

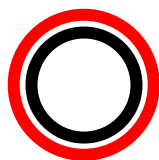


ISLAND STRATEGY PLAN

2025 - 2028

TE LAGAI FAKALAGA FENUA

Version 3



NIUTAO AND NIULAKITA ISLAND

Unity is Strength

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DEDICATION

The **Niutao Island Strategic Plan, TE LAGAI FAKALAGA FENUA (TLFF III)** is a heartfelt dedication to the resilient people of Niutao. Your unity, perseverance, and shared vision for progress continue to be a driving force behind transformative and sustainable development on our island.

The phrase "**Te Lagai Fakalaga Fenua**" (TLFF III) embodies a vision of resilience and hope for Niutao Island. Its essence emphasizes both **uplifting** the community's spirit and actively **upholding** the island's survival amid the challenges posed by climate change and environmental impacts. Here's how it could translate into a strategic mission or initiative, *Resilience, clean water access, health, economic sustainability, and cultural preservation form Niutao's core objectives for long-term sustainability.*

We recognize and celebrate the invaluable contributions of the **Falekaupule, Kaupule, Fanau Niutao Funafuti**, and all community members. Your active participation and thoughtful insights have shaped this plan into a blueprint for meaningful action and measurable outcomes.

Special gratitude is extended to the **Government of Tuvalu**, development partners, and key stakeholders whose unwavering support has been instrumental. Through your contributions of resources, expertise, and guidance, the plan is positioned for effective implementation and success.

We acknowledge the tireless dedication of the **ISP evaluation and formulation team**, including the **Fanau Niutao Funafuti**, for bridging efforts between planners, Assistant Secretaries, and the community. Your work has ensured that the projects and priorities of TLFF III are not only visionary but also actionable and deeply aligned with Niutao's values and needs.

This strategic plan is more than a document; it is a **commitment to action**. Its implementation focuses on:

- **Enhanced Resilience:** Strengthening climate adaptation measures and sustainable resource management.
- **Community Empowerment:** Prioritizing education, skills development, and economic opportunities for Niutao's people.
- **Infrastructure Growth:** Delivering accessible, eco-friendly infrastructure that uplifts living standards.
- **Cultural Preservation:** Fostering the enduring identity of Niutao through traditions, values, and shared heritage.

TE LAGAI FAKALAGA FENUA (TLFF III) reflects a collective resolve to build a prosperous, self-reliant Niutao. Together, we transform aspirations into tangible outcomes, securing well-being and prosperity for today and generations to come.

MESSAGE FROM THE HIGH CHIEF



With deep gratitude, I present Te Lagai Fakalaga Fenua III (2025–2028)—a testament to the unity and determination of Niutao and Niulakita. Rooted in

our chiefly clans, Fuatia and Pokia, our presence and leadership within the Falekaupule are paramount in guiding collective decisions for the well-being of our people. This collective achievement stems from the efforts of the Niutao Falekaupule, Kaupule, Fanau Niutao Funafuti, Te Motuokai and Niutao Diaspora

Our island faces pressing challenges—climate change, rising seas, and environmental threats. Yet, as Niutaoans, we are resilient. Let us stand together—Falekaupule, Kaupule, Fanau Niutao, Te Motuokai, and the Niutao Diaspora—with unwavering commitment to safeguard our land, culture, and future generations.

Resilience is our strength. Through hard work, faith, and unity, we will overcome adversity. This strategic plan is our pathway to a sustainable, prosperous future. “Unity is Strength”—let us uphold this truth, honour our traditions, and forge ahead with determination.

Together, we will rise.

This strategic plan highlights critical priorities, particularly Climate Change and Sea Level Rise, which threaten our livelihoods. It embodies aspirations to improve the well-being of Niutaoans while safeguarding our environment and resources for future generations.

Implementation is vital. It demands collaboration among the Falekaupule, Kaupule, NGOs, faith-based groups, and government partners. Together, with dedication and unity, we will achieve the goals of Te Lagai Fakalaga Fenua III.

Let us rely on our values, traditions, and faith to build a resilient, prosperous future for Niutao and Niulakita. With heartfelt gratitude, I present Te Lagai Fakalaga Fenua III (2025–2028), a guiding beacon for Niutao and Niulakita. Let us unite—Falekaupule, Kaupule, Fanau Niutao, Te Motuokai, and Niutao Diaspora to overcome challenges, implement strategies, and secure prosperity for current and future generations. Together, with faith.

“Unity is Strength” reflects the collective effort of the community towards sustainable development, aligning with the ISP mission to foster collaboration, resilience, and inclusive growth. It emphasizes the importance of togetherness in achieving shared goals, enhancing prosperity, and addressing challenges in line with the community's needs and values.

Fafetai Lasi,

Tuitonga Pelosa

Niutao High Chief

MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF KAUPULE



The Pule Kaupule extends gratitude to the Almighty for guiding Niutao's elder's lives and commends the collaborative efforts of the Tamafenua and

stakeholders in formulating Te Lagai Fakalaga Fenua III (TLFF III). This Island Strategic Plan (2025–2028) builds on lessons from previous plans and integrates national policies like Te Kete, addressing climate change, resource management, education, healthcare, and sustainable development. Key priorities include resilience against sea-level rise, environmental stewardship, and improving livelihoods through renewable energy, fisheries, and agriculture.

The plan emphasizes nine Key Priority Areas (KPAs) aimed at fostering peace and improved living standards. It aligns with the Falekaupule Act of 1997, ensuring financial accountability and sound resource management. TLFF III was developed through inclusive consultations with elders, youth, faith-based organizations, and NGOs, culminating in a five-day session at Niutao Hall on Funafuti.

Community collaboration, led by the Kaupule and supported by Niutao Falekaupule, Fanau Niutao Funafuti, and the Ministry of Local Government, underpins the plan's strategies. Transparent leadership, efficient management, and divine guidance are seen as essential for success.

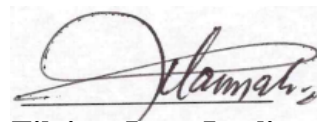
TLFF III aspires to address critical challenges like climate change while preserving traditional values and improving livelihoods. Its implementation relies on unity, resource

stewardship, and partnerships. This strategic vision ensures a sustainable future for Niutao and Niulakita, calling for dedication to shared goals and blessings for future generations.

The TLFF III aligns with the Falekaupule Act of 1997, emphasizing transparency, efficient resource management, and the Kaupule's financial responsibility. It underscores the critical need for collective action among the Falekaupule, Kaupule, Fanau Niutao Funafuti, and other stakeholders to achieve tangible results. Strategies include addressing the impacts of climate change and sea-level rise while fostering peace and improved living standards.

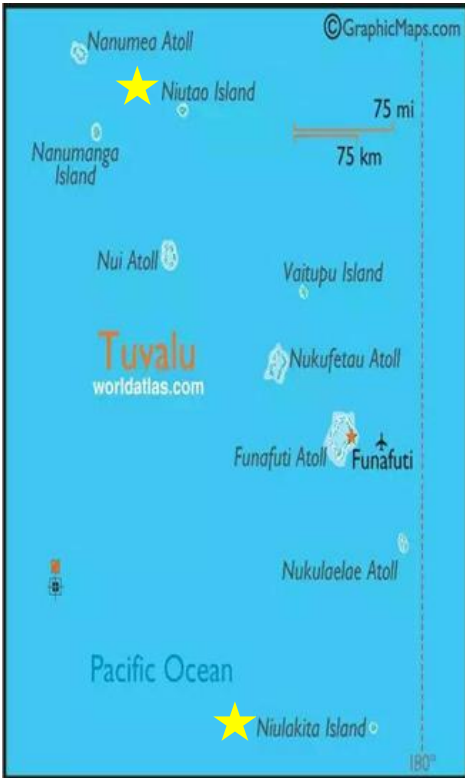
The plan calls for unity, partnership, and faith to achieve its vision of sustainable development, ensuring health, prosperity, and resilience for Niutao and Niulakita communities. With dedication and collaboration, the TLFF III aspires to overcome challenges and create a brighter future for current and future generations, serving as a cornerstone for progress over the next four years.

The TLFF III (2025–2028) is a unifying strategy for Niutao and Niulakita, emphasizing resilience, sustainable development, and community collaboration under divine guidance to address climate, livelihoods, and key developmental priorities.



Tilaima Logo Leuli
Niutao Chief Kaupule

MAP OF NIUTAO AND NIULAKITA



ACCRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AWP	Annual Work Plan
CFC	Community Fisheries Centre
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DBT	Development Bank of Tuvalu
ECCE	Early Childhood Care Education
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
EKT	Ekalesia Kelisiano Tuvalu
EU	European Union
FAD	Fish Aggregating Device
FNF	Fanau Niutao Funafuti
FTF	Falekaupule Trust Fund
GAO	Government Administrative Order
GoT	Government of Tuvalu
ISP	Island Strategic Plan
KPL	Kaupule
KSA	Key Strategic Area
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MHACCE	Ministry of Home Affairs, Climate Change and Environment
MoA	Memorandum of Agreement
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NCD	Non-Communicable Disease
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NPL	Niukita Pty Ltd
NSMC	Niutao Student Mentoring Committee
NSSD	National Strategy for Sustainable Development
SAMOA	Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action
SBM	School Base Management
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SME	Small Medium Enterprise
SPA	Special Protected Area
SPC	South Pacific Community
TC	Tropical Cyclone
TCAP	Tuvalu Coastal Adaptation Plan
TFD	Tuvalu Fisheries Department
TLFF	Te Lagai Fakalaga Fenua
TOR	Terms of Reference
TPR	Teacher – Pupils Ratio
TTF	Tuvalu Trust Fund
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education Training
WPS	Webley Primary School
Y/N	Yes or No

INTRODUCTION

The Niutao Island Strategic Plan, **TE LAGAI FAKALAGA FENUA III**, represents a guiding framework for the sustainable development and well-being of the Niutao community. This strategic plan serves as a critical step in assessing the progress made, identifying challenges encountered, and realigning priorities to address the evolving needs of the island and its people.

As the third iteration of the strategic plan, **TE LAGAI FAKALAGA FENUA III** builds on the foundation of previous plans while reflecting the aspirations, cultural identity, and shared vision of the Niutao community. The formulation process ensures that the plan remains relevant and impactful in addressing key areas such as environmental resilience, socio-economic development, cultural preservation, education, health and governance.

This current Plan aims to evaluate the effectiveness of the strategies implemented, measure progress against defined goals, and highlight lessons learnt. It also provides an opportunity to refine objectives and strategies in response to emerging challenges, such as the increasing impacts of climate change, resource management, and shifts in regional and global context.

Consultation process has been grounded in active community participation and ensuring that the voices of Niutao elders, women, youth, and other key stakeholders are central to the findings and recommendations. Furthermore, it aligns with Tuvalu's National Development priorities and global commitments such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and SAMOA Pathway, positioning Niutao to contribute meaningfully to broader frameworks while safeguarding its unique identity and values.

Niutao reaffirms its commitment to creating a resilient, self-reliant, and prosperous future for its people. The insights and recommendations presented will guide the next phase of strategic development, ensuring that **TE LAGAI FAKALAGA FENUA III** continues to serve as a practical and inclusive roadmap for sustainable growth and development of Niutao Island.



NIUTAO AND NIULAKITA PROFILE

ABOUT

Niutao is one of the islands in the Tuvalu archipelago, located in the Pacific Ocean. It is the third most northern island, while Niulakita is the southernmost island that is under Niutao's territory.

GEOGRAPHICAL

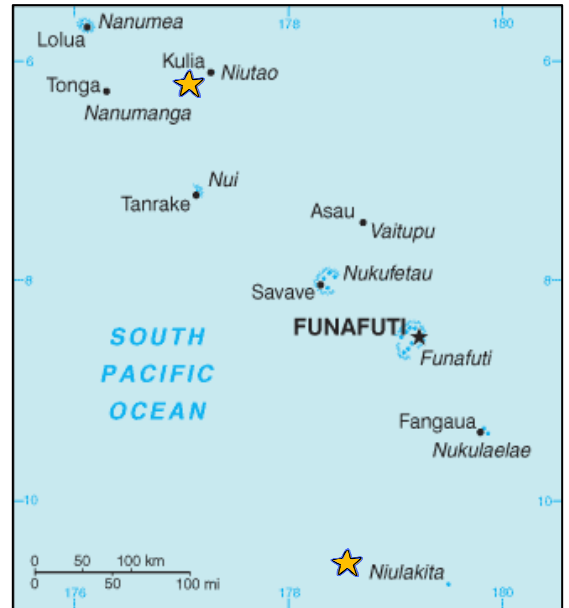
Niutao is situated at about 6° 45' S, 177° 00' E and lies at about 80 km north of Funafuti, while Niulakita's position is at 10° 47' S, 179° 28' E and is the southernmost island in the Tuvalu.

POPULATION

In recent census data (2021), Niutao recorded a population of 700 inhabitants and Niulakita has 34 residents, though the number varies with migration.

CULTURE AND SOCIETY

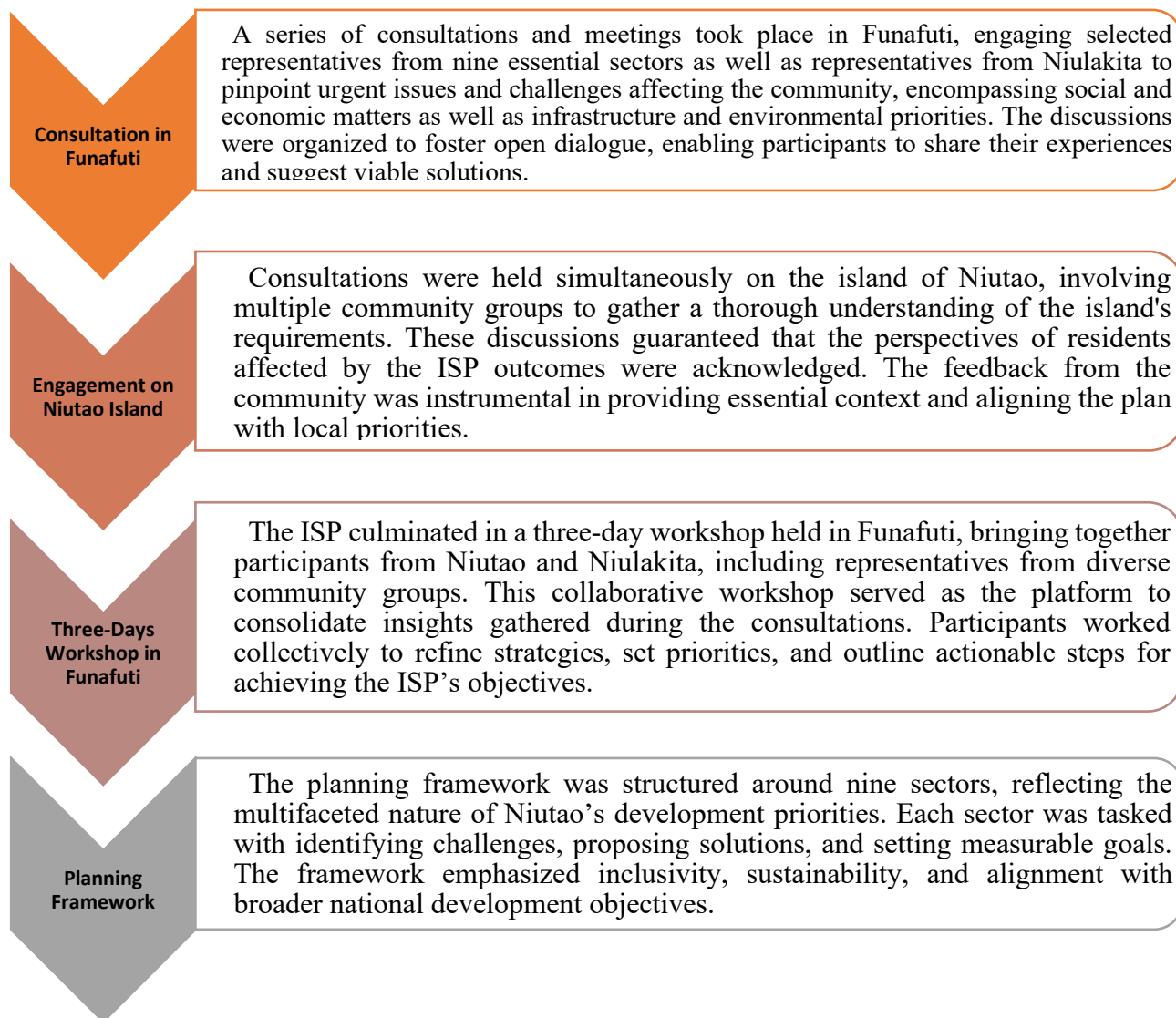
The native language spoken on Niutao and Niulakita is Tuvaluan with a unique cultural accent. English is also used for official purposes. The majority of the island are Christian, with the Ekalesia Kelisiano Tuvalu (EKT) being the dominant denomination. Religious gatherings and community events are norms.



HOW THE PLAN WAS PREPARED

The Niutao Island Strategic Plan (ISP) – TE Lagai Fakalaga Fenua III – was meticulously prepared through a collaborative and consultative approach involving diverse stakeholders from the island of Niutao and representatives based in Funafuti. The process was designed to ensure inclusivity and address the multifaceted issues faced by Te Lagai Fakalaga o Fenua II.

This consultative and structured approach ensured that the Niutao ISP is a comprehensive, community-driven plan that reflects the aspirations and needs of the island’s people while laying the foundation for sustainable development.



LINKS TO NATIONAL PLANS, FRAMEWORKS AND POLICIES

The development of this plan – Te Lagai Fakalaga Fenua III was initiated to enhance the livelihoods of the residents of Niutao and Niulakita. This initiative is mandated by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Climate Change and Environment (MHACCE) for all Island Kaupule.

The process includes a thorough review and identification of priority areas that require support from the Home Affairs. Development goals should align with the Tuvalu National Strategy for Sustainable Development – Te Kete (2021-2030), the SIDS Accelerated Modalities, the SAMOA Pathway, and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals for 2030. Additionally, the plan considers the interconnections between local, national, regional, and international agreements and treaties.



OUR KEY RESOURCES AND STRENGTHS

The successful implementation of this plan depends on both island's unique resources and strengths, which are deeply rooted in its traditions, environment, and community expertise. The following key factors will derive success:

KEY RESOURCES

1. Natural resources include marine, land for agriculture and fresh water

Niutao and Niulakita is heavily relying on their available resources in terms of marine resources, land resources for agriculture and fresh water from the underground & rain catchment. The applications of traditional knowledge for long term sustainability are paramount for the preservation of marine resources and harvesting, land resources for agriculture purposes and fresh water resources. These are all contributed to subsistence way of life, food security and livelihood for both islands.

2. Renewable Energy Potential

Niutao and Niulakita currently utilize solar energy to produce electricity for both islands, with the opportunity to expand their solar capacity. This enhancement would support sustainable renewable energy generation and further aid in meeting the government's 2030 objective of increasing the use of renewable energy for electricity generation across the nation.

3. Financial Resources include TTF & FTF

Donor funding support: Funding from international donors, such as Australia, New Zealand, the EU, and organizations like the Asian Development Bank (ADB), for infrastructure, education, and climate resilience projects.

Tuvalu Trust Fund on the other hand is a national sovereign fund that contributes to long-term economic stability. Falekaupule Trust Fund established to support the Falekaupule and designed to help sustain community development projects, infrastructure improvements and economic growth.



KEY STRENGTHS

1. Strong Community Bond & Spiritual Faith

- A strong community bond combined with spiritual faith fosters a harmonious and peaceful community, compassionate and resilient society. Strong traditional governance systems, led by our elders and the Falekaupule with the support of the Kaupule, can help implement local priorities effectively.
- Not forgetting, considering the uniqueness of the community-driven decision-making processes, in which the decision has been made by the chief whether it's approved or disapproved – no other decision is needed. Both communities are embedded by the Island Community motto "Unity is Strength"

2. Traditional Expertise and Renowned knowledge and skills

- Niutao has a rich history of traditional knowledge in land management, sustainable agriculture, and resource conservation.
- Niutao is widely known for its mastery of traditional fishing techniques, including deep-sea fishing, reef fishing, and sustainable fish stock management.

3. Resilient Budgeting and Sustainable Coconut Utilization

- In the past, Niutao elders practiced a sustainable form of financial management using coconut resources. This ancestral knowledge highlights a time-tested strategy for resource management that can be adapted to modern economic planning.

4. Traditional Healing and Therapeutical Massage Techniques

- Niutao is also known for its traditional massage techniques used to treat various ailments, including muscle pain, joint issues, and other physical discomforts.
- Elders and skilled practitioners apply herbal remedies and massage therapies based on ancestral knowledge, contributing to community health and well-being.

These strengths serve as a solid foundation for sustainable developments and cultural preservation while integrating modern advancements to enhance the well-being and resilience of Niutao Island's Community



OUR KEY ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

Niutao and Niulakita certainly face shared issues and challenges that are common among the other islands of Tuvalu. However, they also encounter several unique challenges that arise from their specific geographical formations, locations, cultural practices, traditions, and institutional contexts. These altogether have to play an important role during the planning process of the new Island Strategic Plan – Te Lagai Fakalaga Fenua III for the next four years.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES

- **Climate Change:** It is a single greatest threat to the livelihood, security and wellbeing of the peoples of Niutao and Niulakita. Rising sea levels, increased frequency of natural disasters and changes in weather patterns may pose a significant challenge to the plan's implementation.
- **Limited Natural Resources:** Niutao and Niulakita have very limited natural resources available, including fresh water availability, poor soil fertility and low abundance of fish available for consumption may constrain food in-security and affect livelihood of the people.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHALLENGES

- **Limited Economic Resources:** Niutao and Niulakita have limited economic resources including small taxes base and limited access to capital (government grant and donors) may constrain the plan's ability to achieve its objectives.
- **Poor Health Facility:** The current location of the clinic facility in Niutao is vulnerable to tropical cyclones, having recently experienced the impact of TC TINO. In contrast, Niulakita lacks a proper clinic facility to deliver essential health care services to its residents. This situation raises significant concerns regarding the health of the populations on both islands, particularly given their distance from the central hospital located in the capital.
- **Lack of Proper Educational Resources:** The shortage of qualified educators in early childhood care and primary education has been a persistent issue that needs addressing across both islands. To enhance educational standards in these regions, it is essential to ensure that all students have access to adequate classroom facilities and resources. Unfortunately, students in Niulakita lack the appropriate classrooms and teaching materials, which undermines equity compared to their peers on other islands.

INSTITUTIONAL CHALLENGES

- **Limited Stakeholders Engagement:** Insufficient engagement with stakeholders, including local communities, civil society organizations and the private sector may lead to a lack of ownership and support for the plan.
- **Evolving capacity and the way we work:** The execution of the plan requires a dynamic and diverse skill set to carry out its multifaceted strategies. Niutao and Niulakita must enhance their capabilities to facilitate meaningful participation within the Kaupule, thereby ensuring the successful implementation and attainment of the plan's objectives.
- **Governance and Decision Making:** Decision-making processes present governance challenges and necessitate established procedures and frameworks to guarantee consistency and complementarity in decision-making. Robust governance frameworks will foster strong commitment to consensus agreements. Additionally, the utilization of shared data and information across various sector levels will be essential for facilitating advanced, coherent, informed, and sound decision-making.

OUR STRATEGIC DIRECTION

To align with the Niutao Island Strategic Plan (TLFF III), the vision, mission, and core values should reflect the island's unique context, **TE PAPA OTE ALOFA**, goals, and aspirations. Here's a brief outline:

VISION

To transform Niutao and Niulakita Island into a sustainable, resilient, and thriving community, fostering economic prosperity, environmental stewardship, and cultural heritage for future generations.

MISSION

To empower the people of Niutao and Niulakita through inclusive and sustainable development initiatives, enhancing infrastructure, economic opportunities, education, and climate resilience, while preserving our rich traditions and fostering a connected, well-supported community.

CORE VALUES

- **Sustainability** – Committed to ensuring the long-term health of the environment, economy, and society for future generations.
- **Community Empowerment** – Fostering collaboration, inclusion, and participation in all aspects of decision-making and development.
- **Cultural Preservation** – Valuing and maintaining the unique cultural practices, traditions, and knowledge of Niutao.
- **Resilience** – Strengthening the ability to adapt to climate change and other challenges, ensuring a safe and secure future for all.
- **Innovation** – Promoting creative solutions for economic, social, and environmental challenges.
- **Integrity** – Upholding transparency, accountability, and ethical practices in all actions and decisions.

This framework can guide the strategic goals and initiatives in the TLFF III to align with the aspirations of the island community.



KEY PRIORITY AREA 1 – CLIMATE CHANGE, ENVIRONMENT AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

GOAL: Protect the people of Niutao from the adverse impacts of Climate Change and live in a safe and healthy environment.



OVERVIEW

Human activities that adversely affect the climate system have led to significant changes in climate impacts worldwide, particularly in our nation. Climate change has emerged as a critical issue that spans multiple sectors, prompting the Government to prioritize it at both national and international levels to protect the livelihoods of its citizens.

The populations of outer islands, such as Niutao and Niulakita, are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Insufficient infrastructure and limited access to essential public services exacerbate the consequences of natural disasters for these communities. The most pressing threats faced by both islands include increasingly severe cyclones, prolonged droughts, rising sea levels, ocean acidification, coastal erosion, challenges to biodiversity, and waste management issues.

CURRENT STATUS

CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change represents a significant national and cross-sectoral challenge that the Government has prioritized in its national strategies, particularly due to its escalating threats to the livelihoods of its citizens. Like other islands in Tuvalu, Niutao and Niulakita are experiencing the severe consequences of climate change, including rising sea levels, land loss from coastal erosion, increased temperatures, and reduced rainfall, which often result in severe droughts and more frequent, intense tropical cyclones.

In response, the nation has undertaken substantial measures to implement mitigation and adaptation strategies aimed at reducing the effects of climate change on its population. This includes government and donor-supported initiatives such as the Tuvalu Coastal Adaptation Program (TCAP), the Readiness Project, the Water Scarcity Project, the Monitoring of Coastal Aquifers, and the Ecosystem-Based Adaptation for Improved Livelihoods in Tuvalu Project (Vaipulaka Project), among others.

ENVIRONMENT

The communities of Niutao and Niulakita have recognized the importance of environmental stewardship for many decades, embodied in the principle of “Te Liiga.” This principle encourages individuals to preserve their resources in anticipation of potential crises. Mechanisms for conserving natural resources, both terrestrial and marine, have been established to promote the sustainability of the island's inhabitants while safeguarding the environment.

There is a growing awareness among the people regarding the significance of protecting biodiversity and habitats, as these elements reciprocate care for humanity. This awareness is part of the ongoing initiatives by the Department of Environment aimed at benefiting the people of Tuvalu.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

The Department of Waste Management is actively fulfilling its responsibilities nationwide by overseeing waste management through its operational branches located on each island Kaupule. In Niutao and Niulakita, waste is classified into solid, liquid, and hazardous categories, with solid waste being the predominant type not only on these islands but across all of Tuvalu. Effective management of these waste types has emerged as a significant challenge, leading to adverse effects on the local environment and biodiversity.

According to the 2017 Tuvalu Waste Survey Report, municipal solid waste generation is primarily driven by domestic activities, accounting for 80% of the total, with an average generation rate of 0.42 kg per person per day—an increase from 0.09 kg per person per day reported in 2010. In Niutao, the estimated annual waste production is 69 tonnes (equivalent to 345 cubic meters), with organic waste comprising 56% of the total household waste. The remaining waste consists of nappies (26%), plastics (7%), metals (4%), and other materials (7%).

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Niutao and Niulakita face significant risks from disasters and the effects of climate change, including extended droughts, tropical cyclones, and rising sea levels. This underscores the importance of effective disaster management to safeguard the safety, livelihoods, and overall well-being of the communities.

The National Disaster Office, in collaboration with the Kaupule and Falekaupule, is tasked with ensuring the welfare of residents during severe disasters and in the aftermath. Additionally, there are established disaster management resources to facilitate efficient emergency planning and response, such as early warning systems, internet access for real-time weather updates, designated water cisterns for drought situations, and the use of school facilities as evacuation centres during cyclones.

DEVELOPMENT CONSTRAINTS

- Poor facilities for emergency planning and response,
- Household located at cyclone prone areas,
- Constant coastal erosion,
- Lack of data available to show the level of impacts human activities had on marine and terrestrial biodiversity,
- Frequent occurrence of unlawful act of waste management.

STRATEGIES

- Enhancing resilience response to disasters,
- Coastal elevation,
- Continuous protection and the sustainably management of marine and environment habitats,
- Promoting safe practices of waste disposal.



KEY PRIORITY AREA 2 – GOOD GOVERNANCE, LOCAL GOVERNMENT, LAW AND ORDER AND FINANCIAL OVERSIGHT

GOAL: To ensure inclusive, culturally-rooted, and accountable leadership by upholding traditional values and structures, fostering community participation, and promoting effective governance for Niutao's prosperity.



OVERVIEW

Effective governance is a management process that emphasizes accountability and inclusivity while honouring the traditional and cultural values of Niutao. It adheres to relevant laws and regulations, including the Falekaupule Act, human rights, gender equality, and the needs of special populations and senior citizens. This approach aims to promote prosperity and sustainable development, ensuring the achievement of the goals outlined in the Island Strategic Plan. Ultimately, governance encompasses various attributes and is fundamentally centered on the stewardship of the island's resources.

CURRENT STATUS

LEADERSHIP

A leader is an individual appointed to fulfill leadership responsibilities at both legislative and traditional levels. The principle of "UNITY IS STRENGTH" resonates deeply with the people of Niutao, emphasizing the importance of collective efforts in pursuing shared objectives. Traditional leaders are tasked with providing guidance and setting goals for their communities, while the community members are expected to contribute their collective efforts to achieve these aims. This collaborative approach is a key driver of effective leadership on the island.

The traditional governance structure encompasses various community entities, including the Falekaupule Paramount Chief, Orator, Supporting Chiefs, Falekaupule Assembly, Kaupule, Chiefly Clans, two residential areas or villages, Community Quadrats, religious organizations, Women's Association, Youth Association, Red Cross, NIUALOFA (an organization for people with special needs), and the Niutao diaspora. Historically, conflicts have emerged among these different leadership levels. It is essential for all individuals to comprehend the dynamics between these leadership structures and to perform their roles with integrity, guiding their communities toward prosperity and success.

LAW AND ORDER

Leaders depend on the backing of the majority within the community to uphold law and order. The island is served by two Police Officers dedicated to fostering peace and harmony through law enforcement. The majority of offenses on Niutao and Niulakita have been prosecuted under the Penal Code and Traffic Act. This situation highlights the shortcomings of the current Falekaupule, its by-laws, family leaders, and other governing entities on the island.

FINANCIAL OVERSIGHT

The Government of Tuvalu has allocated a minimum of 2 million from its national budget, not including funds from the Falekaupule Trust Fund, to support the development of islands through the Falekaupule, which are overseen by the Kaupule. The existing Falekaupule Act, Public Finance Act, and Financial Instructions provide a framework to ensure accountability and transparency in the management of these public funds. Funds are released to the Kaupule in tranches to support their budgeted activities aimed at sustainable development and operations.

Each quarter, the Kaupule is required to submit an acquittal report to the Home Affairs Department for evaluation, which is necessary for the disbursement of the subsequent tranche. Any discrepancies found during the review of acquittal reports or the auditing of Kaupule Financial Statements are addressed promptly in line with established procedures. However, many audit inquiries that arise during the audit process, which necessitate management responses, often remain unresolved. This oversight leads to

qualified audit opinions, indicating that the accounts do not provide a complete and accurate representation, which is a disappointing outcome for the Kaupule and undermines the credibility of the national budget.

DEVELOPMENT CONSTRAINTS

- The decision-making processes of leaders frequently do not align with governance regulations,
- Leaders often lack a clear understanding of the distinctions between traditional roles and legal authorities,
- The performance of Kaupule is declining, which adversely affects the execution of strategic and sustainable initiatives on the island,
- There is a lack of understanding regarding the management and reporting of financial transactions,
- Residents of the island struggle to adhere to rules and regulations that are intended to promote harmony and peaceful coexistence.

STRATEGIES

- Strengthening the leadership capabilities of Niutao leaders and deepening their knowledge of relevant laws and regulations through ongoing capacity-building initiatives,
- Improving the performance and oversight of Kaupule, as well as the financial literacy of its staff, by fostering close partnerships with the Ministry of Home Affairs,
- Encouraging community adherence to laws and regulations on the island through targeted awareness-raising programs.



KEY PRIORITY AREA 3 – EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

GOAL: To provide and sustain exceptional educational opportunities for Niutao and Niulakita, with the goal of enhancing and fortifying the capabilities of future generations in human resources.



OVERVIEW

Education serves as a beacon of hope for the people of Niutao and Niulakita, illuminating the path towards sustainable development and resilience. A well-educated and skilled populace is crucial for the effective generation, acquisition, sharing, and application of pertinent knowledge, which enhances overall productivity and economic growth, ultimately benefiting community welfare.

CURRENT STATUS

SCHOOLS AMALGAMATION

Early Childhood and Care Education (ECCE), Disability Inclusive Education, Primary Education, and Technical Vocational Skills Development (TVSD) are now integrated components of the Whibley Memorial School of Niutao and Lotoalofa School of Niulakita.

ECCE is designed to foster essential learning attitudes and foundational skills necessary for the holistic development of children in K1, K2, and K3 (age 3 to 5). Disability Inclusive Education creates a supportive learning environment for students with special needs, featuring a customized curriculum that caters to their unique learning styles and abilities, a significant achievement in recent years.

Primary Education is divided into two key segments: Lower Primary and Upper Primary, with an emphasis on delivering quality education that prepares students for secondary school enrolment. Additionally, TVSD offers specialized education and training for those pursuing careers in technical fields. All level of schools has consistently benefited from the support of the Kaupule and the Government, which has been instrumental in maintaining and enhancing their educational offerings.

THE SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT

The term fundamentally pertains to both the classroom setting and the surrounding physical environment, both of which are crucial tangible elements influencing students' overall academic success. An effective learning environment fosters a lasting enthusiasm for education, creating a positive atmosphere among both staff and students. The ongoing initiatives by the Kaupule and the Government of Tuvalu to enhance school facilities and building the school fence, despite being a work in progress, cultivate a sense of pride among students and parents, contributing to a safe and supportive learning atmosphere are highly commendable.

SCHOOL FACILITY AND EQUIPMENT

Facilities and equipment are essential in every school, significantly influencing students' learning experiences and overall growth. The administration office is equipped with sufficient office resources to support both student learning and teacher instruction.

The school library, featuring a well-organized collection of books across various genres, provides students with a quiet space for study and reading, fostering creativity and critical thinking. Furthermore, the e-learning centre, equipped with advanced technology, enhances students' online learning experiences, enabling them to explore subjects in depth and collaborate with peers—skills that are vital for their future.

In addition to academics, students benefit from adequate sports facilities that promote physical fitness and instil important values such as teamwork and discipline. Both schools maintain their restroom facilities to a high standard of hygiene, ensuring comfort for students and teachers while promoting good hygiene practices.

SCHOOL BASE MANAGEMENT

The initiative was launched with a focus on enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of school operations. To achieve these objectives, an advisory committee was established, comprising representatives from the school, parents, and Kaupule. The previous strategic plan, Te Lagai Fakalaga Fenua II 2021-2024, highlighted the importance of revitalizing this committee; however, there has been no progress demonstrated by any of the stakeholders involved.

TEACHER – PUPILS RATION (TPR)

The number of children in the ECCE is 34 with 4 teachers altogether, determining a TPR of 1:9 which falls within the recommended education department policy TPR which is a 1:10. At the Primary level, including Inclusive Centre and TVSD, there are total enrolment of 86 pupils taught by 12 teachers. The TPR for primary student is 1:7 teachers, noting the school is being overstaffed at the primary level.

NATIONAL YEAR EIGHT EXAMINATION

The NYEE results for Niutao and Niulakita for the past decade are commendable producing exceptional results of above 80% of students maintained very high standard of passes. Between 2020 and 2024 both schools have achieved an 80% to 100% passing rate for all students. It is noticeable that 92% of girls passed where as boys were 75%, observing the out performance of boys by girls.

HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

The Government of Tuvalu employs a total of 1,102 individuals supporting the various functions of different government ministries. A total of 153 employees reigns from the island of Niutao, comprising of a 14% of the total active workforce. Out of the total number of Niutaoans employed, 50% of them have qualifications recognizing the need to undertake further studies for those without any form of qualification.

DEVELOPMENT CONSTRAINTS

- Defunct school advisory committee for the school management
- No tutoring support available for all levels of education (primary to tertiary)
- Poor school environment and infrastructure
- Lack of qualified teachers available
- Financial support for students experiencing financial barriers at home
- Poor literacy in primary level

STRATEGIES

- Re-enforce the school advisory committee operation to steer and manage the school operation,
- Establish and empower a Niutao and Niulakita mentoring network through a committee which is accessible to all the sons and daughters of Niutao and Niulakita,
- Kaupule to provide financial assistance in providing a pleasant learning environment at school,
- Providing educational opportunities for uncertified teachers to pursue program of studies to upgrade their skills in teaching,
- Kaupule and Falekaupule to re-instate a student loan scheme,
- Initiate intervention programs for improving primary student literacy.

KEY PRIORITY AREA 4 – DEVELOPMENT OF THE ISLAND ECONOMY

GOAL: Develop the local economy that is affordable and be marketable outside of Niutao and Niulakita.



OVERVIEW

The advancement of the island's economy is crucial as it drives social transformations, creates new opportunities, and fosters a reassessment of the dynamics between the private and public sectors. This development influences the living standards of the island's residents, as well as the policies of Kaupule and public initiatives, along with their financial decisions throughout the fiscal year.

CURRENT STATUS

The economy of Niutao Island has seen modest activity between 2020 and 2024, with 38 businesses in operation. These include 14 canteens, 10 small and medium enterprises (SMEs), and 7 businesses in the petroleum and gas sector. However, the island's business landscape remains underdeveloped in certain sectors, with no restaurants, bars, or hair salons established to date. Additionally, while there are a few local businesses producing traditional products, the potential for leveraging local resources and expanding into other industries remains largely untapped, offering opportunities for economic diversification and growth.

PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

The private sector is essential for the growth of the local economy, especially in generating employment opportunities for island residents, providing financial assistance to families and the community, and enhancing food security both locally and nationally through trade. Nevertheless, there are significant market gaps that need to be addressed, such as the limited economic diversification due to dependence on a few traditional products and the insufficient support available for local business owners – either financial or capacity development.

In alignment with government strategies and priorities, the current initiative highlights the importance of establishing and executing strategies to ease the financial burden on island residents caused by the high cost of living. It also focuses on offering capacity-building opportunities for business owners to manage their enterprises sustainably and encourages the promotion of local products to reduce dependence on imports.

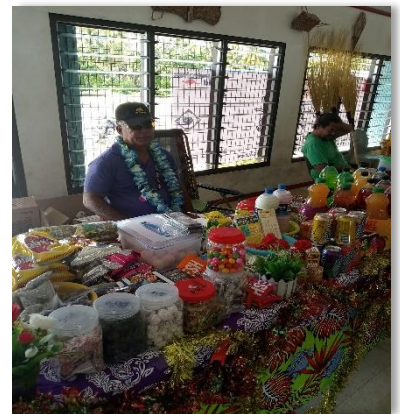
DEVELOPMENT CONSTRAINTS

- The Niutao economy primarily depends on subsistence farming, leaving little room for diversification,
- Geographic isolation and inadequate infrastructure create significant barriers to accessing broader markets – transportation costs,
- Limited financial opportunities and support for small businesses growth,
- Lack of proper infrastructure and facilities for processing and storage of locally produced goods,
- Lack of expertise in business management, marketing and product development which potentially hampers effort to expand and sustain,
- Over-reliance on imported goods reduces the incentive to develop local industries.

STRATEGIES

- Expansion of income generating activities by reviving traditional industries such as virgin oil production and handicrafts,
- Creating a centralized platform to promote and distribute Niutao-made products locally and internationally,
- Facilitate access to microfinance and credit schemes tailored to small businesses,
- Invest in dedicated facilities for storage, processing, and packaging of local products to maintain quality and add value,

- Conduct workshops and capacity-building programs to improve skills in product innovation, quality assurance, and entrepreneurship,
- Establish cooperative systems that allow collective participation in production, management, and marketing.



KEY PRIORITY AREA 5 – H EALTH

GOAL: Promote and sustain health living for people living on Niutao and Niulakita.



OVERVIEW

The health sector plays a vital role in safeguarding and enhancing the well-being of individuals and communities on the islands of Niutao and Niulakita. Due to our specific geographic characteristics, this sector encounters distinct challenges. Nevertheless, the Government of Tuvalu, via the Department of Health, has introduced innovative strategies to guarantee that quality essential healthcare is available on both islands, along with a robust response mechanism for any eligible crises or emergencies.

Niutao Health Care Centre is situated in Tuese Village, approximately 32 meters from the nearest residential property. The condition of the clinic has deteriorated significantly due to the severe effects of Tropical Cyclone Pam, and it is located about 46 meters from the coastline, making it highly vulnerable to tropical cyclone risks.

The centre offers essential health care services, including general outpatient care for minor ailments, maternal health, child health services, environmental health, and health promotion. Ideally, these services should be provided by a team of at least five medical professionals, comprising a doctor, a senior staff nurse, an assistant nurse, a midwife, and a sanitation officer. However, both Niutao and Niulakita are currently facing staffing shortages due to human resource challenges and brain drain in the medical sector. In response to this issue, the Department of Health has deployed specialized medical teams to visit all outer islands biannually.

The prevalence of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) has been a persistent concern across all islands. The Department of Health is actively addressing this issue through the implementation of the National Strategic Plan for Non-Communicable Diseases for the period 2022-2026. According to the 2015 NCD Step Survey, which focused on individuals aged 18-69 (the most recent survey providing NCD data), 51% of participants were found to have hypertension, 17% had high cholesterol, and 5% were diabetic. Lifestyle factors have been identified as the primary contributors to the increasing rates of NCDs.

DEVELOPMENT CONSTRAINTS

- The existing clinic and staff housing are highly susceptible to cyclones,
- Alterations in weather patterns pose a risk for the transmission of air and waterborne diseases,
- Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) have emerged as a primary cause of mortality, largely due to lifestyle choices and living conditions,
- There is a shortage of experienced medical personnel on the island capable of delivering both basic and advanced healthcare services,
- Facilities for the elderly and individuals with special needs are insufficient,
- Niulakita lacks adequate medical infrastructure,
- Maternal healthcare services are inadequate.

STRATEGIES

- Establishing a medical center that is more resilient to climate impacts by selecting a site for the new clinic that offers greater protection against cyclones,
- Encouraging and fostering a healthy lifestyle within the island community,
- Facilitating the coordination of visiting medical teams through collaboration between the Kaupule and the Health department,
- Improving accessibility to appropriate facilities and mobility aids for the elderly,
- Developing the Niulakita medical facility,

- Ensuring access to adequate maternal health care services.



KEY PRIORITY AREA 6 – SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (YOUTH, GENDER, CULTURE AND DISABILITY)

GOAL: Improve the peaceful and prosperous living conditions of the people on Niutao.



OVERVIEW

Niutao, like other islands in Tuvalu, is undergoing significant social change, with traditional cultural values and structures (such as family and community) being gradually eroded by modern lifestyles. This shift has led to social pressures and changes in livelihoods, such as increased reliance on imported food instead of local resources. Economic opportunities are limited, leading to rural-urban migration and depopulation of Niutao, leaving behind a population with limited formal education but traditional skills. Employment opportunities are mainly available to those with formal education, with labour mobility options like seafaring and fruit-picking schemes being key sources of income.



To address these challenges, Niutao needs to strengthen its social structures and provide necessary skills to bridge the gap between traditional and modern changes, ultimately improving the well-being of its people. National policies, like the Falekaupule Act, Te Kete and island strategic plan such as the TLFF III, promote social development and offer frameworks for addressing these issues. Welfare schemes, such as the Senior Citizens and Disability Support Schemes, provide financial assistance to vulnerable populations.

CURRENT STATUS

YOUTH

Youth, particularly those between 15 and 34 years (24% of the population), represent a significant portion of the island's population. However, they face an extremely high unemployment rate of 62%, based on national definitions of youth. Even those in the 18-49 age group face a high unemployment ratio of 53%. This high unemployment rate is a major concern for the island's long-term social and economic stability. There is a need to create more opportunities for youths in business and also social program to pull youths away from committing crimes.

WOMEN

Women make up 52% of Niutao's population but encounter barriers in accessing both employment and education. A large portion of women (58%) lack formal qualifications, and 63% are unemployed. Furthermore, their participation in decision-making processes is significantly lower than men's, with 56% of women not attending important meetings or contributing to local governance, signalling an opportunity for increased inclusion and empowerment.

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AND THE ELDERLY:

Persons with disabilities and the elderly—who together make up 5% of the population—are highly vulnerable in Niutao. Depopulation and the impacts of brain drain mean that there are fewer family members available to care for the elderly or sick. As families devote more time to caregiving, this limits their ability to engage in productive work, exacerbating social and economic challenges. The increasing isolation of the elderly, who may be left alone on the island due to depopulation, adds to this issue. Additionally, persons with disabilities face significant marginalization, particularly in terms of access to services and inclusion within the broader community.

CULTURAL KNOWLEDGE AND TRADITIONAL SKILLS

Cultural knowledge and traditional skills are vital to Niutao's identity and sustainable development. However, there is a marked decline in the younger generation's engagement with these skills. This decline not only impacts Niutao's cultural identity but also limits the island's ability to live sustainably, particularly in the context of climate change. Reviving traditional methods alongside new technologies is crucial for adapting to changing environmental conditions and reducing reliance on imported food. In the past four years, there were training awareness focusing on reviving traditional knowledge in local handicrafts and making traditional fishing gears. These training focused on youth and women to bring more opportunity economically and culturally. Through this training awareness, there is an increase in numbers of participant and it also raises the need to continue and revive our traditional knowledge. Niutao is also facing problem with losing our heritage sites due to climate change. There is a need to document all oral stories and heritage site and the need to protect and preserve these sites.

DEVELOPMENT CONSTRAINTS IN NIUTAO

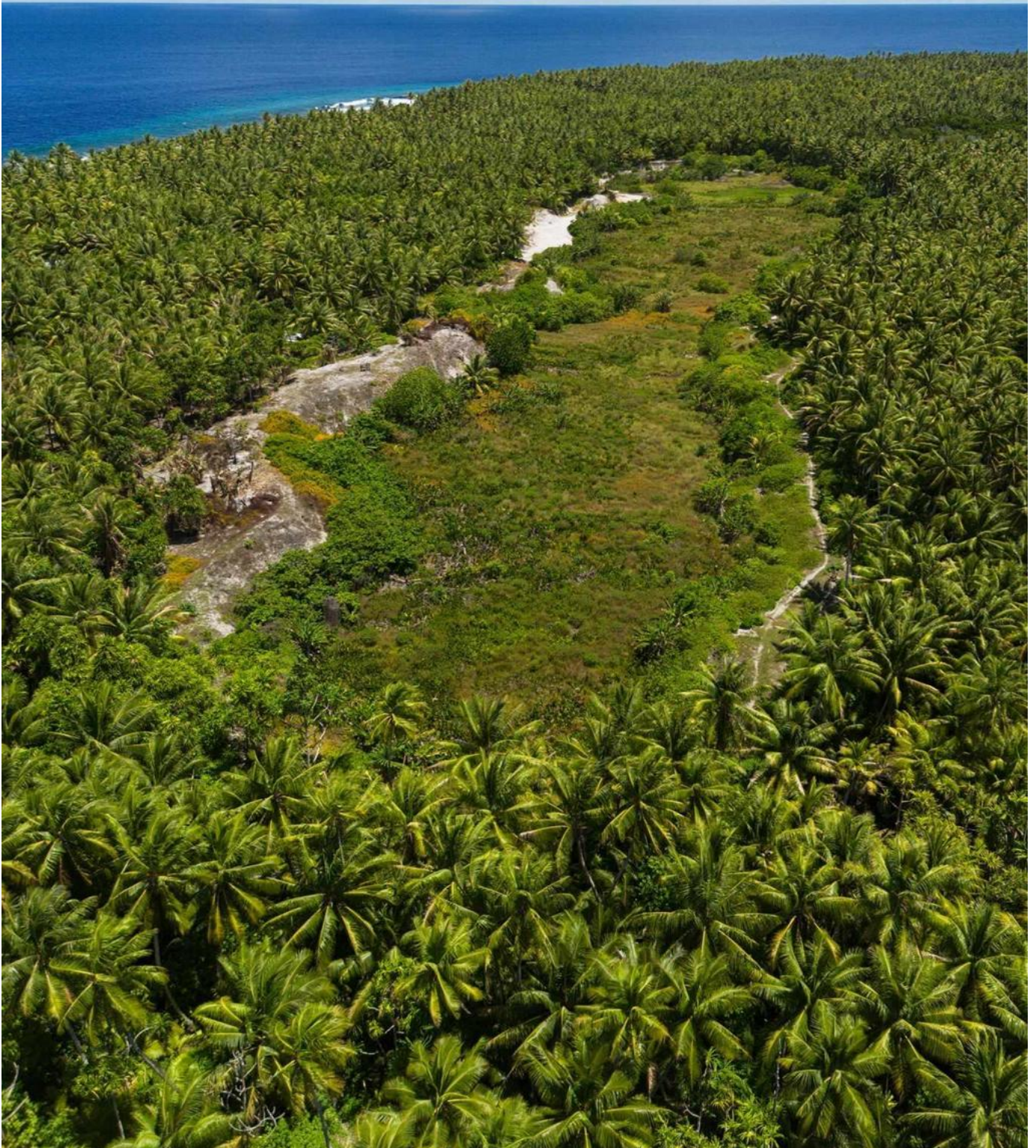
- Shortage of Skilled and Educated Workforce,
- Deterioration of Traditional Knowledge and Cultural Practices,
- Limited Vocational and Business Development Training for Women and Youth,
- Traditional Beliefs Hindering Women's Confidence in Decision-Making,
- Lack of Documentation of Traditional Knowledge,
- Overemphasis on Modern Education, Neglecting Cultural Values,
- Less facilities to accommodate the needs of people with disability and elderly,
- Limited people with knowledge on oral stories and cultural heritage sites,
- Lack of business opportunities for women and youths.

STRATEGIES FOR DEVELOPMENT IN NIUTAO

- Develop Human Resource Capacity Through Hands-On Training,
- Raise Awareness on Labor Mobility and Employment Opportunities,
- Leadership Training for Women and Empowerment in Decision-Making,
- Document Traditional Knowledge and Skills and Cultural heritage sites,
- Assess and Research Contemporary Methods for Food process and Preservation that are resilient to climate change and also Terrestrial Management,
- Strengthen Collaboration of Niutao Women's association with Kaupule and Key Stakeholders to promote gender equality by enhancing the visibility and influence of Niutao's Women's association in local decision-making processes,
- Revive Traditional Skills, Knowledge, and Cultural Values Among Young People through training awareness and integrating culture to education,
- Creating more business opportunities for women and youth.
- Strengthening the role of the Domestic violence committee and raise more awareness to the public in domestic violence.

KEY PRIORITY AREA 7 – NATURAL RESOURCES (AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK)

GOAL: To increase sustainable food production and improve resilience to climate change on Niutao and Niulakita.



OVERVIEW

The agriculture sector in Niutao and Niulakita is small-scale and primarily focused on subsistence farming due to the islands' limited land area, poor soil quality, and reliance on rainfall. Traditional crops dominate local agriculture, with efforts to improve sustainability and resilience against climate change.

CURRENT STATUS

The main crops grown traditional root crops such as pulaka (swamp taro) and taro, along with coconuts, pandanus, breadfruit and banana. Some households grow vegetables like pumpkins and leafy greens in home garden. Livestock includes pigs, chickens and ducks, which are raised in small household-based systems for local consumption. Feeds are mainly relying on kitchen scraps, coconut and some imported feed.

DEVELOPMENT CONSTRAINTS

Niutao and Niulakita face unique constraints that limit the growth and sustainability of agriculture production. Agriculture and Livestock sectors revolve around climate challenges, poor soil conditions, limited economic opportunities, lack of training, and inadequate infrastructure. Other challenges such as:

- Poor soil fertility and limited land for cultivation,
- Rising sea levels causing saltwater intrusion into pulaka pits,
- Lack of agricultural facilities,
- Water scarcity on the islands due to the rely mainly on freshwater harvesting,
- Lack of Veterinary Service that making disease control and animal health management difficult,
- Dependence on imported food due to low agricultural productivity on the islands,
- Declining interest in agriculture among youth due to migrating to urban area and lack of traditional agricultural knowledge is not being fully passed down,
- Outbreak of Invasive species like the yellow crazy ant, rats and wild-dogs, which threaten food security and biodiversity.

STRATEGIES

- Encouraging traditional knowledge combined with modern sustainable practices,
- Strengthening community-based farming practices for food security,
- Promoting community-based livestock management to improve breeding and disease control,
- Introducing salt-tolerant crops and sustainable farming techniques to counter climate change,
- Improving soil fertility through composting and organic farming,
- Ensure the people on Niutao and Niulakita access to relevant agricultural information and apply sustainable farming practices,
- Maintain the island cleanliness and sustain the healthy growth of edible plants,
- Eliminate and minimize the impact of pests and diseases on plants and animals,
- Deploy two more extension officers to both islands, to provide technical support and advisory services to farmers,
- Integrate education program on agriculture and livestock training in schools encourage youth participation.

KEY PRIORITY AREA 8 – NATURAL RESOURCES (FISHERIES)

Goal: To Improve, Sustained and well - managed coastal reef fisheries and eco-system with an Improved and bountiful fisheries resources and development



OVERVIEW

The inhabitants of Niutao and Niulakita primarily rely on the fisheries sector for both protein and income. This sector is largely characterized by small-scale fisheries, where local fishermen utilize traditional fishing techniques, equipment, and modern technologies to exploit the marine resources of the islands for both personal consumption and sale. However, despite its significance, the fisheries sector on both islands encounters several challenges, such as overfishing, harmful fishing practices, limited market access, insufficient monitoring of protected fisheries areas, and inadequate enforcement of regulations. Tackling these issues is essential for ensuring the long-term viability of the fisheries sector, which is crucial for enhancing food security, improving livelihoods, increasing income for the fishing community, and providing opportunities for local and international trade in fish and fish products.

CURRENT STATUS

THE COMMUNITY FISHING CENTRE (CFC)

The CFC was established to enhance food security and ensure the community has access to fish and related products, leading to better utilization of catches and increased income for the center. In 2010, the management of the center transitioned from the fisheries department to the Kaupule.

The CFC purchases daily catches from local fishermen for processing into various fish products, such as smoked fish, salted fish, and oven-baked sun-dried fish. However, the center is currently functioning below its full potential due to limited resources and staffing. Despite these challenges, the Kaupule and the Fisheries Department continue to provide robust support to maintain the operations of the CFC.

FISHERMEN ASSOCIATION (TAIVALU)

The TAIVALU fishermen association consists of local fishers who play a crucial role in providing fish and other marine resources to both the CFC and the community. However, the association is not formally registered, which limits its ability to access support from government and donor programs. Additionally, the membership has decreased over the years, and the leadership has encountered challenges in mobilizing resources and assisting its members.

FISHERY CONSERVATION AREA

The marine resources available on both islands are comparatively scarce when measured against other islands, with a significant dependence on pelagic and reef fish. To promote the sustainability of their fisheries, both islands have created protected areas aimed at fostering the reproduction of fish populations, thus ensuring the enduring vitality of their marine ecosystems.

FISH AGGREGATING DEVICES (FADs)

FADs are artificial structures designed to attract and concentrate fish populations, enhancing fishing efficiency and productivity. FADs are deployed in strategic locations to mimic natural habitats and providing shelter for various fish species. The Tuvalu Fisheries department initially deployed 2 FADs, but unfortunately both devices were subsequently lost due to a combination of technical and environmental factor. As a result, the deployment and management of FADs required careful consideration and regulation to improve fishing activity and good catch.

AQUACULTURE

The island of Niutao and Niulakita possess numerous inland ponds that remain underutilized for aquaculture purposes. Despite initial assessments to one of the ponds in Niutao by the Tuvalu Fisheries Department, which suggested that this pond was not feasible for fish farming, it is noteworthy that tilapia populations thrive naturally in Niutao's pond while Niulakita pond support a more diverse range of species, including tilapia. In light of the importance of enhancing food security, particularly during extreme weather events such as cyclones and strong winds, it is imperative that a comprehensive feasibility study be conducted to explore the potential for optimizing the use of these inland ponds. To this end, collaboration with the Pacific Community (SPC) would be instrumental in informing strategies for sustainable aquaculture development and improve food security outcome for Niutao and Niulakita.

DEVELOPMENT CONSTRAINTS

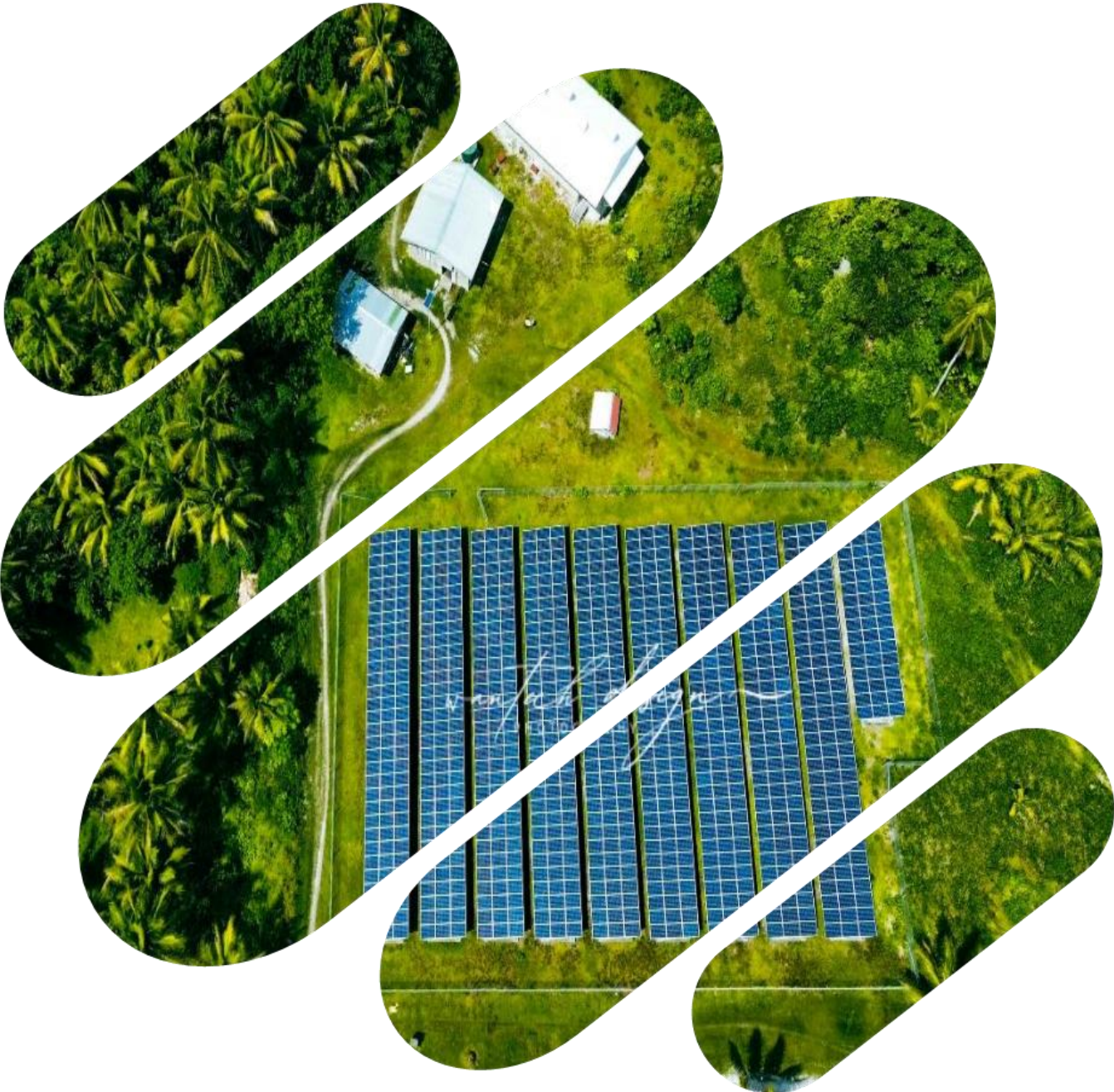
- Lack of understanding and compliance to marine regulations,
- Poor coastal fisheries management and conservation,
- Food scarcity and;
- Fading of traditional fishing knowledge and lack community will to maintain them.

STRATEGIES

- Promote awareness on relevant rules and regulations amongst the people on the island,
- Capacity development in relation to coral eco-system and marine habitats,
- Develop regulations to control over fishing of small sized fish,
- Expand Special Protected Area (SPA) to improve habitats conservations,
- Investigate potential aquaculture opportunities for the community;
- Adoption of proactive approach to strategic and operational intervention with CFC,
- Develop community skills on traditional fishing methods and document Niutao primitive fishing skills and knowledge,
- Support a sustainable development of small-scale fisheries for food security, healthier diet, higher income returns and livelihoods,
- Implement a sustainable fisheries management practice to ensure long term conservation of the marine resources,
- Promote capacity building on the fisheries areas to encourage young people and women into the fisheries sector,
- Expand and developed sea safety program and ensure accessibility of the local fishers to safety gears.

**KEY PRIORITY AREA 9 – INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT,
WATER, RENEWABLE ENERGY, TELECOMMUNICATION,
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY & SHIPPING**

Goal: To upgrade and increase the prosperity of the people of Niutao and Niulakita in the efficient utilization of these services provided through these mediums.



OVERVIEW

The delivery of proper infrastructure development and supporting services on Niutao and Niulakita are essential to the islands strategies to promote security and a prosperous quality of life for the people. Being two of the eight outer islands in the Tuvalu group, Niutao and Niulakita face unique challenges in infrastructure development, water, renewable energy, telecommunication, information technology, and shipping due to their remoteness and scarcity of resources.

CURRENT STATUS

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Niutao and Niulakita are among the outer islands that strive for infrastructure development in order to secure and improve standard of living. With the adverse environmental threats, the two are among the most vulnerable islands as they do not have any other islets for shelter. Hence, possible efforts to mitigate these threats is adherence with the building code and relevant regulatory procedures such as Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). These are guidelines that the islands must consider in achieving climate resilient, and also secure the possibility for climate change – related compensations and disaster relief and recovery assistance.

WATER

Access to clean and reliable water sources is of great importance to the well-being of the people of Niutao and Niulakita. Currently, in Niutao, there are almost three hundred water tanks and a mere twenty rainwater catchment storages that belongs to the school, church, and a few community halls and family owned, while Niulakita has ten water tanks and one rainwater catchment storage which is not suitable for consumption. Niutao and Niulakita also possess inland natural ponds and wells with a few convenient for consumptions while the rests are only suitable for bathing and washing. With this slight surge in the number of fresh water catchments, Niutao still faces water shortages during prolong dried seasons. Efforts to enhanced water catchment systems through maintenance works, and improve water management skills are essentials for the islands' water security likewise the well-being of the people. Niutao often faced challenges with water distribution among the people using a trailer truck with a water tank and a fuel-powered pump. Therefore, the procurement of a water truck for the island of Niutao is a vital initiative in the ease distribution of water.

RENEWABLE ENERGY

The Tuvalu Electricity Corporation (TEC), a State-Owned Enterprise (SOE) provides low voltage (415/240volts) electricity service on Niutao 24/7.

Electricity plays a vital role in improving the quality of life through allowing households to access basic conveniences, enhancing education, improving healthcare services, boosting economic activities, strengthening resilience to climate change, preserving cultural activities, and promoting connectivity in Niutao and Niulakita, while it maintains strong connection to traditional lifestyles, access to electricity has become increasingly essential for development and sustainability.

Electricity on Niutao is being powered by solar/batteries/generator hybrid system and all household and building are connected to the low voltage power grid. At the present time, the system has been dwarfed by the increasing in demand, causing voltage fluctuation to those household out of the main settlement, and also the deterioration of equipment which has caused unreliable power supply.

Niulakita is being powered by Standalone Home Solar (SHS) System which can only provide lighting and small appliances, like charging of mobile phones, radio and a small electric fan. The system has also been deteriorated from failing of the batteries.

Electricity is not just a modern convenience – it is critical resource that empowers communities, strengthens resilience, and supports sustainable development. Expanding access to reliable and renewable energy is key to ensuring a brighter and more sustainable future for Niutao and Niulakita.

TELECOMMUNICATION

Telecommunication plays a critical role in connecting the remote islands of Niutao and Niulakita to the rest of Tuvalu and the global community. While both islands face unique challenges due to their small size, limited population, and geographic isolation, the services provided by the Telecommunication Corporation (TTC) are vital for communication, education, economic development, and disaster preparedness.

Niutao and Niulakita has access to TTC’s mobile network, which provides voice calls, SMS, and basic mobile data service. Internet is available via satellite, through bandwidth is limited, and speeds can be inconsistent.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Niutao and Niulakita Island, like other outer islands, is experiencing gradual advancements in information technology (IT) thus improves education, healthcare, government services, economic development, and disaster preparedness. While challenges such as geographic isolation and limited infrastructure persist, IT is playing and increasingly important role in improving communication, education, governance, and economic opportunities for the island residents.

Internet services on Niutao and Niulakita are primarily satellite-based. While speeds are often limited, access to the internet has enabled residents to connect with the wider world, access educational resources, and participate in digital communication.

Information technology is gradually transforming life on Niutao and Niulakita, offering new opportunities for communication, education, and development. While challenges remain, strategic investments in infrastructure, renewable energy, and digital skills will help ensure IT becomes a powerful tool for improving the lives of Niutao’s and Niulakita’s residents and preserving their connection to the global community.

SHIPPING

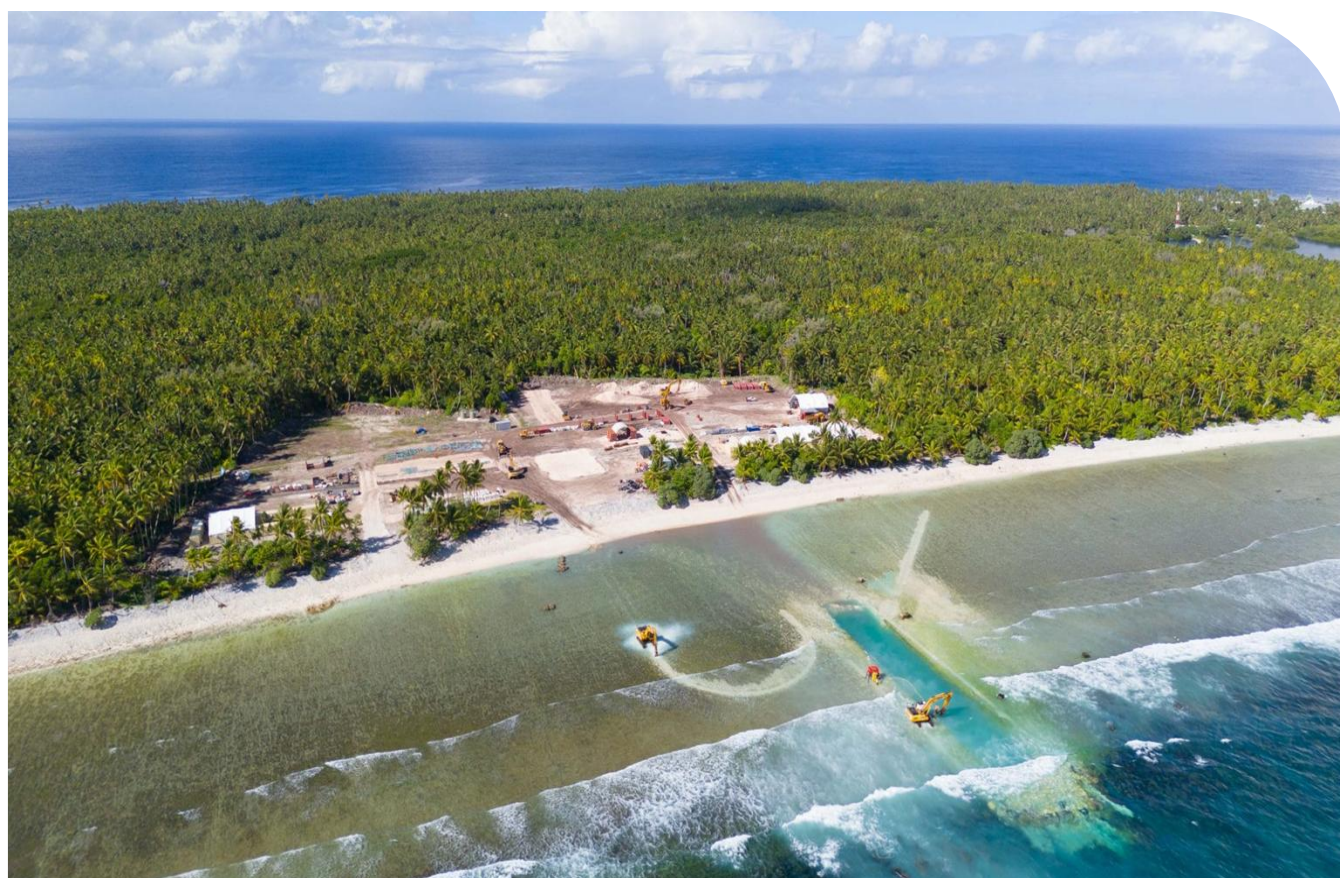
Niutao and Niulakita encounters similar challenges with its maritime transportation due to their inadequate infrastructures and remoteness. Shipping is the only means of transport for goods and people between islands and the fringing reefs of both Niutao and Niulakita makes local and government vessels docking difficult at times mostly during adverse weather conditions. The Government of Tuvalu in partnership with the Asian Development Bank are currently constructing a boat harbour on Niutao Island to enhance maritime infrastructure ensuring reliable shipping services, mainly the safely movement of goods and people. Subsequently, even with Niulakita’s isolation and fewer inhabitants, and having less frequent shipping scheduled, a proper boat harbour is essential for the well-being of the Niulakita’s residents and visitors to the island. Among other infrastructure, improving road conditions is crucial for the ease movement of people and trading on the islands.

KEY DEVELOPMENT CONSTRAINTS

- Lack appropriate framework to guide proper construction of houses on the islands.
- Poor road conditions.
- Scarce water supply during pro-long droughts.
- Unreliable power supply.
- High Voltage drop for residence out of the main settlement.
- Deteriorated Standalone Home Solar (SHS) System at Niulakita.
- Unreliable connectivity on Niutao and Niulakita.
- Unsafe shipping services for people and consignments.
- Lack of proper maintenance program to island infrastructures.

STRATEGIES

- Enhance town planning through guidelines for construction of houses.
- Improve road conditions for Niutao and Niulakita.
- Improve and maintained water harvesting infrastructures to considerably increased storage capacity.
- To develop a plan to improve the power supply on Niutao and the high voltage drop.
- To develop a project proposal for a renewable energy project for Niulakita and solar back up system for essential building on Niutao and Niulakita.
- To continue the dialogue with the service provider to improve connectivity on Niutao and Niulakita.
- Improve shipping infrastructures on Niutao and Niulakita for a better service provider and safety of passengers and consignments from ship to shore and vice versa.



MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and Evaluation is crucial for enhancing performance and effectively achieving planned objectives at regular intervals. Specifically, this function was created to manage, measure, assess, and report on the performance of key priority areas, with the main aim of facilitating informed decision-making, promoting best practices, and contributing positively to the overall effectiveness of future plans.

In previous plans (TLFF I and II), the Monitoring and Evaluation sector was overlooked, leading to poor performance outcomes. In response, TLFF III has implemented significant measures in its planning process, including the establishment of a dedicated position within the Kaupule of Niutao to oversee the monitoring and evaluation efforts for TLFF III.

The appointed individual will be responsible for delivering bi-annual reports to a specific committee that includes representatives from the FNF, Falekaupule, Kaupule, and the Niutao Members of Parliament, as well as quarterly reports to the Department of Home Affairs.



ANNEXURE 1

KEY PRIORITY AREA 1 – CLIMATE CHANGE, ENVIRONMENT AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

GOAL: Protect the people of Niutao from the adverse impacts of climate change and live in a safe and healthy environment.

No.	Issue	Strategy	Activity	Links to GoT NSSD & Priorities	ESTIMATED BUDGET	KPI	Baseline	Target	2025	2026	2027	2028
1	Life threatening impacts of natural disasters on people	1.1 Enhance resilience and response to tropical cyclones and fire.	1.1.1 Develop and Implement an early warning system for both Island.	KSA 1.4.1 KSA 1.4.4 P.1,2	\$1,500	1.1.1.a Early warning systems in place.	0%	1.1.1.a 50% of early warning systems are function well.	1	1	1	1
			1.1.2 Design and construct a more resilient evacuation centre on Niulakita.		\$250,000							
			1.1.3 Falekaupule to endorse the establishment of an Emergency Fund to financially assist the people post-tropical recovery process.		\$50,000	1.1.1.b Kaupule establish and monitor the emergency fund.	\$0.00	1.1.1.b Reach target value of \$50,000.00 in 2028.	1	1	1	1
			1.1.4 Develop guidelines to manage newly established Emergency Fund.		\$500				1	1	1	1
			1.1.5 Kaupule to maintain and update a property register for essential assessments following a cyclone.		\$0	1.1.1.c Property register in place and updated.	0%	1.1.1.c 75% of new property build were registered by the Kaupule.		1	1	1
			1.1.6 Kaupule, in collaboration with the Local Government and the Disaster Management Office, to facilitate the relocation of coastal		\$200,000				1.1.1.d Proposition of coastal households relocated inland	0%	1.1.1.d At least 70% of coastal households relocated.	

		households in Niutao to inland areas.									
		1.1.7 Kaupule and the Falekaupule to offer financial assistance for the construction of new homes for households that have been relocated from the coast to inland areas.	\$1,000,000	1.1.1.e The proportion of newly constructed homes designated for households that have been relocated from coastal regions to inland areas has been completed.	0%	1.1.1.e At least 75% of newly constructed homes were completed			1	1	
		1.1.8 Kaupule to procure and distribute radios and water filters for all households.	\$50,050	1.1.1.f Proportion of household receiving at least two out of the three listed items (i.e. satellite phones, radio, water filter and fire-extinguisher).	0%	1.1.1.f At least 50% of household received at least 2 out of the 4 listed items.	1		1		
		1.1.9 Kaupule to obtain and distribute 9kg CO2 Dry Powder Fire Extinguisher for all household on Niutao and Niulakita.	\$10,000								
	1.2 Elevate coastal adaptation response.	1.2.1 Facilitate soft coastal protection measures from Teava side to Muli Boat Channel such as tree planting to minimize coastal erosion.	\$1,000	1.1.2.a Proportion of new planted trees survive.	0%	1.1.2.a 75% of newly planted trees survive.		1	1	1	
		1.2.2 Kaupule to propose a feasibility study to identify a suitable seawall or water breaker option.	\$100,000	1.1.2.b Presentation of a feasibility study report to the Falekaupule.	N	1.1.2.b Y/N - Falekaupule endorse and select at least 1 suitable type of coastal protection.			1		
		1.2.3 Build a sea-wall from Teava to Muli Boat Channel from options specified in 1.2.2	\$10,000,000	1.1.2.c Proportion of the sea-wall work completed	0%	1.1.2.c At least 80% of the total distanced covered.			1	1	

2	Salt water intrusion into fresh water resources.	2.1 Protect and restore freshwater ecosystem	2.1.1 Kaupule to establish rain gardens or planting vegetation near freshwater sources to minimize polluted runoff entering natural freshwater ecosystems.	KSA 1.4.5 P.1,2	\$500	1.2.1.a Number of Kaupule voluntary activities of planting vegetations in areas close to fresh water sources to reduce ground water salinity.	0 voluntary work	1.2.1.a At least 2 voluntary works done.		1		1
3	Loss of land and marine biodiversity and habitats (land and marine)	3.1 Promote a sustainable ecosystem for marine and land species.	3.1.1 Replanting corals at some specific areas for a more conducive marine ecosystem.	KSA 1.5.1 KSA 1.5.6 P.1,2	\$15,000	1.3.1.a Proportion of replanted coral survive.	0%	1.3.1.a 50% of planted corals survive.			1	1
			3.1.2 Proper marking of conservation areas.		\$2,000	1.3.1.b Kaupule to mark existing and new conservation areas.	0%	1.3.1.b 100% of conservation areas marked.	1			
			3.1.3 Include communities in management of conservation areas.		\$2,000	1.3.1.c Number of community capacity building and engagement activities conducted.	0 program	1.3.1.c At least 2 engagement and capacity building programs.		1	1	1
4	Deforestation and land degradation	4.1 Reafforestation to halt and reverse land degradation.	4.1.1 Carry out reafforestation projects (Edible Plants) to promote replanting of trees inland, particularly in observance of Environment Day.	KSA 1.5.6	\$2,000	1.4.1.a Number of trees replanted.	0 trees	1.4.1.a At least 20 trees replanted		1		1
			4.4.2Kaupule to supply yam (UFI) plant seedlings to every household for planting purposes.		\$20,000	1.4.1.b Proportion of total households receive at least 1 UFI seedling from the Kaupule	0 household	1.4.1.b At least 80% of all households on Niutao and Niulakita		1		1
			4.4.3 Kaupule, in collaboration with the Agriculture Department, offers training programs focused on tree planting techniques.		\$1,500	1.4.1.c Number of tree planting trainings conducted	0 trainings	1.4.1.c A minimum of one training session is required every two years.		1		1

5	Pollution of run-offs from livestock's	5.1 Ensure the sustainably manage of habitat at Te Namo.	5.1.1 Falekaupule should limit the construction of new pig pens adjacent to Te Namo to prevent additional contamination.	KSA 1.5.4	\$500	1.5.1.a No new pig pens constructed adjacent to the namo/pond.	N	1.5.1.a Y/N - Zero new pens constructed adjacent to the namo/pond.		1		1
			5.1.2 Implement training programs focused on the management of livestock runoff.		\$2,500							
			5.1.3 Kaupule will supply Vetiver plants for households to cultivate around their pig pens and poultry farms.		\$5,000	1.5.1.b Proportion of household that received and planted vetivers in specific locations.	0%	1.5.1.c A minimum of 50% of total household who have received vetiver plants from Kaupule			1	
6	Insufficient comprehension of environmental regulations and their enforcement.	6.1 Strengthening environmental policies	6.1.1 Training initiative focused on the Environment Protection Act, Environmental Impact Regulation Act, Marine Pollution Act, etc.	KSA 1.5.1	\$2,000	1.6.1.a Number of awareness workshops conducted.	0 workshop	1.6.1.a At least 6 workshops delivered.		1	1	1
			6.1.2 Enforce policies and formulate guidelines to ensure the coordination of environmental protection efforts, the execution of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs), waste management practices, the handling of hazardous substances, and pollution control measures.		\$1,000	1.6.1.b Niutaoans complies with applicable environmental regulations.	0 offenders	1.6.1.b Less than 10 offenses.	1	1		
7	Improper waste disposal practices.	7.1 Promote the safe disposal of waste	7.1.1 Kaupule and Waste Department to provide a recycling service for scrap metals.	KSA 1.5.4 P.17	\$5,000	1.7.1.a Kilograms of scrap metals transported to Waste Department office in Funafuti.	0kg	1.7.1.a At least 150kg o metal transported to the Waste	1		1	

							Department main office.				
		7.1.2 Enforce waste management regulations through implementing mandatory segregation of waste at household.	\$4,000	1.7.1.b Count of households subjected to penalties for inadequate waste management practices.	0 penalties	1.7.1.b Less than 10 penalties awarded each year.	1	1	1	1	
		7.1.3 Capacity building programs on sustainable waste management practices.	\$5,000								
		7.1.4 Kaupule and the Waste Department to procure an incinerator and other plants to manage wastes	\$40,000	1.7.1.c Plants in operation for managing wastes	N	1.7.1.c Y/N - At least one plant in operation	1	1	1	1	
		7.1.5 Provide incentives for businesses and households to adopt sustainable practices.	\$2,000	1.7.1.c Number of waste management competition programs conducted.	0 competition	1.7.1.c At least 4 competition programs conducted.	1	1	1	1	
		7.1.6 Kaupule, in collaboration with the Department of Waste, to provide at least 1 additional bin for each household.	\$7,000	1.7.1.d Proportion of households received at least one rubbish bin.	0%	1.7.1.d At least 50% of households.				1	
		7.1.7 Kaupule, Waste Department and the Lands Department to collaborate on expanding the size of the current dumpsite.	\$5,000	1.7.1.e Expansion of the current dumpsite complete.	N	1.7.1.e A complete expansion of the dumpsite.			1		
			\$11,785,050				10	17	15	22	

ANNEXURE 2

KEY PRIORITY AREA 2 – GOOD GOVERNANCE, KAUPULE, LAW AND ORDER AND FINANCIAL OVERSIGHT

GOAL: To ensure inclusive, culturally-rooted, and accountable leadership by upholding traditional values and structures, fostering community participation, and promoting effective governance for Niutao’s prosperity.

No.	Issue	Strategy	Activity	Links to GoT NSSD & Priorities	ESTIMATED BUDGET	KPI	Baseline	Target	2025	2026	2027	2028
1	Decision-making processes are not aligned with governance regulations	1.1 Development of leadership skills for all leaders on the Island.	1.1.1 Conduct quarterly workshops focused on leadership training for all leaders.	KSA 4.13.1 KSA 4.13.2	\$2,000	2.1.1.a Number of workshops conducted	0 workshop	2.1.1.a At least 4 workshops held over a span of 4 years	1	1	1	1
			1.1.2 Create a constitution (Niutao Code of Conducts) that governs the conduct of the Falekaupule business, ensuring it is closely aligned with the laws and regulations of Tuvalu.	KSA 4.13.3 KSA 4.13.4	\$2,000	2.1.1.b A constitution document in place.	N	2.1.1.b Y/N - A constitution in place governing Niutao and Niulakita Falekaupule conduct of business.				1
		1.2 Promoting understanding of the Leadership Code.	1.2.1 Engage legal representatives from the attorney general's office to conduct awareness workshops for the Falekaupule, Kaupule, NGOs and all other stakeholders regarding the Leadership Code Act and the Falekaupule Act.		\$1,000	2.1.2.a Number of awareness workshops conducted	0 workshop	2.1.2.a A minimum of 2 workshops during the ISP life.		1		1
		1.3 Highlight the importance of Te Ulualiki o Niutao (Niutao High Chief).	1.3.1 Kaupule to build a residential home for Te Ulualiki of Niutao to		\$60,000	2.1.3.a A new Ulualiki Residential Home constructed.	N	2.1.3.a Y/N - A complete new Ulualiki residential home.		1		1

			enhance leaders sound decision-making capacity.									
2	The performance of Kaupule members and staff is lacking.	2.1 Enhance the oversight of Kaupule Members and Staff.	2.1.1 Provide leadership training for all members and staff of Kaupule.	KSA 4.13.2 KSA 4.13.5	\$1,000	2.2.1.a Number of organized leadership trainings for Kaupule members and staff.	0	2.2.1.a At least 2 capacity building programs organized in the lifespan of the ISP.	1	1	1	1
			2.1.2 Create an Annual Work Plan (AWP) and present it to Falekaupule for endorsement.		\$2,000	2.2.1.b Implementation of Kaupule AWP	0%	2.2.1.b 80% Implementation of Kaupule AWP	1	1	1	1
			2.1.3 Generate quarterly reports and deliver them to Falekaupule, FNF, ISP Committee and Niulakita for the purpose of tracking progress.		\$2,000							
		2.2 Foster a supportive workplace atmosphere that enables all employees to reach their full potential.	2.2.1 Design and construct a new Kaupule Office.	KSA 4.13.5 KSA 4.14.1 KSA 4.14.2 KSA 4.14.3	\$1,700,000	2.2.2.a Kaupule staff attendance improved.	0%	2.2.2.a Fewer than 5 employees with a monthly attendance rate below 80%.	1	1	1	1
			2.2.2 Conduct workshops focused on the GAO.		\$2,000	2.2.2.b The number of workshops conducted	0 workshop	2.2.2.b Facilitate 2 workshops		1		1
			2.2.3 Create streamlined guidelines for the operations of the Kaupule office and recruitment of new Kaupule staff. Same concept as in 1.1.2.		\$3,000	2.2.2.c Completion rate of operational and recruitment guidelines for the KPL	0%	2.2.2.c 100% Completion in 2026		1		
			2.2.4 Introduce a new position dedicated to overseeing the implementation and monitoring of the plan.		\$28,000	2.2.2.d A new position established in the Kaupule	N	2.2.2.d Y/N - A new ISP M&E staff recruited	1			

3	There is a deficiency in comprehension within the Falekaupule and the Kaupule regarding the FTF Deeds and the preparation of financial reports for projects financed through the FTF.	3.1 Improving competencies associated with the FTF Deed and creating efficient planning procedures to identify development projects funded by the FTF.	3.1.1 Engage FTF personnel in Funafuti to implement capacity-building initiatives related to the Falekaupule Trust Fund.	KSA 2.6.1 P.5	\$2,000	2.3.1.a Completion of Acquittal reports when fall due.	0 report	2.3.1.a At least 1 report is submitted to FTF	1	1	1	1
			3.1.2 Organize training sessions focused on the development of acquittal reports for projects financed by the FTF.		\$2,000							
			3.1.3 The Kaupule, in collaboration with the Department of Home Affairs and Aid Coordination Dept, to provide foundational training on project cycles, the identification and evaluation of investment opportunities, and monitoring and evaluation, specifically aimed at the Falekaupule and Kaupule members.		\$1,000				2.3.1.b Number of project trainings done	0 workshop	2.3.1.b At least 2 workshops	
4	Ineffective financial management, inadequate reporting, and challenges in obtaining support from development partners.	4.1 Enhancing the financial allocation and management skills of Kaupule.	4.1.1 Establish and disseminate budget guidelines to ensure comprehensive understanding among all stakeholders.	KSA 4.13.4	\$1,000	2.4.1.a A complete guideline exist in place	N	2.4.1.a Y/N - A complete guideline in place	1	1	1	1
			4.1.2 Conduct a workshop for Kaupule and Falekaupule focused on the significance of effective budgeting practices.		\$2,000				2.4.1.b Number of budgetary workshops conducted	0 workshop	2.4.1.b At least 2 workshops facilitated	1

			4.1.3 Facilitate peer-to-peer learning sessions between Kaupule Treasurers and Treasury department personnel to enhance prudent financial management, reporting, and streamline auditing procedures.		\$4,000	2.4.1.c Number of complete financial reports submitted to Treasury and Home Affairs	0 report	2.4.1.c At least 4 annual reports.	1	1	1	1
			4.1.4 Ensure the Kaupule treasurer has the relevant qualification and years of experience for sustainable financial management.		\$0							
		4.2 Strengthen the ability of Kaupule to secure support from development partners for aid assistance.	4.2.1 A designated FNF body to provide support to the Kaupule in developing project proposals and preparation of acquittal reports.		\$5,000	2.4.2.a Proportion of successful submissions out of total submission	0%	2.4.2.a 50% success rate of submissions	1	1	1	1
5	There are limited financial resources available for investment in island development initiatives.	5.1 Designate a specific percentage of the annual funds received from the government for investment to ensure future accessibility.	5.1.1 Increase community awareness regarding the importance and advantages of allocating resources or establishing a trust fund.	KSA 4.14.4	\$2,000	2.5.1.a Set up a Trust Fund with a market value of \$50,000 in 4 years	0%	2.5.1.a Achieve 70% of the targeted amount in the specified period.	1	1	1	1
			5.1.2 Create a structured framework to effectively oversee and manage the fund in the future.		\$2,500							
6	Repeated violations of penal code regulations are disrupting the tranquility of the island.	6.1 Re-establish the Island's approach to addressing any violations of rules.	6.1.1 The Falekaupule and Kaupule will work to enhance understanding of the regulations necessary for preserving peace on the island, as well as the repercussions for violating these rules.	KSA 4.13.1	\$0	2.5.1.a Effective use of traditional approaches to resolve violation of rules by residence on the island	0 per year	2.5.1.a Reduce the number of convictions to less than 10 offenders per year.	1	1	1	1

		6.2 Development of skills and competencies for Police Officers assigned to the Island.	6.2.1 Development of skills for Police Officers on the Island through targeted training initiatives aimed at enhancing the capabilities of the Tuvalu Police.		\$2,000	2.5.2.a Number of trainings conducted for Police on the Island	0 training	2.5.2.a At least 2 trainings done		1		1
					\$1,826,500				12	16	11	16

ANNEXURE 3

KEY PRIORITY AREA 3 – EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

GOAL: To provide and sustain exceptional educational opportunities for Niutao and Niulakita, with the goal of enhancing and fortifying the capabilities of future generations in human resources.

No.	Issue	Strategy	Activity	Links to GoT NSSD & Priorities	ESTIMATED BUDGET	KPI	Baseline	Target	2025	2026	2027	2028
1	No school Monitoring and Advisory committee.	1.1 Strengthen the existing school committee.	1.1.1. Develop a TOR for committee members (Representative from the Kaupule, Secretary, Principal, teachers, parents).	KSA 3.11.1	\$0	3.1.1.a Number of reports presented to the Kaupule and Falekaupule	0 reports	3.1.1.a Present at least 5 reports in 4 years	1	1	1	1
			1.1.2 Allocate funds for sitting allowances.		\$2,000							
2	Lack of Niutaoans holding senior positions in the government and public corporations.	2.1 Empower the Niutao Students Mentoring Committee (NSMC) to monitor, encourage and motivate Niutao Students in Primary, secondary and tertiary institutions in the country and overseas.	2.1.1 Develop a TOR for NSMC.	KSA 3.11.1	\$0	3.2.1.a Increase in the number of Niutaoans with higher qualifications residing in Tuvalu	0 Niutaoans	3.2.1.a At least 10 Niutaoans residing and seek employment in Tuvalu graduated from tertiary institutions between 2024 and 2028.				1
			2.1.2 Budget allocation for NSMC Operation.		\$5,000							
			2.1.3 Foster and sustain educational workshop initiatives for all Niutaoans across various educational levels.		\$0							
			2.1.4 Falekaupule and Kaupule to enforce the current Education Act		\$0	3.2.1.b Number of individuals under the age of 18 are not in school.	0 individuals	3.2.1.b A maximum of 3 individuals under the age of 18 are not enrolled in either formal or informal schools.		1		
			2.1.5 The Falekaupule and Kaupule to develop a bye-law to addresses both formal (for individuals at the age of 7 to 15) and		\$0							

			informal education (for individuals aged 16 to 18) in non-governmental schools.										
			2.1.6 Kaupule and the NSMC to recruit a Counsellor to provide guidance and support to all Niutao students.		\$15,000	3.2.1.c Counsellor is recruited	N	3.2.1.c Y/N: Counselling services received by students	1	1	1	1	
3	Lack of qualified teachers at WPS	3.1. Upgrade teacher's level of qualification	3.1.1 Kaupule to provide funding for four approved teachers throughout the duration of the ISP to obtain a Diploma in Education.	KSA 3.11.4	\$250,000	3.3.1.a Proportion of Kaupule sponsored teachers graduated with a Diploma in Education	0%	3.3.1.a At least 75% of total sponsored teachers graduated with a Diploma		1		1	
			3.1.2 KPL arrange short term training for TVET teachers at TASTTI.		\$50,000	3.3.1.b Number of TVET training conducted by the Education department.	0 training	3.3.1.b At least 3 trainings.		1	1	1	
4	Poor standard of English taught and learned at WPS and Lotoalofa School	4.1 Implement intervention programs.	4.1.1 Initiate intervention programs for risk students after class.	KSA 3.11.4	\$0	3.4.1.a Proportion of Year 1 to Y8 students scoring 50% in English	0%	3.4.1.a 100% of students Y1-8 score above 50% in English		1	1	1	
			4.1.2 KPL to procure English learning resources packages for both ECCE and Primary students		\$10,000	3.4.1.b Quantity of educational resources acquired by the Kaupule for the Niutao and Niulakita Schools.	0 learning packages	3.4.1.b At least 1 learning package procured by the Kaupule		1	1	1	
			4.1.3 Kaupule to procure additional reading books for both schools' library		\$20,000	3.4.1.c Number of new reading library books received by both schools from the Kaupule	0 books	3.4.1.c A minimum of 100 reading library books acquired by the Kaupule for Primary Schools located on both Islands.			1		
			4.1.4 Kaupule, in collaboration with the		\$15,000	3.4.1.d Number of reading materials	0 reading materials	3.4.1.d At least 10 reading materials			1	1	

			Education Department, to launch a program focused on creating reading materials that narrate the stories and myths of Niutao.			that narrates the stories and myths of Niutao							
5	The school environment is not conducive for quality learning.	5.1 Provision of a safe learning environment.	5.1.1 Complete the school fence.	KSA 3.11.4	\$5,000	3.5.1.a A complete fence in place.	50%	3.5.1.a School fence is 100% complete.	1				
			5.1.2 Timely maintenance of school buildings - classrooms, school hall, toilets, etc.		\$25,000	3.5.1.b Proportion of Kaupule expenses allocated to meet school needs and maintenance.	0%	3.5.1.b A minimum of 2% of the total annual spending by the Kaupule shall be allocated to address school needs in cases where the school budget is exceeded.	1	1	1	1	
			5.1.3 Build overhead tanks for restrooms for the school washroom.		\$20,000								
			5.1.4 Kaupule shall offer supplementary financial assistance to address the school's needs in instances where funding is insufficient.		\$15,000								
			5.1.5 Install air-condition for all classrooms.		\$75,000	3.5.1.c Complete installation of air-conditions	N	3.5.1.c Y/N - 100% of the installation process completed.					1
			5.1.6 Install a water-filter system for the school		\$2,000	3.5.1.d A new water filter system installed	N	3.5.1.d A minimum of 2 water filter systems installed for schools on both islands					1
			5.1.7 Installation of the solar system for each school classrooms.		\$50,000	3.5.1.e A new solar system installed for each island classrooms	N	3.5.1.e Y/N - A new solar system in operation				1	
		5.2 Improve teachers' performance	5.2.1 Kaupule to maintain records of teachers' attendance to class on a weekly basis.		\$0	3.5.2.a Percentage of teachers who attended less than 75% of classes	0%	3.5.2.a A minimum of 10% of teachers in a given year have attendance rates below 75% for their	1	1	1	1	

						throughout the entire academic year.		classes, having been absent for reasons other than illness.				
			5.2.2 The Kaupule and Head Teacher to gather all lesson plans from classroom teachers every Friday in preparation for the following week's lessons.		\$0	3.5.2.b Proportion of workplan submitted by classroom teachers every week.	0%	3.5.2.b A minimum of 90% of lesson plans must be submitted weekly by classroom teachers.	1	1	1	1
6	Discontinued loan scheme	6.1 Re-establish the student loan scheme.	6.1.1 Kaupule to review the current student loan fund.	KSA 3.11.4	\$500	3.6.1.a Falekaupule receive a copy of the student loan fund review report	N	3.6.1.a Y/N The Falekaupule receive the report from the Kaupule	1	1	1	1
			6.1.2 Develop criteria and policy guidelines for the management of student loan operations.			3.6.2.a A policy for the Loan Fund is available for implementation	N	3.6.1.b Y/N A copy of the policy is available	1			
7	No classrooms for students with special needs.	7.1 Promote inclusive education.	7.1.1 KPL to construct a classroom for special need students.	KSA 3.12.2	\$80,000	3.7.1.a Newly constructed classroom.	0%	3.7.1.a 100% completion rate of a new classroom.		1	1	
			7.1.2 Procure adequate learning equipment and materials for special need students.		\$5,000	3.7.1.b Kaupule has procure basic learning equipment's for special need students.	0%	3.7.1.b Procurement rate of 50%		1	1	
8	No proper classrooms and recreational spaces for Niutao and Niulakita ECCE	8.1 Enhance ECCE learning areas in Niutao and Niulakita	8.1.1 Design and construct bigger classrooms and recreational centre for both Islands	KSA 3.11.4	\$250,000	3.8.1.a Complete ECCE classrooms for Niulakita and Niutao	0%	3.8.1.a 100% completion - ECCE and recreational spaces			1	
			8.1.2 Construct a storeroom for Niulakita Primary and ECCE Schools		\$15,000							
9	Lack of proper Equipment in the new TVET classroom.	9.1 Equip TVET classrooms with proper learning tools and equipment.	9.1.1 WPS and KPL liaise with TVET section in the Education department to procure proper learning	KSA 3.12.3	\$22,000	3.9.1.a Proper basic tools and equipment's available for TVET students.	N	3.9.1.a Y/N - TVET Students can access basic tools and equipment's		1		1

			tools and equipment's for Niutao TVET.									
10	Deteriorating standard of student's behaviours on the island.	10.1 Improve and demonstrate good character in the community.	10.1.1 Aggressive awareness workshops for parents on the importance of their responsibilities towards their children.	KSA 3.11.2	\$1,000	3.10.1.a Awareness sessions for parents regarding the importance of fostering humility in their children's upbringing.	0 workshops	3.10.1.a At least 2 workshops in 4 years	1	1	1	1
			10.1.2 Falekaupule and Kaupule to regulate activities which might jeopardize parent's responsibilities for their children.		\$0							
			10.1.3 Teachers and parents to be role models for character building for school children as well as youths.		\$0	3.10.1.b Improve in student behaviours in school.	0 students	3.10.1.b Less than 10 students entered into disciplinary actions at school each term.	1	1	1	1
11	Incorrect school name	11.1 Correction of School name	11.1.1 Falekaupule endorse the correction of the school's name: Whibley Memorial Primary School.		\$0	3.11.1.a Correct school name endorse	0%	3.11.1.a New school board with the correct name on it	1			
12	A shortage of classroom teachers at Webley Primary School.	12.1 Enhance the quality of education by augmenting the number of classroom instructors.	12.1.1 Kaupule is to designate a specific budget to cover the expenses associated with hiring additional classroom teachers for all classes.		\$75,000	3.12.1.a Number of classrooms with less than two teachers	0 classrooms	3.12.1.a No more than 2 classrooms may have fewer than 2 teaching staff in a given year.	1	1	1	1
					\$1,007,500				12	17	18	18

ANNEXURE 4

KEY PRIORITY AREA 4 – DEVELOPMENT OF THE ISLAND ECONOMY

GOAL: Develop the local economy that is affordable and be marketable outside of Niutao and Niulakita

No.	Issue	Strategy	Activity	Links to GoT NSSD & Priorities	ESTIMATED BUDGET	KPI	Baseline	Target	2025	2026	2027	2028
1	High cost of living on Niutao	1.1 Promote affordable and sustainable living on Niutao	1.1.1 Establish bulk purchasing systems to lower retail expenses.	KSA 2.6.4 P.5	\$50,000	4.1.1.a Utilization Frequency of the Bulk Purchasing System by Businesses on Niutao	0 Businesses	4.1.1.a At least 3 businesses make use of the bulk system service a minimum of five times each year.	1	1	1	1
			1.1.2 Kaupule to monitor the pricing practices of businesses.		\$0	4.1.1.b The quantity of price monitoring reports submitted and presented to the Head of Kaupule on a quarterly basis by the designated officer.	0 reports	4.1.1.b A minimum of 2 reports each year.	1	1	1	1
			1.1.3 Kaupule to appoint an individual to assist the Kaupule Secretary in performing the duties of controlling commodity prices		\$32,000	4.1.1.c Number of new officers appointed by the Kaupule to act as price controllers	0 new officers	4.1.1.c A minimum of 1 individual appointed.	1	1	1	1
			1.1.4 Kaupule to make a request to the Price Control Unit to conduct a review of the Price Control Act		\$0	4.1.1.d A request was made to the Price Control Unit	0 request letter	4.1.1.d At least 2 letters of request submitted to the Price Control Unit	1		1	

2	Lack of understanding in managing small enterprises.	2.1 Promote financial literacy and entrepreneurship	2.1.1 Kaupule and the Business department to organize workshops focused on business financial literacy and management.	KSA 2.6.4 P.5	\$10,000	4.2.1.a Number of entrepreneur workshops conducted	0 workshops	4.2.1.a At minimum of 2 workshops conducted	1		1	
			2.1.2 Kaupule to coordinate with DBT to supply information to the people on the island regarding financial options available for obtaining assistance to initiate and expand businesses.		\$0	4.2.1.b The availability of information's in public notice boards	N	4.2.1.b Y/N - Financing options from DBT are available and accessible by the people on the Island	1			
3	Heavy reliance on imported goods	3.1 Support local production and value-added processing	3.1.1 Kaupule to facilitate workshops and trainings for the community in methods of local food production and preserving of local foods.	KSA 2.6.4	\$4,000	4.3.1.a Number of training workshops completed	0 workshop	4.3.1.a At least 1 workshop each year	1	1	1	1
			3.1.2 Provide trainings on handicrafts production using local materials		\$2,000	4.3.1.b Number of participants trained bi-annually	0 participant	4.3.1.b At least 20 participants trained		1		1
			3.1.3 Develop a trading mechanism for people on the island to market and sell their products to the Capital to continue after the Trade Project		\$40,000	4.3.1.c Number of individuals utilizing this trade facility	0 individuals	4.3.1.c At least 20 individuals utilizing this trade facility	1	1	1	1
		3.2 Promote the utilization of natural resources for sustainable living	3.2.1 Develop a MoA between the Kaupule, Falekaupule and Niukita Pty Ltd to guide its operation.		\$0	4.3.2.a MoA between Kaupule, Falekaupule and NPL in place	N	4.3.2.a Y/N - MoA signed by all parties	1			

	through Niukita Pty Ltd (NPL).	3.2.2 Kaupule to provide capital injection for Niukita Pty Ltd to support its operation.	\$100,000	4.3.2.b Capital injection received by Niukita Pty Ltd between 2025 and 2028	N	4.3.2.b Y/N - NPL received capital injection	1		1	
		3.2.3 Kaupule Niutao to recruit additional individuals to provide support services for NPL in Niulakita	\$180,000	4.3.2.c Number of additional individuals recruited to provide support services to NPL on Niulakita	0 individual	4.3.2.c At least 5 additional individuals recruited to provide support services to NPL on Niulakita	1	1	1	1
		3.2.4 NPL to convene an annual meeting with the Kaupule Niutao, Falekaupule, FNF and Niulakita Community	\$1,500	4.3.2.d An Annual Meeting hosted by NPL	0 meeting	4.3.2.d At least 2 Annual Meeting hosted by NPL		1		1
	3.3 Develop storage infrastructure for perishable goods	3.1.1 Build storage facilities in Niulakita for fish, bird meat, and vegetables.	\$25,000	4.3.1.a No. of storage facilities built	0 storage facility	4.3.1.a At least 1 storage facility built	1			
			\$444,500				11	9	8	9

ANNEXURE 5

KEY PRIORITY AREA 5 – HEALTH

GOAL: Promote and sustain health living for people living on Niutao and Niulakita

No.	Issue	Strategy	Activity	Links to GoT NSSD & Priorities	ESTIMATED BUDGET	KPI	Baseline	Target	2025	2026	2027	2028
1	High vulnerability of the current clinic and staff residence to cyclone.	1.1 Provide a more cyclone safe site for building new health centre and medics residence.	1.1.1 Liaise with Ministry of Health to formulate criteria for choosing new site for new health centre.	KSA 3.10.1	\$0	5.1.1.a New health centre constructed.	N	5.1.1.a Y/N - 100% completion of the new health centre and staff residence.	1	1		
			1.1.2 KPL and council of chiefs meet landowners negotiate land lease for a more resilient site.		\$0							
			1.1.3 Land surveyors survey new land lease.		\$500							
			1.1.4 KPL liaise with Ministry of Health for the construction of a new health centre.		\$500,000							
2	Increasing number of NCD cases.	2.1 Promote and strengthen healthy lifestyle on the island.	2.1.1 Regular nurse house visits to monitor elderlies vitals and provide quarterly health updates to the Falekaupule.	KSA 3.10.1	\$0	5.2.1.a Regular updates of health records and the percentage of the island population suffering from NCD.	0 times	5.2.1.a NCDs updates presented to the Falekaupule at least twice a year.	1	1	1	1
			2.1.2 Health workers design and deliver awareness workshops on causes and effects of NCDs on individuals, families, communities and the island as a whole - consumption of fatty and salty foods, alcohol and tobacco		\$15,000	5.2.1.b Enhance the population understanding of the causes and effect of NCDs.	0 workshop	5.2.1.b Facilitate at least one workshop each year.		1		1

			2.1.3 Design and plan sports competitions for different age groups in the community.		\$3,500	5.2.1.d Promote and enhance the physical health of different age groups on the island.	0 tournament	5.2.1.d At least 1 tournament competition funded by the Kaupule every year.	1	1	1	1
3	Too many referral patients to Funafuti	3.1. Regular visits from the Health Department to Niutao and Niulakita.	3.1.1 KPL to provide funding and coordinate with the Health Department to arrange stay visits to both islands	KSA 3.10.3	\$27,000	5.3.1.a Frequent visits from the health department to Niutao and Niulakita	0 visit	5.3.1.a Health team to visit each island at least once a year.	1	1	1	1
			3.1.2 Health department to facilitate workshops during their stay visits on health issues prevention.		\$5,000	5.3.1.b Awareness workshops conducted during the team visit to the island.	0	5.3.1.b Deliver at least 4 workshop each year for each island.	1	1	1	1
4	Occasional medicine and equipment supply in the Niutao and Niulakita clinic.	4.1 Improve the timely supply of medicines.	4.1.1 Encourage Island nurses to undertake regular medicine stocktaking.	KSA 3.10.3	\$0	5.4.1.a Enough medicine supplies for the people on Niutao and Niulakita.	0 month	5.4.1.a Experiencing medicine shortage less than 3 times a year.	1	1	1	1
			4.1.2 Health Kaupule member and Pule Fenua/Niutao Head of Kaupule to collect stock-take forms from the nurse each week for stock checking.		\$0							
			4.1.3 Medical personnel to ensure patients understand the need to use prescribed medicines accordingly.		\$0							
			4.1.4 Kaupule to procure medical equipment's for both island clinics - sphygmomanometer, glucometer, oxygen cylinders, nebulizer, coolers for storing medicines, ambulance, assistive devices, etc.		\$100,000							
5	Lack of proper facilities for the	5.1 Enhance easy access to	5.1.1 Identify individuals who need assistive devices.	KSA 3.10.3	\$0	5.5.1.a A specific percentage of the	0%	5.5.1.a At least 80% of both	1	1	1	1

	elderly and people with special needs.	proper facilities and mobility devices.	5.1.2 Kaupule to provide the special assistive devices needed for those with special needs.		\$50,000	total population of elderlies and people with special needs population can access to assistive devices for mobilisation.		island population access to assistive devices.				
6	No medical clinic for Niulakita.	6.1 Ensure the Niulakita population have access to proper medical facility.	6.1.1 Develop a new and more resilient medical clinic.	KSA 3.10.1	\$25,000	5.6.1.a Proper medical care services is provided to the people of Niulakita.	0%	5.6.1.a Kaupule to allocate at least 5-10% of annual spending for the purpose of constructing the new clinic.	1	1	1	1
			6.1.2 Kaupule to liaise with the department of home affairs, health and public works for the construction of the Niulakita Health Clinic.		\$150,000							
7	Inadequate maternal health care	7.1 Promote access to proper maternal health care services.	7.1.1 Organize health care training sessions for women on the Island.	KSA 3.10.3 P.11 & P.12	\$10,000	5.7.1.a Proportion of women understand the importance of maternal health care services.	0%	5.7.1.a At least 70% of adult women population.	1		1	
			7.1.2 Make certain that information regarding maternal health care is accessible in public locations		\$1,100							
			7.1.3 Annual check-ups for women should be conducted once a year by the Kaupule in collaboration with the health department.		\$25,000	5.7.1.b Number of women utilizing maternal health care services.	0 women	5.7.1.b More than 20 women have received maternal health care services.	1	1	1	1
					\$912,100				10	10	9	9

ANNEXURE 6

KEY PRIORITY AREA 6 – SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, WOMEN, GENDER, YOUTH AND DISABILITY

GOAL: Improve the peaceful and prosperous living conditions of the people on Niutao.

No.	Issue	Strategy	Activity	Links to GoT NSSD & Priorities	ESTIMATED BUDGET	KPI	Baseline	Target	2025	2026	2027	2028
1	1. The knowledge and skills rooted in tradition and culture are diminishing in the current generation*.	1.1 Ensure the retainment of traditional knowledge and skills.	1.1.1 Kaupule and the Falekaupule should revive and document Niutao traditions, culture, values, artifacts and landmarks.	KSA 3.12.2	\$3,000	6.1.1.a Complete copies of documentaries that are available and accessible to the residents of Niutao and its diaspora.	0%	6.1.1.a All documentaries are fully accessible (100%) online through the new Kaupule Website.				1
			1.1.2 Strategize the revival of traditional knowledge, skills and cultural values through training programs.		\$4,500	6.1.1.b Counts of trainings delivered.	0 training	6.1.1.b At least 2 trainings delivered for each island.		1		1
			1.1.3 Kaupule to provide resources to document Niutao indigenous traditional knowledge and skills and set up monumental stones at the island's historical sites.		\$3,500	6.1.1.c Level of resource allocation and implementation for the documentation of traditional knowledge and installation of monuments at historical sites	0%	6.1.1.c 100% - Complete written/audio/visual documentation of at least 10 traditional skills or practices and the erection of at least 2 commemorative stones at historical locations			1	
			1.1.4 Kaupule to allocate a budget of \$4,000 per Kaugutu Malae for maintenance of their community halls.		\$32,000	6.1.1.d Disbursement of financial assistance to all Kaugutu Malae.	0 assistance	6.1.1.d At least one payment cycle must be made to all Kaugutu Malae within a four-year period.		1		1

			1.1.5 Kaupule, in collaboration with the Attorney General Office and FNF, develop a legal framework to protect Niutao Indigenous traditional knowledge and skills.		\$5,000	6.1.1.e A legal framework in place to legally protect traditional knowledge	N	6.1.1.e A legal framework/document in place		1		
2	Gender Base Violence	2.1 Foster a culture of harmony and ensure the eradication of violence against women.	2.1.1 Coordinate gender equality and women's right workshops in collaboration with the Gender department.	KSA 3.12.3 P.14	\$8,000	6.2.1.a Decrease in incidents of violence against women.	0 violation	6.2.1.a Fewer than 5 violations annually.	1	1	1	1
			2.1.2 EKT to provide biblical teachings on the importance of living in harmony.		\$0							
			2.1.3 Establish a counselling service for victims and offenders of violence		\$5,000							
3	No proper Center for women*	3.1. Support women participation in island development.	3.1.1 Develop and establish a Women's Center on each of the two islands - Niutao and Niulakita.	KSA 3.12.3 P.14	\$300,000	6.3.1.a Completion of new Women Centres	0%	6.3.1.a 100% of completion in construction of 2 women centres.			1	1
			3.1.2 Niutao Women Association to seek financial support to design and build a new center		\$0	6.3.1.b Number of submissions made to donors	0	6.3.1.b At least 2 submissions made to any donor			1	
4	Youth disengagement	4.1 Stimulate youth's engagement in education, employment and training.	4.1.1 Kaupule to provide financial assistance to the Youth and Education department to carry out capacity-building initiatives concentrating	KSA 3.12.3 P.14	\$5,000	6.4.1.a Proportion of youth employed.	0%	6.4.1.a At least 5% of total youth population are employed.		1	1	1
						6.4.1.b Percentage of young individuals received formal	0%	6.4.1.b At least 30% of the drop-out population.	1		1	

			on facilitating the transition from school to work and from home to work, with the goal of improving employment prospects by enhancing literacy, numeracy, and socio-emotional skills.			qualification post drop-out from school.						
			4.1.2 Kaupule and Youth department to organize workshops focused on traditional crafts for young individuals, enabling them to acquire these skills and transform them into potential sources of income.		\$10,000	6.4.1.c Number of workshops conducted.	0 workshop	6.4.1.c At least 4 workshops conducted.	1		1	
			4.1.3 Kaupule to establish a loan fund for young entrepreneurs to facilitate their business startup endeavours.		\$10,000	6.4.1.d Count of loans approved for young entrepreneurs by the Kaupule.	0 loan	6.4.1.d At least 5 loans approved.		1	1	1
			4.1.4 Kaupule to organize sports competitions aimed at enhancing the physical well-being of youth and decreasing crime rates.		\$3,000	6.4.1.e Number of sports competitions sponsored by the Kaupule.	0	6.4.1.e A minimum of four competitions held for both Niutao and Niulakita.	1		1	
5	Inadequate social, economic and health care opportunities for the ageing population.	5.1 Ensure that elderly individuals have access to adequate social, economic, and healthcare	5.1.1 Kaupule establish a platform for individuals aged 55 and older to sell their handmade crafts, providing them with an opportunity to generate additional income.	KSA 3.12.3 P.14	\$4,000	6.5.1.a Proportion of elderlies participate in this platform.	0%	6.5.1.a At least 50% of the old age population	1	1	1	1

		resources for both Islands.	5.1.2 Kaupule to increase their old age pension contribution to \$100.00/person from \$50 every month to meet their monthly basic needs.		\$24,000	6.5.1.b Proportion of old age receiving a \$100.00 pension support from the Kaupule.	0%	6.5.1.b A 100% coverage of the old age population.	1	1	1	1
			5.1.3 Kaupule to design guidelines for assisting older persons in disaster preparedness and relief plans.		\$3,000	6.5.1.c Count of old age individuals received response delivered by relief workers/volunteers according to the disaster preparedness and relief guideline.	0 old age individual	6.5.1.c A minimum of 10 old age individuals.	1	1	1	1
			5.1.4 Training of relief workers and volunteers in delivering the services stipulated in the guideline above (5.1.3).		\$1,000							
			5.1.5 Kaupule to construct an age-friendly building for elderlies social interactions.		\$100,000	6.5.1.d A complete age-friendly building constructed by the Kaupule.	0%	6.5.1.d 100% completion of the new building for old age social activities and interactions.			1	
			5.1.6 Kaupule to supply assistive devices to meet the diverse needs of elderly individuals.		\$50,000	6.5.1.e Proportion of elderly individuals acquire these devices from the Kaupule.	0%	6.5.1.e At least 70% of individuals should be granted access to these devices.		1		1
6	Exclusion of people with disability in development.	6.1 Strengthen the inclusion of disable people in development.	6.1.1 Kaupule to financially assist Nialofa in the design and construction of a centre.	KSA 3.12.1 KSA 3.12.2 P.14	\$50,000	6.6.1.a Proportion of the completed work for the Nialofa Centre's	0%	6.6.1.a 100% of the Nialofa Centre.		1		
			6.1.2 Kaupule to allocate budgetary support for the operations of Nialofa in order to facilitate the provision of social and		\$10,000	6.6.1.b Proportion of budget support disbursement from Kaupule to Nialofa.	0%	6.6.1.b A 100% disbursement each year.		1	1	1

		health assistance to its members.									
		6.1.3 The Kaupule, in collaboration with the Social Welfare Department, offers a scholarship to a qualified candidate for short-term training focused on providing care for individuals with disabilities.		\$80,000	6.6.1.c Count of scholars' candidate complete short-term trainings.	0 training	6.6.1.c At least 1 complete short-term training.			1	1
		6.1.4 Nialofa and Kaupule to organize events to highlight the abilities of individuals with disabilities.		\$2,500	6.6.1.d Number of events organized.	0 event	6.6.1.d At least 2 events for each island.		1		1
				\$713,500				7	13	16	15

ANNEXURE 7

KEY PRIORITY AREA 7 – NATURAL RESOURCES - AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

GOAL: To increase sustainable food production and improve resilience to climate change on Niutao and Niulakita

No.	Issue	Strategy	Activity	Links to GoT Priorities	ESTIMATED BUDGET	KPI	Baseline	Target	2025	2026	2027	2028
1	Degraded of Plants Productions.	1.1 Enhance agricultural output from plants to ensure a sustainable supply.	1.1.1 Kaupule to provide a variety of edible plants and trees for the community on the island to utilize for replanting purposes - including pulaka shoots, vegetables, coconut dwarfs, etc.	KSA 2.8.4	\$200	7.1.1.a Increase plant productions.	0 species	7.1.1.a A minimum of 50 different species of edible plants and trees shall be planted annually.	1	1	1	1
			1.1.2 Kaupule to provide farming tools and equipment's for active farmers including fencing materials, food cubes, cultivator, shredders, etc		\$203,000	7.1.1.b The Kaupule manage to acquire farming tools and equipment's for the Kaupule garden and each Household home gardening activities.	N	7.1.1.b Y/N Kaupule has farming tools and equipment's for themselves and for household's home gardening		1		1
			1.1.3 Encourage households to do home gardening monitored by the Kaupule (every 6 months) with a special prize for the most succeed household garden.		\$1,000	7.1.1.c Increase in the number of people interested in home gardening.	0%	7.1.1.c 50% increase in the number of new households joining the home gardening competition.		1	1	1
			1.1.4. Removing of old coconut trees and replace them with pandanus, breadfruit trees, banana plantation, pawpaw plantation, felo etc.		\$1,000	7.1.1.d Proportion of new plantation planted from removing old coconut trees.	0%	7.1.1.d Maintain a 50% survival rate of new plantation planted.		1	1	1

			1.1.5 Kaupule, in partnership with the Agriculture Department, to establish a nursery/greenhouse for Niutao and Niulakita.		\$2,000	7.1.1.d A new nursery/greenhouse constructed	N	7.1.1.e Y/N - A new nursery/greenhouse constructed.		1	1	1
2	Widespread of wild plants.	2.1 Maintain the island cleanliness and sustain the healthy growth of edible plants.	2.1.1 Meticulous planning in weeding of wild plants and flowers from the pulaka pits and swampy areas - voluntary youth activities.	KSA 2.8.4	\$1,000	7.2.1.a Proportion of Kaupule budget to support youths cleaning programs at the pulaka pits and swampy areas.	0%	7.2.1.a 2% of Kaupule spending annually.		1	1	1
			2.1.2 Conduct a quarterly cleaning campaign by Kulia and Teava households/divisions.		\$2,000	7.2.1.b Number of cleaning campaigns conducted by Teava and Kulia.	0 campaign	7.2.1.b At least 8 campaigns in four years.	1	1	1	1
3	Decrease of Livestock productions.	3.1 Promote livestock farming on both islands	3.1.1 Conduct a survey to identify reasons in failures of previous livestock farming projects.	KSA 4.16.2	\$200	7.3.1.a A full report submitted to Kaupule	N	7.3.1.a Y/N - A report submitted to the Kaupule		1		
			3.1.2 Kaupule to resume the previous project's efforts to construct pens for pig and poultry farming for every household on Niutao and Niulakita.		\$160,000	7.3.1.a All household has a pen/farm for livestock farming.	0%	7.3.1.a At least 50% of those household without a pen/farm received one.	1	1	1	1
			3.1.3 Kaupule, in collaboration with the agriculture department, to introduce new breeds that have a reduced slaughtering period while producing a greater meat yield.		\$1,000	7.3.1.b Number of new breed species survive.	0 breed	7.3.1.b At least 10 new breed species survive.			1	1
4	Impact of pests and diseases on plants and animals.	4.1 Eliminate and minimize the impact of pests and	4.1.1 Kaupule to liaise with the agriculture department on the elimination of red ants/fire ants and rats that	KSA 4.16.2	\$6,000	7.4.1.a The number of control activities conducted on both islands.	0 campaign	7.4.1.a At least 6 major cleaning campaigns at the village and other means of pest and		1	1	1

		diseases on plants and animals.	affecting plants and animals.				disease control programs conducted on both islands												
			4.1.2 Conduct capacity building on how to manage the wide spread of pests and diseases on the island.		\$4,000	7.4.1.b Number of improve capacity programs for both islands.	0 program	7.4.1.b At least 4 capacity programs conducted.		1		1							
5	Lack of information's and experience on agriculture practice.	5.1 Ensure the people on Niutao and Niulakita access to relevant agricultural information and apply sustainable farming practices.	5.1.1 Conduct training to uplift people's knowledge on modern sustainable agricultural practices.	KSA 4.16.3	\$7,500	7.5.1.a Proportion of household using a mixture of both modern and traditional agricultural practices in gardening and farming.	0%	7.5.1.a 20% of households.		1	1	1							
			5.1.2 Facilitate a peer-to-peer learning targeting elderlies to impart traditional agricultural knowledge and skills to the younger generation.		\$6,000														
			5.1.3 Kaupule to recruit more extension officers for Niutao and Niulakita.		\$120,000								7.5.1.b Number of extension officers recruited by the Kaupule	0 staff	7.5.1.b At least one new agriculture extension officer added to the Kaupule staff list.		1		
			5.1.4 Initiate agriculture teaching and hands-on experience for primary schools.		\$600								7.5.1.c Students are able to understand the theories of agriculture and able to sustain their garden growth.	0%	7.5.1.c At least 50% fo students score 50 points and above in agriculture science subject.		1	1	1
6	Few agricultural developments on both islands	6.1 Promote the utilisation of available lands for agricultural farming.	6.1.1 Conduct research at the pulaka pit to know which other root crops could be planted at the pulaka pit.	KSA 4.16.3	\$150,000	7.6.1.a Report is available for the public	N	7.6.1.a - Y/N Falekaupule endorse the report.		1									
			6.1.2 Declare and practice organic farming on Niulakita.		\$20,000	7.6.1.b Number of organic garden plots on Niulakita.	0 plots	7.6.1.b At least 5 organic plots.			1	1							

		6.1.3 Initiate a strategic plan that will guide agriculture development in Niulakita.		\$10,000	7.6.1.c Falekaupule endorse the strategy plan for agriculture development in Niulakita.	0%	7.6.1.c Implement at least 50% of the strategy plan.		1	1	1
		6.1.4 Kaupule, through the Agriculture Department, revitalize and execute the biogas project on Niutao and Niulakita		\$30,000	7.6.1.d Number of additional biogas systems installed	0 biogas	7.6.1.d At least 5 new biogas systems installed			1	1
				\$725,500				3	16	14	16

ANNEXURE 8

KEY PRIORITY AREA 8 – NATURAL RESOURCES - FISHERIES

GOAL: To Improve, Sustained and well - managed coastal reef fisheries and eco-system with an Improved and bountiful fisheries resources and development.

No.	Issue	Strategy	Activity	Links to GoT Priorities	ESTIMATED BUDGET	KPI	Baseline	Target	2025	2026	2027	2028
1	Lack of understanding and compliance to marine regulations.	1.1 Strengthen awareness on rules and regulations.	1.1.1 Organize a community awareness initiative.	KSA 2.7.2 KSA 2.7.3 KSA 2.7.4	\$17,600	8.1.1.a Foster and maintain public awareness regarding current marine management regulations.	0%	8.1.1.a A minimum of 70% of the adult population comprehends these regulations.	1		1	
			1.1.2 Erect billboards in key locations throughout the island.		\$6,500	8.1.1.b Installation of billboards to enhance public knowledge and information dissemination.	0 billboards	8.1.1.b A minimum of 3 boards must be installed.		1		
		1.2 Enhance the Fisheries Compliance Officer capacity for effective implementation of rules and regulation.	1.2.1 The Kaupule will coordinate with the Tuvalu Fisheries Department to facilitate officer participation in capacity-building programs.	KSA 2.7.4	\$35,840	8.1.2.a Involvement of the Compliance Officer in training initiatives offered by the fisheries department.	0 training	8.1.2.a At least once annually (totalling 4 times over 4 years).	1	1	1	1
2	Poor coastal fisheries management and conservation.	2.1 Enhance the community awareness on coral eco-system and marine habitats.	2.1.1 Kaupule to liaise with TFD to engage a regional agency for conducting a survey and exploring areas with diminished coral coverage and opportunities for coral transplantation.	KSA 2.7.2 KSA 2.7.3	\$9,900	8.2.1.a A comprehensive survey submitted to the Falekaupule.	0%	8.2.1.a At least 70% of the adult population has engaged with and understood the report.	1	1		

		2.1.2 Share the findings of the survey with the community.		\$0							
		2.1.3 Determine and cultivate fast-growing coral species		\$20,000	8.2.1.b The number of newly planted coral species that have successfully survived.	0%	8.2.1.b Maintain an 80% survival rate for the planted coral species out of the total planted.			1	1
		2.1.4 The Kaupule Fisheries Department to present and update the Kaupule and Falekaupule on the status of marine resources on a quarterly basis		\$0	8.2.1.d Number of quarterly reports presented to the Kaupule and Falekaupule	0 reports	8.2.1.d At least 2 presented annually	1	1	1	1
		2.1.5 Install anchorage buoys for larger vessels		\$0	8.2.1.d A buoy has been placed to facilitate anchorage for large vessels, reducing the impact on marine ecosystems.	0 buoy	8.2.1.d A minimum of 1 buoy install.			1	
	2.2 Evaluate and regulate a suitable size limit for key coastal species.	2.2.1 Investigate size limit on key coastal species and produce a report to the Kaupule and Falekaupule	KSA 2.7.4	\$8,000	8.2.2.a Falekaupule endorse different size limits for various species.	0 offenses	8.2.2.a Ensure that there are fewer than 5 offenses.	1	1	1	1
2.2.2 Train youths and local community on how to conduct a size limit study.		\$500									
2.2.3 Regulate and inform the people on the island of the various species size limit to comply to.		\$0									
	2.3 Promote the reduction in marine pollution.	2.3.1 The Falekaupule endorse a mandatory quarterly coastal cleanup initiative for the islands of Niutao and Niulakita.	KSA 2.7.2	\$0	8.2.3.a Number of cleaning campaign activities conducted.	0 campaigns	8.2.3.a At least 20 cleaning campaign for both island (10 each island).	1	1	1	1

			2.3.2 Kaupule to facilitate and provide support to the community for the coastal cleanup initiative.		\$4,000	8.2.3.b Kaupule financing this activity.	0%	8.2.3.b Kaupule should at least expended 75% of total budget for cleaning campaign.	1	1	1	1
	2.4 Expand Special Protected Area (SPA) to improve habitats conservation.	2.4.1 Conduct an assessment (EIA) the removal of some of the mangroves in the surrounding of the Vaivai lagoon in Niulakita to expand SPA.	2.4.2 Execute the removal of mangroves as identified in the Environmental Impact Assessment referenced in section 2.4.1 above.	KSA 2.7.2	\$1,620	8.2.4.a Expansion of the SPA approved from Niutao Falekaupule.	0%	8.2.4.a Full removal of mangroves surrounding the Vaivai lagoon to expand SPA.	1			
\$1,500												
2.5 Develop and implement a plan to mitigate coastal erosion.		2.5.1 Conduct a coastal assessment for Niulakita and Niutao on a suitable type of sea-wall for each island.	KSA 2.7.2	\$0	Refer to Sector 1 - Strategy 1.2, Activity 1.2. and KPI 1.2.1.b							
		2.5.2 Install sea-wall for both islands.		\$0								
3	Food scarcity*	3.1 Investigate potential aquaculture opportunities for the community.	3.1.1 Kaupule and TFD propose and engage SPC to conduct a feasibility assessment for fish farming in natural ponds for both islands.	KSA 2.7.1 KSA 2.7.2 KSA 2.7.3	\$9,900	8.3.1.a A complete report from SPC is presented to the Falekaupule.	0%	8.3.1.a A 100% complete report available and accessible by the public.			1	1
			3.1.2 Identify and select suitable species for cultivation in natural ponds.		\$0	8.3.1.b Types of species available and suitable for farming.	0 species	8.3.1.b At least 2 species identified.			1	
			3.1.3 Monitor the fish and collect data to inform		\$0	8.3.1.c Bi-annual reports on	0%	8.3.1.c A minimum of 4			1	1

			future research developments.			monitoring species are produce.		reports available for both islands (2 each island).					
	3.2 Maintain and strengthen the FAD program and improve sea safety measures.	3.2.1	Kaupule and TFD to deploy nearshore Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) at designated locations.	\$20,000	8.3.2.a	New nearshore FAD deployed.	0 FAD	8.3.2.a At least one new FAD deployed by the Kaupule.		1			
3.2.2		Install beacons for each island channels to improve navigation and safety.	\$25,000	8.3.2.b	Improve the safety of fisherman at sea.	0 beacon	8.3.2.b A minimum of 1 beacon install.			1			
3.2.3		Procure and restock first aid kits and grab bags for all Niutao and Niulakita fishers.	\$15,000			0 fisherman	8.3.2.c All fisherman received a first aid kit and a grab bag from the Kaupule.			1			
3.2.4		Kaupule to upgrade the CFC processing unit - including its maintenance, supply of equipment's and freezers for storing its fish products.	\$15,000	8.3.2.d	Kaupule spendings on upgrading the CFC Processing Unit	\$0	8.3.2.d At least \$30,000 in 4 years			1	1		
3.3		Adopt a proactive approach to strategic and operational intervention with the CFC.	3.3.1	Design administration and book-keeping training for CFC staff.	\$2,000	8.3.3.a	Number of specified trainings conducted for CFC staff.	0	8.3.3.a At least 2 trainings on operation management, book-keeping, etc.			1	1
		3.3.2	Conduct an economic analysis for CFC to identify areas of improvement.	\$1,500	8.3.3.b	An economic analysis report available	N	8.3.3.b Y/N A complete report is available and accessible to all Niutaoans.	1				
	3.4	Enhance the capacity of the community in post-harvest programs.	3.4.1	Upskill CFC staff on fish preservation and post harvest techniques.	\$4,000	8.3.4.a	Number of post-harvest techniques workshops conducted for CFC staff.	0 workshop	8.3.4.a A minimum of 2 workshops facilitated.		1		1

		3.5 Construct a fish market for Niulakita to store and process fishermen catch.	3.5.1 Identify a spot on Niulakita for constructing a new fish market.		\$0	8.3.5.a Full operation of the Niulakita Fish Market.	0kg	8.3.5.a Export at least 1,000kg processed and unprocessed fish to Funafuti.	1	1	1	1
			3.5.2 Design and construct a new market for Niulakita in 2025.		\$30,000							
		3.6 Promote TAIVALU operation	3.6.1 Fisheries department and TAIVALU to work on the development and endorsement of TAIVALU Constitution		\$2,000	8.3.6.a Draft constitution for Taivalu is complete	N	8.3.6.a Draft constitution is available.			1	
			3.6.2 Kaupule to provide financial support for TAIVALU operation		\$40,000	8.3.6.b Taivalu received financial assistance from Kaupule Niutao	\$0	8.3.6.b At least \$20,000 assistance received from Kaupule		1		1
		3.7 Enhance fishers catch through access to proper fishing gears	3.7.1 Kaupule to strengthen collaboration with the Fisheries department through the proper execution of the MoU terms between them and the Fisheries department by maintaining the supply of fishing gears		\$0	8.3.7.a Proportion of Fisherman can access fishing gears through the Kaupule	0%	8.3.7.a At least 70% of fisherman	1	1	1	1
			3.7.2 Kaupule, in partnership with all the fishermen of Niutao and Niulakita, will identify the essential fishing gear required for their fishing activities.		\$5,000							
4	Fading of traditional fishing knowledge and lack community will to maintain them.	4.1 Develop community skills (including women and youth) on traditional fishing methods.	4.1.1 Develop and facilitate awareness program on traditional fishing methods.	KSA 2.7.2	\$2,600	8.4.1.a Proportion of participants were able to learn these methods.	0%	8.4.1.a At least 90% of participants.		1		

		4.2. Ensure the documentation of Niutaoans primitive fishing skills and knowledge.	4.2.1 Kaupule to conduct a household survey on traditional fishing skills.		\$1,500	8.4.2.a Number of households surveyed with positive response on having traditional fishing skills.	0%	8.4.2.a Ensure a 100% of household surveyed.	1	1		
			4.2.2 Produce a video documentary on traditional fishing skills and maintain a database on these skills.		\$2,000							
					\$280,960				12	14	18	14

ANNEXURE 9

KEY PRIORITY AREA 9 – INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT, WATER, ENERGY, TELECOMMUNICATION, INFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY

GOAL: To upgrade and increase the prosperity of the people on Niutao and Niulakita in the efficient and effective utilisation of infrastructure and support services.

No.	Issue	Strategy	Activity	Links to GoT Priorities	ESTIMATED BUDGET	KPI	Baseline	Target	2025	2026	2027	2028
1	Scarce water supply during pro-longed dry seasons and its health impacts.	1.1 Improve water harvesting infrastructures to considerably increased storage capacity.	1.1.1 Kaupule to identify household and community halls with poor catchment systems.	KSA 5.20.1	\$0	9.1.1.a Improved water catchment facilities.	0%	9.1.1.a Proportion of Kaupule annual spending towards improving water catchment and gutterings		1		1
			1.1.2 Develop a maintenance plan for all household and community halls gutterings.		\$500	9.1.1.b Maintenance plan in place and implemented	0%	9.1.1.b 50% of the plan implemented.	1	1	1	1
			1.1.3 Kulia and Teava to facilitate voluntary works to sustainably maintained and care for household water storage with material and supervision provided by the Kaupule.		\$12,000	9.1.1.c Number of voluntary works carried out	0 volunteer	9.1.1.c At least 5 voluntary works.	1	1	1	1
			1.1.4 Organize workshops focused on water management to support the community during periods of drought.		\$10,000	9.1.1.d Change in water-use efficiency over time	14L per person per day	9.1.1.d 10L per person per day	1	1	1	1
			1.1.5 Kaupule to obtain donor funding to support the construction of		\$200,000	9.1.1.e Number of water cistern constructed as a	0%	9.1.1.e Construction of water cisterns - 50% of total		1	1	1

			additional water cisterns for community infrastructure, prioritizing those that have large catchment capacities but limited storage facilities.			proportion of total community infrastructure		community infrastructure				
			1.1.6 Establish a desalination plant in case of emergency.		\$100,000	9.1.1.f Set up of new desalination plants for Niutao and Niulakita.	0 plants	9.1.1.f Set up and operate 2 new desalination plants.			1	
			1.1.7 Procure a trailer and a water tank to transport water to all household		\$30,000	9.1.1.g. Safe transportation of water to households.	0%	9.1.1.g Reduce water transportation job for 75% of households.			1	1
			1.1.8 Kaupule to provide 2 additional water tanks for all household on Niutao and Niulakita.		\$520,000	9.1.1.h A Proportion of household received from the Kaupule at least 1 tank	0%	9.1.1.h At least 75 of total household received 1 tank from the Kaupule.		1	1	
	1.2 Improve access to clean and safe water for people on the Island.	1.2.1 Install water filtering systems in community halls water sources and ensure timely replacement of the system filters.	KSA 5.20.3	\$10,000	9.1.2.a 100% Installation of water filtration system in all community water storage facilities.	0%	9.1.2.a 100% for all household and community centers.		1	1		
		1.2.2 Engage public health personnel to conduct testing on water sources of all household and community safety level (pH Levels) to account for Water Quality Compliance with Acceptable Drinking Water Standards.	KSA 5.20.3	\$4,000	9.1.2.b Kaupule spending dedicated to enhancing access to safe water.	0%	9.1.2.b 2% of Kaupule aggregate spending.	1	1	1	1	
						9.1.2.c Proportion of population using safe drinking water.	0%	9.1.2.c 100% of household and community centers access to clean water.	1	1	1	1
		1.2.3 Conduct awareness programs on cleanliness to foster healthy homes.	KSA 5.20.3	\$5,000	9.1.3.a Proportion of population access to safe clean water and sanitation and hand washing facility.	0%	9.1.3.a 80% of total population	1	1	1	1	

2	Lack appropriate framework to guide proper construction of houses on the island.	2.1 Enhance town planning through proper construction of houses.	2.1.1 Develop a master plan for Niutao and Niulakita.	KSA 5.17.1 P.1,2,13 & 19	\$5,000	9.2.1.a Existence of a master plan for both Islands.	0%	9.2.1.a 50% of newly built homes are situated in areas designated by the master plan.		1	1	1
			2.1.2 Raise community awareness of the new master plan or guideline.	KSA 5.17.1 P.1,2,13 & 19	\$5,000	9.2.1.b Consultations with adults in the community	0%	9.2.1.b 70% of adult population consulted	1	1	1	1
			2.1.3 Develop guidelines for constructing new houses to align and reflect basic building standards from the Building Code Act prioritizing an Environment Impact Assessment (EIA).	KSA 5.17.1 P.1,2,13 & 19	\$1,000	9.2.1.c Proportion of new buildings constructed comply with building guidelines	0%	9.2.1.c 50% of new buildings (2024 onwards) constructed comply with Building Code by 2028.	1	1	1	1
3	Poor road standards around the island.	3.1 Improve roads conditions for Niutao and Niulakita	3.1.1 Identify specific road area with poor conditions and prepare a maintenance plan for them.	KSA 5.18.4 P.19	\$1,000	9.3.1.a Develop a road maintenance plan.	0%	9.3.1.a Implement 70% of the road maintenance plan	1	1	1	1
			3.1.2 Procure necessary plants and equipment's for delivering maintenance works.		\$300,000	9.3.1.b Proportion of Kaupule spendings on road maintenance works	0%	9.3.1.b 2% of Kaupule total spending.	1		1	
			3.1.3 Kaupule to ensure a 1.5-meter area of roadside cleanliness and should promote similar practices among landowners beyond its jurisdiction.		\$2,000	Refer to KPI 9.3.1. a			1	1	1	1
4	Unreliable TEC Power Supply	4.1 Ensure power supply to every household on Niutao.	4.1.1 scoping mission for collection of relevant information.	KSA 5.19.1	\$1,500	9.4.1.a Proportion of household access to TEC power supply	0%	9.4.1.a 90% of household		1	1	1
			4.1.2 Draft project proposal and submit for funding to connect electricity around the island		\$1,500,000							

			4.1.3 Kaupule purchased a generator to assist TEC in providing a more reliable power supply.		\$30,500	9.4.1.b Number of power disruptions reduced	0 disruption	9.4.1.b Less than 5 power disruptions a year		1	1	1
		4.2. Ensure adequate repair and maintenance programs adopted.	4.2.1 Select potential Kaupule employees to engage in the installation and also to serve as hands on experience.	KSA 5.19.1	\$5,000	9.4.2.a Proportion of maintenance programs implemented.	0%	9.4.2.a 75% of the maintenance plan implemented.	1	1		
			4.2.2 Draft maintenance program for system install.		\$0							
5	Low voltage for residence out of the main settlement	5.1 Improve voltage drop and access to clean energy to power distance household out of the main grid.	5.1.1 Scoping mission to Niutao to identify areas of low voltage.	KSA 5.19.1 KSA 5.19.2 KSA 5.19.3	\$1,500	9.5.1.a The percentage of households experiencing low voltage issues has seen an improvement.	0%	9.5.1.a 60% of household with improved voltage	1	1	1	
					\$0	9.5.1.b Proportion of household powered by clean energy.	0%	9.5.1.b 50% of household out of main grid powered by clean energy	1	1	1	
					\$750,000							
6	Niulakita Existing Home Solar (SHS) System not meeting Customer needs.	6.1 Ensuring SHS System to meet Customer needs.	6.1.1 Scoping exercise for Niulakita to identify the needs and an appropriate system to install.	KSA 5.19.1 KSA 5.19.2 KSA 5.19.3	\$1,000	9.6.1.a Installation of a new SHS system suitable for Niulakita people.	0%	9.6.1.a 80% of households with new SHS system installed.	1	1	1	
			6.1.2 Verify remaining balance with the Govt. Treasury department for the SHS System project for Niulakita/Funafala.		\$0	9.6.1.b Proportion of new SHS expenses paid for by the existing SHS system project for Niulakita/Funafala	0%	9.6.1.b 30% of the total SHS system costs funded by the SHS existing project.	1	1	1	
			6.1.3 Draft project proposal and submit for donor funding.		\$0	Refer to KPI 9.6.1.a			1	1	1	

7	Unsafe shipping services for passengers and consignments.	7.1 Improved passenger safety during transit to shore and vice versa.	7.1.1 Kaupule, in conjunction with ADB Outer Island Maritime Infrastructure project, ensure passengers safety upon completion of the new boat harbor.	KSA 5.18.1 P.3,19	\$0	9.7.1.a The completion of the Niutao Boat Harbour	5%	9.7.1.a 100% completion of Niutao Boat Harbour	1	1	1	1
			7.1.2 Construction of a boat terminal to serve the needs of passengers and the safe loading and offloading and storage of passengers' luggage and consignments.		\$100,000	9.7.1.b Full completion of a new boat terminal	0%	9.7.1.b 100% completion			1	1
			7.1.3 Kaupule Niutao is to prepare and execute a Memorandum of Agreement with the Marine Department to compensate for any claims made by individuals and businesses regarding damages to their consignments.		\$5,000	9.7.1.c A MoA signed by Kaupule and the Marine Department	N	9.7.1.c Y/N - A signed MoA is available		1		
			7.1.4 Kaupule Niutao to liaise with the Ministry of Transport on the construction of Niulakita Boat Harbour through the ADB Boat Harbour Project.		\$0	9.7.1.d Kaupule Niutao have submitted a formal request to the Ministry of Transport.	N	7.1.d Y/N – A letter of approval has been received from the Ministry of Transport and the Boat Harbour Project Donor				1
8	Poor internet connectivity	8.1 Improve internet connectivity for Niutao and Niulakita	8.1.1 Mutual work relation with Tuvalu Telecommunication Corporation to improve network connectivity on both Islands.	KSA 1.1.1 KSA 1.1.3 P.8	\$20,000	9.8.1.a Improved network connectivity	0%	9.8.1.a 50% of the island covered.	1	1	1	1
			8.1.2 Enhance the level of connectivity for the Kaupule Office, Health Clinic and the			9.8.1.b Number of disruptions to the service annually.	0 disruption	9.8.1.b Less than 5 disruptions annually.	1	1	1	1

			School and around the Island									
9	No maintenance plan for all Niutao and Niulakita major infrastructures	9.1 Promote the sustainable management of all Niutao and Niulakita major assets	9.1 Kaupule and FNF to develop a maintenance plan for all major infrastructures including Niutao Hall, Classrooms, Clinics, etc	KSA 5.17.3 P.19	\$100,000	9.9.1.a A complete maintenance plan in place	N	9.9.1.a Y/N - A maintenance plan in place	1	1	1	1
					\$3,720,000				21	28	29	22

