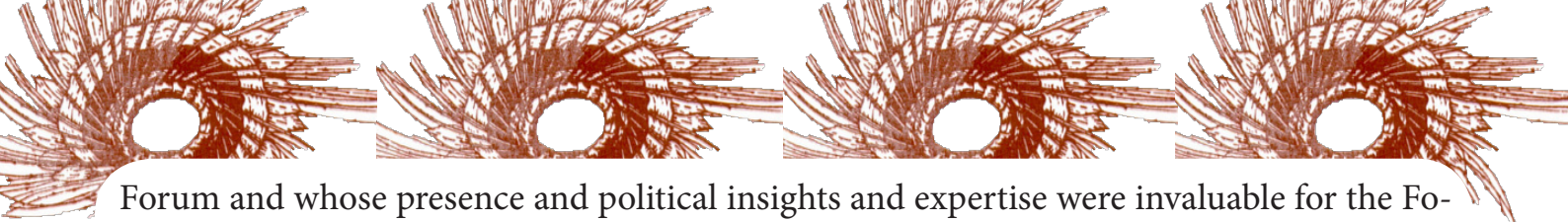
Key challenges and lessons learnt from the previous plan “Te Lagai Fakaola Fenua o Niutao mo Niulakita” 2012-2016 were taken into consideration to ensure that this plan is implemented successfully. It has closely followed the planning framework adopted for the preparation and development of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development - Te Kakeega III (2016-2020). With minor variations and emphases all the Key Priority Areas (KPAs) of the Niutao ISP are also reflected in the national Strategic Areas of Te Kakeega III. securing development and wellbeing for the people of Niutao.



The Niutao ISP stresses the new focus area of Climate Change with other seven KPAs as essential for the people of Niutao. The focus on climate change is significant as it is not only a national threat to the livelihood of our people but it is a key cross-sectoral issue that must be taken seriously thus Niutao supports Government's initiative in recognizing the need to overcome this threat. Recent climate events such as the 2011 drought and 2015 TC Pam has signified the negative impact of severe climate events, not to mention the portentous threat from sea level rise which has already affected other islands in Tuvalu and in the region, thus immediate strategic actions need to be undertaken if we are to preserve our island community for future generations.

However, for this to be achieved Niutao needs to be more proactive, assertive and self-assured with account to good governance practices in the utilizations of its main livelihood resources such as natural, physical, human, social and financial. More importantly, the implementation of the plan to ensure close collaboration and cooperation between all key stakeholders which include the Falekaupule and Kaupule, Kautokotoko, Kaugutu-Malae, religious bodies, CBOs and NGOs and the Niutao diaspora and the Government of Tuvalu to help meet development targets that contribute towards the fulfilment of the vision for Niutao over the next five years. It is with great hope that the platform we have set in the development of this plan is similarly reflected when implementing it.

I would like to acknowledge the presence and participation of many people, organizations and various Niutao groups who played a significant role in the development of this plan. Special mention needs to be made of the many Te Motuokai professionals and technical experts who freely and willingly offered their knowledge and expertise towards the realization of this worthwhile endeavor. By Te Motuokai, I mean those who call Niutao their home and those who are married to Te Motuokai. The financial and technical backstopping and support by the Government of Tuvalu through the Ministry of Home Affairs and Rural Development and Department of Rural Development is herewith acknowledged with thanks. Many of the participants from the Government and Public Corporations were funded by their various employers to which I take this special opportunity to thank them for allowing their participation at the ISP Forum and in the development of this plan. It is through their collective experience and technical expertise that enriched and enhanced the rational planning and thinking behind various elements and issues of the plan. Moreover, a special acknowledgement to the two Members of Parliament, the Hon. Minister Fauoa Maani and the Hon. Samuelu P Teo who were part of the visiting delegation from the FNF for the ISP



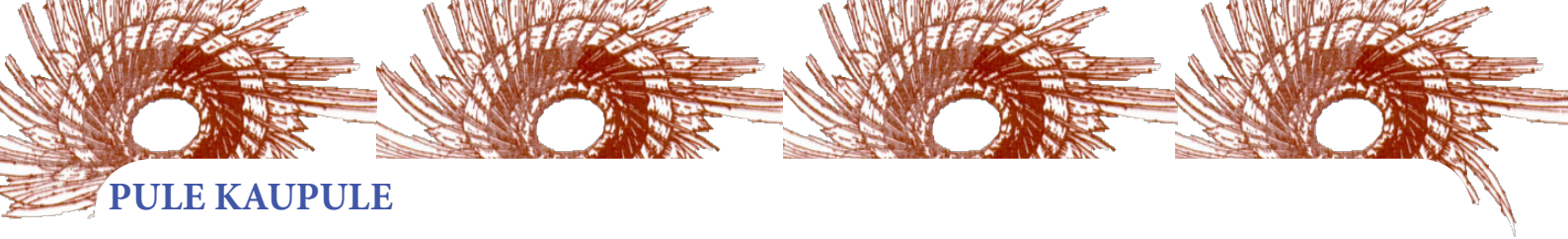
Forum and whose presence and political insights and expertise were invaluable for the Forum deliberations and its successful completion.

I also take the opportunity to extend my special thanks to the ISP Taskforce Committee who helped draft, guide and shape the production of the plan.

Lastly, the successful implementation of this plan is directly proportional to our collective efforts as a community. Let us all now embark together on this journey forward and I believe that with our unshakeable faith in God, and through resolute and determination we are assured of achieving our goal of improving the quality of life of our people and ensuring prosperity and future for our children.

Togiga Lisale (Mr)
ULU ALIKI





PULE KAUPULE



First of all, I would like to take this opportunity to thank everyone who willingly and faithfully gave their time and efforts to developing this ISP – ‘Te Lagai Fakalaga Fenua o Niutao mo Niulakita: 2017- 2021’

This is the second ISP for Niutao. The first one, ‘Te Lagai Fakaola Fenua o Niutao mo Niulakita 2012-2016’ was conceived and developed through the encouragements and interventions of the Government of Tuvalu.

Although the first ISP was developed with good intentions, it was lacking in a number of areas which are needed to be addressed during the formulation of the new ISP. These shortcomings included the clear weakness of monitoring and evaluation and reporting framework, the apparent lack of ownership of the plan by the people of Niutao, notably the Falekaupule and Kaupule. These are all good lessons which we needed to take on board as we forge ahead on our journey to develop as a community and at the same time provide a conducive environment for our people to thrive and achieve their full potentials.

Developing planning as is known in the Western world is still a relatively new concept to the majority of us, but is an indispensable tool for our development at this day and age given our limited resources. We have many competing community development needs and with the scarce resources available there is a real need to strategize and prioritize our development aspirations and needs, thus the need for this island strategic plan.

However, when we carefully consider the essence of the term, it is closely related to our own traditional values and knowledge of ‘pule’ (being frugal; management of resources for the future) ‘kavega – Mono, Tofikai, Taomia’ (schools of coconut husbandry and management), ‘koso talo’ (technique of pulaka cultivation and management), ‘teli-ga’ (conservation measures and techniques); etc. These schools of traditional knowledge are all concerned with planning for today and the future needs of the family and community. Traditional planning is concerned with the security and survival of the community. And, as such it is much more closely linked to Niutaoan core values and identity. Without them, there is the danger of losing our values and identity as Niutaoans. The challenge for any Niutaoan, however, is to find ways of integrating modern



planning frameworks and processes to our own traditional planning values and knowledge.

Developing our community ISP is not just a business for the Kaupule and Falekaupule. This is a development plan for all Te Motuokai – those at home and those who are living in the other islands of Tuvalu and abroad. It was necessary therefore that the review of the first ISP was spearheaded by the FNF. And, indeed, the preparatory work and facilitation and development of the second ISP was also done in collaboration with the FNF and all key stakeholders. The resulting collaborative arrangements is surely a good model for future efforts.

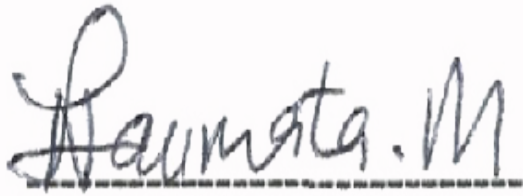
The Niutao ISP identifies the development aspirations and needs of the Niutao community and people. They are not only the recipients but also the main exponents of development assistance provided by the Tuvalu Government and donor partners. On that count, it is vital that they are part of the planning process from formulation to implementation to monitoring and evaluation.

Implementation has always been a challenge. Indeed, the literature refers to implementation as the greatest challenge for development projects. But, implementation is closely tied to monitoring and evaluation. There is a real need to review our own processes and systems to improve the implementation and M&E. It is therefore necessary to work closely with DRD to upgrade our M&E processes and systems and at the same time build the capacity of Kaupule staff. This is to ensure that community leaders at the Falekaupule and Kaupule level, and the Government level are kept informed of progress of programmes and projects on a timely basis. Timely M&E and reporting contribute to effective decision making.

Effective leadership, good and cordial working relationship between the Falekaupule and Kaupule are essential for the successful implementation of the Niutao ISP. There is therefore a need to continuously review the organizational arrangements underpinning that relationship with the view to improve and upgrade it. Part of the solution, perhaps lies in the role of the Niutao diaspora, especially the FNF in terms of the technical, professional and advisory support required by the Falekaupule and Kaupule. This is an area that needs further exploration and analysis and we should continue searching for meaningful solutions to our own shortcomings and inadequacies in terms of our capacities and capabilities.

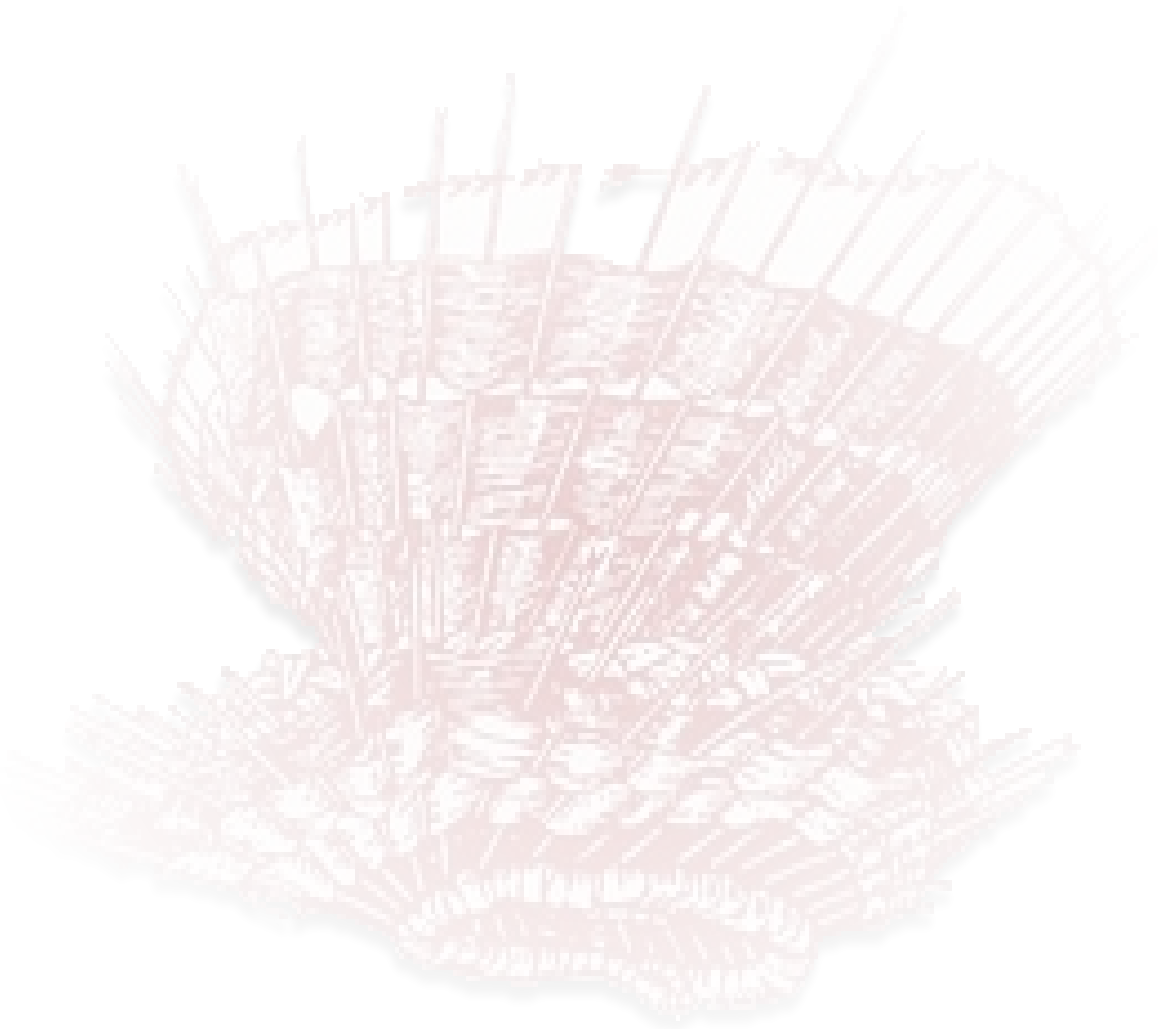


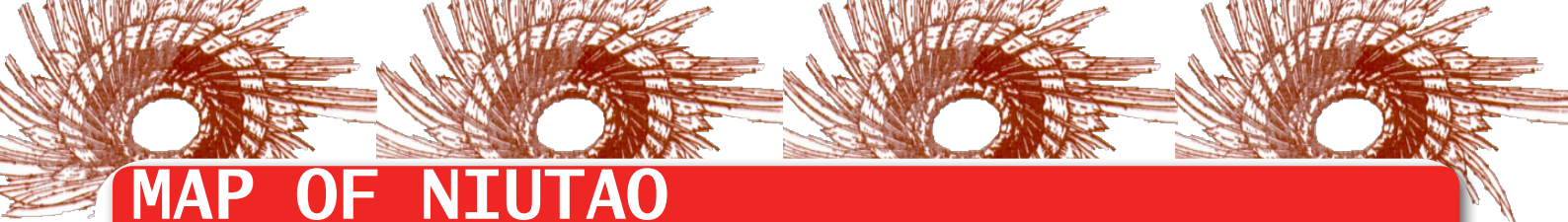
We pray that Almighty God consecrate our joint efforts to accomplish our development aspirations and objectives.



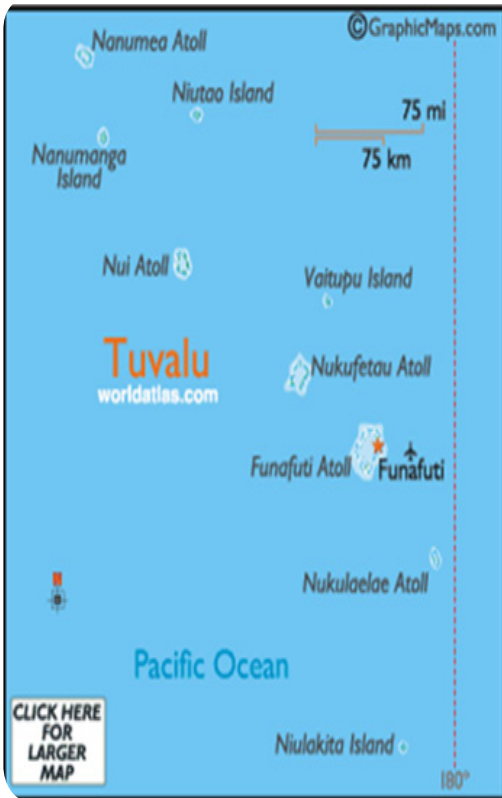
Laumata Niukena Maluga (Mrs)

PULE KAUPULE





MAP OF NIUTA0





ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATION

CC	–	Climate Change
CD	–	Communicable Disease
CBO	–	Community Based Organizations
CFC	–	Community Fisheries Center
CIP	–	Capital Investment Plan
CVRA	–	Climate Vulnerability Risk Analysis
DRD	–	Department of Rural Development
DOA	–	Department of Agriculture
ECCE	–	Early Child Care Education
EKT	–	Ekalesia Kelisiano Tuvalu
EPA	–	Environmental Protection Act
FAO	–	Food and Agriculture Organization
FNF	–	Fanau Niutao Funafuti
FTF	–	Falekaupule Trust Fund
GoT	–	Government of Tuvalu
ICT	–	Information Communication and Technology
ISP	–	Island Strategic Plan
KDAPB	–	Kaupule Development Annual Plan and Budgets
KPA	–	Key Priority Areas
M & E	–	Monitoring and Evaluation
MER	–	Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting
MoH	–	Ministry of Health
MoHARD	–	Ministry of Home Affairs and Rural Development
NAPA	–	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NCD	–	Non-Communicable Disease
NDF	–	Niulakita Development Fund
NGO	–	Non-Government Organization
PAC	–	Pacific Access Category
RSES	–	Recognized Seasonal Employees Scheme
SDE	–	Special Development Expenditure
SWAT	–	Solid Waste Agency for Tuvalu
TC PAM	–	Tropical Cyclone PAM
TC ULA	–	Tropical Cyclone ULA
TEC	–	Tuvalu Electricity Corporation
TKIII	–	Te Kakeega III
TLFFII	–	Te Lagai Fakalaga Fenua II
TNPSO	–	Tuvalu National Private Sector Organization
TPR	–	Teacher Pupil Ratio
TTC	–	Tuvalu Telecommunication Corporation
VDS	–	Vessel Day Scheme
WOS	–	Waste Operations and Sanitation Act



1. INTRODUCTION

“Te Lagai Fakalaga Fenua II” – Niutao and Niulakita ISP 2017-2021 (TLFF II), emerges from a request of the Niutao Kaupule to the Fanau Niutao i Funafuti (FNF) to conduct an end-of-term review of “Te Lagai Fakaola Fenua I” (TLFF I) – Niutao and Niulakita ISP for 2012-2016. Following further consultations between the Niutao Kaupule and FNF it was agreed that the formulation and development of the second ISP for Niutao and Niulakita should be done following the completion of the review of the first ISP. The task was also given to the FNF. The review was duly undertaken with the resulting report being used for the development of the new ISP.

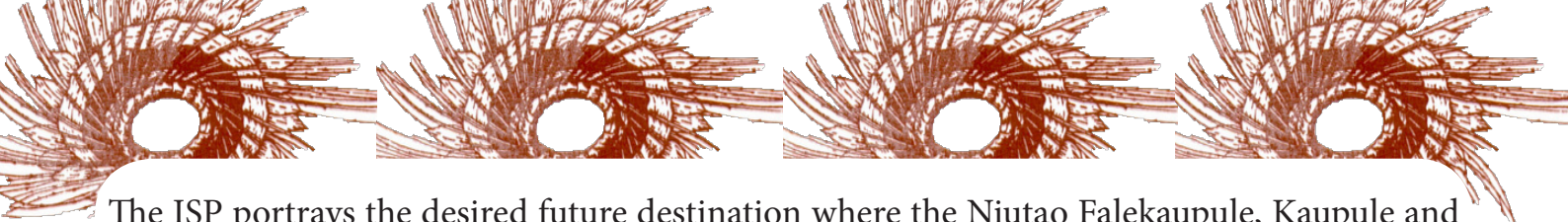
Early on in the preparatory phase, the FNF decided to appoint a select committee to be responsible for review of the current plan, as well as the development of the new one. To ensure ownership and create synergy, it was at that early stage that the decision was taken to work closely with the Niutao Kaupule and Falekaupule. The decision meant that major decisions with respect to the assignment should be referred to the Niutao Kaupule for comments and endorsement.

The development of the new ISP included in the initial phase, the identification of an appropriate theme and programme for the consideration of the Niutao Kaupule. Subsequently, a draft programme and the suggested ISP Forum theme “Niutao I Ana Maukuukuga” were submitted and referred to the Niutao Kaupule for endorsement.

The TLFF II sets out the community’s blueprint for the sustainable development of the homeland³. It articulates a vision, mission and guiding principles as well as the goals and strategies for achieving that vision. These were all done through an inclusive and participatory process which included all key stakeholders as well as the most vulnerable groups on the island such as the women, youths and the disables. As is normal with development plan the vision may take a little longer to achieve, but the development plan sets out the directions and instructions to the Falekaupule, Kaupule and key stakeholders of achieving those goals during the next 5 years or so.

TLFF II greatly benefits from the various national and sectorial studies and plans, in particular, Te Kakeega III and other related national policies and strategies.

³ References to Niutao and or homeland should be read to also include Niulakita.



The ISP portrays the desired future destination where the Niutao Falekaupule, Kaupule and community, with the unremitting support of the Niutao diaspora, wants to be in 2021 and how the Kaupule together with stakeholders will achieve that vision.

It captures the key results of the sectors profiling, desk reviews and extensive public consultation processes; these include processes relating to the review of the last ISP, consultations with the FNF diaspora, and including comments and inputs by the rest of the Niutao diaspora through the medium of the internet.

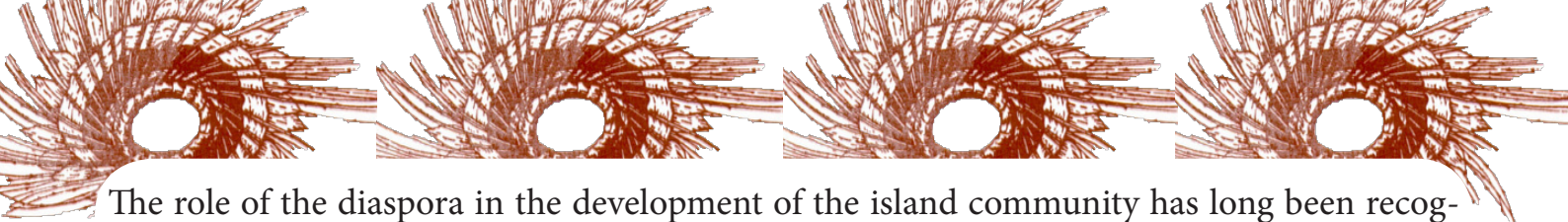
Climate change, the environment, the economy, the business and the other social sectors of our island community have all been given equal consideration in deciding what major sectorial issues the community faces in addition to the development priorities and appropriate actions the Falekaupule and Kaupule will have to take. Importantly, the plan identifies partnerships, alliances and coalitions which are necessary for successful implementation of the Plan to achieve the Vision.

TLFF II provides the basis for the three yearly Kaupule Capital Investment Plan (CIP) as the Kaupule Development Annual Plan and Budgets (KDAPB), commencing from the 2017/18 financial year. Critically also, the Plan provides a framework for assessing and reporting on an annual basis or, as may be required, to Falekaupule and the stakeholders, the Kaupule's performance over the next 5 years.

The current Kaupule which came to power late last year and the new Falekaupule leadership have played a crucial and catalytic role in putting in place a process to review the last plan, TLFF I and formulating this new plan, TLFF II. They have shaped, with the support of the Kaupule, ISP Forum participants and community, the Vision and identified our strategic priorities.

Right from the start conscious decisions were taken to integrate climate change into the planning process, adopt effective participatory planning, inclusiveness, civic engagement and the other related principles and values of diversity, equity, openness and transparency, accountability in order to increase the quality and quantity of trust and social capital.

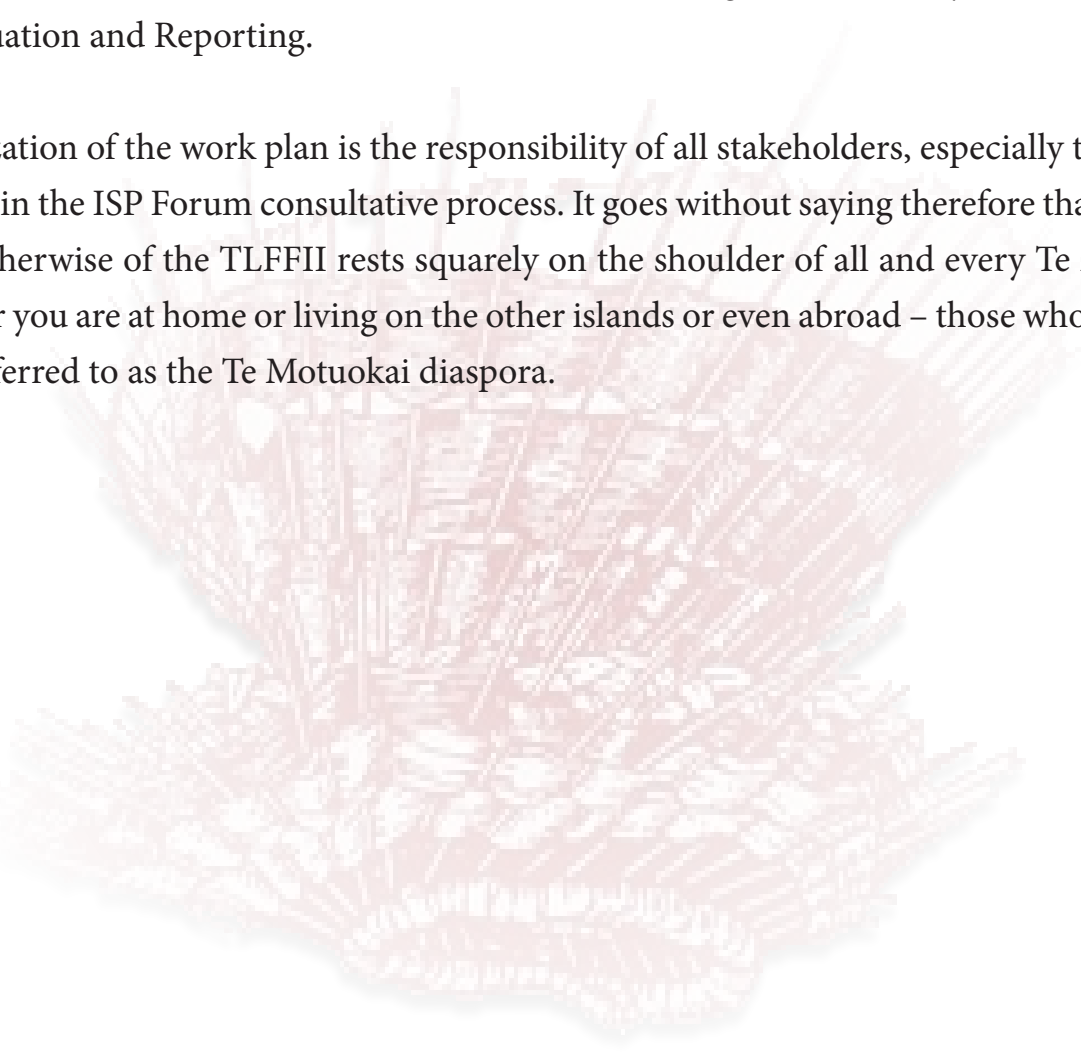
Earlier on, reference was made to the Niutao diaspora and its role in the overall development of the homeland.



The role of the diaspora in the development of the island community has long been recognized. Major community development projects and community commitments and obligations had all been partially sponsored or otherwise underwritten by the Niutao diaspora in NZ, Australia, Kiribati, Fiji etc. From the perspective of ownership and creating synergy, it is important to recognize the partnerships and contributions of all stakeholders which include the Niutao diaspora, the majority of whom reside on the capital island, Funafuti because of work and employment.

The formulation and development of the Niutao ISP, TLFFII is just the beginning of a long and at times tortuous journey. The final destination is over the horizon and it should be kept within our vision all the time – hence the importance of regular and timely MER – Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting.

The realization of the work plan is the responsibility of all stakeholders, especially those who took part in the ISP Forum consultative process. It goes without saying therefore that the success or otherwise of the TLFFII rests squarely on the shoulder of all and every Te Motuokai – whether you are at home or living on the other islands or even abroad – those who are commonly referred to as the Te Motuokai diaspora.



2. PROFILE



Physical Geography

Niutao is one of the three Northern Islands of Tuvalu. It is a reef island located 322km North of Funafuti and has ownership of and jurisdiction over the island of Niulakita which is 254km South of Funafuti and 576km from Niutao. Both islands are reef islands with Niulakita being the smallest island in Tuvalu with an area of 0.42 square kilometers (km²) and the highest elevated island at 4.6meters /15ft above sea level while Niutao is the third smallest island with an area of 2.53km².

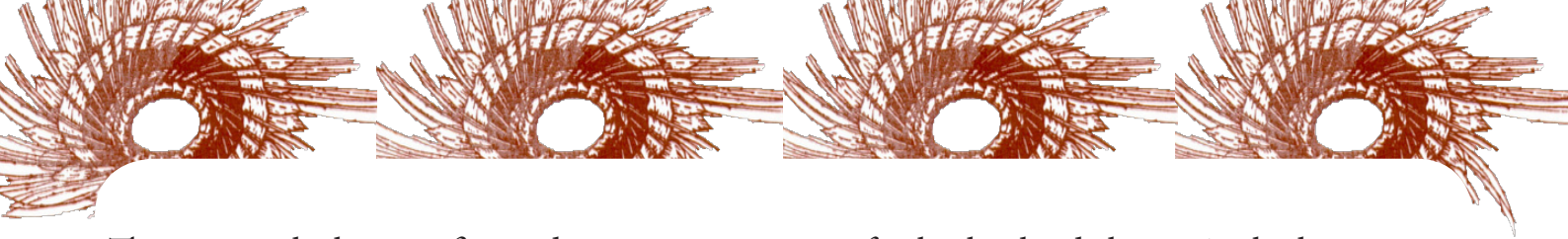
Population

The population for Niutao (including Niulakita) had continued to decrease over the years from 1979 with over 900 people to less than 650 by 2012(refer Table 1).

Table 1: Total Population for Niutao and Niulakita 1979-2012

Year	Total Population	Niutao Population	Niulakita Population	Sex Ratio	Population Change	Average Annual % Growth
1979	931	866	65		-	-
1991	823	748	75	112	-108 (-11.6%)	-0.97
2002	698	663	35		-125 (-15.2%)	-1.40
2012	633	606	27	102	-51 (-7.3%)	-0.70
1979 -2002	Total population difference for Niutao and Niulakita				-284 (-30.5%)	-1.02

Source: Population and Housing Census 1979, 1991, 2002 and 2012



The year with the significant decrease was in 2002 for both islands by 15% which is an annual rate of decrease of 1.4% between 1991-2002. It is noted that from 1979 to 2012 the total population decreased by 30.5% which is an annual rate of decrease of 1.02%. There are more females compared to males with a sex ratio indicating that for every 100 males there are 102 females (2012). Average household size in Niutao is 5 persons per household and a population density of 239 persons per km² compared to Niulakita which is the lowest populated island in Tuvalu. The composition of Niutao and Niulakita as population indicate that it has a very young population.

The dependency ratio is low whereby for every 100 who are economically active there are 75 who are dependents. A total of 57% of the population are economically active⁴.

Table 2: Dependency Ratio for Niutao and Niulakita - 2012

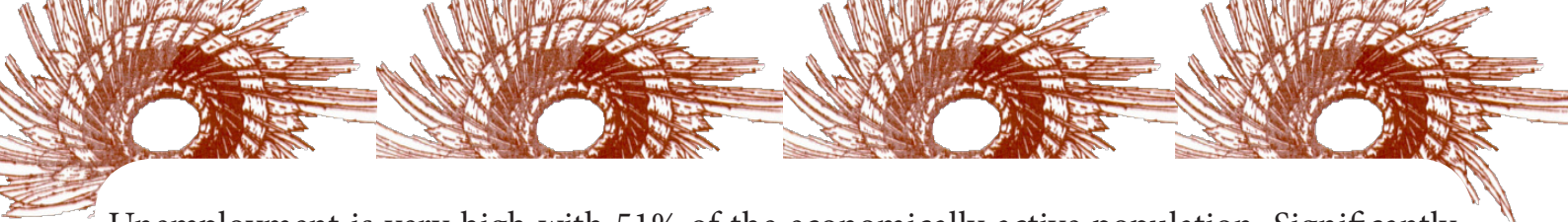
Age Group	Male	Female	Total
Dependent Population (0-14yrs plus +65 years)	21.3	21.5	42.8
Economically Active (15-64 years)	28.3	28.9	57.2
Dependency Ratio	75.4	74.3	74.9

Source: Population and Housing Census 2012

Economic and Subsistence Development

The island is heavily dependent on the subsistence economy with limited opportunities in the cash economy. The main source of employment is provided through Government (74%), Public Enterprises and migrant work which includes seafaring and Seasonal Schemes in New Zealand and Australia. The private sector is poorly developed and is focused mostly on informal businesses with majority operating on ad-hoc basis. Businesses are heavily reliant on import of goods as there are no exports due to limited resources and lack of proper infrastructure. With poor economic development the island is dependent on Government grants and donors for financial and technical assistance. Revenue sources for households depend heavily on remittances from families working in Funafuti and seafarers or seasonal workers. Its labor force totals to 407 with a participation rate of 53% and employment ratio of 26% which is considerably low.

⁴ It is significant to note that the economically active population includes persons with disabilities.



Unemployment is very high with 51% of the economically active population. Significantly females have very limited opportunities of being employed compared with males.

Table 3: Rate of Labour Force, employment and unemployment for Niutao and Niulakita - 2012

Economic Indicators	Male	Female	Total
Labour Force Participation Rate	67.0	41.3	53.6
Unemployment Rate	49.2	53.4	50.9
Employment - Population Ratio	34.0	19.2	26.3

Source: Household and Population Census 2012

Subsistence activities contributes significantly to people’s capacity to cater for themselves by utilizing local resources for their own means of sustainability and rarely for commercial means. Subsistence activities include home gardening, livestock farming, fishing, handicraft making, cutting toddy, bird or crab hunting. Niulakita is known for the red toddy which it exports to Funafuti and other islands while Niutao is known for its local mats however due to community and church commitments most households do not have time to be involved in commercial activities. Fisheries facility in Niutao are poorly resourced and there are not much being exported. Both islands local resources are underutilized for economic capacity due to lack of proper infrastructure, marketing strategies, financial support and resource capacity.

Social Status

Education

Education on Niutao and Niulakita includes pre-schooling, primary and extension of Forms 3 and 4. Niutao and Niulakita are known for their high attendance whereby 96% above of children are attending school in Primary School (Department of Rural Development, 2012). There are however limited opportunities for students who are forced out of the academic curriculum without vocational schools properly established on the island. The quality of education is poor due to lack of qualified teachers and resources (teaching materials and office resources, school facilities - labs) for the schools even though conditions of classrooms have improved with the renovation of the school. The pupil teacher ratio is high at 1: 20.



Furthermore inclusive education is a key issues as children with special needs are not part of the school curriculum nor does the school have the capacity and facilities to accommodate them. Apart from that Niutao like the rest of the outer islands lack people with professional or technical expertise on the island. Majority of the population do not possess an academic qualification with 40% having no qualification and 37% only completed Primary and Secondary school level. Tertiary graduates the highest are certificate holders with 17% while two percent have high qualification level. Critically females have a much higher percentage of not completing school compared to males.

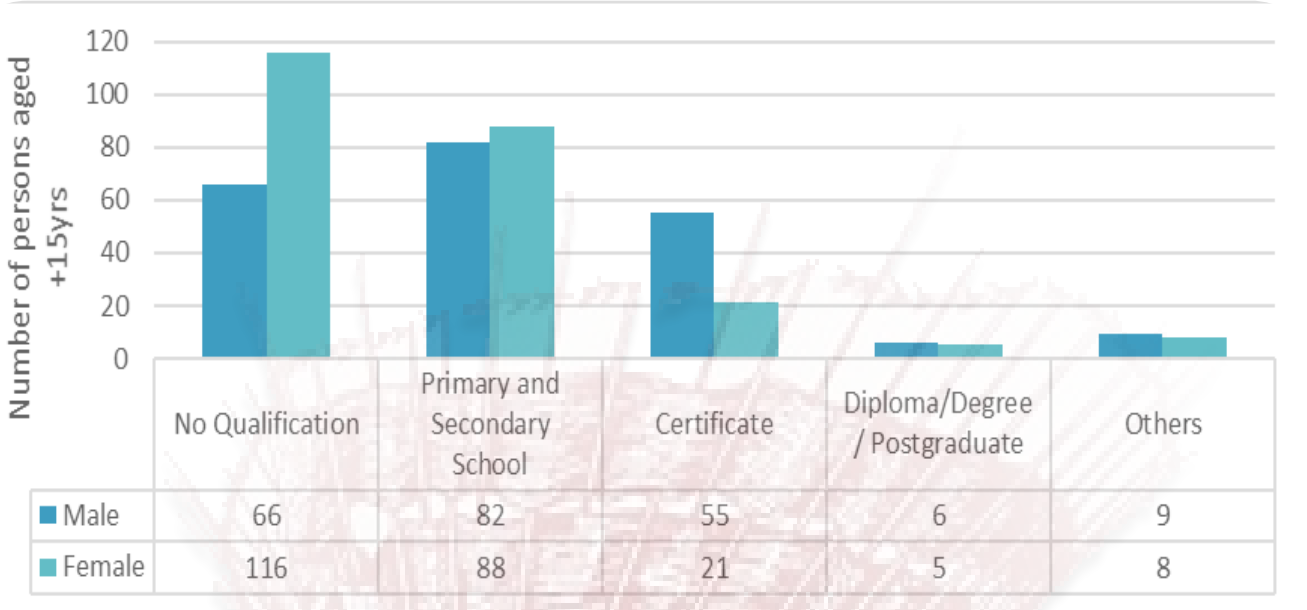
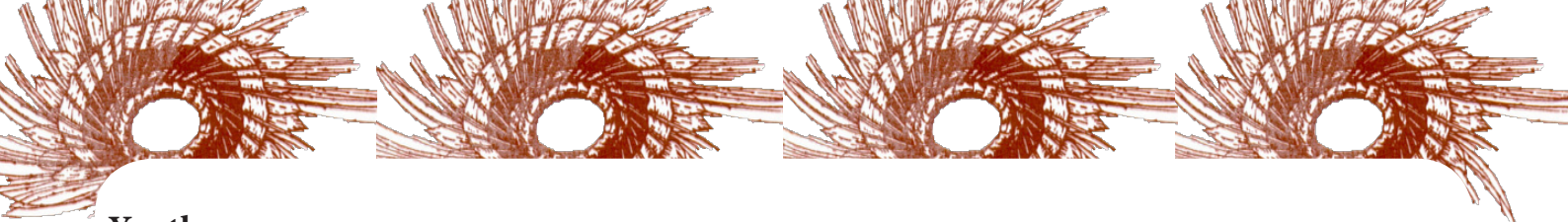


Figure 1: Level of qualification for population aged 15 years and above - 2012

Health

Accessibility to basic health services is crucial to outer islands especially when the main hospital is located on another island. Both islands have clinics and personnel whereby in Niulakita there is one senior nurse and Niutao five medical personnel without doctors. Niutao has two wards one for males and the other for females but no proper birthing facilities or children’s ward. Supply of medication and referrals of sick patients are dependent on the boat. Medication supplied to the clinic include antibiotics, pain relief, vitamins and special drugs for diabetic, hypertension, kidney and heart problems which are disease common on the island. Severe medical conditions are referred to Funafuti for further treatment. In addition Niutao is faced with increasing non-communicable diseases (NCD) relating to lifestyle diseases, body aches and pains and other NCDs while communicable diseases include acute respiratory infections, coughing, influenza, diarrhea and skin diseases (septic sores, abscess, boils and ringworm).



Youth

Youth as defined under the Tuvalu National Youth Policy are persons aged 15-34 years. Currently the youth population had slightly increased from 120 persons in 2002 to 143 in 2012 mainly on Niutao compared to Niulakita. Youths constitute 23% of the total population with males making up 54%. The youth labor force participation rate indicates that 61 percent are economically active however only 23% are employed (Refer Table 4). High youth unemployment on the island due to limited opportunities for employment availability Current developments of youths include the upgrading and maintenance of Niutao Youth Multipurpose Court.

Table 4: Youth employment indicators for Niutao and Niulakita - 2012

Economic Indicators	Male	Female	Total
Labor Force Participation Rate ⁵	66.7	53.8	60.8
Unemployment Rate	63.5	60.0	62.1
Employment - Population Ratio	24.4	21.5	23.1

Source: Household and Population Census 2012

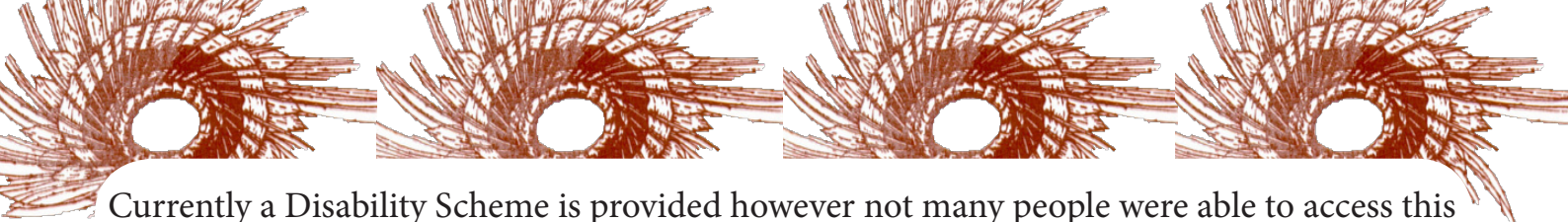
Women

Women are the backbone of society and in Niutao the majority of women are unemployed but they are involved in voluntary, community and domestic work. In decision making women are able to participate in all levels of governance. The women's organizations on the island while work to improve women's development they are however limited by resources, technical capacity and financial support.

Elderly and People with Disabilities

The social wellbeing of elderly and persons with disabilities are important especially in any development of the community. The elderly makes up 6% of the total population and it is noted that the number of elderly persons had decreased by 63% from 97 persons in 2002 to 35 persons in 2012. Support for elderly are through the Elderly Support Scheme which provides monthly financial assistance of \$70 each to persons aged 70 years and above. On the other hand persons with disabilities make up 4% of the total population.

⁵ Labour Force Participation Rate includes those who are employed, self-employed (commercial or own use), unemployed and voluntary.



Currently a Disability Scheme is provided however not many people were able to access this benefit. According the 2012 census most common type of disability are those with physical (47%), intellectual (39%), speech (26%) and visual (22%) impairment(Central Statistics of Tuvalu, 2012). Support services for the elderly and persons with disabilities remain a key issue.

Governance and Finance

There are three main governing bodies on the island legislated under Falekaupule Act - Falekaupule, Kaupule and Falekaupule Assembly. Falekaupule is the supreme decision maker on the island governed by custom and tradition. It constitutes of the ‘Ulu Alik’⁶ , ‘Tukumuna’⁷, ‘Kau Alik’⁸ and Falekaupule members which consists of anyone aged 50 years and above. Falekaupule Assembly is the consultative forum which constitutes of persons aged 18 years and above and it is where the budget is endorsed. The Kaupule is the executive arm of the Falekaupule and it constitutes of the Kaupule Statutory Officials and the Kaupule Elected Officials. Both administer the developments on the island with the latter being the central agency responsible for providing basic services to the Niutao island community. A key issue is the participation of community members in decision making processes.

As the island government does not have the financial and technical capacity to develop itself. The Central government provides the Island Kaupule with the required resources in all sectors. Locally earned revenue is limited to head taxes, fines, fees and licenses, however insufficient to meet its operational expenses thus Government provides annual grants. The grants include, the Community Vessel Day Scheme (VDS), Kaupule Grant Fund and Special Development Expense (SDE) as well as annual allocation from the performance of the Falekaupule Trust Fund. These annual official grants and allocation enables the Kaupule to provide the necessary services and developments needed for the island. This assistance also includes Niulakita through annual budget allocations from Niutao Kaupule.

⁶ Ulu Alik - Falekaupule Chief

⁷ Tukumuna - Speaker

⁸ Chief Members



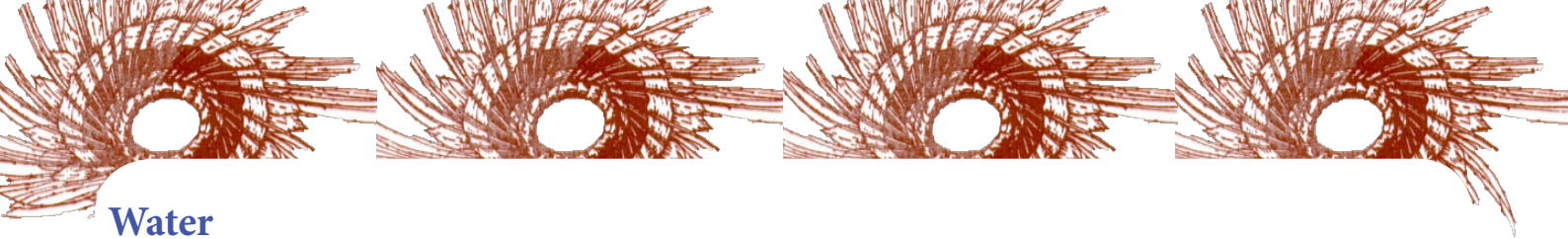
Infrastructure and Development

Infrastructure for Niutao and Niulakita are in poor conditions. Roads are paved but are not tar sealed with pot-holes, uneven surfaces and trees on the roadside are a safety problem for pedestrians and transport users. Transportation means include bicycle, motorbikes and very few trucks. It is noted that fuel generated transport has increased significantly especially motorbikes. In terms of marine infrastructure there are no port harbors for both islands only a ramp and cleared marine passage which enables local shipping to transport goods onto the island. However during bad weather they pose a threat to safety. Means of local sea transport are mainly canoes and outboard motors although most are using the latter.

Information Communication and Technology (ICT) infrastructure for Niutao is limited to telephone, radio and internet services. Most of the time internet services are unreliable and expensive while telephone are less unreliable and expensive. Mobile services is projected to reach Niutao in 2017 with the new service upgrade from 3G to 4G. Niulakita on the other hand have poor ICT infrastructure with the current station running under the meteorological station on the island. There is only one telephone on the island with no mobiles and poor internet service. While infrastructure needs improvement for both islands, currently electricity on Niutao is provided on 24hours power supply by photovoltaic system with fuel generator on standby. For Niulakita, it had been using battery lighting for a long time.

Housing

Housing is not an issue for both islands as there are enough lands for people to build their homes. Most households built houses on their own lands or in communal lands to which they adhere to housing by-laws under the Kaupule. It is noted that Niutao residential settlement within the main village are well structured in that houses are built alongside the roads and small footpaths. Houses are well spaced and not congested which is significant for future development and similarly for Niulakita which has the smallest population in Tuvalu and less dense. Most houses are built using permanent materials such as timber, corrugated iron roofing and concrete with 68% while traditional housing are phasing out (Central Statistics of Tuvalu, 2012). It is noted that while housing structures have changed people still maintain their traditional kitchens in both islands whereby people cook using open fires. What is significant to take into account is that most of these houses are not built according to standards to withstand major cyclones which are common disasters that is prone to Tuvalu.



Water

All households for Niutao and Niulakita have water storage facilities and access to large community water cisterns which were built to cater for the community during drought season. For Niutao there are several large community water cisterns within the main residential village apart from the health clinic, Primary School, Fisheries and Kaupule water cisterns which could facilitate the needs of the people in times of drought similarly for Niulakita. Other sources of water are available on both islands whereby underground water and water pools are still accessible and not contaminated. Te Namo and other small water pools are used for bathing and laundering in times of water shortage which helps in conserving water for the island. However, the main problems faced by households are limited water storage capacity and proper guttering facilities to ensure the maximum capturing of water during rainy seasons. The Island Profile Report indicated that 86% of households have guttering problems especially for Niutao compared to Niulakita whereby only 20% (Department of Rural Development, 2012).

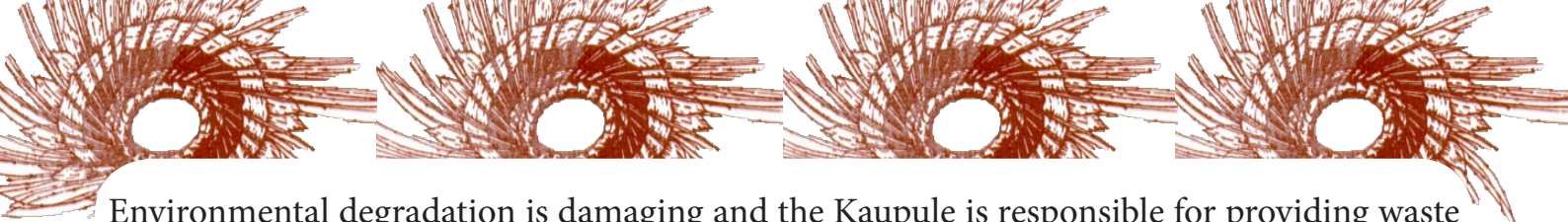
Water quality is crucial as contaminated water is one of major cause for severe epidemics. Most households main source of drinking water are not piped inside the house and both islands have no regular inspections services for community or household water storage and guttering's to ensure it is cleaned often as well as rooftops are not rusty from the sea breezes.

Sanitation

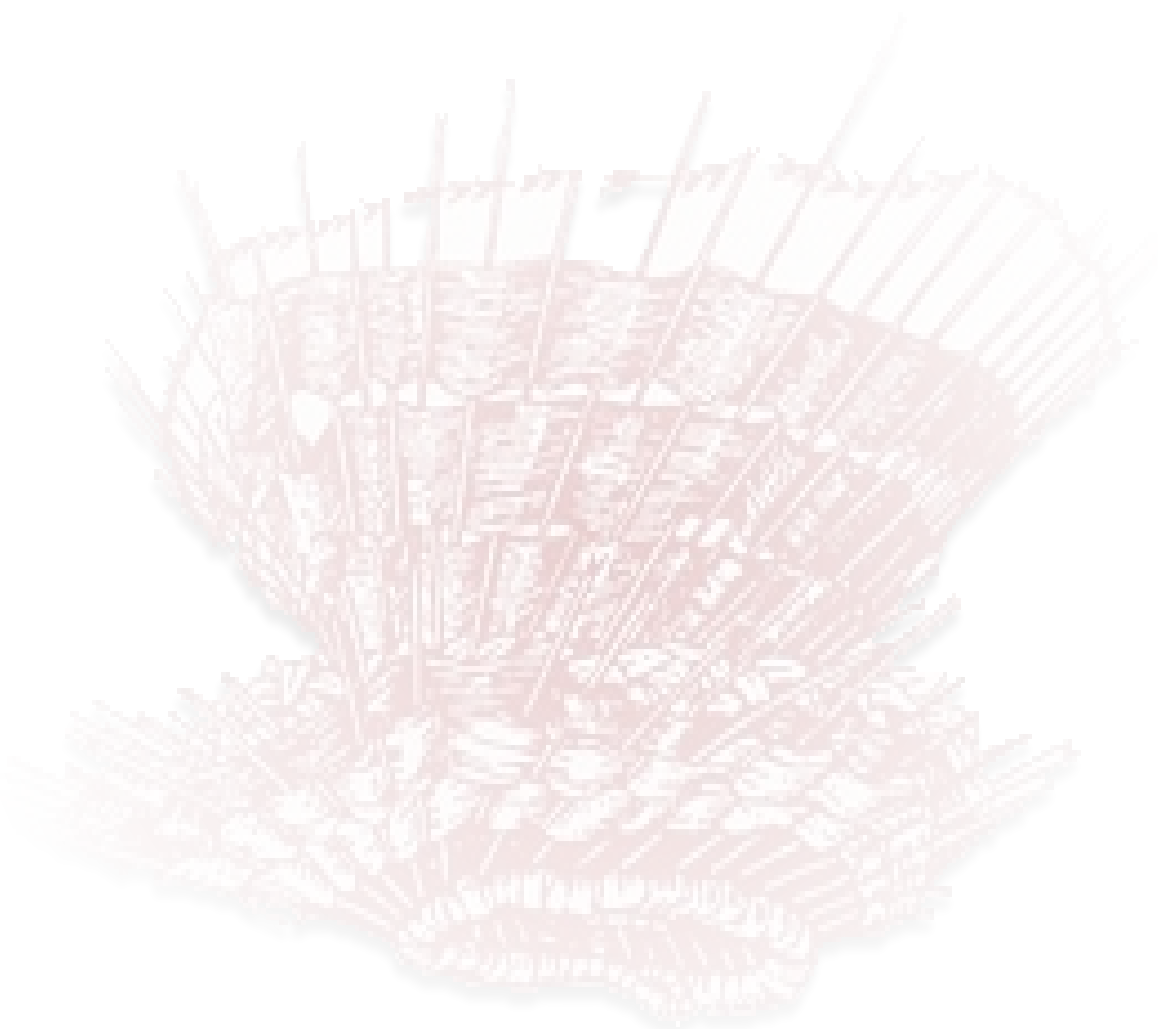
Accessibility to proper toilets for households are significant to maintaining a healthy community and people defecating the surroundings. Both islands indicate that households have access to toilet facilities however 15% of households in Niutao have no toilets. While access to toilet facilities is important it is also more important to ensure that septic tanks and latrines are properly sealed to prevent it from affecting the underground water which people rely on.

Environmental

Niutao and Niulakita are the two islands that have the lowest biodiversity in Tuvalu according to the National Biodiversity Strategic and Action Plan Project in 2009. It has a large variety of marine species compared to plants, birds and land species. Both islands also have conservation areas and by-laws that ensures the protection of its resources.



Environmental degradation is damaging and the Kaupule is responsible for providing waste management services however households rarely use the services. Households are responsible for the disposal of their wastes whereby 58% of households dispose their waste on authorized collection sites, 18% burn their wastes and 22% do composting (Central Statistics of Tuvalu, 2012).





3. HOW THE PLAN WAS PREPARED

Following the decision for the FNF to review the TLFF I, the ISP Working Committee was formed at Funafuti. The ISP Working Committee comprised of Te Motuokai from various professions and technical fields in Government Ministries and Departments including Public Enterprises and NGOs.

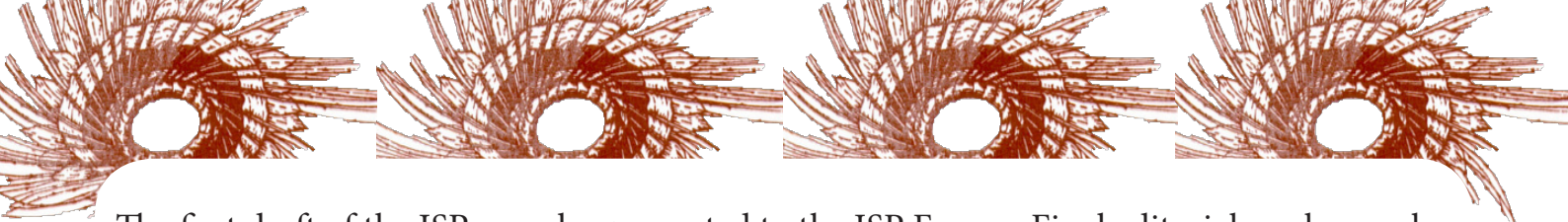
A team of two Niutao professionals from FNF was selected to undertake the End-of-Term Review of the TLFF 1 based on a Term of Reference prepared for the task. They were obliged to submit a report for submission to the Niutao Kaupule. The findings of the End-of-Term Review of the TLFF 1 resulted in its findings and recommendations being fed into the development of the new Plan.

Nonetheless, the Working Committee extensively consulted on the methodology and process to be used for plan formulation and development. Concurrently, close consultations with the Niutao Kaupule and Falekaupule were undertaken to ensure communication channels remain open. Subsequently, a draft ISP program was prepared and submitted to the Niutao Kaupule for consideration and endorsement. The draft ISP program was drawn up to allow full consultations with key stakeholders including MoHARD and DRD and other CBOs, NGOs on Niutao.

In addition, the Working Committee consulted on several development Key Priority Areas (KPAs) that were critical for the development of the homeland. Following agreement on the KPAs, the Working Committee embarked on the preparation and development of background sector profiles on the KPAs.

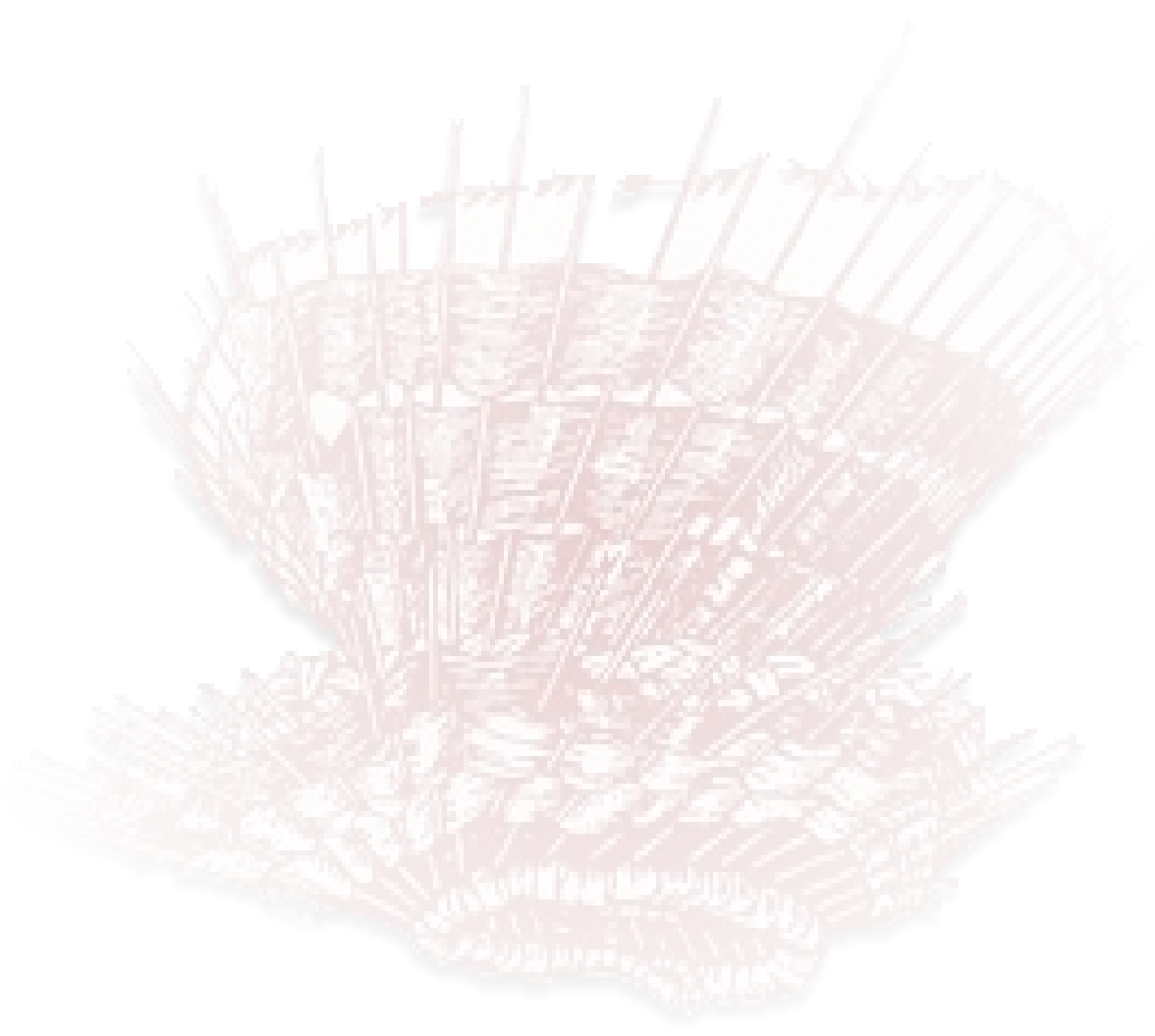
The preparatory work culminated in a two week ISP Forum held on Niutao at the Fetu Afiafi 3 from 4-17 September 2016 which was attended by close to 200 participants. Of this number there were on average about 80 participants from FNF, 81 from the homeland, 7 from MoHARD/ DRD and 1 from New Zealand. In addition, there were also a number of women who provided support services for the Forum, especially in terms of catering, etc.

The two-week consultation resulted in the signing of an accord, 'Te Maliega o Fetu Afiafi 3' which was signed in and sealed by the Head Chief, Pule Kaupule and other prominent dignitaries/ participants.



The first draft of the ISP was also presented to the ISP Forum. Final editorial work was allowed before the TLFF II is printed, launched and marketed.

The Niutao ISP has been produced in two forms: the main document in the vernacular to facilitate community understanding and engagement and a mirror document in English as a gesture of partnership and goodwill to our international partners and neighbors.



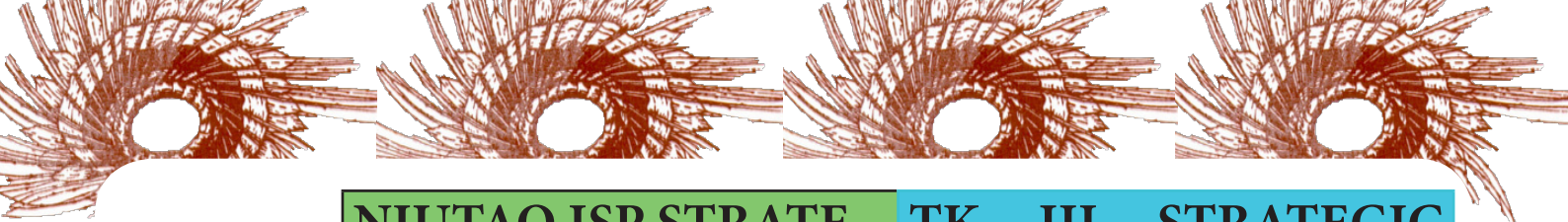


4. LINKS TO MOHARD, TKIII AND OTHER NATIONAL PLANS, FRAMEWORKS AND POLICIES

The development of this plan TLFF II has involved desk reviews, research and analysis of current plans, policies to establish demographic and other trends and forecasts. Earlier on in the process, a conscious decision was taken to ensure that there is alignment with the Tuvalu's National Strategy for Sustainable Development –Te Kakeega III: 2016 – 2020 as well as other national frameworks, policies and strategies

The plan also benefitted from sectorial reviews and analysis of other national plans, frameworks and policies which included MoHARD's Corporate Plan 2016 – 2018.

Additionally, the plan also takes account of the relationship between local plans, national plans and international and regional agreements and treaties, in particular the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (Samoa) Pathway.



	NIUTAO ISP STRATEGIC AREA	TK III STRATEGIC AREA
1	Good Governance – Leadership, Local Governance, Law & Order, Financial Oversight, FTF - (KPA 2)	SA 2
2	Education, Human Resources, Resource Centre, Archives and Museum - (KPA 3)	SA 7
3	Local Economic Development - (KPA 4)	SA 3 & SA
4	Health - (KPA 5)	SA 4
5	Social Development – Youth, Gender, Culture & Disability (Employment & Labour Mobility) - (KPA 6)	SA 4
6	Natural Resources – Agriculture & Fisheries (Niutao & Niulakita) - (KPA 7A & 7B)	SA 8
7	Infrastructure & Support Services – Renewable Energy, Telecom, IT, Shipping - (KPA 8)	SA 9
8	Climate Change, Environment & Waste Management - (KPA 1)	SA 1
9	Implementation	SA 13
10	Monitoring & Evaluation	SA 13

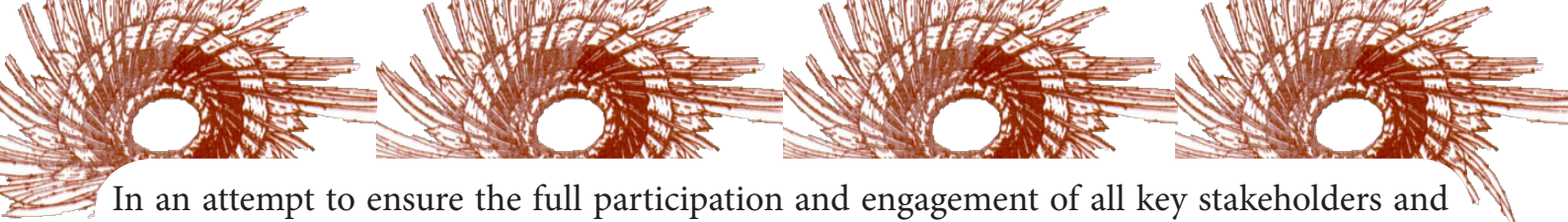
5. PLANNING FRAMEWORK AND PROCESS



Development of the ISP is a mandatory requirement of the Falekaupule Act 1997 for every Falekaupule. The Act requires Falekaupule to formulate development plans which set out the programmes and priorities for social economic development.

Whilst there is no formal planning framework as such that has been developed and adopted by the Tuvalu Government, there are several pointers or policy statements which could be gleaned from government legislations, sectorial plans and policies. For example, the Government has given priority to a number of cross-cutting issues and approaches such as:

- Mainstreaming of climate change into the planning process (ref. Te Kaniva)
- Renewable energy (Tuvalu National Energy Policy and Action Plan)
- Inclusive and participatory planning (TKIII)
- Civic engagement and inclusiveness (i.e. with the vulnerable groups in the community – women, youths, disabled people, etc)) (TK III)
- Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) (Environmental Protection Act)
- Implementation (TK III)
- Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (MER) (TK III)



In an attempt to ensure the full participation and engagement of all key stakeholders and institutions, and in conformity with the government planning framework, it was decided to adopt a participatory approach in the formulation and development of the Niutao ISP. The decision was also based on the intention and need to get the community to own the plan and at the same time to be the real drivers of the planning process and implementation.

Key stakeholders were identified through a stakeholder analysis to determine and decide who should be invited to participate in the participatory planning process. In general, key institutions such as the Niutao Falekaupule and Kaupule, Poutokotoko, the two chiefly houses, Kaugutu-Malae, the community and CBOs/ NGOs, religious bodies on the island, central government through the MoHARD and DRD, and the Niutao diaspora, especially the Fanau Niutao Funafuti (FNF) all participated. MoHARD and DRD were especially invited to participate in the ISP Forum because of their instrumental role in backstopping Kaupule through the provisions of technical assistance and Capacity Development and training. Both entities kindly accepted the invitation and also provided some funding support through the NAPA II allocation for such activity.

MoHARD/ DRD also made a presentation on participatory planning and participatory approaches to the ISP Working Committee at a special workshop in Funafuti to underscore the importance of the subject and the need to be cautious about using any participatory tool as adopting one does not guarantee automatic participation or engagement on the part of the community. Skills such as active listening, asking the right questions, probing and drawing out information and details are all important tools in the facilitators repertoire.

The ISP Forum Programme was developed to also cater for the need for Climate Vulnerability Risk Analysis (CVRA) and the mainstreaming of climate change and climate adaptation in the planning process. In addition, the planning process ensured that adoption of participatory approaches civic engagement and inclusive to ensure that the vulnerable groups and marginalized are included. The participation of women and youths was emphasized right from the beginning.

The session on Climate Vulnerability and Risk Analysis allowed these marginalized community members in the planning process to be fully engaged and active through break-out groups and plenary sessions.



6. CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE PLANNING PROCESS (CVRA)

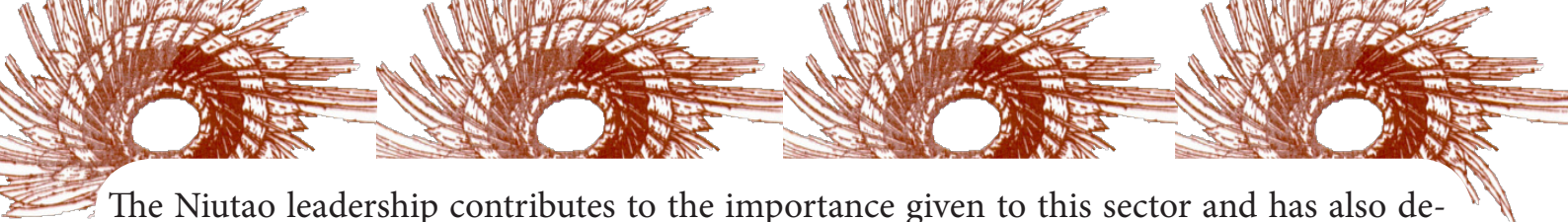
Climate Change is, without doubt, the greatest threat to the security and survival of Niutao as a people and a community. It is one of the most pressing issue of concern at the global, regional, national and island level today and the future as well. Niutao, being a small coral island together with the other Tuvalu islands, are at the forefront of this onslaught, and as such, face an uncertain future as a community and people. Because of its low topography, coupled with limited ecological, socio-economic and technological capacities, Niutao is clearly amongst the most vulnerable of the vulnerable to the disastrous impacts of climate change.

Niutao Island, on average, is between 2 - 3 m above sea level. It is important to realize this feature because the impacts of climate change could be discerned at two levels: sea-level rise and global warming. The consequences could be felt and seen through: (i) intensity and frequency of tropical cyclones (ii) coastal erosion and loss of land (iii) saltwater intrusion into water resources, soil and cultivated areas (iv) longer droughts (v) storm surges (vi) increasing temperatures causing heat stress (vii) coral bleaching and (viii) biodiversity loss.

Niutao has gone through some bad experiences from the impacts of climate change hazards as noted above. These impacts will no doubt continue into the future with increasing intensities. It is critical, on that count, that the community should needs to be develop appropriate strategies to build the community's resilience and adaptive capacity to withstand the adverse impacts of climate change. The new ISP would be an excellent vehicle to articulate the community's strategies and priority activities for the next five years.

The lessons learned from previous disasters could guide and support the development of new strategies, for example the damages exacted on the community's food resources and infrastructure during TC PAM and TC ULA. The lessons learned could contribute towards the strengthening climate change resilience during this planning process.

Climate change has been accorded priority consideration and attention by the Government of Tuvalu and this is clearly reflected in Climate Change being a priority strategic area in 'Te Kakeega III' coupled with official policies requiring that it is mainstreamed into the planning process.



The Niutao leadership contributes to the importance given to this sector and has also decided to similarly give equal weighting to the importance of Climate Change in this new ISP, TLFF II.

Accordingly, the ISP Programme provided ample time for Climate Vulnerability and Risk Assessment (CVRA). The session allowed a plenary presentation on the importance of climate change and climate adaptation being integrated into the planning process. It provided the opportunity for participants, which included women, youths and the disabled, to identify their livelihood resources based on the four broad categories of physical, natural, human, social, and financial resources. After the identification of these resources, the participants were asked to identify the most common/ important hazards.

The identification of resources and hazards mapping provided the basis the participants to identify the most obvious vulnerabilities and risks arising from the impact of those hazards on their resources. For example, the impact of a tropical cyclone on community water supply, or sea-water inundation on their pulaka food resource.

A matrix was developed and strategies identified. It was thought that the exercise should end at that point to allow the identification of strategies and possible activities when it comes to KPA or sector presentations and development of goals, strategies together with key activities.

The inclusion of the CVRA session before the KPA/ sector plenary presentations and break-out groups was essentially to provide a basis and spring-board for the participants to be conscious and sensitive to the impacts of climate change on our livelihood resources. The subsequent sectorial discussions with respect the development goals and strategies showed that considerations for climate change did happened during the respective sector consultations on development goals, strategies and priority activities or work plan.

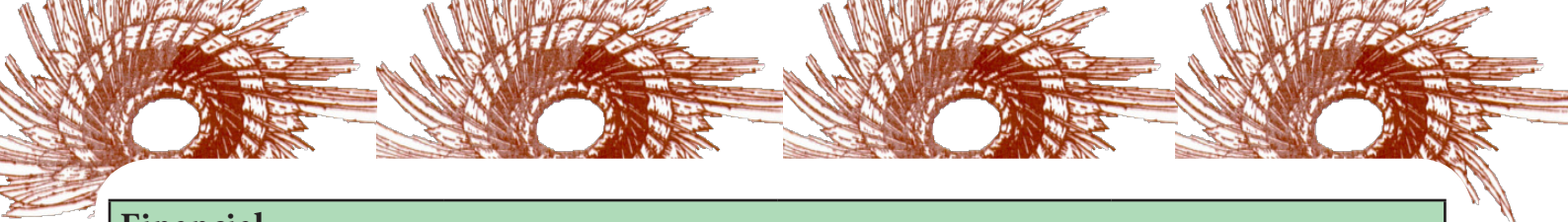


7. OUR KEY RESOURCES AND STRENGTHS (BASED ON THE 5 GENERAL LIVELIHOOD RESOURCES OR ASSETS OF NATURAL, PHYSICAL, SOCIAL, HUMAN AND FINANCIAL)



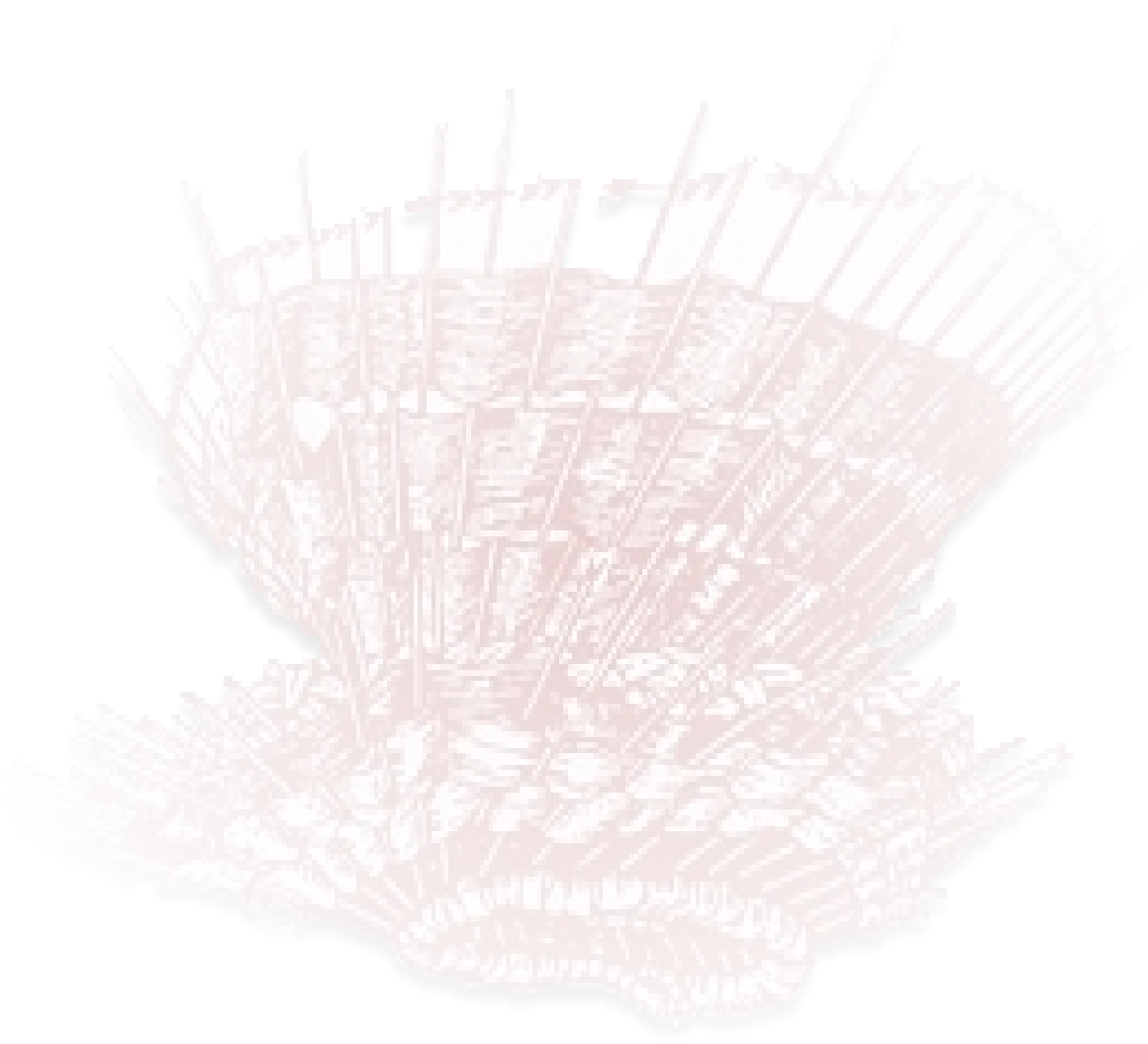
Table 5: Strength, Weaknesses Opportunities and Threats

Livelihood/Assets Resources			
Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to marine resources • Access to land for agriculture – pulaka plantations and taro • Access to freshwater pools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited resources for exports and sustainability • Land dispute issues • Lack of interest agriculture production • Heavy reliance on food imports • Limited fresh market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptation projects • Climate ready food crops & smart agriculture practices • Training programs • Development of land use policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural Disasters • Ocean acidification & coral bleaching • Pest and diseases • Sea level rise/ salt water intrusion
Human Resources and Social Services			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free health and education services • Access to electricity and communication facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of skilled and technical people • Poor quality of health and education services • Electricity is very expensive • Communication is poor and expensive and limited to telephones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training more skilled teachers and health workers • More sources of renewable • Web 2.0 and social media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funding support • Transporting referral cases to the central hospital in Funafuti
Physical			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to roads • Access to public facilities health clinics, schools, churches, Falekaupule 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor roads • Poor facilities and lack of resources in health and schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tropical cyclones • Storm surges



Financial

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Falekaupule Trust Fund• Access to Government financial grants	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limited local revenue source	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Donor partners• FTF Deed to be reviewed to increase capital• Establish Niutao Trust Fund• FNF Head Tax payable to NTO Kaupule	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Political influence
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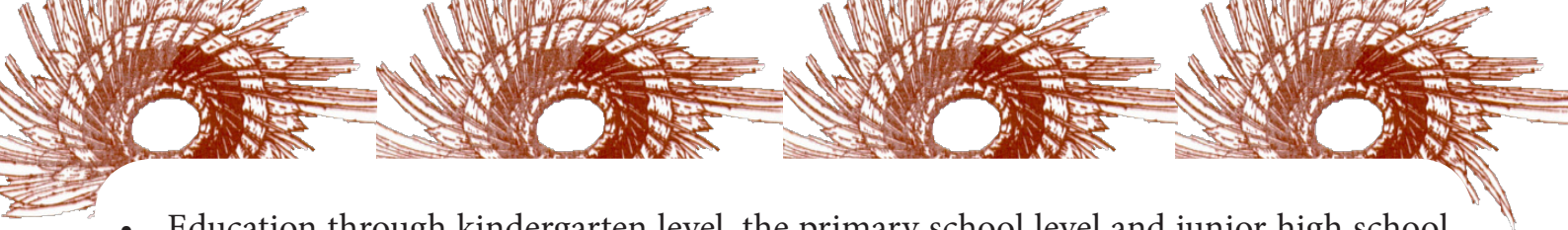


8. OUR KEY CHALLENGES AND ISSUES



Niutao undoubtedly has common issues and challenges that it shares with other islands of Tuvalu. However there are also numerous of these that are unique to Niutao due to its geographical location but also because of its differences in its social culture, economic development and political governance. These altogether have come to play an important role during the planning process of the new ISP particularly in identifying its clear vision and mission for nearly all aspects of development of Niutao in the next five years.

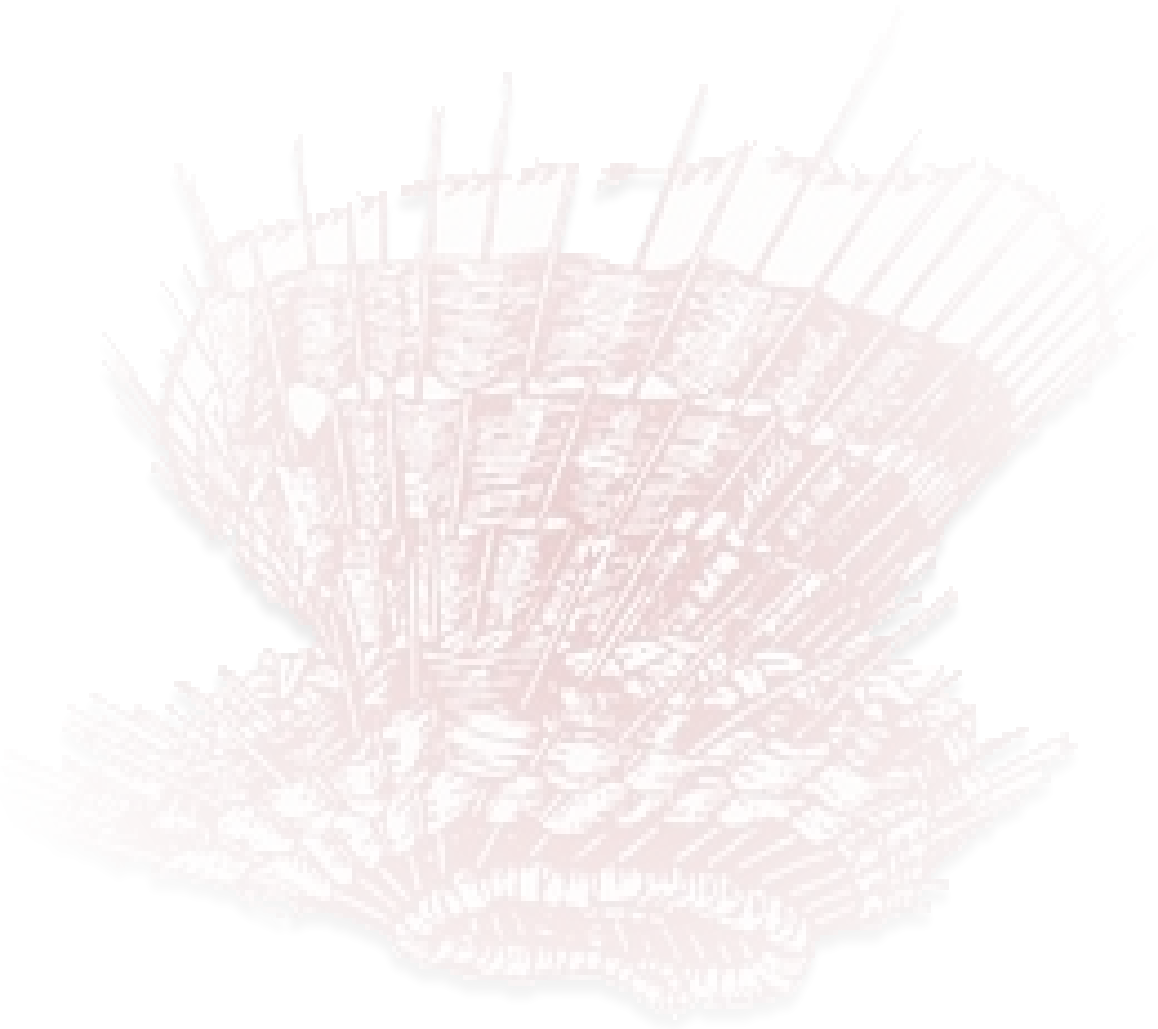
- Climate change is not unique to Niutao but affects all islands of Tuvalu and across all sectors of development. It is a threat to all Tuvaluans and Te Motuokai for causing sea level rise and increasing temperatures. The impacts of these are obvious to coastal erosion, devastating vegetation and biodiversity, prolonged droughts affecting water supplies that the community has relied upon for its food security. Building the resilience of the Niutao community through Climate Change adaptation measures is highly essential and in the forefront of its planning priorities.
- Poor infrastructure and support services includes a wide range of issues but for Niutao's general concern are mainly, lack of reliable transportation to facilitate movement of people, food amongst many other important materials and goods. Improvements to its communication system is essential. Its reef channels continues to be an issue needing urgent attention for improvement.
- The general health of the population has always been a concern on Niutao given its remoteness from the central main hospital in Funafuti. However NCDs has been highlighted as one of the islands priority needing attention to address. The other highlighted issue are the damages inflicted to Niutao's dispensary and wards during TC Pam in 2015 that have not been repaired to this point in time.



- Education through kindergarten level, the primary school level and junior high school up to Form 3 level is available and taught on Niutao. In general the status of education at all these levels have also been faced with issues that are also quite common throughout Tuvalu. However Niutao has specifically identified the lack of qualified teachers to be an ongoing and prolonged problem that appears to have been slow to be addressed. It has been highlighted again to be remedied and amongst few solutions raised, a training program would be essential to address this issue in the next planning period. Other important issues include; improvements to the education management issues such as the lack of coordination between the primary school staff and its Management Committee that involves many community representatives.
- In terms of the school resources, there is a need to improve the school library with more reading books for all ages in the primary school and text books. School dropouts was highlighted needing improvement that will be addressed through developing a policy to address this problem and relatively important linking it to the TVSD program that is also struggling especially in its curriculum, lack of qualified teachers and lack of equipment and tools. The form 3 level has just been introduced into the primary system in 2016 but also struggling to keep up with special needs for students in the science field given the lack of labs essential for general or basic science learning.
- Food security on Niutao is addressed through its agriculture, fisheries, and agrobiodiversity. The agriculture is mainly complicated by its poor soils, lack of water, lack of support services especially, equipment and farming tools. Farmers also need continuous training programs to become more productive. Meanwhile subsistence farming sector continues to involve the majority of the people compared to those engaged in semi commercial agriculture. This sector has great potential to its food processing aspect that has been identified for development in the next planning period.
- Agrobiodiversity continues to play an important role to food security as the majority of the community continue to rely heavily on food harvests from its agro-biodiversity. Niulakita is important to Niutao and has been identified to go through a reforming process to develop the island agriculture, fisheries and marine resources to provide sustainable income and employment for the people of Niutao under a formal contract arrangement.



- Fisheries continues to be an important sector as it has been the major player in providing sustainable protein source from fish catches nearly every day most people rely on. Its major challenges are improvements to its CFC in terms of its renovation needs including the replacement for most of its equipment. The other major concern is over the management and operations of its CFC the Kaupule and the Niutao fishermen's association TAIVALU that has affected their working relationship. The way forward suggested is for both parties to agree on a MOU to improve this bitter relationship but more over their share of contribution to the operation of the CFC to achieve its objectives.





9. OUR STRATEGIC DIRECTION

“...by 2021, all Niutao community will be prosperous, healthy, safe, resilient and educated”

9.1 VISION

Preamble

This ISP Vision reaffirms and underscores the foundational role of God Almighty as the basis of all human progress and achievements.

It acknowledges with pride the richness of our Niutao cultural heritage and values that need to be safeguarded against decomposition and corruption. At the same time, it appreciates with gratitude the duty and trust to maintain, preserve, and sustain them for future generations.

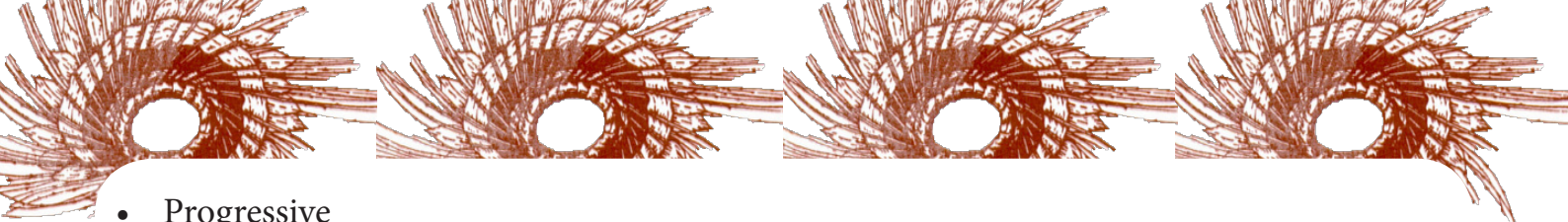
An important aspect of this trust is to provide for a progressive Niutao community which this ISP attempts to construct and articulate through a participatory approach.

The Vision

“The Vision anticipates that by the year 2021, all Te Motuokai will be more prosperous, healthy, safe, resilient and educated.”

Values

- Educated
- Peaceful and Healthy
- Secure and Prosperous



- Progressive
- God-fearing
- Sustainable, inclusive and equitable development
- Resilient community and safe and vibrant (from discussions on CC)
- Proud of its traditional and cultural heritage

9.2 MISSION

To create a resilient, safe, and sustainable Niutao community through collaborative planning, community action, gender-sensitive, equitable and sustainable development



10. OUR CORE VALUES

10.1 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

We have set ourselves the following key guiding principles to guide and underline our efforts and endeavors to achieve our plan objectives and deliverables.

- Love and Kindness
 - Courageous, Diligent and Industrious
 - Honesty and Trustworthy
 - Amity
 - Respectful
 - Visionary
 - Considerate, Respectful and Impartiality
 - Leadership – Leading by Example, Walk-the-Talk
 - Fairness and Impartiality
 - Inclusive and Equitable Development
 - Islandism – Loyalty and devotion for Niutao
 - Selfless, Impartial, Fairness
 - God-fearing
 - Patience, Humility and Non-political
- 



11. OUR KEY PRIORITY AREAS (KPAS)

PLEASE TURN TO NEXT PAGE



11.1

KPA 1

CLIMATE CHANGE, ENVIRONMENT AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

GOAL: Protect Niutao from the Impacts of Climate Change and the people to live in a Safe and Healthy Environment.





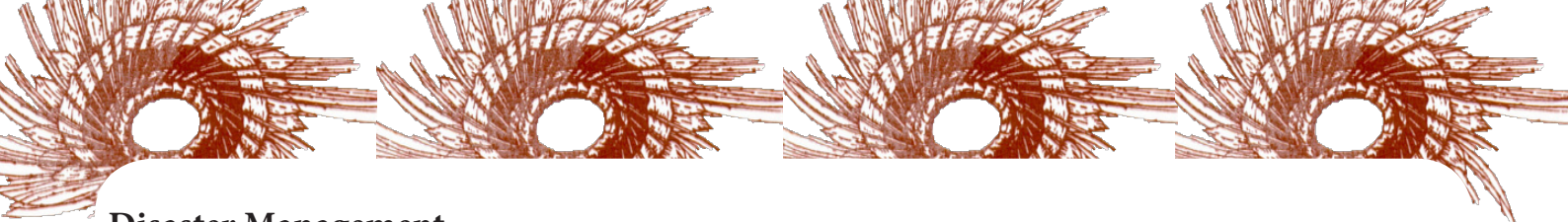
Overview

Climate change is a national and cross-sectorial issue which Government had prioritized under the Te Kakeega III especially for its increasing threat to the livelihood of its people. More so for Outer Islands due to its lack of infrastructure and poor public services that hinders their ability to fend for themselves during national disaster. Most prominent threats that Niutao and islands of Tuvalu are faced with are cyclones, drought, sea level rise, and ocean acidification. In addition environmental issues such as coastal erosion, biodiversity, and waste management are critical issues as it affects the wellbeing of the people. Increasing economic and social development have a significant impact on the environment and the constant production of wastes is associated with a wide-range of environmental and human health issues if they are not managed properly. The challenges presented by these key areas have a significant impact on the island if no immediate action is taken.

Current Status

Climate Change

Tuvalu is one of the most vulnerable country in the world to the impacts of climate change. Its atolls are extremely exposed to projected sea level rise, increases in the severity of cyclones, increases in ocean temperatures, and ocean acidification. Niutao like other atolls are faced with depopulation, development challenges, access problems, narrow resource base economy and chronic capacity constraints, its high level of vulnerability are likely to have severe long term effects on sustainable development and achievement of national goals as embedded in the TKIII. The 2011 drought destroyed the main pulaka pits in Niutao as well as shortage of food while TC PAM affected the coastal areas. Currently projects such as National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA) Project II, Ridge to Reef (R2R), International Water Resource Management Project (IWRM) and others are being implemented nationally on adaptation and mitigation measures for CC.



Disaster Management

Disaster management is crucial to ensure the safety and livelihood of the people. In Niutao the Kaupule and Falekaupule is responsible for the welfare of the people in times of a severe disaster. Disaster management facilities include the use Webley Primary School as an evacuation center in times of cyclone and community water cisterns in times of drought. Warning systems include the radio and satellite phones and is hoped that by 2017 internet and mobile services will be available on Niutao.

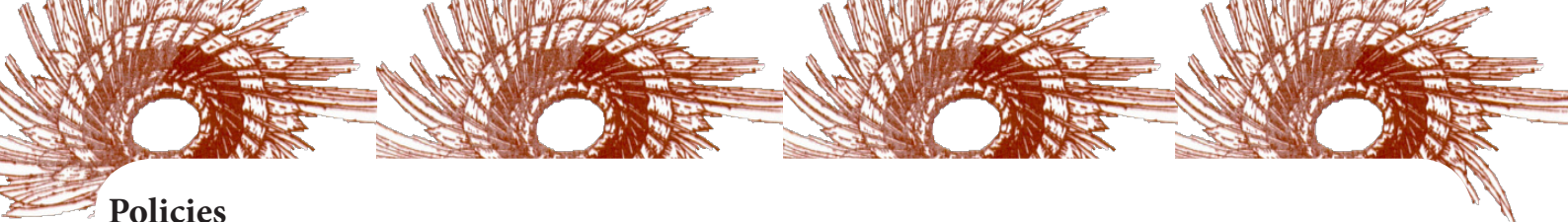
Environment

Conservation of natural resources both land and sea are important to the sustainability of the people in Niutao and Niulakita. Currently there are traditional control systems used such as 'Te Liiga' which ensures that people are able to conserve their resources both land and sea in times of severe disasters from drought and cyclones.

Waste Management

Wastes in Niutao consists of solid, liquid and hazardous wastes however waste management is a critical problem faced by the island community. It has been reported from a sampled survey in 2010 that generation of solid wastes per day is 0.09kg per person which is 21,090kg of wastes per year equivalent to 21 tons a year. Liquid wastes on the other hand consists of household sewage and pig wastes which currently no service is available for disposal, while hazardous wastes have no proper system of disposal.

A memorandum of understanding established between Solid Waste Agency of Tuvalu (SWAT) and Kaupule in 2012 stipulates the role of the Kaupule to carry out waste management services. Currently waste collection services on the island totals to 15 working hours per week which is three hours per day and is funded by SWAT. A few households have rubbish bins and one rubbish collection truck. There are two disposal sites on leased by the Kaupule, privately owned lands- near Olioli causeway and Tulapepe. However people still use burning, buried, compost green waste or disposed of at sea. It is noted that a wood chipper was provided by the NAPA 1 Project which is used for green waste. More importantly waste segregation is still a key issue as most wastes are not disaggregated at household level.



Policies

Existing legislations include the WOS Act enacted in 2009 which makes provisions for the collection and disposal of solid wastes and other wastes related operations and services and Environmental Protection Act (EPA) 2007 which makes provisions in the management of broad range of environmental issues. Under the EPA is the Litter and Waste Control Regulation which provides for the control of waste litter in Tuvalu. More importantly the Falekaupule Act which ensures that island councils provide services that controls pollution and waste management services. Other legislations include Conservation Act - 2008; Wildlife Conservation Act, Environmental Protection Act (Reviewed 2008), Environmental Protection (Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation) 2014, Foreshore and Land Reclamation Act, Ozone Layer Protection Act (Reviewed 2008), National Disaster Act National policies includes Te Kakeega III, Te Kaniva which is the Climate Change Policy and its National Strategic Plan of Action for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management and Waste Management Policy which was recently endorsed.

Development Constraints

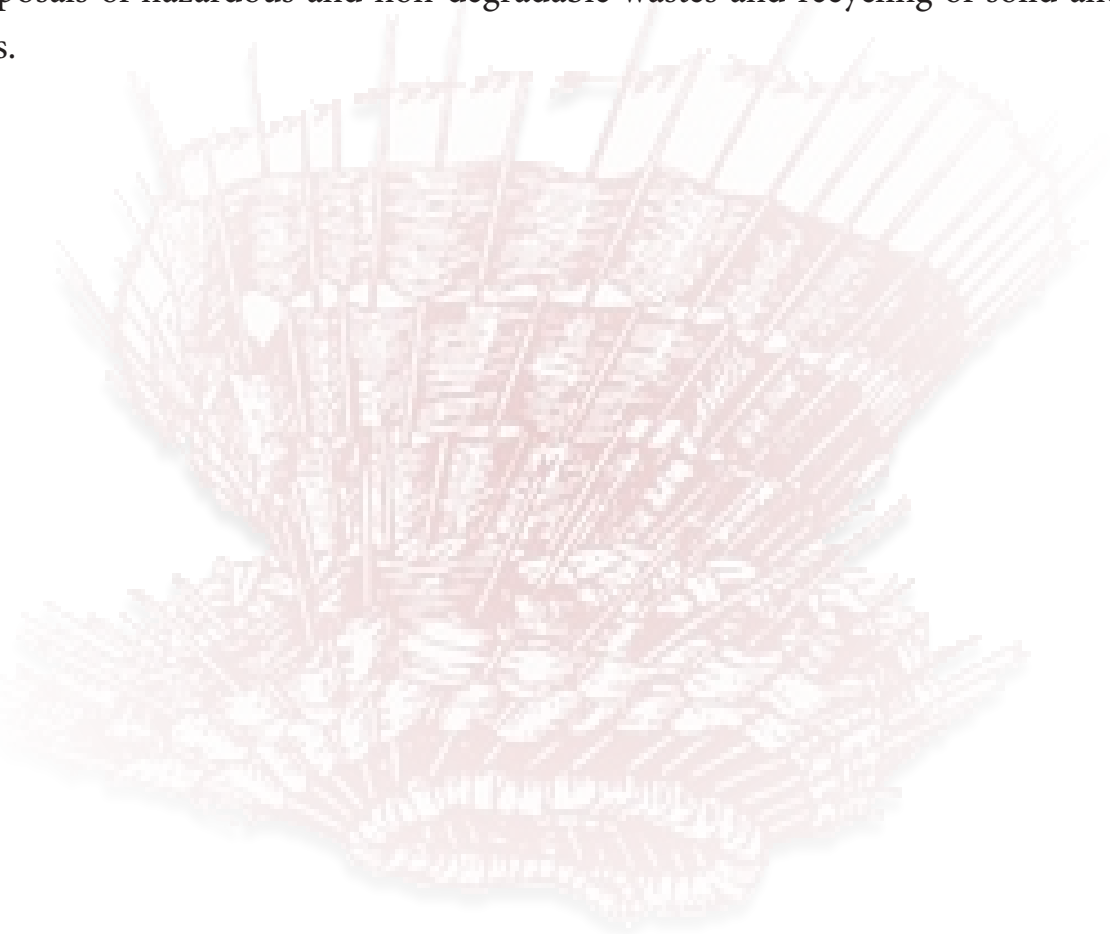
- Poor facilities and emergency warning systems on Niutao especially limited satellite and landline phones,
- Lack of updated data on marine and terrestrial biodiversity to depict the prospects of the environment together with the impacts that are pressing on the environment sector of Niutao,
- Household water cisterns are not properly contained,
- Pig wastes are not fully utilized as an energy source,
- Lack of waste management resources and facilities,
- Continuous unlawful dumping by households,
- Waste dump site not properly managed or fenced,
- No operational plan for waste collection,
- No proper system for green waste composting,
- Limited human resource capacity and facility to implement waste management services.

Strategies

- Mainstream locally specific climate change concerns into the new Island Strategic Plan,
- Access to financial and technical resources to implement adaptation and mitigation initiatives,



- Build the capacities of island administrators and community members to identify, budget, execute and monitor adaptation investments that are financed by domestic and more so external resources,
- Assessment of current climate expenditures at national and outer islands level so that the findings can inform the process of climate change mainstreaming into ISPs and annual budgeting processes,
- Strengthening the capacity of local community members as the first and most critical custodian of the use of domestic resources,
- Kaupule to act as conduit to attract all community members' interest in raising awareness on climate change,
- Establish simple, low-cost independent alerting systems,
- Reassess pulaka plots on salt water intrusion,
- Properly mark waste disposal site boundaries with proper gate locks and control,
- Seek assistance from SWAT to provide equipment and proper facilities to carry out waste management services, especially waste bins and more staffs,
- Kaupule and community to collaborate with key stakeholders especially SWAT on proper disposals of hazardous and non-degradable wastes and recycling of solid and liquid wastes.



11.2



KPA 2

GOOD GOVERNANCE – LEADERSHIP, LOCAL GOVERNANCE, LAW & ORDER, FINANCIAL OVERSIGHT AND FTF.

GOAL: To strengthened the Fale Kaupule and Kaupule to serve the Te Motuokai with Competent, Integrity and Justice.



Overview

Good governance provides veracious directions to achieve the goals and objectives stipulated in the Island Strategic Plan. Governance has many attributes and in this regard its emphasis lies entirely on the management of the island's assets and natural resources. Alongside legislation it is also the duty of the stakeholders in the like of the Falekaupule, chiefs, religious bodies, women's group etc. to know their roles clearly and by heart.



A leader is someone that has inducted into an office/role to perform leadership duties, both at legislature level as well as at traditional level. And from information and experience that in the recent past there has been clashes in the roles of the officers between Kaupule and Falekaupule. The clashes experienced between the roles as a result of mixed understanding of the roles and responsibilities they supposed to carry out. The leaders need to understand well the Falekaupule Act and all legislations in relation to leadership.

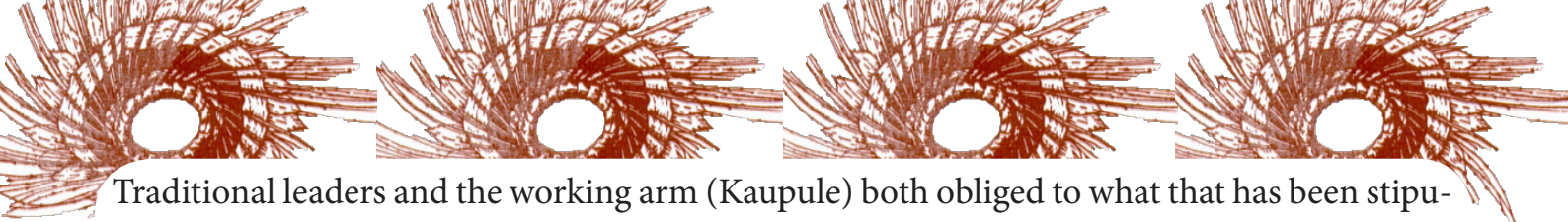
This priority entails the following sub priority areas:

- Leadership
- Law and Order
- Traditional leadership
- Financial Oversight
- Falekaupule Trust Fund

LEADERSHIP

Leadership is crucial in the Island Affairs Management, it is the operating arm of good governance. Nevertheless, good governance hasn't been reflected well currently as well as the recent past leadership on the island. Leadership should rule by justice and leaders should have an in depth understanding and knowledge of traditional accord, duties and roles of a leader. When leaders perform their duties according to traditions and law it will highlight good governance in their leadership.





Traditional leaders and the working arm (Kaupule) both obliged to what that has been stipulated in the Leadership Code, 2016. The leadership code was enacted specifically for leaders.

Development Constraints

There are lots of constraints in relation to this priority area as listed below.

- It has experienced that our leaders have not performed their duties accordingly, so there is a need to strategize means to improve the situation.
- Our leaders need training and empowerment on their roles and duties.
- There is a need to conduct leadership workshops and awareness to our leaders. In this workshops leaders needed to be alerted on the law and Leadership Code Act 2016 and the Falekaupule Act (1997).

Strategies

- In order for our leaders to perform their duties efficiently/effectively during their term/s in office, continuation of workshops and other necessary training/s on leadership as well as on the Falekaupule Act 1997 and Leadership Code Act 2016 Cap 4.12 to serve the need.

TRADITIONAL GOVERNANCE

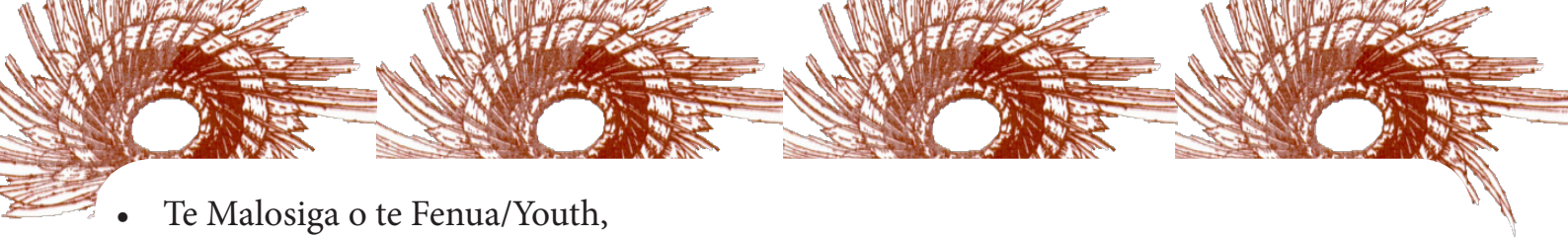
Traditional governance contributes significantly towards the socio-economic development of Niutao and Niulakita. It acknowledges that it is the duty of all stakeholders to work together alongside the working arm of the island in achieving this. Our community entails of the following traditional bodies;

- Falekaupule – Paramount Chief, Orator, Supporting Chiefs,
- Falekaupule Assembly,
- Kaupule,
- Chiefly Clans (Fale o Aliko -Fuatia and Pokia),
- The Community two residential areas (Kulia and Teava),
- The Community Quadrant sides (Tiapani, Peletania, Lusua and Siamani).



Other groups/organisations on the island are;

- Religious bodies (EKT, SDA and other denominations),
- Women's organization,
- Boys Scout,



- Te Malosiga o te Fenua/Youth,
- Red Cross,
- Niualofa (People with Disability organisation, Fusialofa's local branch),
- Other small organisations,
- Fanau Niutao Salalau (Niutao people on Funafuti and those in diaspora in places like NZ, Kiribati, Australia and other places around the globe).

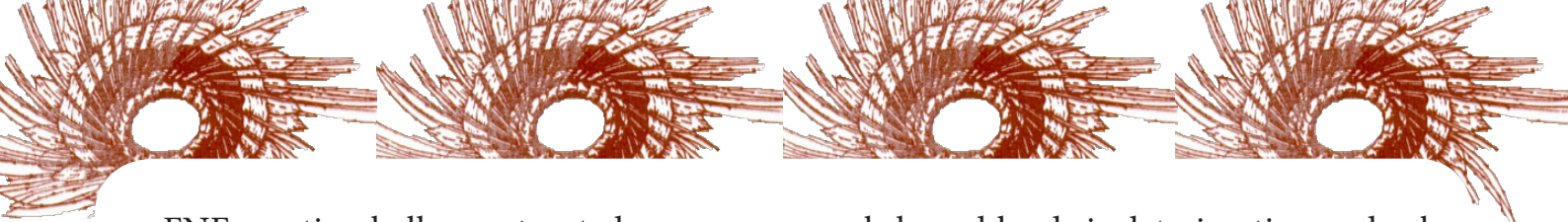
There is reflection in our current island governance, that there are confusions in the linkages between democratic and traditional governance (in the eyes of our Niutao traditions and culture). In the recent past there were disputes and conflicts in the democratic governance and traditional governance that has erupted in one of the islands in Tuvalu. If our traditional leaders continue with similar attitude and understanding, it will affect the progress of our socio –economic development as well as providing a justice living for our people.

There is also a need for an inclusive community, whereby we provide spaces for women, youth and the voiceless in the like of those marginalized like people with disability to be part of the Falekaupule decision making.

Human Rights and The Right of the Child Convention cannot work together with our island Traditions and Culture because they contradict each other in many aspects of their core values and elements.

Development Constraints

- Different organizations came into existence on different reasons, other organizations were established in relation to our culture and traditions.
- The Falekaupule and Kaupule also need to understand their roles well and also to understand the linkages between the two institutions - The Falekaupule Act 1997. However there is still need for this Act to be materialized in our Niutao context.
- The need for our people to build their understanding and knowledge on issues of Human Rights, The Rights of the Child, Gender, People with Disability. The aged population, have been top priority in our central government agenda. At times the priority issues in the central government clashes with our cultural values.
- The need for the quadrat side for maintenance of their meeting hall as well establishing new meeting hall for Peletania and Tiapaani.



- FNF meeting halls constructed years ago on sub-leased lands is deteriorating and sub-leased owners wish plot of land reverted.

Strategies

- Need thorough deliberation/s whether or not to draw up a constitution where the Falekaupule proceedings are to be written,
- Falekaupule and Kaupule to work together with GoT (MoHARD/DRD/Ombudsman office/People's Lawyer) to plan and carry out trainings on Good Governance, Traditional Leadership, Leadership, Local elected leadership, and Leadership Code,
- A need for an immediate implementation to review the Falekaupule Act 1997,
- DRD needs to do training on leadership to Kaupule each new term as an induction programme. It should also include the traditional leaders in every training held on the island,
- Reinforce good relationships between Falekaupule/Kaupule on Niutao with Fanau Niutao in diaspora as well as those on Funafuti,
- Local Governance and leadership proceedings should also be documented for records and also for preservation,
- Renovation programmes of all meeting halls for quadrat sides and establishing new halls for Peletania and Tiapaani,
- Secure a least land from GoT purposely to rebuild FNF meeting hall.

LAW & ORDER

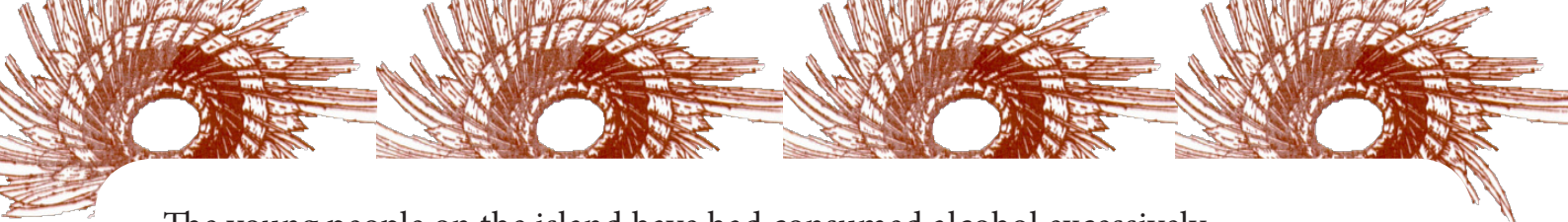
Leaders need to lead with good governance with the support of the majority of the community in order to maintain law and order.

There are two police officers working on Niutao to maintain law and order. When one commits an offence he/she is breaking the law on the island. According to Statistics from the Niutao & Niulakita Profile (2012): the offenders were convicted under the Penal Code and Traffic Act.

It has been reported that the offence under the Penal Code reflects the ineffective function/s of the existing Falekaupule and its by-laws, the leader in the family and other existing bodies on the island.

Development Constraints

- Many have been convicted under the Penal Code,



- The young people on the island have had consumed alcohol excessively,
- People have not kept nor respect the law, at times people have been ignorant of the Penal Code and the Traffic Act,
- Assessment to be made if the need of reinstating local guard/s is genuine.

Strategies

- Evaluation on why the Penal Code was not followed well by people on the island,
- Awareness raising is necessary - Penal Code and Traffic Act,
- Assessment for reinstating local guard/s and traditional discipline is a genuine need,
- Kaupule and the police officers to work together in identifying ways and means of reaching out to the youth in raising awareness on the issues of excessive consumption of alcohol.

FINANCIAL OVERSIGHT

Evaluation of financial oversights is another subject considered important as it could assess and confirm that accountability and transparency do exist in the management of public funds by leaders of the Kaupule and the Central Government as required by law.

Another body that has the authority to involve in the assessment of financial oversights is the Department of Rural Development apart from the Office of the Auditor General.

The evaluations of the financial system of Kaupule/Falekaupule must be reported to the community to confirm whether the management of public funds has been carried out as required by law. Any discrepancies in the outcome of the evaluation should be dealt with immediately and in accordance with the standard procedures and practices.

One oversight identified is, the auditing of Kaupule/Falekaupule accounts is still in disorder due to the lack of capacity of responsible Kaupule staff to prepare financial statements. From the past years, financial statements have not been prepared to the required standard for auditing.

The other issue raised by the Office of the Auditor General is related to the Audit Reports. All audit inquiries raised in the management letter for improvement of the financial systems which requires management responses and comments are always left unattended.



Regarding to this situation, the Auditor General has no other discretion but to issue qualified opinions for the past and the last financial statements which means that the accounts are incomplete to present a true and fair view, a very disappointing result.

From the financial oversights identified in this sector, the Office of the Auditor General together with the Department of Rural Development are now working on piloting ways to improve financial management and reporting.

Development Constraints

- Since the establishment of Kaupule, the financial officers have not been able to prepare standard financial report and accounts. So most of the time the Office of the Auditor-General have to work again on preparing the accounts ready for audit,
- Limited financial capacities of appointees to positions where accounts are kept,
- Falekaupule and Kaupule to work together in laying constructive strategies where financial accounts are well prepared right at the office of the Kaupule and ready for audit,
- Training on accounting should be carried out for Kaupule and the officers.

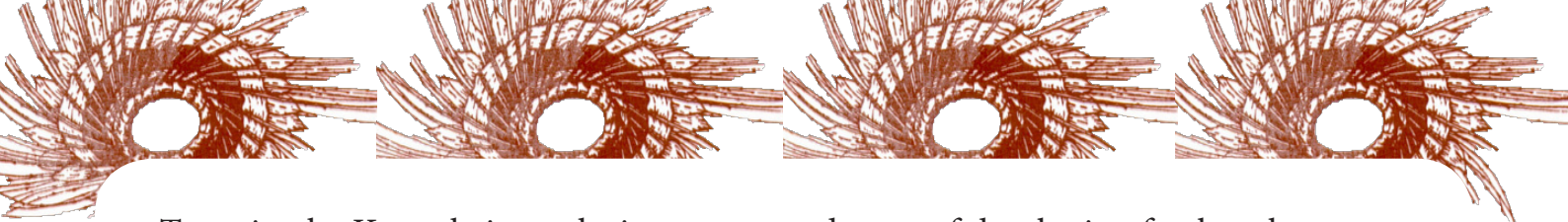
Strategies

- Training both at short and long term level for the financial officers in the Kaupule, to prepare monthly as well as annual accounts,
- Training for Kaupule members as well as financial officer/s to have the knowledge to prepare accounts ready for audit,
- Training for Falekaupule and Kaupule on the Falekaupule Act.

FALEKAUPULE TRUST FUND (FTF)

Leaders on the island should also base their leadership on good governance for development in the community. The leaders of Tuvalu in 1997 resolved to establish the Falekaupule Trust Fund to financially assist the Kaupule with its development. There are also specific areas for this Trust Fund establishment;

- To assist in developing capacity building of Falekaupule and Kaupule,



- To assist the Kaupule in exploring means and ways of developing further the resources and working arm of the islands,
- To assist the island projects for betterment of the lives of the people,
- To develop income generating project on the island.

The Falekaupule Trust Fund had assisted the island community in many ways. The biggest share Niutao received from the fund was \$186, 194.00 in the year 2006. The lowest share Niutao received was in 2012 for a sum of \$36,541.42. In 2016 Niutao received the amount of \$56,733.77.

Development Constraints

- Kaupule had never submitted any Financial nor Narrative report/s on how they utilised the shares they received from the Fund,
- The M&E reports in the utilisation of the shares hardly received by the FTF head office in Funafuti,
- Shares from the FTF was not utilised according to the proposed budget and activities,
- Lack of understanding of the Falekaupule /Kaupule of the FTF Act,

Strategies

- Capacity building is needed for those who are responsible to do M&E, progressive and acquittal reports,
- Capacity building for Falekaupule and Kaupule on their roles as well as on FTF Act,
- Devise reporting template,

11.3

KPA 3

EDUCATION, HUMAN RESOURCES, RESOURCE CENTRE, ARCHIVES AND MUSEUM

GOAL: Sustain and upgrade education priorities for all the Te Motuokai to enrich higher level of working capacity





Overview

A well-educated and skilled population is essential to the efficient creation, acquisition, dissemination and utilization of relevant knowledge, which tends to increase total factor productivity and, hence economic growth which, in turn contributes to community welfare.

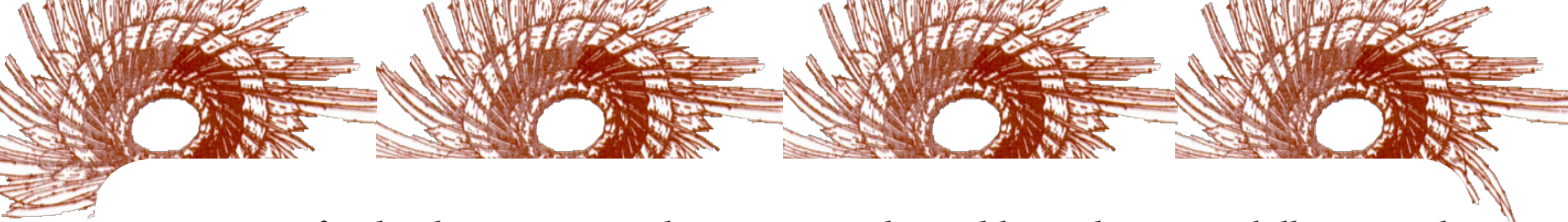
Education since the pre- Christianity era was solely depended on customary mode of delivery that has been defined as Informal Education. This refers to Life Skills Learning, traditionally known ‘Muna o te Atufa’, ‘Muna o te Kosotalo’, ‘Muna o te Mulivaka’, ‘Muna o te Kaleve’ and ‘Muna o te Lima’. In addition, there are special art skills called ‘Tufuga Fai Fale’, ‘Tufuga Taa Vaka’ and ‘Tufuga Fai Masaki’. These traditional and ancient knowledge or Life Skills are passed on through customary practices by ‘Word of Mouth’ learning approach from one generation to another generation. It is however noticeable that such traditional knowledge is now limited and patchy. Many ancient masters had not transmitted these ancient knowledge and skills to the younger generations. However, we are still mindful of how indispensable these life skills and knowledge are in real life. Not only these life skills and knowledge are important to maintain sustainable economy, but also attributable to having enjoyable livelihood in the past and even at present times.

Government always consider education a top priority sector ever since independence. The quality of education at the primary level cannot be ignored, it determines the number and quality of students pass the secondary entrance examination.

Current Status

Webley Amalgamation

The Early Childhood & Care Education (ECCE), Primary Education, Junior Secondary Education and Technical Vocational Skills Development are now being amalgamated as all parts of Webley Memorial School. In view of the School Based Management intervention strategy, a School Management Committee was established to take charge of the management and leadership of the school. The decentralization process became effective in 2014 is the realization of the School Based Management concept. Three governance components viz: decision-making, planning and financial management have been transferred to the school based level, thus the School Management Committee is empowered to shoulder these responsibilities.



ECCE caters for developing positive learning attitudes and basic dexterous skills essential for holistic development of children in K1, K2 and K3. Primary education divides into two main streams, the Lower Primary and the Upper Primary. Its focus is to provide quality education to ensure readiness for students to embark on secondary enrolment. In 2015 the relocation of Year 9 to the outer islands became effective as part of the Junior Secondary Education in addition to Year 7 and Year 8. Also Technical Vocational Skills Development specially provides education and training for those who envisage passion of technical related career paths.

School Based Management

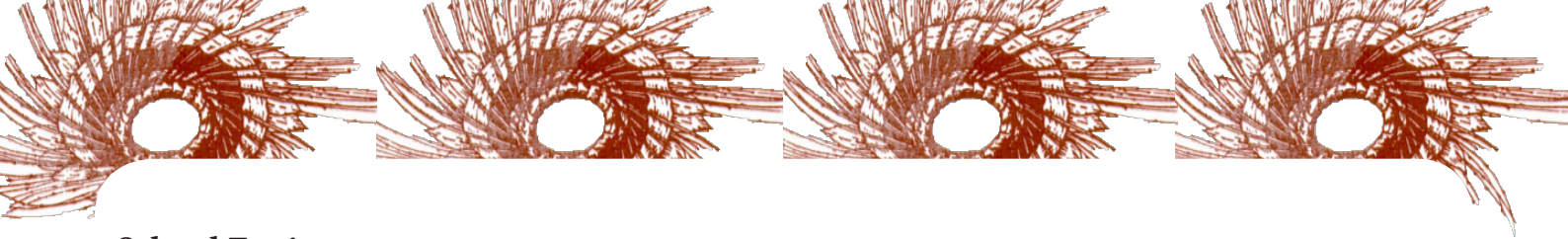
The SBM initiative was introduced with emphasis to bring about efficiency and effectiveness in the school. To ensure the expected tangible results, mutual partnership and harmonious relationship amongst the key stakeholders are very vital. The School Management Committee have been established by election at the Annual General Meeting voted by the parents as required and stipulated in the school constitution. The committee selected by the Uaniu Based System is not proper thus should be done away with and be replaced by the newly elected School Management Committee.

School-Community Partnership

Mutual partnership between the school and the community is very vital. Harmonious relationship not only amongst the staff but with the Committee as well is equally important in the effort to foster efficiency and effectiveness of leadership and management. With no doubts it provides an impetus that would instigate teachers and parents to offer the required supports in any development activity. The Kaupule representative co-opted to the Committee is an indication of recognition and willingness to provide essential supports that the school anticipates from the custodian – the Kaupule.

Teacher-Pupils Ratio (TPR)

The number of children in the ECCE is more than 40 with five teachers altogether including the newly appointed teachers. The TPR for ECCE is 1:10 as recommended in a policy by the Education Department. At the primary level three newly appointed in addition to the six government recruited teachers, five teachers assigned for the junior secondary level and the Technical Vocational Skills Development. Given the total enrolment of 142 and the teacher-pupils ratio of 1:25, it is considered that the school is being over-staffed.



School Environment

Basically this refers to two categories, classroom environment and the outside physical environment. Both are inseparable, they are equally important tangible factors attributable to the overall academic performance of the students. Cleanliness is godliness thus imbue a sense of belongingness, instigate undying desire to learn, set a tone of positive attitudes amongst the staff and students towards learning. Classroom temperature and attractive display of children's works invariably influence the span of concentration on the part of the students. The physical outside environment inevitably will incite positive outlook of students, staff and parents having pride to associate closely with the school.

School Facility & Equipment

Facilities and equipment are required to be readily available in the school. The toilet needs to be regularly cleaned and kept dry throughout the day. The library must be replenished with books well-arranged accordingly and accessible to all students. The e-learning center is essential, one of the facilities that is most needed in the school, setup for students to enjoy learning. The administration office is required to be well equipped with office equipment. Sport facilities and equipment are important to upgrade skills in various sports as well as maintaining physical fitness and healthy minds.

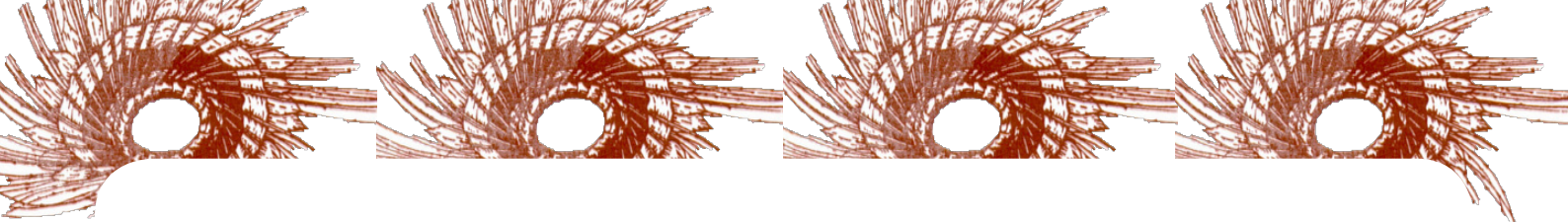
Academic Performance

National Year Eight Examination

Examination results from 2003 to 2015 have shown how well the students have performed in thirteen year's period. Within this period the overall pass rate for Webley on the National Year Eight Exam is quite remarkable. In 2013 and 2015 Webley achieved 100% pass whilst the other years ranges from 30% to 78%, with the exception of 2007 and 2011. The pass rate in both years is 25% and 27% respectively, perhaps considered relatively poor. However, comparison by island in 2015, it is indicated that both Niulakita and Niutao are equally rated 100% same as Nukufetau and Nanumea. The average pass rate for English is 61% and for Mathematics is 67% which, of course, quite commendable.

Gender Pass Rate Comparison

In contrast girls performed better than boys in general speaking within the 13 year's period. However, boys outperformed in certain years.



For examples, in 2003 83% passed were boys and 0% for girls. Also in 2004 and 2005 boys performed slightly better, 50% and 55% respectively whereas in comparison girls passed 33% in 2004 and 40% in 2005. Girls' performance in 2013, 2014 and 2015 was excellent in those years, that is 100%, so as the boys did extremely well 100% in 2014 and 2015.

School drop-outs

School drop-outs in Niutao exists however there is lack of information regarding this critical issue concerning education. It is noted that most of the students on the island who are not currently in school are engaged in negative social activities such as drinking alcohol, smoking, not participating in economic activities and island community functions. In addition access to vocational opportunities on the island school drop-outs to engage in is lacking. It contributes to the lack of young people being self-sufficient.

More importantly the level of English literacy in Webley Primary School is very poor and there is an urgent need to improve this to enable children to continue on to higher levels of education as it is one of the key factors for high drop outs.

Human Resources Development

Human resource capacity for Niutao is very low as it makes up only 14% of the civil servants and 6% of Public Enterprise. There is also lack of people working as decision makers whereby only 10% of people employed are holding senior management positions in public sectors. In addition there is lack of skilled and qualified people working due to limited opportunities for training. Furthermore as training is centralized and controlled within the government system it hinders the ability of outer islands to access these opportunities. Currently more importance is placed on qualified and skilled people within the workforce thus there is a need to ensure more investment in training to improve Niutao human resource capacity. Table 6 below indicate the training capacity that Niutao people were awarded and the formal employment sectors that they are engaged in.

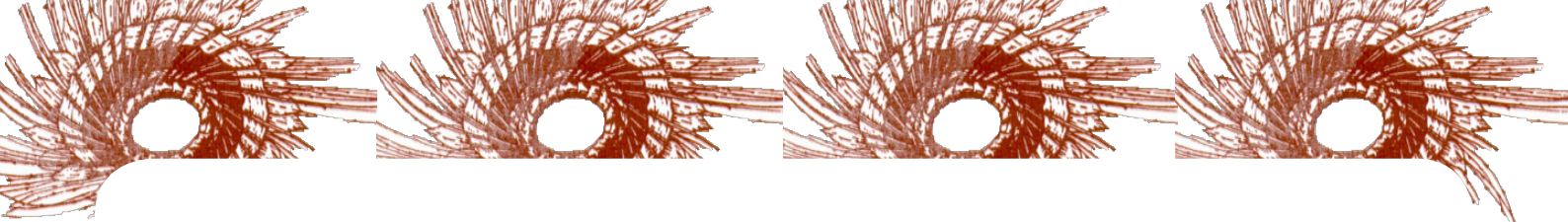


Table 6: Human Resource Capacity of Niutao

Particulars		Number (%)
Pre-service scholarship 2006-2015	Number of awards to Niutaoans	30 students
In service – training	Number of Niutaoans civil servants currently on training now	9 (6 males and 3 females)
Civil servants	Number of Niutaoans civil servants	148
	% of Total civil servants	14%
	% holding Degrees	44%
	% Senior level management	8.7 % (F: 23%; M: 77%)
	Retirees by end of 2016	6 civil servants
Public Enterprises	Total number employees (NBT, DBT, TTC, TEC, TNPF)	15 employees (6%)
	Senior level management	1 Female; 2 Male

Development Constraints

- School Management on Niutao,
- Status of employment of teachers,
- School environment,
- Catering for pupils in school,
- Record keeping and archiving,
- Financial constraints and the increasing number of drop outs on the island,
- Poor performance in English (Literacy) in Primary level,
- Condition of employees on Niutao.

Strategies

- Establish a steering committee that will steer and manage the operation of the school,



- Coordination of school activity to go hand in hand with other stakeholders in the community,
- Opportunities are offered to uncertified teachers to pursue programme of studies for upskilling and acquiring of expertise in imparting those experiences to the pupils of the school,
- Analyze condition of employment for teachers and their behaviors towards the profession,
- Procure air conditionings/ceiling fan and install in the various classrooms to create an environment of excellent learning,
- Procure and install a good fence for the school campus,
- Landscaping and beautification of school the campus,
- Initiate a programme for timely breaks for the pupils,
- Nutritious breaks are the best for the grown-ups,
- Recruit and employ an extra hand to record all tradition customs and values for posterity,
- Kaupule to provide financial assistance by establishing the education loan scheme,
- Emphasize and promote TVSD & lifelong learning,
- Establish a bye law for compulsory youth participation in TVSD,
- Identify unemployed youth and make arrangement for short term voluntary attachments,
- Seek funding from donors,
- Recruit native speakers (volunteers) to work on the island,
- Conduct trainings on the Falekaupule Act and the operation of government,
- Adhere and stick to the policies as stipulated under the Falekaupule Act,
- Short term training attachments in the Government office,
- Kaupule to liaise with DRD on In-service/short term training scholarships.

11.4

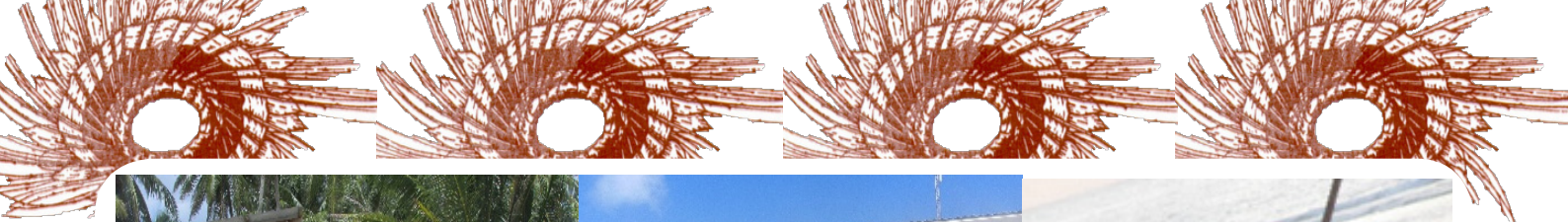


KPA 4

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

GOAL: To develop an affordable and marketable economy





Overview

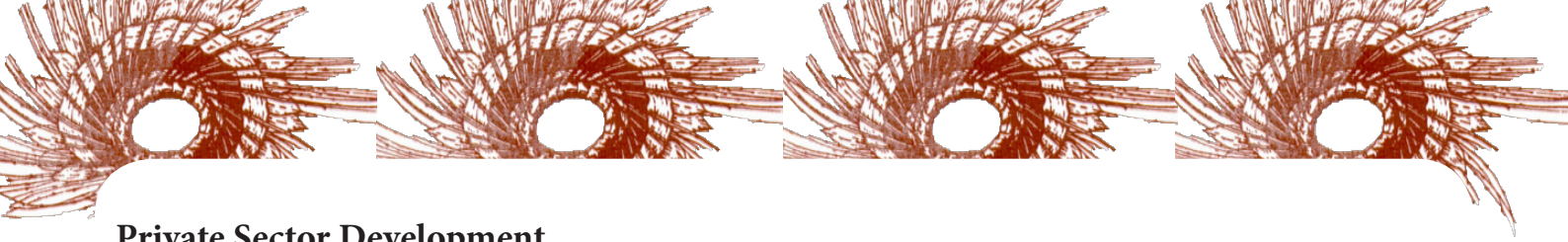
Local economic development reinforces strong participation of stakeholders in the local level to improve economic future and the quality of life for all. In-order for the local economic development to be effective, all stakeholders in particular the local government and the community at large needs to identify appropriate key strategic/priorities areas that boost stability and growth.

The key fundamental strategic/priorities areas of Local economic development emphasized in 'TLFF I includes promoting and maintaining Fisheries development (5 activities), Strengthening Agricultural products (9 activities), Maintain and improve Coconut oil productions (3 activities), Strengthen development of Niulakita (6 activities) and finally to enhance the business sector (7 activities). Out of the 30 activities under these five strategic areas, only one activity was achieved, two were partially achieved and 27 were not achieved.

Current Status

Kaupule Financial

It is reported that the actual financial performance of the Kaupule recorded a deficit in each financial year 2013 to 2015 despite the required surplus budget specified in the Kaupule financial guidelines. It is noted that locally raised revenue was decreased significantly in 2014 and 2015 compared to 2013, while GoT grants moves otherwise. Total expenditure dropped in 2014 by almost 100% but increased significantly in 2015. It is anticipated that the local economic development revenue will increase only if the Kaupule set proper fiscal policies to maximize revenue.

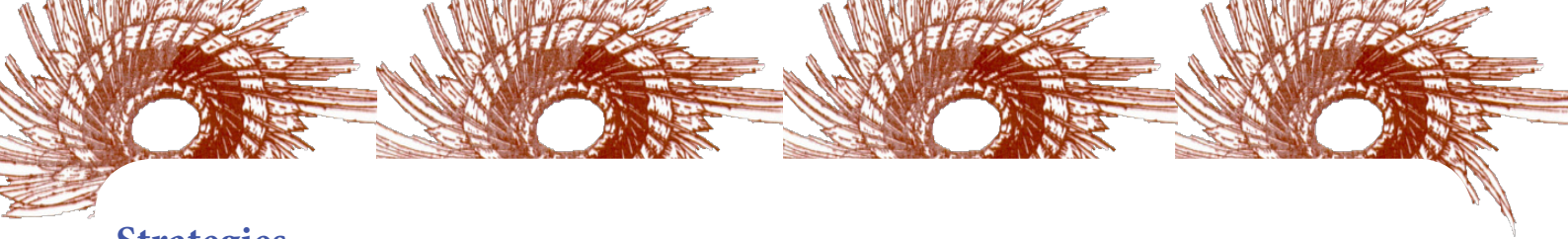


Private Sector Development

The private sector development plays a significant role in the development of the local economy particularly in terms of creating job opportunities which reduces the unemployment rate, diversification of local products to improve market shares, and to provide financial support in family and community level. Currently there are 76 businesses operating in Niutao of which 81% are informal businesses registered only under the Kaupule. The informal businesses include canteens (23), commercial fishing (13), selling tobacco (13), fuel (9) and ice-block (4). From these informal businesses, commercial fishing is the only locally made product whereas the bulk of the existing businesses are imported goods. The emphasis of the private sector of Niutao need to shift to agricultural products, fish products and other locally made products rather than imported goods.

Development Constraints

- Lack of financial and technical support to coordinate and implement key priorities areas effectively,
- Lack of knowledge and skills in budget proposal processes and funding avenues which could assist in acquiring the necessary resources needed,
- Changes in priorities and political influence affects the development of key economic activities. For example SDE funding from GoT was used to assist the island in hosting the EKT conference in 2014 which affected the implementation of ISP priorities,
- Poor infrastructure especially access to communication and transport for Niutao & Niulakita with the other islands, Funafuti and overseas as well as high costs incurred are major factors that hinder the lack of economic development on the island,
- Limited access to business services especially the Tuvalu National Private Sector Organization (TNPSO) representatives and business sector on the island to push for the development of the private sector,
- Poor coordination between Niutao Kaupule and relevant institutions or sectors of economic development in Funafuti to access services and support in business and micro-credit schemes,
- Lack of research to identify potential products for export, prospective markets and customers locally in Tuvalu as well as overseas.



Strategies

- Identify key economic activities and allocate resources accordingly in the commercial area to which the current labour force capacity is able to implement and maintain,
- Enhance capacity building especially in TVSD, community training in traditional skills and knowledge using women's organizations and elders, or with other institutions through the Kaupule and Business Department or Education,
- Kaupule to seek technical and financial assistance from MoHARD or business sector to carry out an assessment of viable products to be developed locally and establish proper mechanism to export /sale of local products to Funafuti and offshore,
- Kaupule must ensure that information on businesses, fisheries, agriculture and other economic developments are collected and updated always,
- The Kaupule to work in partnership with the Department of Business- In providing hands on training and business awareness programs,
- Assist island community members in accessing micro-credit schemes from financial institutions targeting the unemployed population,
- Change the perception of people from dependency and idleness to being innovative people and business oriented mind-sets,
- Develop and strengthen local skills and knowledge of young people to sustain themselves economically,
- Kaupule to work together with the Agriculture Department to develop and seek possible ways to export Niulakita agricultural products,
- Build capacity of Kaupule staffs to know how to write project proposals to meet any call for proposals from potential donors and to follow the right channel of submitting proposals for consideration,
- Work in collaboration with TNPSO to strengthen and develop the private sector,
- Establish team to assist Kaupule in project proposal and M & E's.

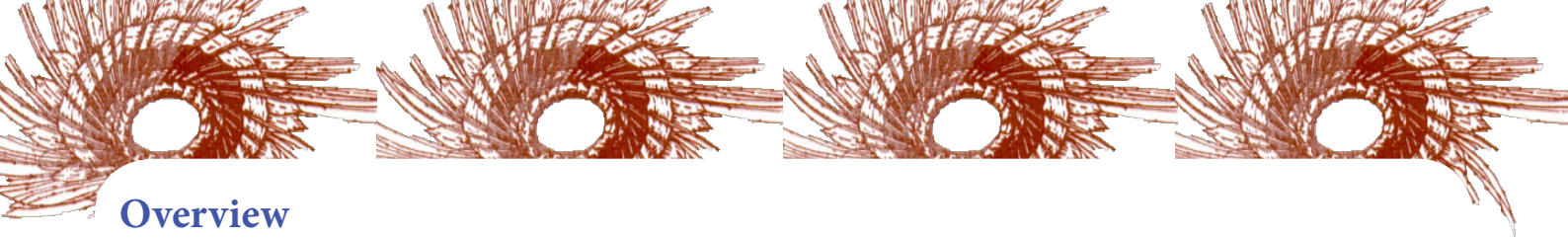
11.5

KPA 5

HEALTH

GOAL: By 2021, the health status of the people of Niutao and Niulakita to be improved by 50%, by reducing the number of all sick cases reported in 2015.





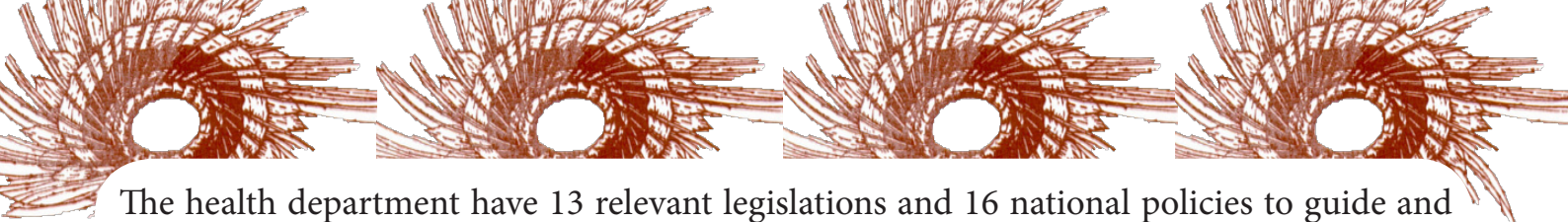
Overview

The promotion of Healthy living and living a happy life for the people of Niutao is meant to have the people stay in good shape in terms of physical, mental and social well-being. A life that is free from infirmities and other infections, which is the main focus of the Department of Health. More importantly is the attainability to recognize standards of good health, prosperity and future success for the rest of the people.

Niutao Island has an estimated population of 617 with a number of 114 households. The Health Center is located about 500m away from the main village. The health center has two wards and a clinic. There are 4 medical personnel in the health center, a senior staff nurse, a junior staff nurse, a nurse assistant and a sanitation aide, however there is a need for a midwife. The services provided in the health centre include the following primary care package; (i) Child Health, (ii) Maternal Health, (iii) Environmental Health and (iv) Health Promotion.

In November 2015 WHO NCD's Step Survey was carried out in Niutao Island on people aging from 18 – 69 years old. A total number of 107 households were involved in this survey and 5 households were not included. In this survey it was found out that there were 51% of the people had Hypertension, 17% had High Cholesterol, Diabetic 5% and 27% were normal. According to the above outcome of the survey it showed Hypertension was very common indeed and hence a major public health issue. Lifestyle factors, such as physical inactivity, high salt intake, fatty foods, and alcohol and tobacco use are reasons for this increased disease burden. Hypertension has also been high overall in Tuvalu including Niutao followed by diabetic cases as reported from 2012 – 2015. The total number of TB cases on Niutao was 17 people. This put Niutao island in 7th position in Tuvalu in the last ten years of TB monitoring and evaluation. Hypertension is a major risk factor for cardiovascular disease.

In March of 2015, the Health Center was severely affected during TC Pam and later by TC Ula. The clinic was classified unfit after TC Pam impacts and the health center was shifted to a general ward for the clinics. The island has sufficient medical supplies, but during the TC Pam and TC Ula outbreaks, there was shortage of analgesics due to delay in shipping schedules and limited supplies from the main pharmacy in Funafuti. Communication continues to be difficult from the health center to the main hospital so staff have to use neighbor's phones and telecom public booth.



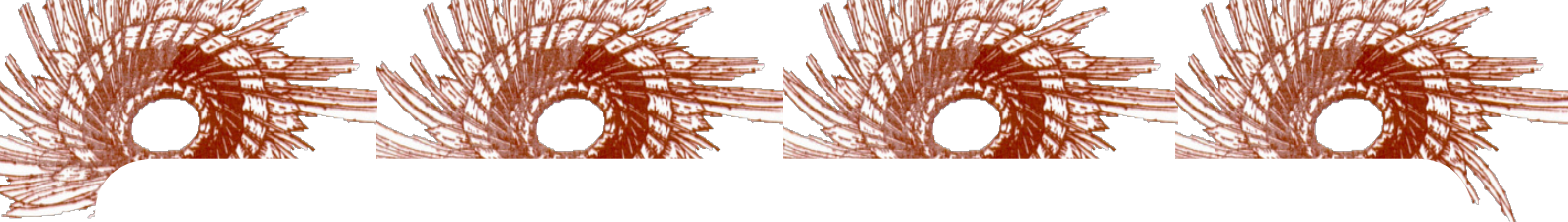
The health department have 13 relevant legislations and 16 national policies to guide and protect people's interest as far as human health is concerned.

Development Constraints

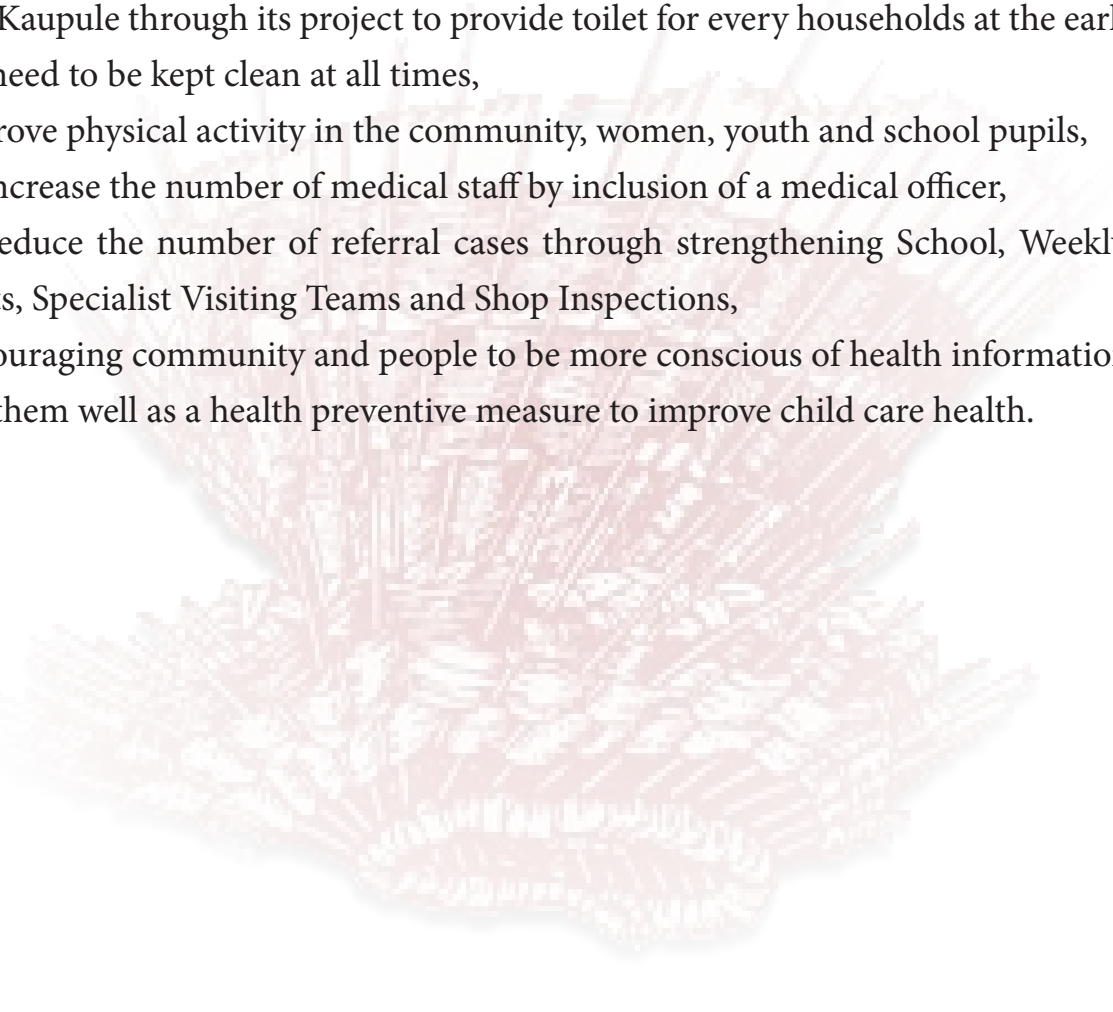
- Climate Change and Natural Disaster potential impacts such as cyclones on health infrastructure as experienced during TC Pam and TC Ula damage inflictions on the Niutao Clinic building and wards,
- Increasing temperatures due to Climate Change potential to increase risk of severe heat wave impacts on people,
- High rainfall predictions in future due to Climate Change would pose increasing risks of water borne diseases,
- The NCD cases today have become the leading mortality than CD cases on Niutao as the numbers increase every year. In the absence of correct preventative measures, NCD cases will continue to increase each year,
- Unreliable and Inefficient of Telecommunications System on the island precludes addressing emergency health needs,
- Poor transportation to provide emergency delivery of sick patients for referrals to the Central Hospital in Funafuti,
- The increasing number of referral cases to the central hospital on Funafuti from Niutao,
- The Lower life expectancy of below 70 years of age on Niutao shows a significant drawback in the number of older people,
- The mortality in the early years of a child is a major concern to the Health Department, and good cooperation and understanding is required to limit them from happening,
- Lack of medical staff is still experienced on the island,
- Shortage of medicine has been an ongoing problem on the island,
- No cooperation between the Falekaupule and the Health Center on the island,
- Lack of community support to fully enforce health related bye-laws,
- Latrine not proper constructed.

Strategies

- Develop a Disaster Risk Management Plan to measure and address impacts of natural disasters on human health,



- Enforcing the Public Health Act and other health policies on Niutao to reduce the onslaught of NCDs and CDs,
- Establish bye-laws in areas such as environmental sanitation, stray pigs, flora and fauna, waste disposal and others,
- Implementation of more aggressive awareness programs and introduction of appropriate training programs on NCDs and CDs at different levels of the community through nurse visitations, group and community meetings,
- Strengthen health educational programs for primary school pupils on Niutao and Niulakita,
- Conduct a broad island survey on the status of health issues on Niutao and Niulakita Islands,
- Promoting safe water supplies for the community. Safe, clean water is essential for health,
- The Kaupule through its project to provide toilet for every households at the earliest and the need to be kept clean at all times,
- Improve physical activity in the community, women, youth and school pupils,
- To increase the number of medical staff by inclusion of a medical officer,
- To reduce the number of referral cases through strengthening School, Weekly Home Visits, Specialist Visiting Teams and Shop Inspections,
- Encouraging community and people to be more conscious of health information to utilize them well as a health preventive measure to improve child care health.





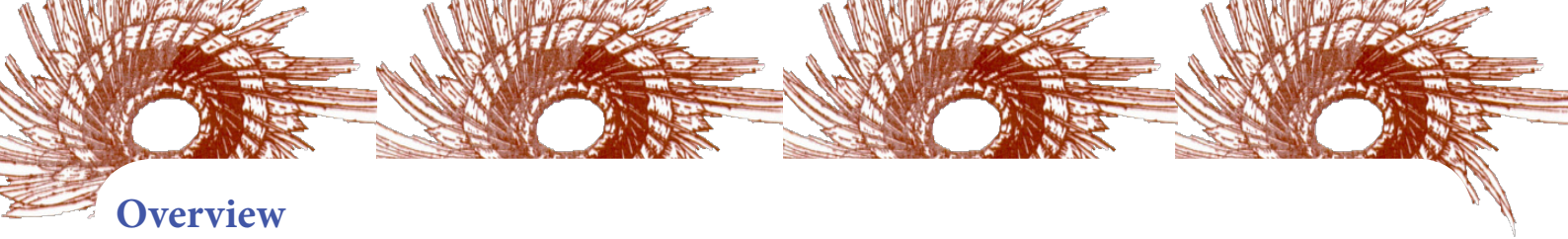
11.6

KPA 6

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT – YOUTH, GENDER, CULTURE AND DISABILITY (EMPLOYMENT & LABOR MOBILITY)

GOAL: To improve the livelihoods of the Niutao people



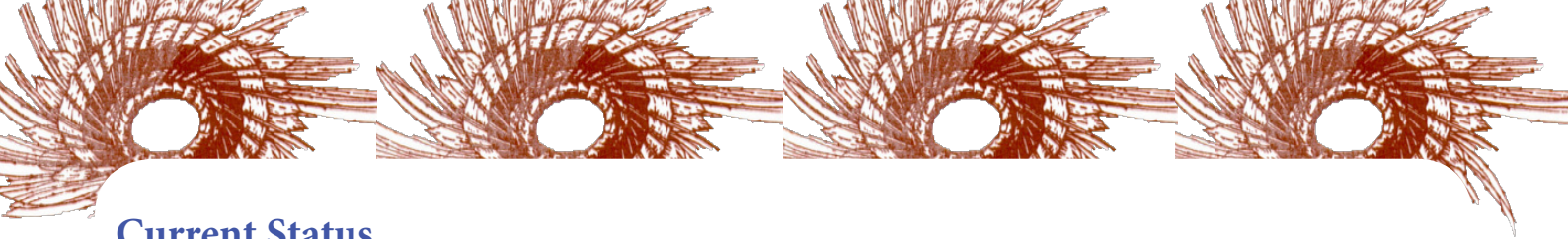


Overview



Niutao like the rest of Tuvalu islands continuously experience significant social changes. Its cultural systems and social structures (family, village and island community) provide a sense of independence, however this is gradually eroding with modern lifestyles becoming more dominant not only placing various demands and expectations on the people it has affected key cultural values (reciprocity, respect, and love). With it comes social pressures and people had to learn to adjust and adapt to the new changes that are taking place affecting their livelihood. This has resulted in the high dependency of people on modern lifestyles such as imported food as opposed to local food resources. In addition the lack of economic opportunities on the island had affected the rural-urban drift that had inadvertently affected the depopulation of Niutao leaving behind people who are not well-educated, armed with traditional skills and knowledge. Opportunities for employment available are limited to people who had formal education thus labour mobility work such as seafaring and fruit picking schemes are important sources of employment that our local people are attracted to. As it is Niutao have low participation in labour mobility schemes. It is foreseen that Niutao needs to strengthen its social structures and provide the necessary skills and knowledge for its people to meet future challenges and bridge the barriers between traditional and modern changes easily and improve the wellbeing of its people.

The Falekaupule Act promotes and safeguards the social development of its community while Te Kakeega III provides the national strategic framework for the implementation and development of the social sector which incorporates key activities indicated in sector policies. The various sector policies include National Social Development Policy, National Youth Policy, and Gender Policy although currently the National Cultural Policy is yet to be developed. Financial welfare policies assist vulnerable population and indirectly enables them to meet financial needs and obligations. These welfare schemes includes the Tuvalu Senior Citizens Scheme whereby persons 70 years above receives \$70monthly similarly with the Disability Support Scheme however this is specified to a specific group of people



Current Status

Employment

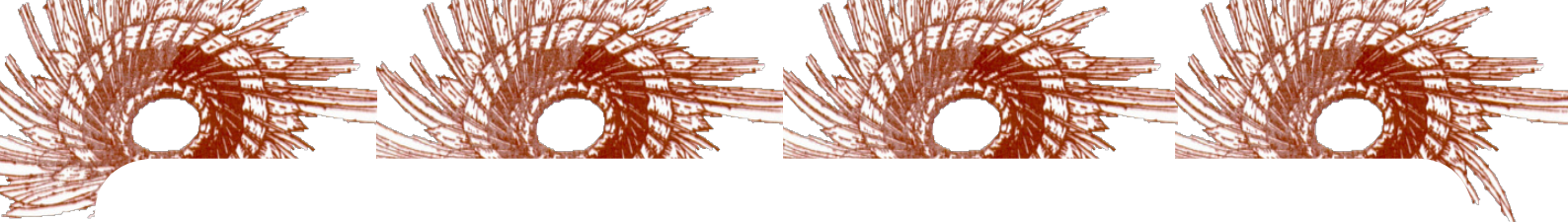
The main source of employment is the public sector which employs 88% of its employed population while the private sector 12%. It is noted that unemployment ratio is very high in Niutao. Reports indicate that 62% (Males 63.5%; Females 60.1%) of the economically active population are without employment. Furthermore rural-urban drift has caused significant impact on the brain drain of Niutao whereby currently the human resource capacity constitutes of people without academic qualifications totaling to 77% while those with qualification 17% only reached certificate level and 6% are qualified. Added to the brain drain, Niutao participation in labor mobility is very low - active seafarers to date is 13%, 5% under PAC, RSE scheme continues to decline by four persons from 2008-2009.

Social Groups

Women and youth are considered the backbone of island development as they are the implementing agents. Youths constitutes 24% (15-34 yrs.) to 38.6% (18-49yrs) of total population with very high unemployment ratio of 62% (based on National Youth Policy definition of 15-34yrs) or 53% (defined as persons aged 18-49yrs).

On the other hand women constitutes 52% of the population however they are faced with limited access to employment and education whereby 58% of women have no formal qualification and 63% are unemployed. In addition the participation in decision making indicate that women have a higher percentage of non-attendance compared to men at 56%.

In addition the most vulnerable groups of people are persons with disabilities and the elderly and they make up 5% of the population. With increasing depopulation the elderly are most vulnerable to being left on the island by themselves. Likewise continued marginalization of persons with disabilities and their special needs is an issue which hinders their development and accessibility in the island community. The family members have decreased in numbers due to the brain drain thus, leaving the families with little members bear the brunt of looking after the elderlies and sickly. Consequently this will affect the physical and socio-economic of families on Niutao, because members in families are dedicating more of their time to provide care for the sickly and elderly rather than investing their time on their small businesses or look getting proper food for the family.

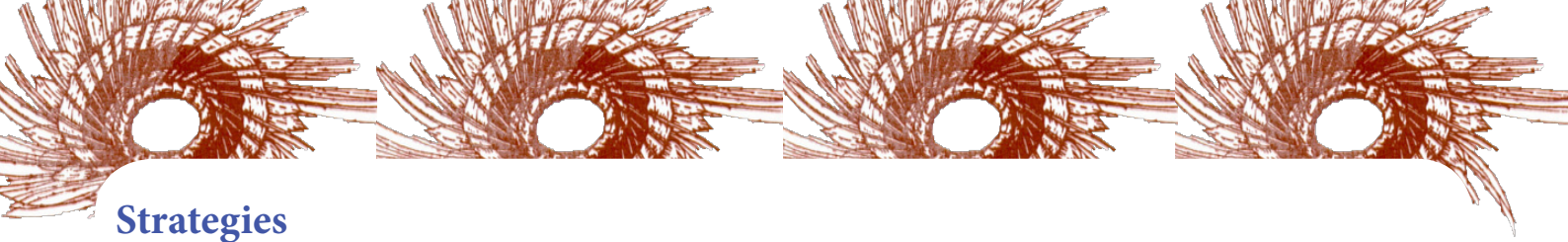


Cultural knowledge and traditional skills are significant to Niutao people's sense of identity, pride and sustainable development however these are deteriorating amongst young people. Census 2012 report indicate that 36% of young people in Niutao are skilled toddy cutters while other traditional handicraft skills such as canoe making, pulaka cultivation, traditional healing and house building only a handful (less than 13%) have the knowledge and skills. It is crucial that these knowledge and skills are as a sense of identity but to enable them to live sustainably especially to counteract the impact of climate change. With the current situation of climate change traditional methods needs to adjust with new technology to adapt to various conditions at the same time ensuring less reliance on imported food.

Niutao has experience the impacts of tropical cyclones where most of the houses on the coastal area have been damaged and caused the residents to relocate elsewhere on the island. The affected families are sheltered in their relative's homes and community halls. However, there is no proper evacuation center on the island.

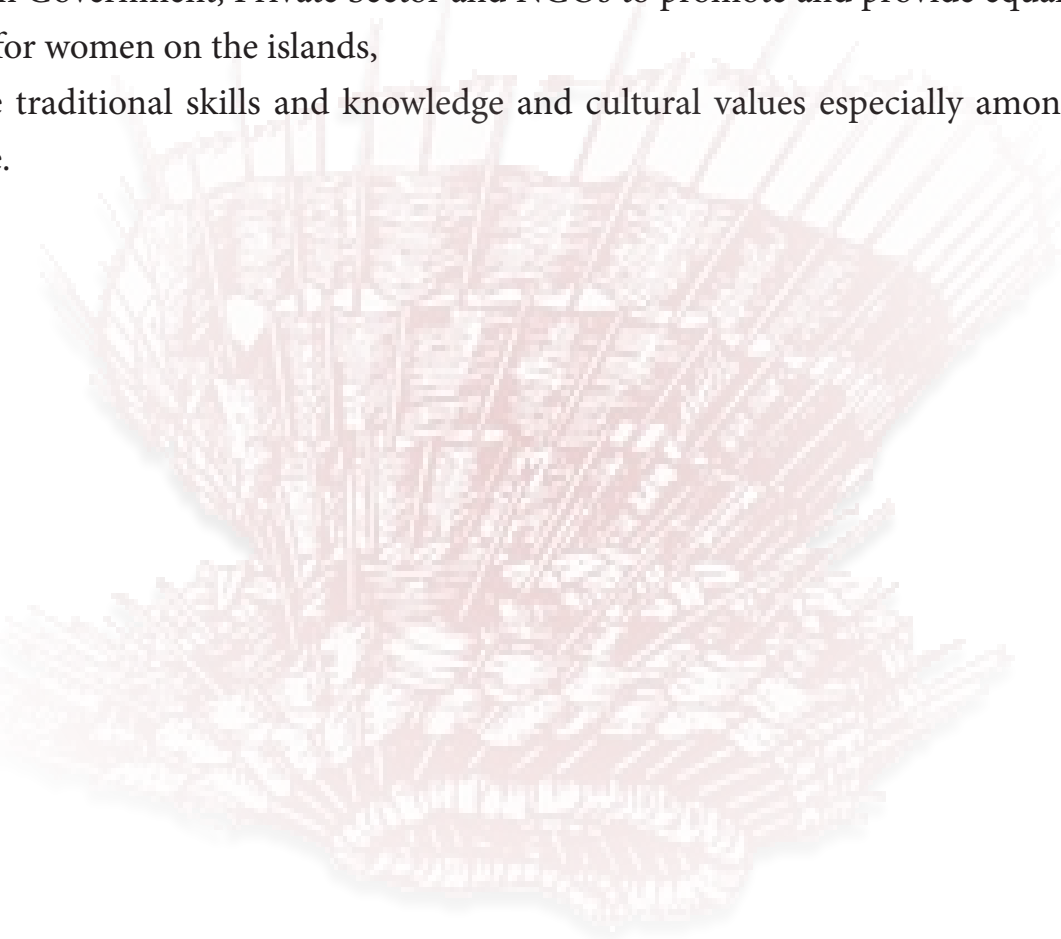
Development Constraints

- Lack of awareness regarding labor mobility opportunities,
- Lack of skilled and well educated people to develop and maintain the local economy,
- Deteriorating practices of traditional and cultural knowledge and skills,
- Lack of vocational and business development trainings for women and youth,
- Strong traditional beliefs and values are ingrained in women hindering their confidence to participate actively in decision making processes,
- Lack of documentation of traditional knowledge and skills due to oral traditions of learning,
- Families are more focused on modern education and has neglected the significance of cultural knowledge and values.



Strategies

- Develop the human resource capacity through hands on trainings using key stakeholders in government or NGOs. Kaupule to provide in-house or using other educational opportunities and scholarships from donors,
- Carry out awareness programs for youths on labor mobility schemes and employment opportunities available such as seafaring and PAC, Fruit Picking Schemes - RSEs, Australia Workers Program, Micro-state initiative- Age Care Sector, Hospitality and Fishing,
- Provide leadership training programs and empower women to actively participate at decision making level in the community and Kaupule,
- Documentation of traditional knowledge and skills,
- Assess and research on contemporary methods of food preservation and terrestrial management to assist people to sustain themselves effectively,
- Niutao women's organization to actively collaborate with Kaupule and other key institutions in Government, Private Sector and NGOs to promote and provide equal opportunities for women on the islands,
- Revive traditional skills and knowledge and cultural values especially amongst young people.



11.7

KPA 7

NATURAL RESOURCES. (A)- AGRICULTURE

GOAL: To enhance sustainable food security and livelihoods of the people of Niutao and Niulakita through Agriculture developments.





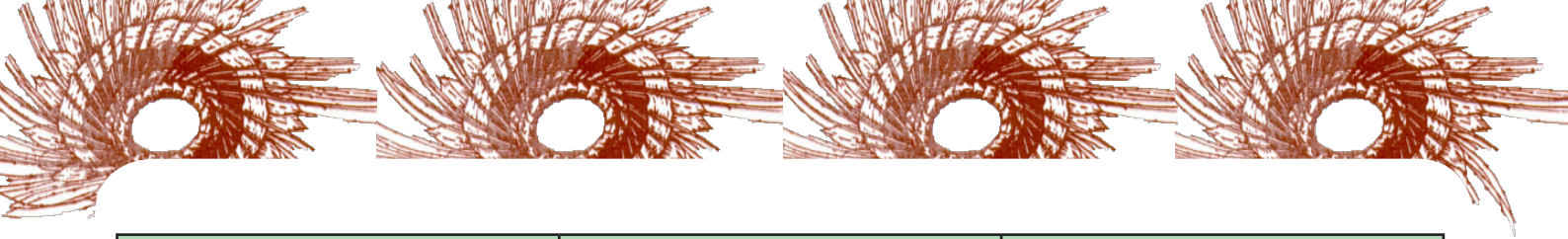
Overview

The main farming systems that make up the agriculture sector in Niutao include; (i) Traditional cultivation of pulaka in (Tetalo) pulaka pits and (Tepela) natural swamp, (ii) Livestock farming; pigs, chickens and ducks raising, (iii) Home gardening; vegetable/fruits production, Tree crop planting within the village vicinity; breadfruits, pandanus, pawpaw and bananas and finally (iv) agro-biodiversity harvests; figs, tamu, ferns, germinating coconuts, land crabs, coconut crabs, birds. Hence the major agriculture food in Niutao consist of: coconuts, pulaka, banana, breadfruits, pandanus, introduced vegetables, livestock and agro biodiversity foods as mentioned above. Food security according to FAO's definition during its World Food Summit in 1996 says, "Food security exists when all people at all times have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life".

1. NIUTAO

Niutao has a population of 642 according to the 2012 national census report to which almost 90% continue to engage in subsistence farming with very little cash crop involvement.

Table 7: Land Use in Niutao		
Land Use Categories.	2012	Remarks
Coconut woodland	1.7 sq km or 420 acres	Coconut is the main species. Other integrated non-agricultural tree species but important timber and compost sources, and where main agro-biodiversity harvests occur;



Land Use Categories.	2012	Remarks
Pulaka Pits -Tetalo / Tepela	0.03 sq km or 7.4 acres	Pulaka, taro, bananas, overgrown mangroves/sagale, and some agroforestry mainly land crabs.
Village area and outskirts	0.12 sq km or 30 acres	Figs, banana patches, pandanus, coconuts, breadfruits, tamu, and vegetable gardens.

Development Constraints

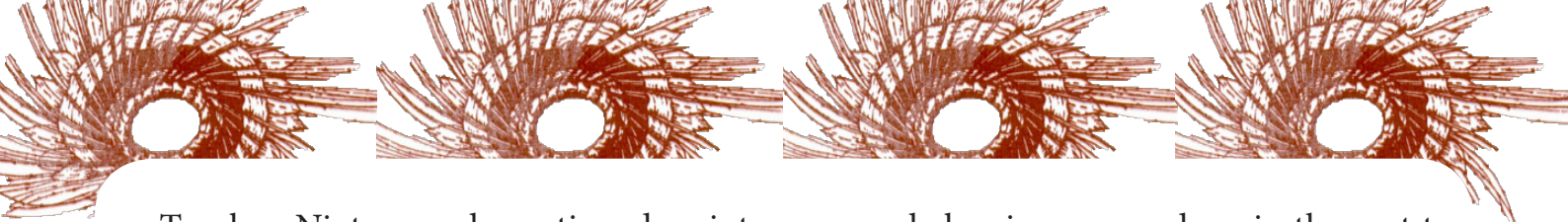
- Climate Change impacts; increasing temperatures and sea level rise are predicted to continue in future causing longer droughts and water stress on food crops,
- Ongoing coastal erosion and saltwater flooding of lowland locations including pulaka pits and other food crops would worsen,
- The poor nature of atoll and coralline soils of Niutao are major causes to low fertility,
- The narrow product base with few options to widen the base,
- The Land tenure system of the island often limits accessing land availability for development that is very common on other island communities of Tuvalu,
- Agriculture production in Tuvalu particularly crop production is always labour intensive,
- The poor inter-island transport and communication links farmers will depend on for successful marketing of their produce to the main food market on the capital island of Funafuti,
- The dependence of Tuvalu on imported agricultural inputs and the lack of infrastructure to support non-subsidised agricultural development beyond subsistence,
- Urban drift leading to shortage of labour on the island as the stronger generation move to Funafuti,
- The escalating cases of NCDs requiring more production of nutritious food from vegetable home gardening to alleviate NCDs towards a healthier island population,
- Pest and disease outbreaks that could cause devastating impacts on agricultural food production,
- Natural Disasters such as Tropical cyclones, storm surges, and long droughts with their destructive impacts on food crops, soil, pulaka pits and livestock,



- The ever expanding and overgrowing mangrove/sagale becoming an unnecessary major weed at the Tepela root crop growing belt reducing one of the major source of sustainable food production area on the island,
- Younger generation are not participating and leading to the declining of traditional agriculture production,
- More senile coconut woodland affecting production and need replacing,
- Farmers lack of interest in farm production activities,
- Funding is always a limiting factor to support farmers in their small farming projects.

Strategies

- Assess the possibility of using organic farming and to what extend for future development,
- Explore and develop marketing of added value products from its variety of local food products,
- Develop a farmer's organization on Niutao as the way forward to increase agriculture production and fill in the gap of lack of labour due to urban drift faced on the island,
- Increase the involvement of women in agriculture production,
- Provide specialized vocational training programs in agriculture tailor made to provide employment opportunities for youths,
- Explore commercial markets in Funafuti and overseas with appropriate guidance and support,
- Provide agricultural machinery support and tools (mainly shredders, wood chippers, cultivators, tractors, chain saws to facilitate farming site preparation, compost development, and agriculture),
- Increased production of chickens, ducks and pigs to meet sustainable food security levels and furthermore, much needed excess production to stimulate commercial livestock production to a reasonable level,
- Maximise the use of underutilized arable land on Niutao to expand and increase agriculture production for both food security and commercial agriculture development in future,
- Review land tenure systems in Tuvalu to ensure the accessibility of available land use,



- Tepela o Niutao needs continued maintenance and cleaning as was done in the past to ensure that they are not over taken with Sagale weeds and to continue flourishing the island people with root crops and other food plants,
- Provide incentives for youth through prize giving competition in traditional agriculture practices to contribute to reviving the declining traditional agriculture trend the island is facing.

2. NIULAKITA

Overview

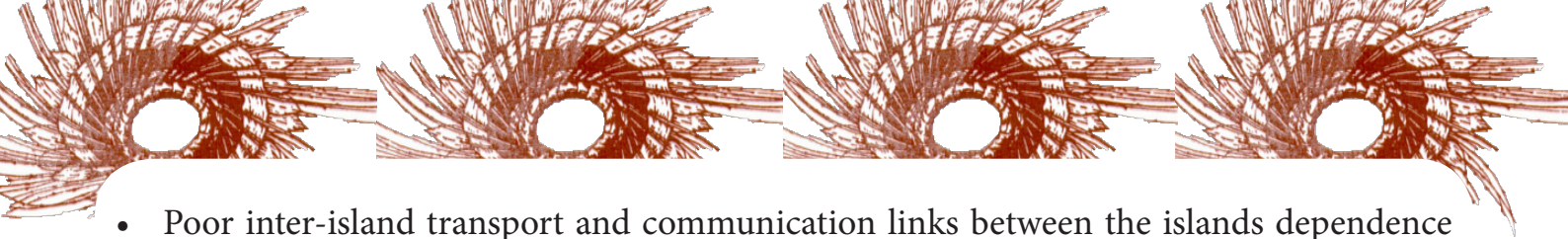
Niulakita is richly endowed with natural resources than any other island in Tuvalu, although it's extremely small size reduces the absolute value of those resources. The Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony (GEIC) was the previous owner of the island and in the 1950s, the Niutao community purchased the island with copra revenues and thereafter the island became a freehold property of the community.



Niulakita's main farming systems are limited only to the following: (i) Livestock farming; pigs, chickens and ducks raising, (ii) Home gardening producing introduced vegetables, (iii) Tree and root crops production; coconuts (dwarf/hybrid varieties), banana, taro, talo-ni-tana, sweet potato, cassava, citrus trees, MPTs within the village vicinity and; (iv) Agro biodiversity harvests of local figs, tamuu, ferns, germinating coconuts, land crabs, coconut crabs, and birds, play a vital role to support food security and the sustainable livelihood of the island's small population.

Development Constraints

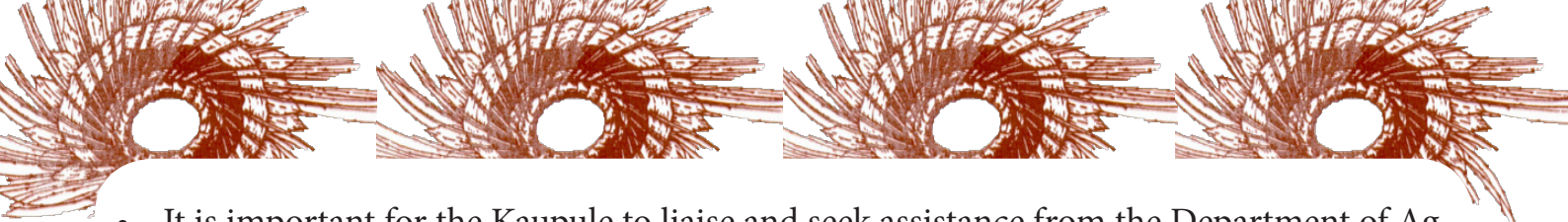
- Climate Change impacts, increasing temperatures at times as recently experienced will continue and also cause the frequency of storms and bad weather which affected food crop production. Sea level rise will increase the rate of erosion and to continue to flood low land areas and affect food crops around the interior flat in the island.



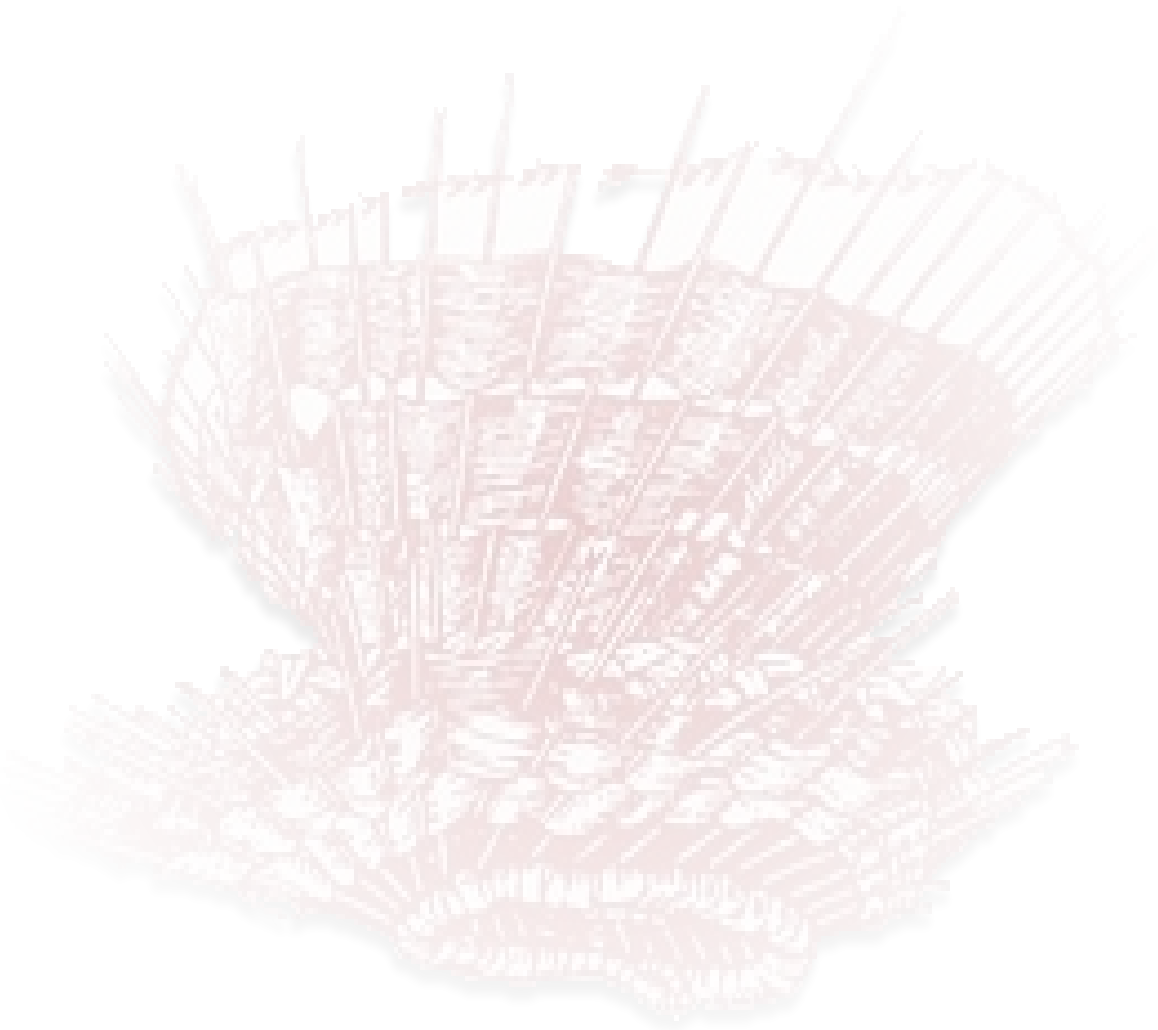
- Poor inter-island transport and communication links between the islands dependence on imported agricultural inputs; and imported food to enhanced food security,
- Limited number of local food trees on the island,
- Lack of infrastructure to support agricultural development initiatives beyond the subsistence economy,
- The escalating cases of NCDs,
- Small land area,
- The quarantine restrictions currently imposed on Niulakita due to the presence of a fruit fly species on the island,
- Lack of agricultural machineries,
- Lack of guiding policies, constitution and organizational structure to explore the potential of agriculture development that exists on Niulakita Island.

Strategies

- Appropriate adaptation measures are essential to minimize the impacts of CC such as; introduction of climate ready species, coastal protection planting and others,
- The Kaupule to maintain good communication links with the leader/clerical officer on the island and pay visits to the island twice a year,
- Encourage the head of each household to plant all the different types of local food crops in their allocated plot of lands. To improve the local diet and enhanced food security in Niulakita, it is envisaged to establish a concrete Pulaka pit of (6m x 6m) square metres for each households,
- Establish communal pig/pens made of permanent materials for each households and a water cistern on the old piggery site .This arrangement is to ease the collection of all the animal manure available for development of compost for soil improvement and biogas development for cooking.
- Increase production of nutritious food from vegetable home gardening be maintained by families and households,
- Good farm management practices need to be maintained using natural composting thus; make use of all available organic materials and animal manure to develop composting pits on the island and maintain the use of herbal pesticides to control pests/diseases of food crops.



- It is important for the Kaupule to liaise and seek assistance from the Department of Agriculture for an eradication program of the pest, to clear the current quarantine status of Niulakita,
- The Kaupule should consider providing the island with essential machinery equipment – small digger, chipper/shredder etc. to support agricultural activities,
- Reform governance purposely for economic development,
- Develop Niulakita as certified Organic Farm.





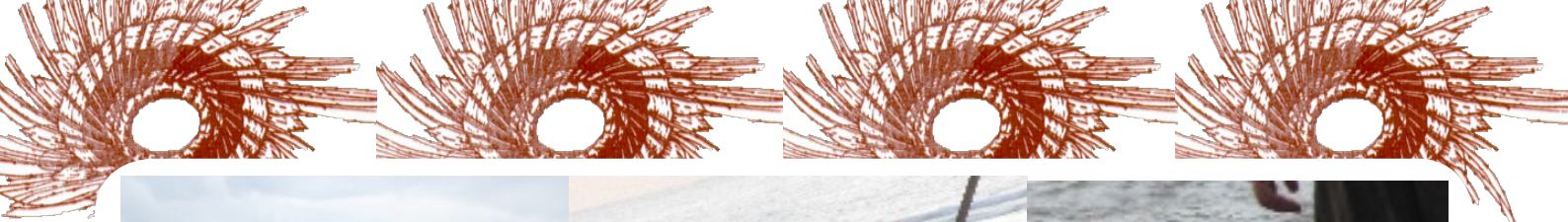
11.7

KPA 7

NATURAL RESOURCES. (B)- FISHERIES

GOAL: To enhance sustainable food security and livelihoods of the people of Niutao and Niulakita through Fisheries developments





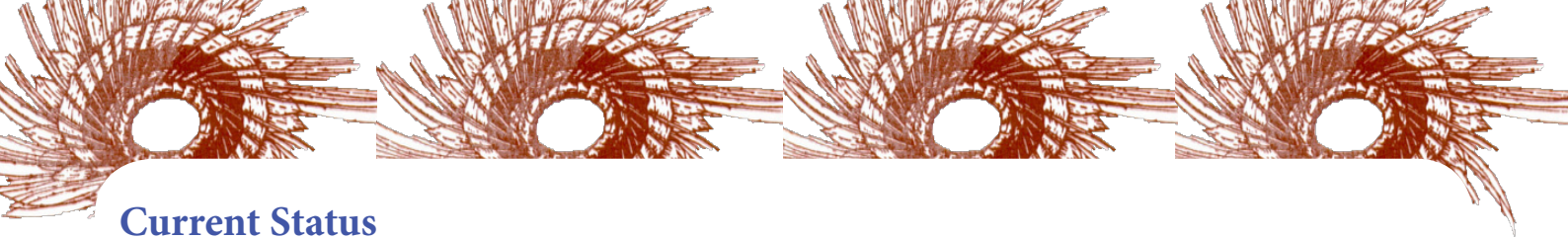
1. NIUTAO

Overview

Niutao fisheries resources are very limited because of the small size of the island and lack of lagoon. Unlike other islands in Tuvalu a shortage in the supply of fish is a frequent phenomenon, partly also because the only fishing grounds are in the ocean or ocean coast and therefore difficult to access during frequent large swells and/or bad weather. Several brackish inland ponds do exist which are hosts to one species of tilapia and several species of land crabs. However, like most of the other islands the tilapia is not considered a food fish and is fed to pigs and chickens.

The fish shortage is also partly due to the fact that a fish market built in 2001 (intended to be a source of fish for the community – both fresh and processed) has not been performing as anticipated. The underperformance is due to a lack of skills (in business operation & management, processing, financing, marketing) and technology (for processing & storage) required to boost production. At present the Community Fisheries Centre (CFC) building itself is heavily run down and could be a hazard to both fisheries products and staff.

The supply of fish to the fish market has not been consistent leading to acute fish shortages at certain time periods. The problem being that the fishermen association (Taivalu) supposed to provide a steady supply failed to. The failure is due partially to factors such as poor fish abundance (pelagic species being seasonal), poor weather conditions, limited access to fishing gears, restrictions imposed by the fish market on type of fish it can take, fuel shortage etc. all of which are beyond the control of the fishermen. The fish supply is also affected when the lives of fishermen are taken so abruptly when they are lost at sea. This is too often because of failure to take sufficient measure to protect oneself against the unexpected and a lack of access to safety equipment.



Current Status

Aquaculture:

Concerned with the limited access to fish resources, the Niutao community has expressed a keen desire in developing existing inland ponds for extensive aquaculture. The intention is to replace the tilapia with other favorite food fish such as milkfish and trevally so that there is always fish for people to access in times of poor fishing. The big task will be the determination, through a proper study of existing pond ecosystems, on how such a development proposal can be best facilitated. One of the challenges will be the removal of the tilapia which have become established in the ponds. It is well understood that aquaculture is not feasible in Tuvalu but this may be true for large commercial undertakings that require major investment in technology, fish feed, the setting up, salaries etc. Knowing this, the community is specifically targeting extensive aquaculture requiring the rehabilitation of ponds and stocking with locally available juvenile fish that do not need to be fed.

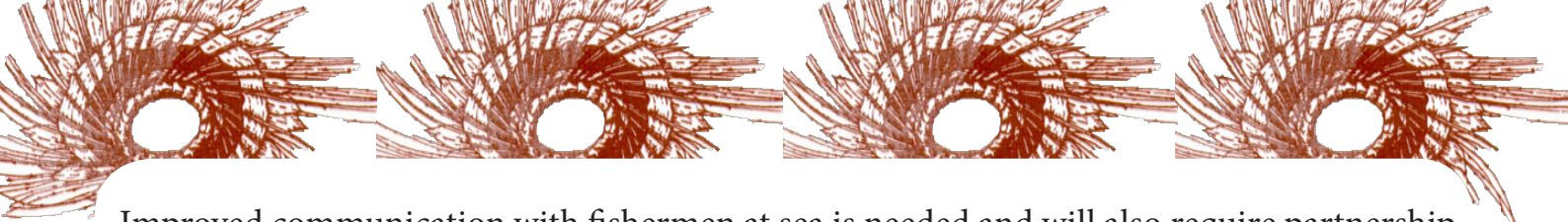
FADs

In 2013 the Fisheries Department deployed two FAO-funded nearshore FADs on all islands in an attempt to improve access to fish and improve fishermen's catch rates. Due to encouraging results from fishing on the existing FADs, the community and in particular the fishermen, are very supportive to this programme. Sustaining the program is now vital and requires the Niutao community and the Fisheries Department work in partnership. As part of the FAD deal, the community is now responsible for conducting simple repair and maintenance as well as executing monitoring patrols, both of which require funding. All the associated costs are expected to come from the Kaupule budget. A well-functioning FAD programme should lead to other benefits such as improved fishing safety and fishing efficiency. As such more FADs have been planned for deployment beginning next year using the NAPA2⁹ project's funds.

Sea Safety

The Fisheries Department has been running workshops on basic sea safety and survival at sea on all islands. In connection with this, 16 safety "grab bags" procured with donor funds were distributed to fishermen on each island. These however were not sufficient and the Fishermen's Association and Kaupule on each island are expected to finance the rest.

⁹ National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) funded by Global Environment Facility (GEF) and implemented by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)



Improved communication with fishermen at sea is needed and will also require partnership between the Kaupule, the government and interested donors.

Development Constraints

- A very narrow resource base upon which sustainable commercial fishing operations can operate. This is due to the fact that reef fisheries are naturally not abundant, and in addition they can also be poisonous (ciguatera poisoning),
- The number of skillful fishermen is declining not just because the old fishers are aging and the younger generations have no interest in fishing,
- Heavy reliance on modern fishing gears which are not readily available on the island. Usually, fishers would have to ask relatives residing on Funafuti to provide for them or a friend (or others who do not have immediate connections),
- Isolation, lack of access to market, small population and skills in business management, processing, marketing, and handling are also lacking,
- Pelagic fish such as tuna species are highly seasonal resulting in very poor catches during the off season. In artisanal fishing, the off season for tuna represent a period of hardship as reef fisheries are also scarce,
- High dependency and reliance on petrol for outboard motors. So if there is a petrol shortage there is also fish shortage as fishers would not go fishing,
- Existing fish market (CFC) and accessories are old and deteriorating,
- Ineffective coordination of fisheries development caused by the lack of proper office space for the Taivalu – (Fishermen’s Association),
- Taivalu lacking in unity.

Strategies

- Diversify fishing activities placing particular emphasis on supporting and developing offshore fishing,
- Skills and capacity development in all areas such as fishing, business management, marketing, fish handling, accounting etc,
- Improved production of fish products through targeted training for staff of the Fisheries Center and acquisition of proper technology ensuring improved processing and storage,
- Support and Promote the FAD programme,
- Raise funds to set up fuel and fishing gear retailing shops to support fishermen,



- Refurbishing and upgrading the fish market to the required standard,
- Ownership and management of the CFC to be reformed.

2. NIULAKITA

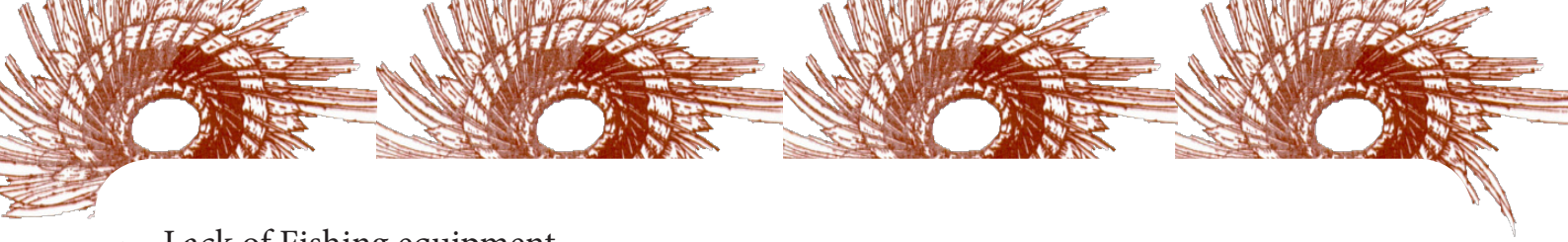
Overview

Niulakita has one of the richest fishery resources in the whole of Tuvalu. This is partly due to its location where it is surrounded by a vast area of shallow seas in southern Tuvalu that stretches north near Nukulaelae Island that is more than 100 kilometres away and further south to the sea border of Tuvalu with Fiji. This whole area is also known to have several sea mounts that provide Niulakita with its rich marine biodiversity.

Niulakita has a wide range of reef fish and pelagic species. The nearby seamounts within its territorial waters are rich with several species of reef fish that are known to have high market world prices. On the other hand Niulakita has inland ponds that were used in the past as fish farms for species especially snappers, mullets and trevally. In a more recent development the surrounding shallow seas has been reported to have a large resource of sea cucumbers. Given this circumstances Niulakita has great potential for the development of its fishery industry in the foreseeable future.

Development Constraints

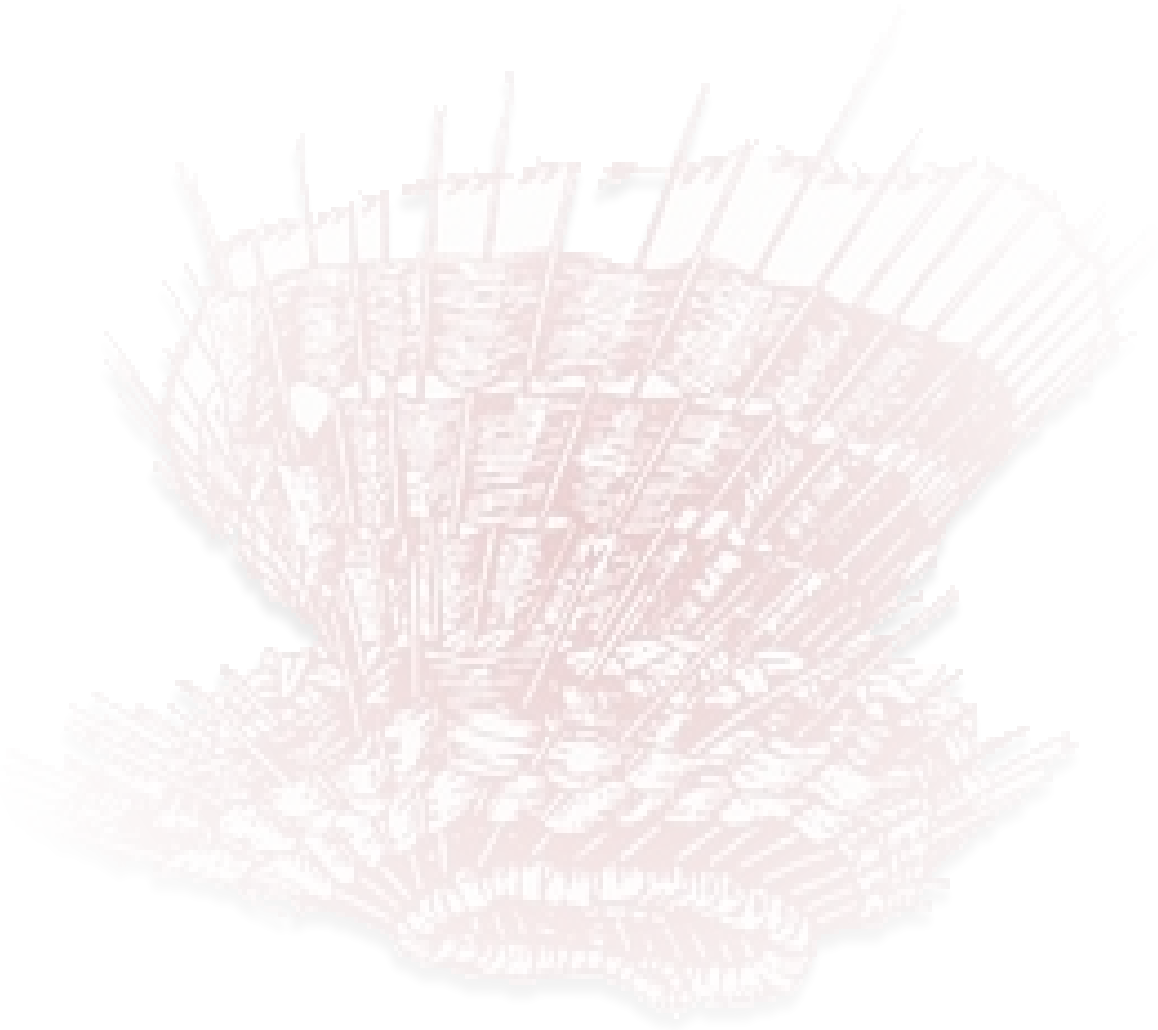
- Niulakita sits near the southern convergence zone where Tropical cyclones develop and is known to be prone to Tropical cyclones and strong westerlies,
- Niulakita is one of the remote islands in Tuvalu to the south a great challenge to the frequency of sea transportation,
- Climate Change impacts mainly acidification of the oceans will definitely impact the rich marine biodiversity around Niulakita,
- Poor Telecommunications System,
- Poor channels to facilitate cargo handling,
- Lack of facilities and support services,



- Lack of Fishing equipment,
- Insufficient of water catchment and storage,
- Lack of fish processing skills
- No electricity on the island.

Strategies

- Conduct a fisheries feasibility Assessment for Niulakita,
- Improve communication means,
- Provide electricity supply,
- Improve water catchment and storage.





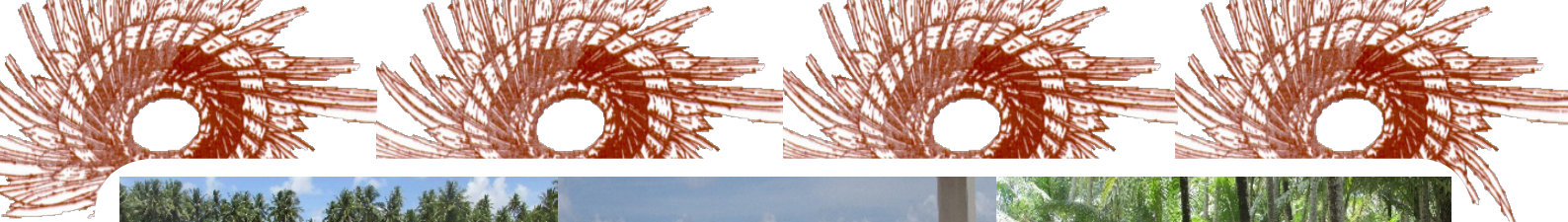
11.8

KPA 8

INFRASTRUCTURE AND SUPPORT SERVICES – WATER, RENEWABLE ENERGY, TELECOMMUNICATION, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND SHIPPING

GOAL: To improve the lives of the Niutao people through efficiency and effectiveness of Infrastructures and Support Services.





Overview

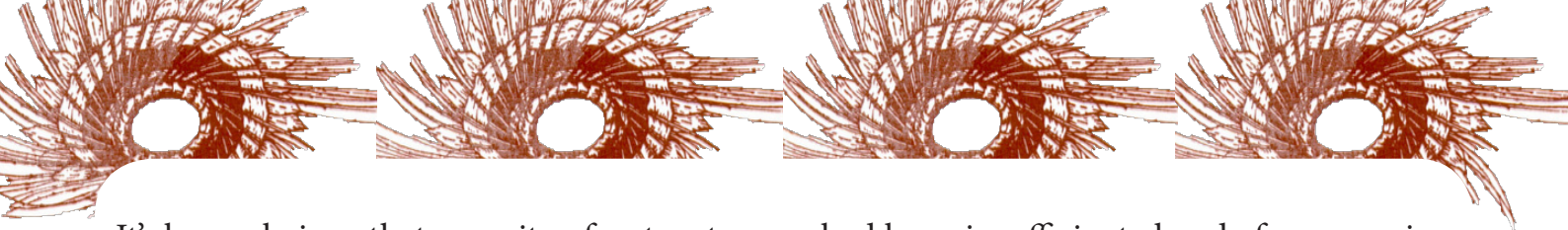
Infrastructures and support Services focus mainly in providing Water and Sanitation, Renewable Energy, ICT and Telecommunication services and Transportations for accessibility of all people. Although, these services are provided by the Government and its State Owned Enterprises (SOEs), the Niutao Kaupule is to ensure that all these services are adequately providing efficiency and effectiveness services to all people living on Niutao and Niulakita. It is well noted that the National Building Code is to be adopted nationwide and its usage at the island level shall provide assurances of structural integrity and stability as well as safety standards compliances of buildings against the impacts of natural disasters.

Water is a basic need for all living things and is a finite resource. However, sustainable and effective water supply systems are probable measures for survival during prolong drought seasons. Water and Sanitation are crucially important aspects in our daily life and Kaupule and members of the community must promote the use of the National Building Code to increase water collections and storages and also the installations of functional water and sanitation fixtures systems in every homes. It is also urged for members of the community who shall be receiving a Falevatie under the Falevatie Project to share their experiences and important lessons learnt for the future improvements of sanitations on Niutao and Niulakita.

Current Status

Water

There are 123 water tanks and 16 water cisterns in Niutao of which 8 water cisterns are owned by the Falekaupule and a total of 10 water tanks in Niulakita. There are also wells and natural open fresh water ponds such as Matakakasi and Saleleka which are portable for human consumption while Tenamo, Talipoiaki and Vai o Kanipoti are only good enough for bathing. Likewise, there are ponds existing on Niulakita and are not portable for drinking and only good enough for bathing.



It's been obvious that capacity of water storages had been insufficient already for a growing population on both Niutao and Niulakita and is becoming a demanding need to increase water storage capacity for both Niutao and Niulakita within the life of this Plan.

Renewable Energy

Renewable Energy is highly regarded to become the most affordable and secured source of energy generation for the long term future of Tuvalu including Niutao and Niulakita. This is true due to the costs of fossils fuel in history which had been always volatile and shall never be cheaper in the coming future. Solar energy has been established and implemented as the main supply of electricity network with a diesel generator on standby and has reach almost everyone in Niutao community. Power supply had been expanded its operations from 18 to 24 hours. However, for Niulakita, it is of high expectation for the installation of Solar Stand-Alone Home System for the island in early 2017 under the Tuvalu Electricity Corporation (TEC) funded project. Furthermore, the project will install a 415 litre chest freezer to drive economic activities for the people. There are 132 households on Niutao are connected to the solar grid system while 7 households outside of the main settlement are still using kerosene.

Telecommunication

Telecommunication is an important service that any country needs to have, especially in times of disasters. Niutao and Niulakita are currently using landlines and internet as means of communication within and outside Niutao. The Tuvalu Telecommunication Corporation (TTC), operating from the Niutao Kaupule office is still using a radio communications (VHF) on the island, including the internet connectivity and telephone services. Both Niutao and Niulakita require modern links for real time sharing of vital information amongst people of the communities, Government, donor partners due to the vast distances between island locations.

Shipping

The design and construction of Port Harbors for Niutao and Niulakita for complete docking of ships was always a dream and a matter of urgency by the island community. All people had been continuously experiencing throughout their lives, the dangers and roughness of travelling on workboats between these islands and ships and hoping that this Project (Outer Island Maritime Infrastructure – OIMI Project) shall not only provide improvements but also the complete safety of everyone travelling between all islands of Tuvalu.



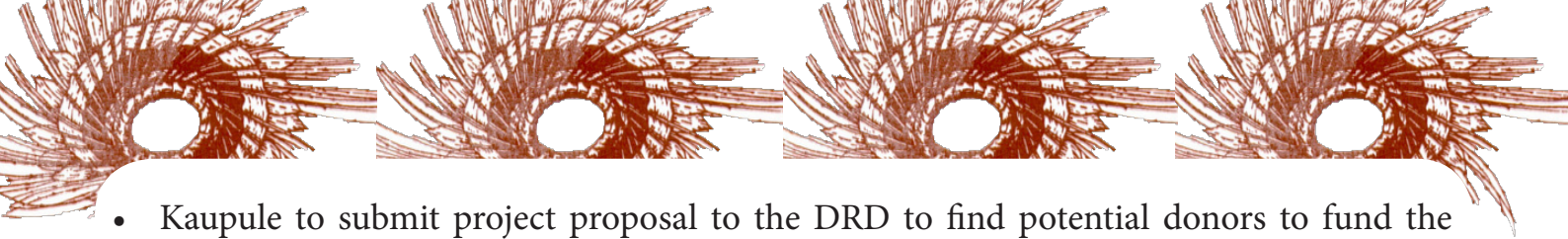
Road constructions is also an area of priority for the Kaupule of Niutao to develop the linkages between the various infrastructures on Niutao and Niulakita that falls within the economic and social development plan for the next five years or so.

Development Constraints

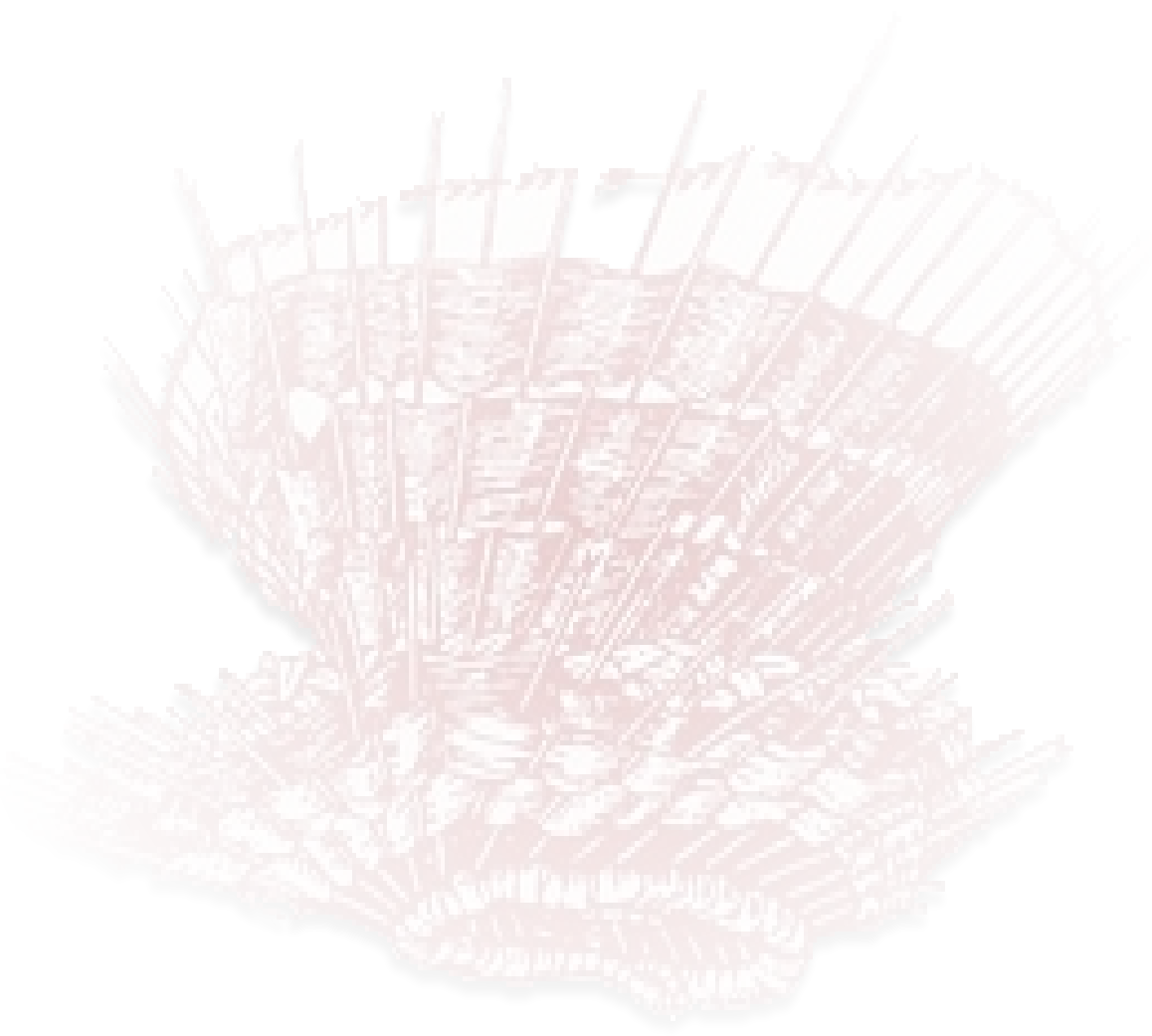
- Lack of water storage systems both in Niutao and Niulakita to catch enough water for consumption,
- There is no water and sanitation Master Plan exist to guide the development of water and sanitation on the island level,
- There is no maintenance plan in place. The maintenance plan is a fundamental tool to ensure maintenance is carried out accordingly to avoid leakages and damages,
- The management and operation of the electricity/solar and telecommunication services are outside the Niutao Kaupule's jurisdiction,
- Slow response to breakdown of services from concerned entities poses a great challenge for the Kaupule,
- Travel by sea during bad weather is a life risk taking to traveler,
- Lack of funds to construct and maintain roads at the local level,
- Lack of capacity at the Kaupule level to deal with issues of Infrastructure and support services.

Strategies

- Encourage compliance of future designs and buildings with the standard building code to enhance safety and protections against natural disaster,
- Ensure water quality is maintained for drinking and improvements to wastewater systems should be managed effectively. This is a matter of complying to codes and standards in ensuring correct catchment, guttering, consumption and rainfall patterns to achieve adequate collection of clean water from rain,
- Development of water and sanitation Master Plan to achieve proposed consumption of 150 lphd. Regular maintenance and upgrading of water catchment such as guttering and piping to ensure cleanliness of water for consumption,
- Kaupule to work in collaboration with concerned entities to maintain quality services,
- Kaupule to strongly seek the Government's approval in tapping potential donors' financial support to construct the wharves for both Niutao and Niulakita,



- Kaupule to submit project proposal to the DRD to find potential donors to fund the maintenance of roads both in Niutao and Niulakita,
- Kaupule to consult PERMU regarding the improvement of Telecommunication and TEC services,
- Conduct in-house training, and attachment programs on Infrastructure and support services on related departments in the Government to build technical profession of Kaupule officers.





12. IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

12.1 IMPLEMENTATION

The TLFF II is of little use to the people of Niutao without a means of putting it into place. For instance, the former strategic plan of Niutao the TLFF I was of little use mainly because people don't have a stake and responsibility (Lack of ownership of the plan) to properly implement and accomplish the objectives and goals of the plan. So implementation is an essential part of the strategic planning process as it turns the TLFF II into actions in-order to accomplish strategic objectives and goals in a timely manner.

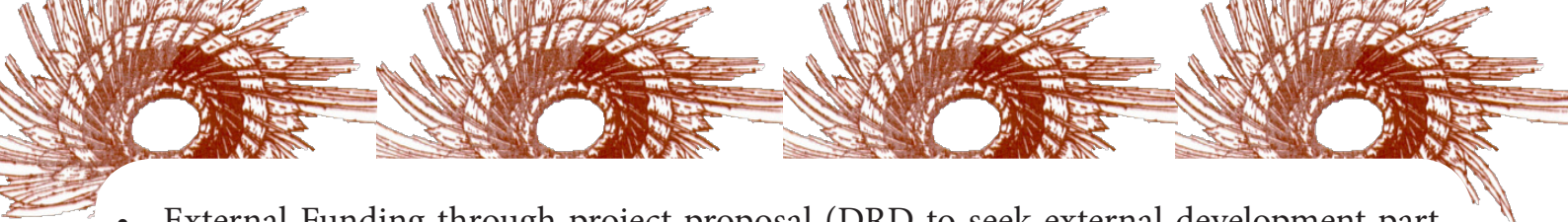
The eight fundamental sectors (Key Priority Areas) set out in the TLFF II set the new direction of the Niutao islands future development. These key priority areas will be implemented by the Kaupule in strong partnership with the Falekaupule, GoT, NGOs, CBOs, FNF, small organizations on Niutao, private sector and all Te Motuokai Diasporas around the globe over the five years period 2017-2021.

As the TLFF II includes a number of milestones, it is vital that the implementation progress should be reviewed by the key stakeholders at a regular intervals and that necessary amendments are made and approved by the Falekaupule. Apart from those amendments, the Kaupule must strictly adhere to their Annual Operational Plans, Annual Budget, three years Capital Investment Plan and the, TLFF II for effective implementation.

Although the funding required to effectively implement the eight strategic areas is substantial, the following source of funding can be tapped by the Kaupule to financially support the smooth implementation of the TLFF II.

Source Of Funding

- Special Development Expenditure (SDE),
- Block Grant,
- Falekaupule Trust Fund (FTF),
- Vessel Day Scheme (VDS),
- Tied Grant,



- External Funding through project proposal (DRD to seek external development partners' financial support).

Development Constraints

- Falekaupule and Kaupule have limited knowledge on how and what to do with the strategic plan,
- Lack of ownership of the plan,
- Lack of communication between stakeholders,
- If the Government cease its contributions to the Kaupule then the Strategic Plan will be mostly affected,
- Non-compliance of the Falekaupule to the contents of the strategic plan,
- Frictions between the Kaupule and Falekaupule.

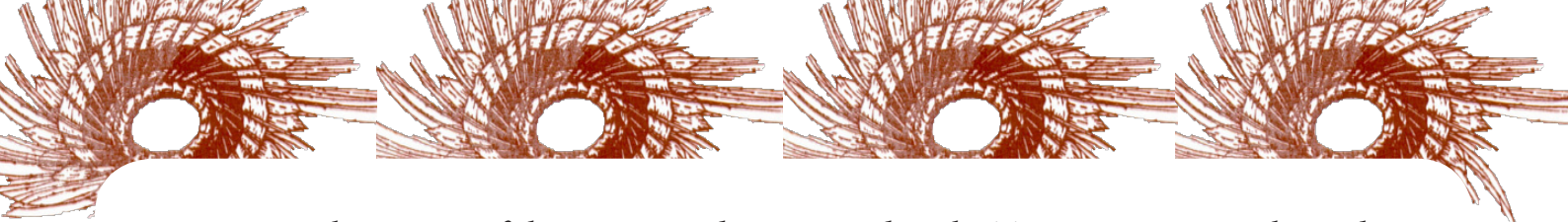
Strategies

- The Kaupule to work in partnership with the MoHARD in the implementation of the goals and objectives of the Strategic Plan,
- The Kaupule to effectively communicate with relevant stakeholders in the proper implementation of the strategic plan,
- Seek DRD's assistance to provide financial support from potential development partners and donors,
- The Falekaupule to partner with other relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the Strategic Plan.

12.2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and Evaluation plays a significant role in improving performance and achieve results or strategic objectives of the TLFF II in a periodic intervals. More precisely, Monitoring and Evaluation was established to effectively manage, measure, assess and report performance of each key priority areas with the primary goal of making inform decision, reinforce good practices and make positive contributions to the overall effectiveness of the TLFF II.

Monitoring and Evaluation sector was completely disregarded as a sector of its own in the TLFF 1. This has contributed to the adverse performance of the TLFF 1.



For instance, about 51% of the activities documented in the TLFF I were not achieved, 21% partially achieved and 28% were achieved. Similarly, the top-down approach used in the formulation of the strategic plan had substantially contributed to the adverse performance of the TLFF I as subsequent executive members of the Kaupule had little knowledge of the strategic plan itself.

Monitoring and Evaluation is now considered as a sector of its own to effectively screen and review the progress of the TLFF II on a regular basis. It will also use as a mechanism to provide feedbacks on results achieved, recommend changes to align policies to partners and donors priorities, update appropriate information to feed the annual budget at the Island level and update the DRD on the progress of the TLFF II. As the participatory approach is strongly emphasized, a Monitoring and Evaluation committee which comprises of the Falekaupule, DRD and FNF is proposed to establish to effectively perform the monitoring and evaluation chores.

Development Constraints

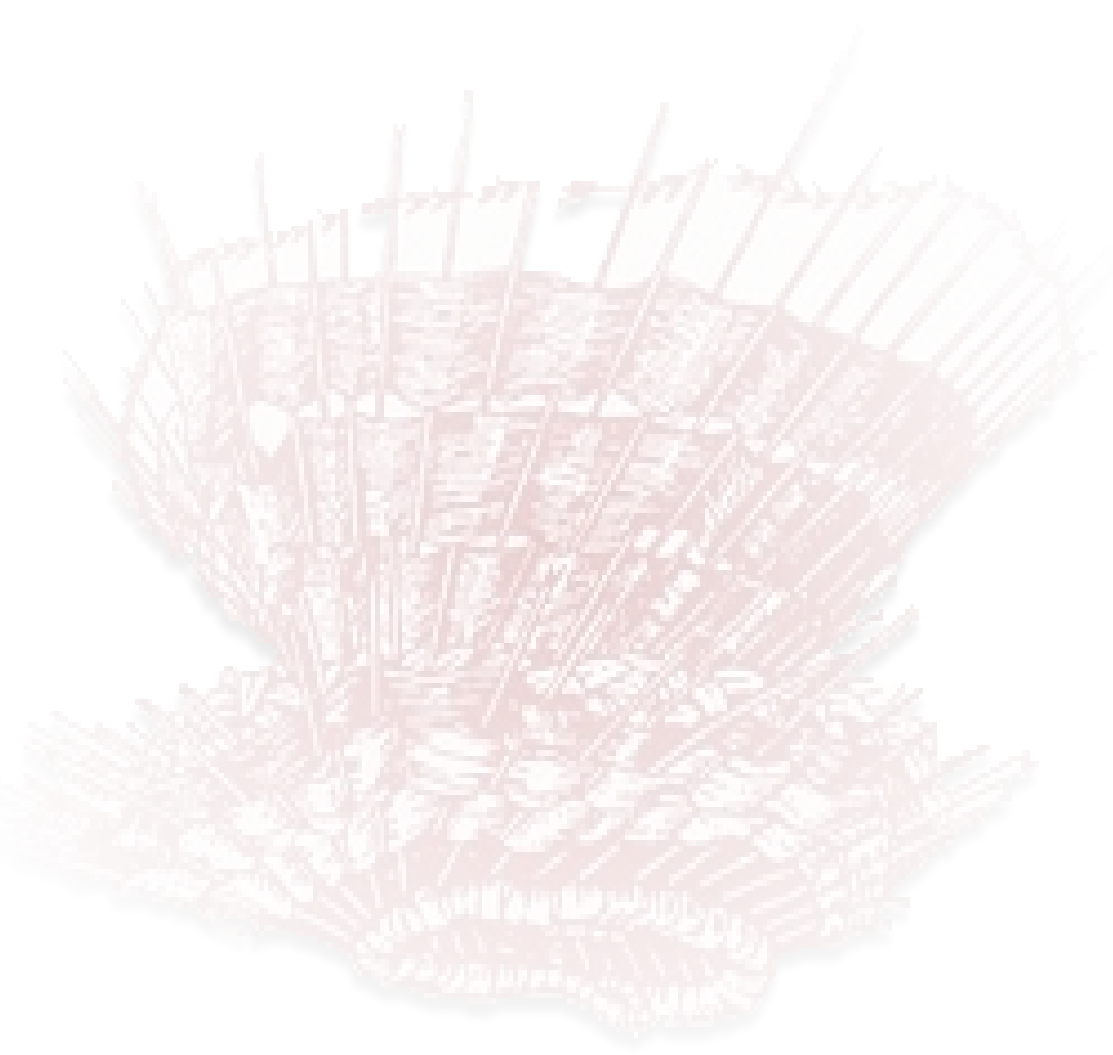
- Lack of technical capacity to effectively monitor and evaluate the performance of the TLFF II on a regular basis,
- Monitoring and evaluation sector was totally disregarded in the TLFF I,
- Only about 28% of the activities specified in the TLFF I were achieved,
- Lack of skills and knowledge of Kaupule staffs to compile appropriate reports on a quarterly, semi-annually and annually to the Falekaupule and to the DRD on a regular basis,
- Lack of knowledge of relevant stakeholders on the current ISP due to the use of the top-down approach in the formulation process. Relevant stakeholders includes the Falekaupule, Kaupule, DRD, all organizations, and associations in Niutao who were not partake in the formulation of the TLFF I,
- Lack of financial resources to finance the key strategic areas specified in the TLFF I.

Strategies

- Establish a committee comprises of FNF, DRD and the Falekaupule to effectively monitor and evaluate planning activities specify in the TLFF II and report to the Kaupule the progress of the plan,



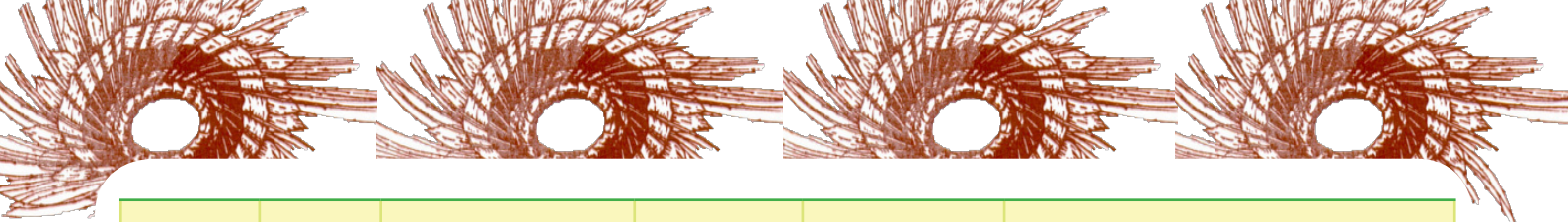
- Work in collaboration with the DRD to seek Development Partners financial assistance to finance development activities stated in the Plan,
- To conduct a mid-term review in 2019 by a review committee comprises of the DRD, Falekaupule and FNF,
- Ensure to link the Kaupule Annual Budget to the annual operational plan, capital investment plan and the TLFF II,
- Ensure to link the TLFF II to the Te Kakeega III for consistent with Development Partners financial assistance,
- Provide in-house training for local staffs and further allow them for an attachment to relevant government department to build technical capacity.



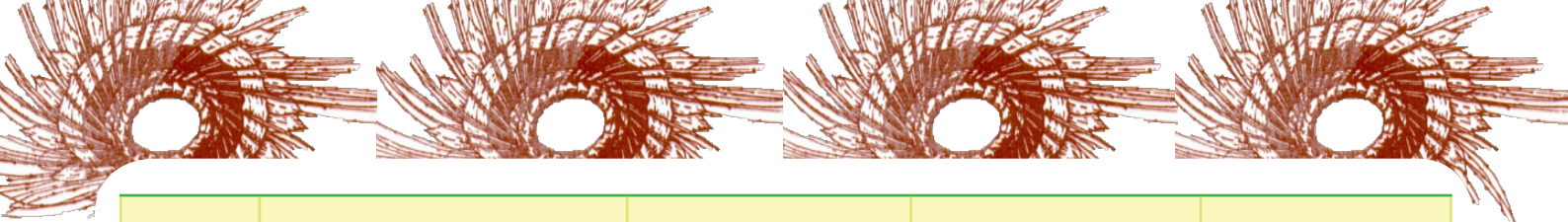
13. FINANCING THE PLAN – MATRIX

ANNEX 1: KEY PRIORITY AREA 1: CLIMATE CHANGE, ENVIRONMENT AND WASTE MANAGEMENT
GOAL: Protect Niutao from the Impacts of Climate Change and the people to live in a Safe and Healthy Environment.

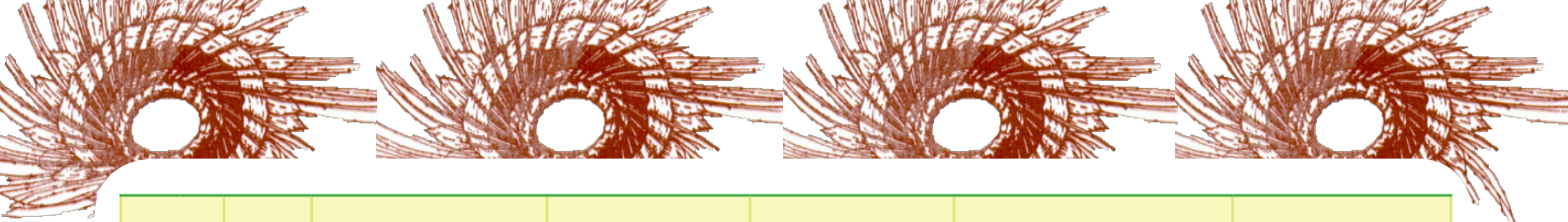
Issues	Strategies	Implementation timeline					Responsible Agency	Proposed budget
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
1. Coastal erosion	1. Replanting of trees along the beach front.	X	X	X	X	X	Agriculture Dept, Niutao Community, R2R	5,000
	2. Develop and Integrate coastal zone management Plan	X	X	X	X	X	PWD, Kaipule.	5,000
	3. Construct a sea wall around the island.			X	X	X	Agriculture Dept, Niutao Community, R2R	1,000,000
2. Destructions to edible root crops like dalo, pulaka and others.	1. Develop a Contingency Plan – Cement Pulaka Pits		X	X	X		Kaupule	20,000
	2. Procure 3 more wood chippers and shredder		X				Agriculture Dept, Kaipule	24,000



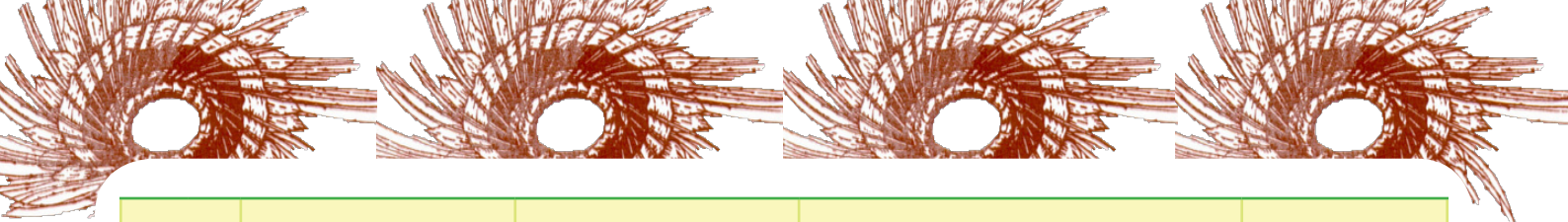
Issues	Strategies	Implementation timeline					Responsible Agency	Proposed budget
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
2. Destructions to edible root crops like dalo, pulaka and others.	3. Nursery and its accessories.		X				PWD, Kaupule.	5,000
	4. Advocacy programs for maintaining of edible food crop plants.	X					Kaupule and R2R.	6,000
3. Breakout of epidemics as a result of droughts.	1. Develop Contingency Plan - Health Programs.	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule and the Health Dept't.	4,000
4. Long droughts create unwanted dust.	1. Proper machineries for water spraying of dry roads		X	X			Kaupule.	50,000
5. Insecure and inadequate water supply.	1. Additional water cisterns (20mx10m) and water tanks to be allocated to each house. [Gravels and sand imported from abroad]		X	X	X	X	Kaupule, GoT.	20,000



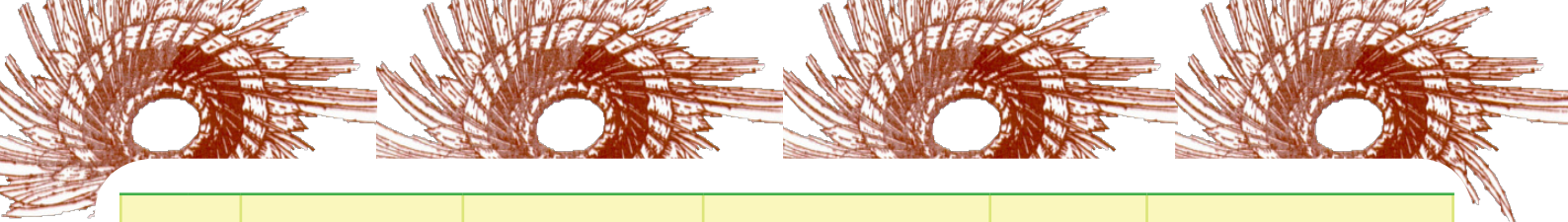
Issues	Strategies	Implementation timeline					Responsible Agency	Proposed budget
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
5. Insecure and inadequate water supply.	2. Procure an additional tractor and trailer and water tank to cart water in times of need.		X				Kaupule, GoT, Donors.	30,000
6. An evacuation center during emergencies.	1. Upgrade & improve current infra-structures to cater for emergencies		X	X			Kaupule, GoT, Donors.	200,000
7. Fishermen lost at sea.	1. Put up a tower to house a beacon as well as accessories such as mobile and internet. 2. Procure a rescue boat and appropriate equipment to come with it.			X	X		Kaupule, GoT and TTC.	50,000
			X				Kaupule, GoT, Donors	6,000



Issues	Strategies	Implementation timeline					Responsible Agency	Proposed budget
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
7. Fishermen lost at sea.	3. Construct a light house.				X		Kaupule, GoT, Donors	50,000
	4. Procure an alarm system that will be switched on in times of disaster.		X				Kaupule, Fale-kaupule GoT.	3,000
8. Uncoordinated disposal of waste	1. Dedicated bins to be allocated to all families on the island.	X					Kaupule, GoT.	15,000
	2. Recruit an employee to separate different types of waste.	X					Kaupule, GoT.	8,000
	3. Procure a digger/ bulldozer to assist in the proper disposal of waste.				X		Kaupule, GoT.	25,000
	4. The Kaupule to lease a plot of land for the disposal of waste.	X					Kaupule, Fale-kaupule, Land-owners	7,500



Issues	Strategies	Implementation timeline					Responsible Agency	Proposed budget
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
9. Uncontrolled disposal of non-degradable waste	1. A plot of land for disposal of non-degradable waste to be identified.	X					Kaupule, Land-owners.	7,500
	2. Advocacy programme for community members to be conducted on Niutao.	X					Kaupule, GoT.	5,000
	3. Procure and install an incinerator to dispose off unwanted medicines and other medical waste inclusive of napies.		X				Kaupule, Princess Margaret Hospital, Niutao Community.	1,500
10. Natural disasters debris	1. Procure chainsaws to chop down big and unwanted trees.	X					Kaupule	2,500



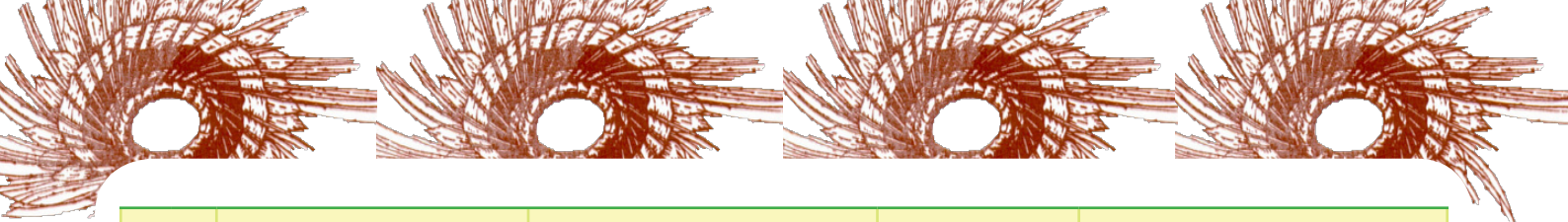
Issues	Strategies	Implementation timeline					Responsible Agency	Proposed budget
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
10. Natural disasters debris	2. The Kaupule to regularly pay visits around the island.	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, Falekaupule	-
11. Big trees are not growing on the beach front.	1. Replanting of trees that are not grown on Niutao.	X		X		X	Falekaupule, Kaupule, Niutao Community.	500
	2. Replant and grow trees like bamboo, 'kafusi', te 'ifilele' and others.	X		X		X		
12. Unsafe/unhealthy disposal of human waste	1. Proper construction of septic tanks.	X					Kaupule, GoT.	52,500
	2. Procure a proper vehicle that will dispose off human waste from septic tanks.				X			
							Kaupule, GoT.	30,000

Issues	Strategies	Implementation timeline					Responsible Agency	Proposed budget
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
13. Uncontrolled disposal of hazardous waste	1. Allocate a proper plot of land for the safe storage of hazardous waste.	X					Kaupule, GoT, Niutao Community.	12,500
SUB-TOTAL								1,646,500.00

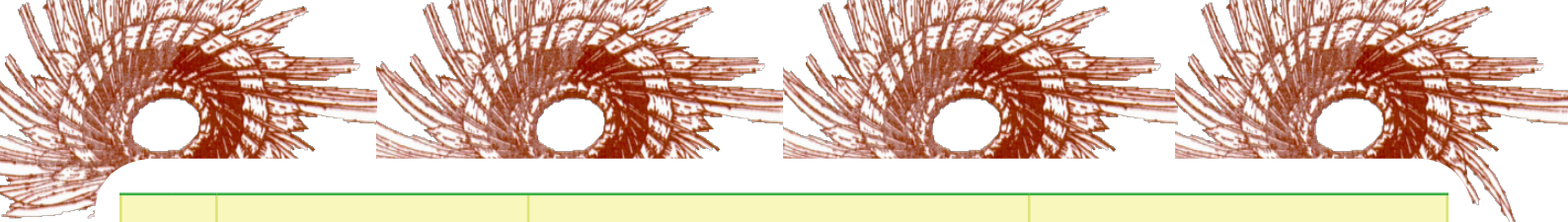
ANNEX 2: KEY PRIORITY AREA 2: GOOD GOVERNANCE – LEADERSHIP, LOCAL GOVERNANCE, LAW AND ORDER, FINANCIAL OVERSIGHT, AND FALEKAUPULE TRUST FUND

GOAL: To strengthened the Fale Kaupule and Kaupule to serve the Te Motuokai with competent, Integrity and Justice.

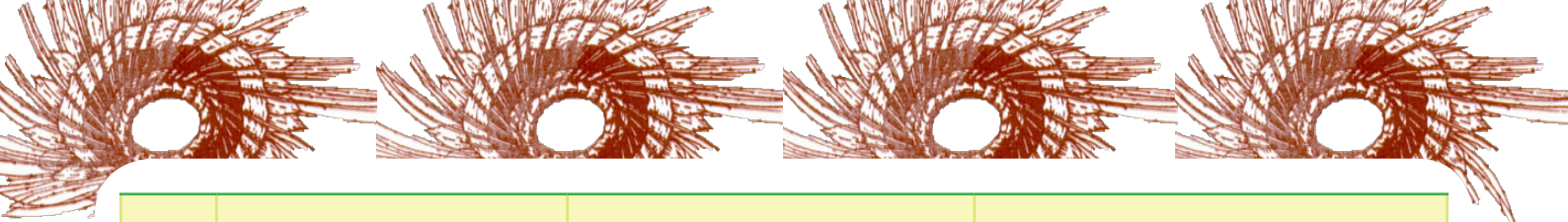
Issues	Strategies	Implementation timeline					Responsible Agency	Proposed budget
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
1. Decisions are inconsistent with policies because of differences amongst Leaders.	1. Advocacy programme relative to good governance targeting community Leaders.	X	X			X	Kaupule, DRD	15,000
2. Parameters for election of leaders are too narrow.	1. Policy reform to enable Niutao residents on Funafuti or elsewhere in the country to cast votes to the Niutao election of Kaupule members. 2. The Pule Kaupule to be elected by the Kaupule members.			X	X	X	Kaupule, GoT	5,000
						X	Kaupule, GoT	-



Issues	Strategies	Implementation timeline					Responsible Agency	Proposed budget
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
3. Non-attendances of members of the Falekaupule appears to be on the rise.	1. Formulate a policy guidelines to conduct business of the Falekaupule meetings etc.			X			Kaupule, FNF, Falekaupule.	15,000
4. A stray fowl and fauna as well as pigs in the village appears increasing	1. Formulate bye-laws to control domestic animals such as chickens, ducklings and pigs in the village	X	X	X	X	X	Falekaupule, Kaupule, Niutao Community	-
5. Prosecutions under the Penal Code for males alone appears endemic.	1. Increase the number of police officers on Niutao.			X			Kaupule, Tuvalu Police Service.	-
6. No financial reporting because of lack of capacity of Kaupule employees	1. Upskill members and employees of the Kaupule in financial accounts preparation and reporting.	X					Kaupule, DRD.	3,000



Issues	Strategies	Implementation timeline					Responsible Agency	Proposed budget
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
6. No financial reporting because of lack of capacity of Kaupule employees	2. Revitalize the operation of the Island Development Revolving Fund.		X				Kaupule, Niutao Community. 500	
7. Lack of knowledge, Falekaupule and Kaupule – FTF Deed, financial reporting.	1. Upskill members of the Kaupule in the reporting of FTF funds together with members of the Falekaupule relative to the FTF Deed.	X					Kaupule, Falekaupule, DRD 5,000	
	2. Government to assist in the timely analysis of the FTF Deed.				X		Kaupule, Falekaupule, DRD 2,000	



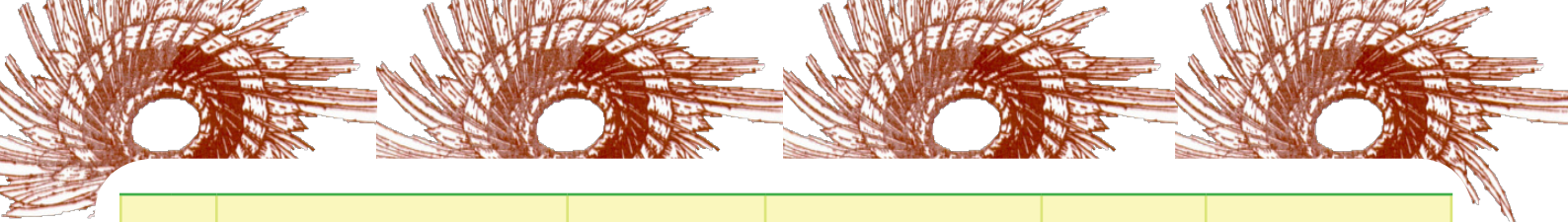
Issues	Strategies	Implementation timeline					Responsible Agency	Proposed budget
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
7. Lack of knowledge, Falekaupule and Kaupule – FTF Deed, financial reporting.	3. The Fale-kaupule to set aside a portion of funds that are received from the FTF.			X	X	X	Kaupule. 60,000	
8. Renovation and Establishment of Governance Infrastructures.	1. Develop and activate maintenance programmes for all governance infrastructure in the Island.	X	X				Falekaupule, Kaupule, FNF 10,000	
	2. Develop Master Plan for building new governance infrastructure/hall – Tiapaani, Peletainia and FND.	X	X	X	X		Falekaupule, Kaupule, FNF 15,000	

Issues	Strategies	Implementation timeline					Responsible Agency	Proposed budget
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
8. Renovation and Establishment of Governance Infrastructures.	3. Implementation of the Plan.		X	X	X	X	Falekaupule, Kaupule, FNF, GoT, Donors	300,000
SUB-TOTAL								430,500.00

ANNEX 3: KEY PRIORITY AREA 3: EDUCATION, HUMAN RESOURCES, RESOURCE CENTRE, ARCHIVES AND MUSEUM

GOAL: Sustain and upgrade education priorities for all the Te Motuokai to enrich higher level of working capacity.

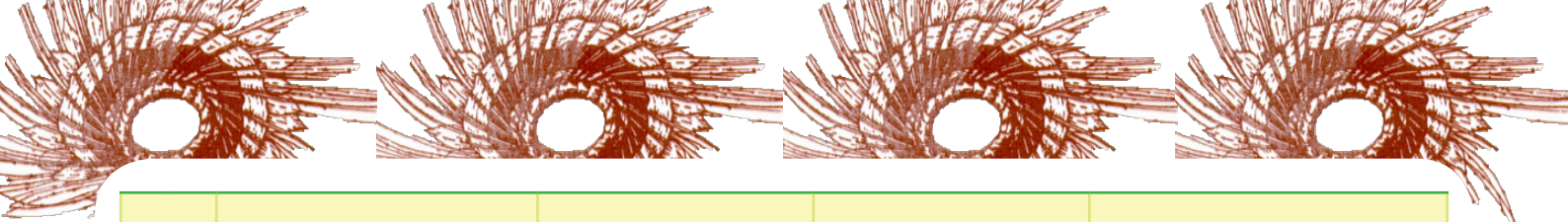
Issues	Strategies	Implementation timeline					Responsible Agency	Proposed budget
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
1. School Based Management on Niutao	1. Establish a steering committee that will steer and manage the operation of the school.	X	X				Kaupule, Parents, Committee, Teachers	21,000
	2. Coordination of school activities to go hand in hand with other stakeholders in the community.	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, Parents, Committee, Teachers	5,000
2. Status of Teachers.	1. Provide opportunities for unqualified teachers to enhance their subject content knowledge	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, GoT	103,000



Issues	Strategies	Implementation timeline					Responsible Agency	Proposed budget
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
2. Status of Teachers.	2. Analyze condition of employment for teachers and their behaviors towards the profession	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, Committee, GoT	-
3. School environment not conducive to quality learning.	1. Procure and install cooling facility in classrooms	X			X		Kaupule, GoT	10,800
	2. Procure and install a good fence for the school campus.	X	X				Kaupule	15,000
	3. Landscaping the school compound.	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, Committee, Teachers	1,000
4. Pupils consuming non-nutritious food	1. Initiate an appropriate catering program.	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, Committee GoT	7,000

Issues	Strategies	Implementation timeline					Responsible Agency	Proposed budget
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
4. Pupils consuming non-nutritious food	2. Nutritious food awareness program to parents.	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, Committee, Parents	3,000
5. Informal achieving of traditional knowledge and values.	1. Recruit and employ an extra hand to record all traditional customs and values for posterity. 2. Develop an e-library system for proper storage of traditional knowledge and values.	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule	15,000
6. Financial constraints and the increasing number of drop outs on the island	1. Provide financial assistance by establishing the education loan scheme.	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, GoT, R2R	7,000
							Kaupule	5,000

Issues	Strategies	Implementation timeline					Responsible Agency	Proposed budget
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
6. Financial constraints and the increasing number of drop outs on the island	2. Establish a written policy for the education loan scheme	X	X				Kaupule	-
	3. Upgrading of TVST program.	X	X				Kaupule, GoT, Donors	30,000
	4. Regulate TVST program to be compulsory.	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, GoT, Donors	5,000
	5. Provide hands-on attachment for unemployed youth with government departments and public enterprises.						Kaupule, GoT	-
7. Poor performance in literacy in Primary level.	1. Encourage Teachers to teach in English	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, Committee, GoT	1,000



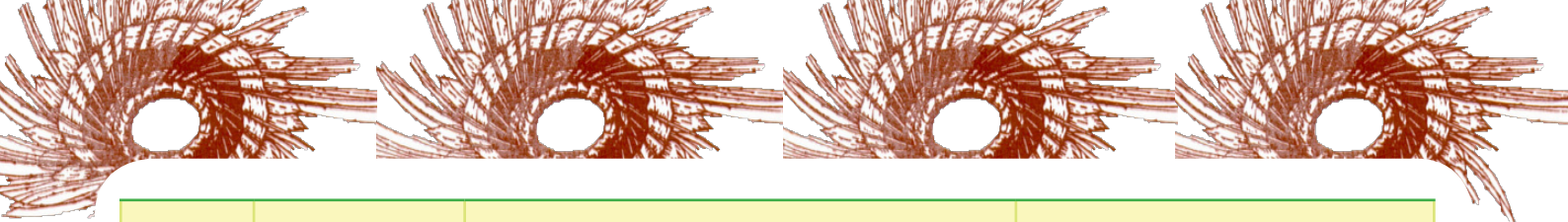
Issues	Strategies	Implementation timeline					Responsible Agency	Proposed budget
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
7. Poor performance in literacy in Primary level.	2. Devise program to encourage pupils in literacy learning.	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, Committee, GoT	10,000
	3. Develop an e-learning center in the school.	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, GoT	60,000
8. Few Niutaoans in the top hierarchical positions in government and public enterprises.	1. Develop a human resource plan	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, FNF, Niutao diaspora.	15,000
	2. Encourage all Te Mo-tuokai to pursue training to acquire higher qualification.	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, Falekaupule	1,000



Issues	Strategies	Implementation timeline					Responsible Agency	Proposed budget
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
8. Few Niutaoans in the top hierarchical positions in government and public enterprises.	3. Awareness program on the law and appropriate policies of organization where Te Motuokai are employed..	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, FNF, Niutao diaspora.	15,000
SUB-TOTAL								301,815.00

ANNEX 4: KEY PRIORITY AREA 4: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
GOAL: To develop an affordable and marketable economy

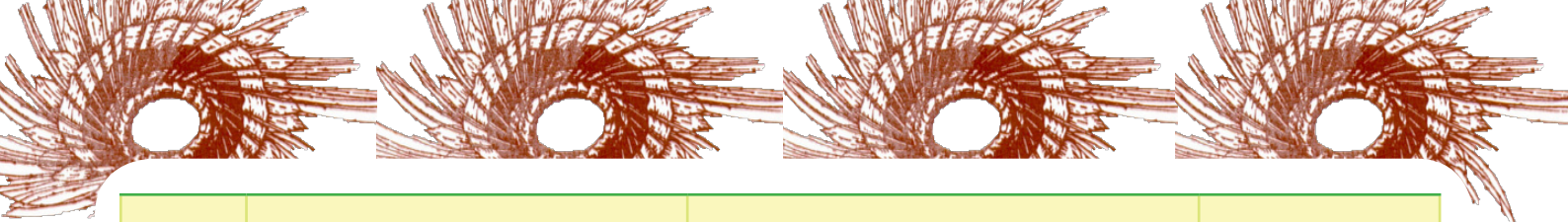
Issues	Strategies	Implementation timeline					Responsible Agency	Proposed budget
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
1. Products on shelves are too expensive.	1. The Kaupule to establish a steering committee to administer and control the pricing of goods/products that are sold on the island.	X	X				Kaupule, GoT.	5,000
2. Lack of knowledge and skills in managing and operating small businesses	1. Identify ways and means in establishing a viable business.		X				Kaupule, GoT, Business community	1,500
	2. Explore the potential for the Government Business Centre to provide in-house training to potential business entrepreneurs.		X		X			



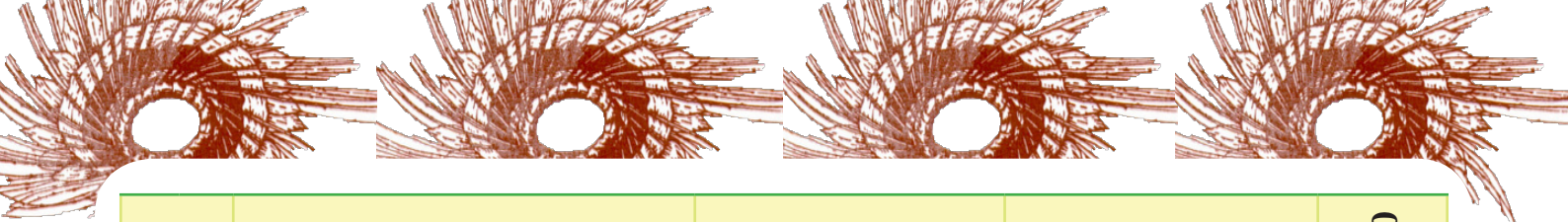
Issues	Strategies	Implementation timeline					Responsible Agency	Proposed budget
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
2. Lack of knowledge and skills in managing and operating small businesses	3. Upskill the youth in handicraft for marketing purpose	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, Youth.	10,000
	4. Provide training opportunities for Kaupule employees to enhance their skills in managing and maintaining of fish market's equipment and other developments.	X			X		Kaupule, GoT, (MEYS, Mo-HARD, MNR) Youth	30,000
3. Market base too narrow on Niutao.	1. Provide a budget line under the Kaupule budget to assist with the transportation of products to Funafuti.	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule	30,000



Issues	Strategies	Implementation timeline					Responsible Agency	Proposed budget
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
3. Market base too narrow on Niutao.	2. Kaupule to assist in re-establishing of the Fusi branch on Niutao.	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, TCS	250,000
	3. Establish in-shore fisheries for pa-neava, tuna, tilapia and others at the inland pond for sale.				X	X	Kaupule, Falekaupule GoT(MNR)	-
	4. Construct a factory for weaving local mat.	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, Falekaupule, Women organization & GOT	50,000
	5. Dialogue with Niutaoans abroad for a potential foreign investment in New Zealand.	X	X				Kaupule, Falekaupule Business community.	10,000



Issues	Strategies	Implementation timeline					Responsible Agency	Proposed budget
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
4. Heavily reliance on imported goods other than local produced products.	1. Encourage the selling of Niutao food to residents on the island and also to the Fanau Niutao Funafuti As-sociation on Funafuti.		X	X	X	X	Kaupule, Falekaupule, Business community.	8,000
	2. Procure deep freezers for storage of chicks, fish, pork, ducks and others to be sold to fellow Niutaoans on Funafuti as well as to residents on Niutao.					X		
5. Lack of enabling environment for sustainable investment.	1. Revive the producing of coconut oil for sale to the public. (Virgin oil).	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, Niutao Women Association.	20,000



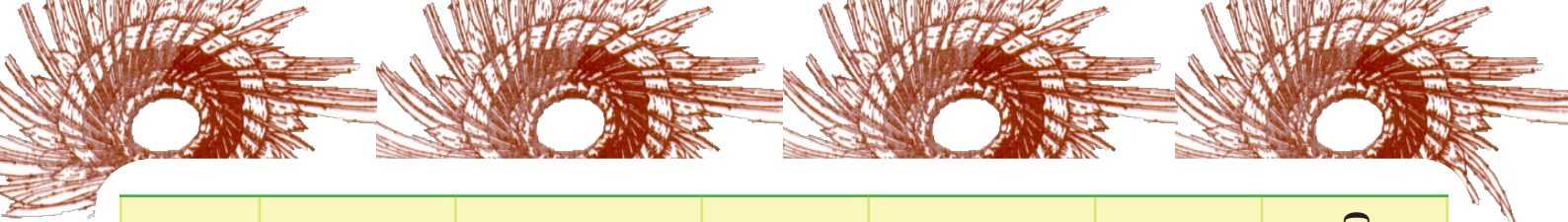
Issues	Strategies	Implementation timeline					Responsible Agency	Proposed budget
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
5. Lack of enabling environment for sustainable investment.	1. Construct a canteen/restaurant opposite the Muli channel, for selling of food to visitors during visits of inter-island ships to Niutao.			X			Kaupule, Fale-kaupule Land owners.	20,000
	2. Establish an additional Trust Fund for Niutao and to be invested in New Zealand.	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, Fale-kaupule.	200,000
	3. Explore and if viable to invest in real estate and rent out properties for generating of additional income in the Fiji Islands.	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, Fale-kaupule, GoT	800,000
SUB-TOTAL							1,457,000.00	

ANNEX 5: KEY PRIORITY AREA 5: HEALTH

GOAL: By 2021, the health status of the people of Niutao and Niulakita to be improved by 50%, by reducing the number of all sick cases reported in 2015.

Issues	Strategies	Implementation timeline					Responsible Agency	Proposed budget
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
1. Deteriorating of health infrastructures on Niutao and Niulakita.	1. Construct clinics at the immediately.	X	X				Kaupule, Fale-kaupule, GoT	160,000
	2. Construct residence for health employees immediately.	X	X				Kaupule, Fale-kaupule, GoT	100,000
	3. Provide computers and telephones.	X	X				Kaupule, GoT.	5,000
2. Widespread of communicable diseases on Niutao as well as Niulakita islands.	1. Provide financial assistance for cleaning campaigns on Niutao and Niulakita	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, Fale-kaupule.	5,000
	2. All houses to have proper toilet facilities.	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, GoT.	100,000
	3. Procure brass cutters.	X					Kaupule	2,000

Issues	Strategies	Implementation timeline					Responsible Agency	Proposed budget
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
2. Widespread of communicable diseases on Niutao as well as Niulakita islands.	4. Provide preventive accessories - HIV/AIDS.	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, TUFHA, GoT.	5,000
	1. Use medication wisely.	X	X	X	X	X	Members of the community.	-
3. Inadequate supply of medicines on both Niutao and Niulakita islands.	2. Available stock of medicine to last for the next shipping.	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, Nurse, GoT.	-
	1. Encourage the island nurse to work together with the community worker, the women's leader to advocate members of the community to eat locally produced food.	X	X	X	X	X	Falekaupule, Staff Nurse, CW, Women's Association Leaders.	1,000
4. Many Niutao patients on referral to Funafuti under the scheme- Niutao/Funafuti.	2. Specialist experts in the field of medicine when paying visits to Tuvalu that they also extend their visits to Niutao and Niulakita	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, GoT.	-
	3. Identify and procure a special plane to evacuate referral patients to Funafuti at the quickest time possible.	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, GoT.	5,000,000

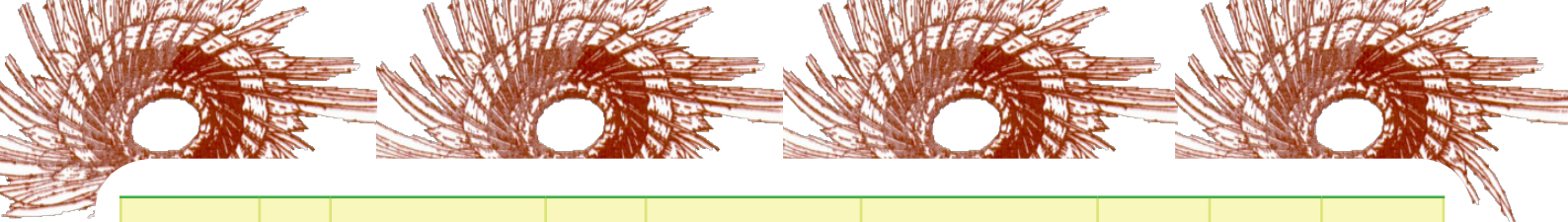


Issues	Strategies	Implementation timeline					Responsible Agency	Proposed budget
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
5. Abusive use of alcohol and tobacco.	1. Effective implementation of the Tobacco control Act	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, GoT	-
	2. Maintain engagement in sports competition such as, soccer, volleyball and other sports.	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, Youths	20,000
6. Widespread of NCDs on Niutao and Niulakita.	1. Awareness programs on nutritious diet.	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, Nurse, Members of the Community.	5,000
	2. Awareness programs on preventive measures to minimize the effect of NCDs.	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, Nurse, Members of the Community.	5,000
	3. Encourage regular visits to Clinic at appointed time.	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, Nurse, Members of the Community.	-
SUB-TOTAL								5,408,000.00

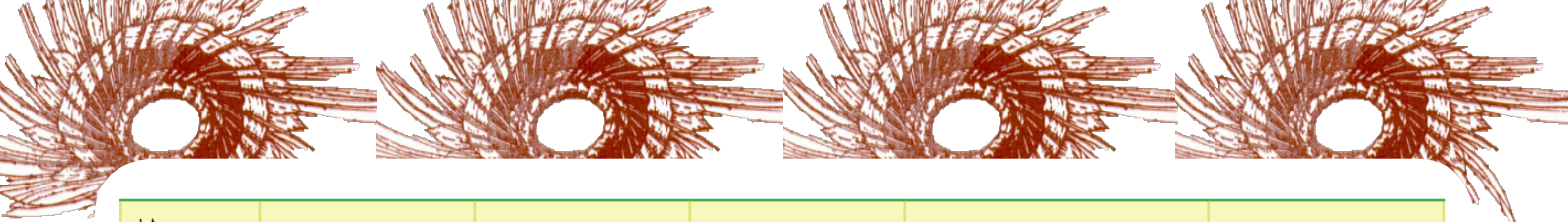
**ANNEX 6: KEY PRIORITY AREA 6: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT – YOUTH, GENDER, CULTURE AND DISABILITY
(EMPLOYMENT LABOR MOBILITY)**

GOAL: To improve the livelihoods of the Niutao people.

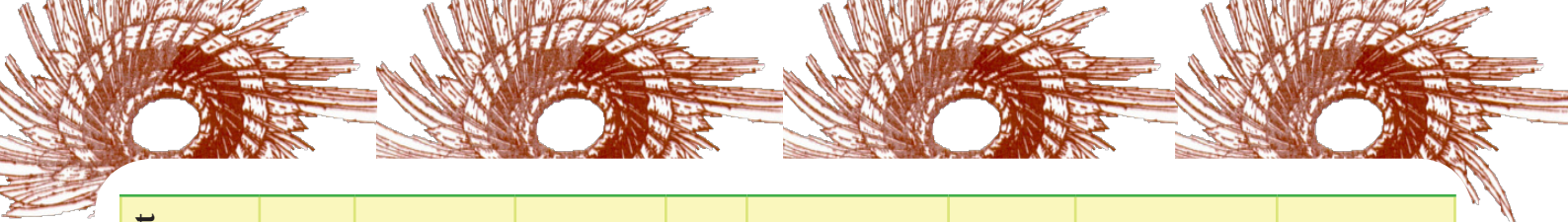
Issues	Strategies	Implementation timeline				Responsible Agency	Proposed budget
		2017	2018	2019	2020		
1. ELDERLIES							
1. Elderlies were not able to get together for leisure time.	1. A center is needed for the elderlies to get together for social activities.	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, Fale-kaupule, GoT	50,000
2. Elderlies lack of equipment to visit bathroom.	1. Provide supporting equipment.	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, DRD, MOH	15,000
3. The social welfare benefit is not adequate to meet the elderlies needs.	1. Additional budgetary assistance to the scheme.	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, Fale-kaupule	10,000
2. DISABILITIES							
1. No special programs for disabled persons	1. Provide special programs.	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, Fualofa, GoT	10,000
2. There is lack of personnel with skills to provide special care for people with disability.	1. Provide training opportunities on special needs care.	X	X	X	X	Kaupule DRD, MOH, Community Affairs Officer	30,000



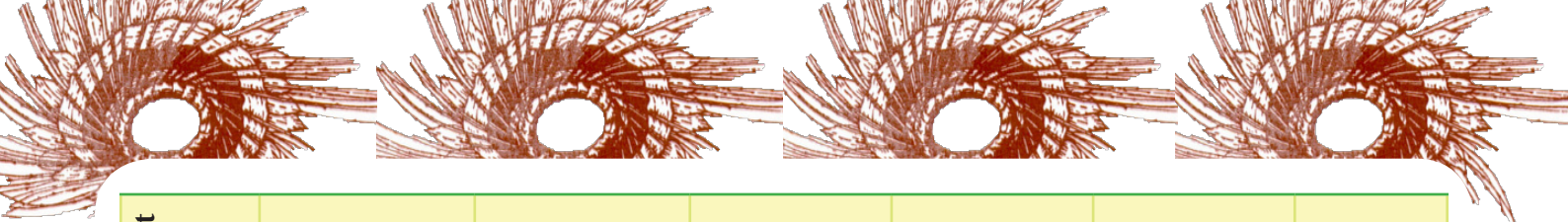
Issues	Strategies	Implementation timeline					Responsible Agency	Proposed budget
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
2. DISABILITIES								
6. The disabled benefit scheme is not adequate to meet the respective needs.	1. Additional Budgetary assistance to the scheme	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, Fale-kaupule	5,000
3. WOMEN								
1. Women lack leadership skills.	1. Provide more Leadership Training.	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule Fale-kaupule, Women's Organization	10,000
2. Catting Fetching water on Niutao has caused health problem to the women.	1. Provide water pump and overhead tanks to every household on Niutao.	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, GoT	30,000
3. Domestic violence - women and children	1. Raise awareness on domestic violence.	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, GoT	5,000
	2. Effective enforcement of laws.	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, GoT	5,000
4. Parents lack parenting skills	1. More parenting skills training.	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, Women's Organization	15,000



Issues	Strategies	Implementation timeline					Responsible Agency	Proposed budget
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
5. Unwillingness of women for medical checks.	1. Encourage women to undergo medical checks.	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, MOH, Women's Organisation	5,000
	2. Specialist to do medical checks on the island	X	X	X	X	X		
6. No proper place where they can sell their products for socio- economic development.	1. Provide a center for socio- economic activities.	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, GoT, Donors	50,000
7. Softening brown pandanus leaves (Tuki Pufasa) causing women to have health problems-	1. Engage a Technical Expert to conduct proper study to transform traditional processes of weaving mat to a more mechanized method.	X	X	X	X	X	Falekaupule, Kaupule, GoT, Donors	30,000
	2. Implement the Technical Expert report.		X	X	X	X		
							Falekaupule, Kaupule, GoT, Donors	150,000



Issues	Strategies	Implementation timeline					Responsible Agency	Proposed budget
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
4. YOUTH								
1. There is no recreational center for youth on the island.	1. Provide a gymnasium.	X	X	X	X	X	Falekaupule, Kaupule, GoT, Donors	250,000
2. Limited opportunities for economic development.	1. Provide budgetary support to Youths.	X	X	X	X	X	Falekaupule, Kaupule, Youth	30,000
5. LABOUR MOBILITY								
1. Unfair selection of Te Motuokai to work on national overseas labor schemes.	1. Falekaupule and FNF to involve in the selection of Niutao workers to these schemes.	X	X	X	X	X	Falekaupule, Kaupule, FNF, GoT	-
6. TRADITIONAL VALUES AND CULTURES								
2. Traditional Values and Cultures are gradually eroding.	1. Record and store traditional values and cultures. In books and new technologies.	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, Falekaupule, GoT	10,000
	2. Awareness programs on traditional values and cultures.	X	X	X	X	X	Falekaupule, Kaupule, FNF	5,000



Issues	Strategies	Implementation timeline					Responsible Agency	Proposed budget
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
3. Ignorance of Historical and Importance landmarks of the island.	1. Confirm all historical and important landmarks.	X	X				Falekaupule, Kaupule, GoT	5,000
	2. Plan the maintenance and beautification of these landmarks.	X	X				Falekaupule, Kaupule, GoT	1,000
	3. Create appropriate policies for these landmarks.		X	X			Falekaupule, Kaupule, GoT	1,000
	4. Awareness programs of the importance of these landmarks.			X	X		Falekaupule, Kaupule, GoT	10,000
4. No Constitution for Fetu Afiafi	1. Provide a written constitution.	X	X	X	X	X	Falekaupule, Kaupule, FNF.	10,000
SUB-TOTAL								752,000.00

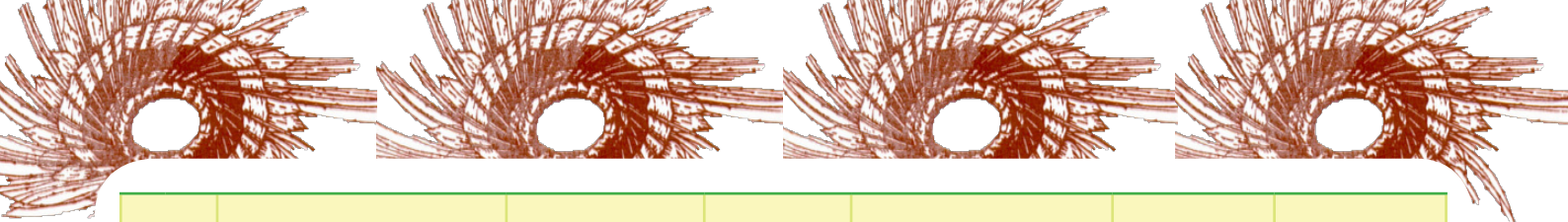
ANNEX 7: KEY PRIORITY AREA 7: NATURAL RESOURCES. A – AGRICULTURE

GOAL: To enhance sustainable food security and livelihoods of the people of Niutao and Niulakita through Agriculture developments.

Issues	Strategies	Implementation timeline				Responsible Agency	Proposed budget
		2017	2018	2019	2020		
1. No agriculture developments.	1. Training programs in agricultural developments.	X	X	X	X	Falekaupule, Kaupule, GoT	5,000
	2. Full assessment report.	X	X	X	X	Falekaupule, Kaupule, GoT	5,000
	3. Develop a Master Plan.	X	X	X	X	Falekaupule, Kaupule, GoT	10,000
	4. Implementation of the Plan.			X	X	Falekaupule, Kaupule, GoT	30,000
2. Wild Flowers overgrown Tepela and Tetalo	1. Planning clearing activities	X	X	X	X	Falekaupule, Kaupule	2,000
	2. Procure appropriate equipment		X	X	X	Falekaupule, Kaupule, GoT	30,000
	3. Make Plans and mobilise pulaka replanting activities.	X	X	X	X	Falekaupule, Kaupule	7,000

Issues	Strategies	Implementation timeline					Responsible Agency	Proposed budget
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
3. Misuse of project materials	1. Develop policy for appropriate use of project materials.	X	X	X	X	X	Falekaupule, Kaupule	-
4. Senile coconut trees	1. Replanting scheme	X	X	X	X	X	Falekaupule, Kaupule, GoT	25,000
5. Land infertility	1. Procure appropriate machineries	X	X				Falekaupule, Kaupule, GoT	60,000
6. Land tenure is unfavorable for development	1. Reform of land tenure system		X	X	X		Falekaupule, Kaupule, GoT	5,000
7. Non-planting of vegetables	1. Awareness program on the importance of vegetables	X	X	X	X	X	Falekaupule, Kaupule, GoT	5,000
	2. Training programs on home gardening	X	X	X	X	X	Falekaupule, Kaupule, GoT	6,000
	3. Provide incentives to encourage home gardening.	X	X	X	X	X	Falekaupule, Kaupule, GoT	6,000

Issues	Strategies	Implementation timeline					Responsible Agency	Proposed budget
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
7. Non-planting of vegetables	4. Nurseries development	X	X	X	X	X	Falekaupule, Kaupule, GoT	6,000
	5. Procure appropriate tools for home gardening		X	X	X		Falekaupule, Kaupule, GoT, Donors	60,000
	6. Develop Marketing Plan			X	X	X	Falekaupule, Kaupule, GoT	20,000
8. Agroforestry	1. Awareness programs on the importance of agroforestry.	X	X	X	X	X	Falekaupule, Kaupule, GoT	5,000
	2. Research and Development	X	X				Falekaupule, Kaupule, GoT	10,000
	3. Master Plan -Agroforestry		X	X			Falekaupule, Kaupule, GoT	10,000
	4. Implementing the Plan.			X	X	X	Falekaupule, Kaupule, GoT	30,000
9. Smart Agriculture	1. Awareness program	X	X	X	X	X	Falekaupule, Kaupule, GoT	5,000



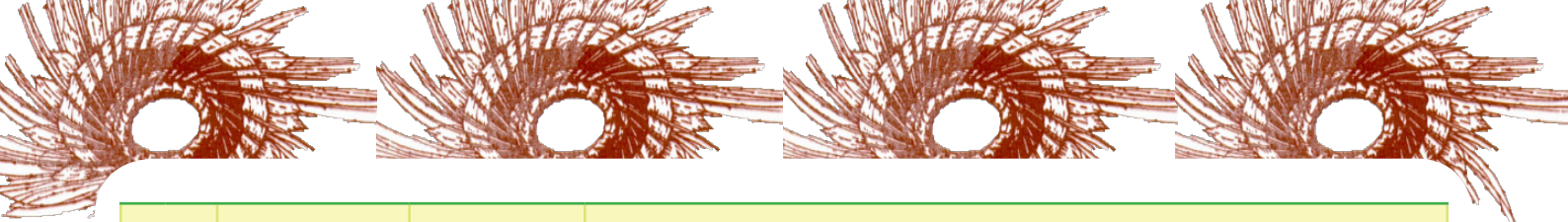
Issues	Strategies	Implementation timeline					Responsible Agency	Proposed budget
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
9. Smart Agriculture	2. Research and Development of appropriate smart agricultural activities	X	X				Falekaupule, Kaupule, GoT	10,000
	3. Develop Master Plan -Smart Agri-culture		X	X			Falekaupule, Kaupule, GoT	10,000
	4. Implementing of the Plan				X	X	Falekaupule, Kaupule, GoT	-
10. Impact of climate change on agriculture.	1. Develop a Disaster Preparedness Response and Recovery Plan	X	X				Falekaupule, Kaupule, GoT, Tuvalu Red Cross/Crescent	15,000
	2. Implementation of the Plan			X	X	X	Falekaupule, Kaupule, GoT, Tuvalu Red Cross/Crescent	40,000
	3. Awareness Programs			X	X	X	Falekaupule, Kaupule, GoT, Tuvalu Red Cross/Crescent	5,000

Issues	Strategies	Implementation timeline					Responsible Agency	Proposed budget
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
11. Governance issues	1. Reform its governance	X	X				Falekaupule, Kaupule, FNF	10,000
	2. Develop governance Master Plan		X	X			Falekaupule, Kaupule, GoT	5,000
	3. Implementation of the Plan			X	X		Falekaupule, Kaupule, GoT	30,000
12. No agriculture developments	1. Training programmes on agricultural developments	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, GoT	5,000
	2. Research on appropriate agricultural developments.		X	X			Kaupule, GoT	5,000
	3. Develop Agriculture Master Plan.			X	X		Falekaupule, Kaupule, GoT	10,000
	4. Implementation of the Plan.				X	X	Falekaupule, Kaupule, GoT	30,000

Issues	Strategies	Implementation timeline					Responsible Agency	Proposed budget
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
13. Impacts of climate change on agriculture.	1. Develop Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan	X	X				Falekaupule, Kaupule, Go T, Tuvalu Red Cross /Crescent	10,000
	2. Implementation of the Plan.			X	X	X	Falekaupule, Kaupule, Go T, Tuvalu Red Cross/Crescent.	30,000
	3. Awareness programs.			X	X	X	Falekaupule, Kaupule, Go T, Tuvalu Red Cross/Crescent	5,000
SUB-TOTAL								562,000.00

ANNEX 8: KEY PRIORITY AREA 7: NATURAL RESOURCES. B – FISHERIES
GOAL: To enhance sustainable food security and livelihoods of the people of Niutao and Niulakita through Fisheries developments.

Issues	Strategies	Implementation timeline				Responsible Agency	Proposed budget
		2017	2018	2019	2020		
1. NIUTAO							
1. Insufficient fish occasionally-bad weather-Tuna Migration	1. Feasibility study to assess the suitability of replacing tilapia with other fish species in the pond.	X					25,000
	2. Implementing the recommendation of the study- if recommended.		X	X	X	X	100,000
	3. Maintain FADS programs.	X	X	X	X	X	-
2. Deteriorating- Community Fish Center (CFC) and its equipments.	1. Refurbishment & Upgrading of the CFC	X					80,000
	2. Procurement and acquisition of equipments, – telephones, internet, packing machine, chest freezers, coolers, driers etc.	X	X	X			100,000
	3. Devise a mechanism for the Kaipule and Taivalu to work in partnership	X					2,000



Issues	Strategies	Implementation timeline					Responsible Agency	Proposed budget
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
2. Deteriorating- Community Fish Center (CFC) and its equipments.	4. Develop Effective & Efficient operational policies			X			CFC Management committee	-
	5. Targeted training of fish post –harvest handling and processing.	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, GoT	10,000
	6. Maintaining safe and hygienic practices						CFC Management committee	5000

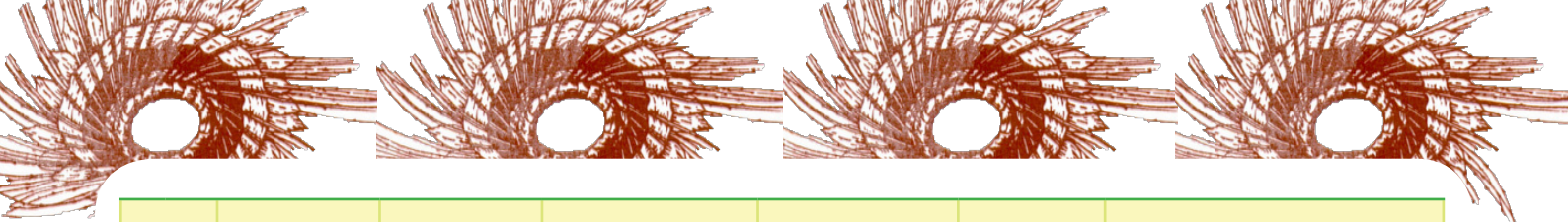
Issues	Strategies	Implementation timeline					Responsible Agency	Proposed budget
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
3. Taivalu-No proper office.	1. Provide office space for the Taivalu in the CFC training center under the NAPA II.	X					Kaupule, Taivalu, GoT	15,000
4. Lacking of traditional fishing knowledge – Young generation.	1. Training programs on traditional fishing knowledge.	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, Taivalu	20,000
5. Short supply of fishing gears and petrol	1. Establish Taivalu's shop for fishing gears and petrol	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, Taivalu, GoT	30,000
6. Tragedies to fisherman at sea (lost at sea, injuries).	1. Training programs on sea safety	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, Taivalu, GoT	10,000
	2. Procure a search and rescue boat.	X	X				Kaupule	35,000
	3. Upgrade telecommunication equipment and to provide safety kits to all fisherman.	X	X				Kaupule, Taivalu, GoT	3000
	4. Procure appropriate essentials for boats maintenance.	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, Taivalu, GoT	10,000

Issues	Strategies	Implementation timeline					Responsible Agency	Proposed budget
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
7. Declining of reef fish stock and ciguatera	1. Encourage the use of other fishing methods.	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, Taivalu, GoT	-
2. NIULAKITA								
1. Under develop of Fisheries for the economic benefit of the community	1. Conduct a full assessment to identify key fisheries resources for development (sea cucumbers, reef fishes, stocking of inland ponds with fish for food security purposes etc.)	X	X				FNE, Falekaupule, Kaupule, GoT	100,000
	2. Develop Fisheries Master Plan			X	X	X	Falekaupule, Kaupule, FNE, GoT	20,000
	3. Implementation of the Fisheries Master Plan.					X	Falekaupule, Kaupule, GoT	40,000
SUB-TOTAL								602,000.00

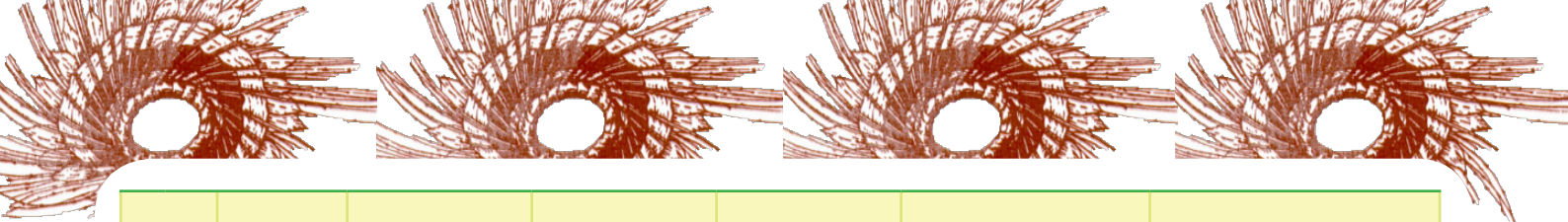
ANNEX 9: KEY PRIORITY AREA 8: INFRASTRUCTURE AND SUPPORT SERVICES – WATER, RENEWABLE ENERGY, TELECOMMUNICATION, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND SHIPPING
GOAL: To improve the lives of the Niutao people through efficiency and effectiveness of Infrastructures and Support Services.

Issues	Strategies	Implementation timeline					Responsible Agency	Proposed budget
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
1. Insecurity of water supply.	1. Research on status of water	X	X				Kaupule, GoT	5,000
	2. Awareness programs.	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, GoT	5,000
	3. Develop Master Plan.		X	X			Falekaupule, Kaupule, GoT	20,000
	4. Implementation of the Plan.			X	X	X	Falekaupule, Kaupule, GoT	20,000
	5. Enlarge the bathing pond at Talipoiaiki.	X	X				Falekaupule, Kaupule	5,000
2. Poor conditions of roads.	1. Assessment and report on status of roads.	X	X				Kaupule, GoT	4,000
	2. Develop Master Plan for village and roads.		X	X			Falekaupule, Kaupule, GoT.	10,000
	3. Implementation of the Plan.			X	X	X	Falekaupule, Kaupule, GoT	20,000
	4. Appropriate road policies i.e. lease	X	X	X	X	X	Kaupule, Falekaupule, Land Owners.	1,000

Issues	Strategies	Implementation timeline					Responsible Agency	Proposed budget
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
2. Poor conditions of roads.	5. Roads upgrading			X	X	X	Kaupule, Fale-kaupule GoT	10,000
3. No regulatory framework for building of houses.	1. Assessment on status of houses	X	X				Kaupule, Fale-kaupule GoT	5,000
	2. Provide Master Plan/ appropriate regulatory frame-work.		X	X			Kaupule, Fale-kaupule, GoT.	5,000
	3. Implementation of the Plan/Frame-work.			X	X	X	Kaupule, Fale-kaupule, GoT	10,000
4. Poor Information Technologies.	1. Assessment on relevant information technologies.		X	X			Kaupule, Fale-kaupule, TTC, GoT.	5,000
	2. Provide a Master Plan.		X	X			Kaupule, Fale-kaupule, TTC, GoT.	10,000
	3. Implementation of the Plan.			X	X	X	Kaupule, Fale-kaupule, GoT, TTC	34,000
	4. Kaupule and TTC to work in partnership.	X	X				Falekaupule, Kaupule, TTC.	1,000



Issues	Strategies	Implementation timeline					Responsible Agency	Proposed budget
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
5. Transportation	1. Develop policies to work harmoniously with that of Government	X	X				Kaupule, GoT	1,000
	2. Develop a Master Plan - Infrastructure.		X	X			Kaupule, GoT	20,000
	3. Devise Framework for efficient and effective inshore handling/luggage's during rainy days.	X	X				Kaupule	1,500
	4. Devise Framework for the safety of travelers and their luggage's during bad weather		X	X			Kaupule, GoT, Donors.	35,000
	5. Policy for safety of travelers in times of rough seas.	X					Falekaupule, Kaupule, GoT	1,000
6. Renewable Energy Sustainable Development.	1. Develop Master Plan, i.e. - awareness programme, solar streetlights, grid extension, efficient transportation, energy efficient appliances, etc.	X	X				Kaupule, GoT, TEC.	10,000



Issues	Strategies	Implementation timeline					Responsible Agency	Proposed budget
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
6. Renewable Energy Sustainable Development.	2. Implementation of the Plan.		X	X	X	X	Kaupule, GoT, TEC	50,000
	3. Devise appropriate policies for the good maintenance of solar equipments.		X	X			Kaupule, GoT, TEC	2,000
	4. Devise a mechanism for working in partnership with TEC.	X	X				Kaupule, TEC	1,000
	5. Procure solar powered lamps for each household readily for bad weather.			X	X	X	Kaupule, GoT, TEC, Donor	305,000
	SUB-TOTAL							596,500.00
TOTAL AMOUNT							11,756,315.00	

TE MALIEGA O FETU AFIAFI 3

I te agaaga ke tumau te manuia, te fiafia, mote filemu i Niutao, Te Lagai Fakalaga Fenua (2017-2021), a matou, tino Niutao iluga i te fenua tonu, Fanau Niutao iluga i Funafuti, fakatasi mo fanau Niutao salalau i te kapakapalagi:

E takotonu atu te lago malosi ki te taua o mea tau atiakega tutumau - te atiakega o te manuia mo aso nei pela foki te manuia o te ataeao o sose Niutao i kautama gasolo.

A matou e takotonu atu te lago malosi mo te muna-tuku pela foki te fakamoemoega ola o te Te Lagai Fakalaga Fenua tela i te 2017 - 2021, i te fakalagolago kae talitonu ki te Atua - *Sose tino Niutao, ke maua neia se olaga manuia, fiafia mo te tokagamalie, mo te iloa mo te atamai i tulaga keseke.*

E atafiagina ne matou a fakalavelave ma pokotiaga o Niutao, kola e fakamakosu ai te maumea o Niutao, ko pokotiaga e fakamafua mai ne te mafulifuliga o tau o aso ma te tai fanake.

A matou e takotonu atu i te atiakega ki te manuia o Niutao, me pefea te tulaga i ana pulepulega, ka fakatakitaki ne te 8 o mataupu lalasi konei kola ne taliagina i te Faiga Fonotaga i Niutao:

- Mafulifuliga o Tau o Aso, Enevalomene mate Pulepulega o Kaiga
- Taupulega lelei-Fakatakitakiga Malo o Fenua, Tulafono mo te Toka, Taumataga i mea Tau Tupe mote Tupe Fakanana a Falekaupule/FTF
- Akoakoga ma tino Galulue, Fale Mo Iloga Faka Te Fenua, Faletusi mo te Fale Tausi Kope Taua.
- Atiakega Te Maumea o te Fenua
- Ola Lelei
- Atiakega o Fakapotopotoga- Tupulaga Tuputupu, Tenita, Tuu Mo Tino Se Katoatoa (Avanoaga Galulue i Tua Atu o Tuvalu)
- Maumea Totino. (A) – Tokilaku mo te Fagaimanu, (B) - Faika
- Mea Fakatutu mo Galuega Fesoasoani- Vai, Enetise Tutumau, Fesokotakiga, Fesokotakiga i Poto Fooku mo Alaga Vaka

A matou e toe takotonu atu me ka taumatagina fakalelei te fakasaele o te Te Lagai Fakalaga Fenua i te agaaga ke saele Te Lagai Fakalaga Fenua II i lago-tonu ne fakatokagina.



A matou e fakafetai ki te Malo o Tuvalu, te Minisituli o Malo o Fenua mo te Matagaluega Atiake o Fenua mo fesoasoani i tulaga kesekese ke mafai ai o fakataunu a manakoga o te faiga fonotaga ki te faitega o te palani atiake a Niutao.

A matou e fakafetai kae fakamaloo ki te Takitaki o te Faiga Fonotaga, Sa'aga Talu, Takitaki Fonotaga Fesoasoani Mafalu Lotolua mo te takitakiga o te faiga fonotaga.

Matou e fakaasi kae fakamaonia io motou sainaga mailalo konei, o motou lotomalie mo te taliaga katoatoa kite 'Te Lagai Fakalaga Fenua II'.

Tena 'malu te Ulu Aliko Mr. Togiga Lisale

Tena 'malu Pule Kaupule. Mrs. Laumata Niukena Maluga

Sui 'malu o Niutao kite Palamene Hon. Fauoa Maani

Sui 'malu o Niutao kite Palamene Hon. Samuelu Penitala Teo

Sui Toeaina o Fanau Niutao i Funafuti Mr. Filemoni Poulasi

Sui Toeaina Niutao Kapakapalagi Mr. Maheu Papau

