



GOVERNMENT OF TUVALU

Te Kakeega II Mid-Term Review: Action Plan 2015

December 2011

| Strategies | Short-term Milestones 2013 | Medium-term Milestones 2015 | Long-term Milestones 2025 | Responsibility |
|--|--|--|--|--------------------------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> equipment made more accessible Private entrepreneurs assisted to produce and market local produce Assisted in making more land available for agricultural production Incorporated more agricultural subjects into school curriculum More opportunities secured for training agriculturalists | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> supplied to active farmers in OI Number of private entrepreneurs assisted increase by 25% More land made available for agric. Production Agriculture introduced into curriculum for TVET 2 more agriculturalist released on training | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> with tools appropriate for their farm work. All private entrepreneurs have been assisted Assistance in securing land for agric. production continuing. Continuing teaching of agriculture in technical and vocational education Staff adequate for the workload they carry | MNR MNR MNR MNR |
| FISHERIES Improve the management of fisheries resources – inshore and EEZ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review management of CFCs to reduce GOT subsidies either through efficiency gains, transfer to Kaupule, privatisation or closure NAFICOT operating under a joint venture and new management/business plan and covers costs Revenue from fish licensing increased Integrated Fisheries Sector Development Programme formulated and implemented | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some CFCs efficient and cover their operation costs Some CFCs privatised and few closed down Joint-venture progressing well Revenue from fish licensing continue to be significant budget revenue Activities in the fisheries sector coherent and directed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CFCs continuing to be source of fish exports from outer islands More joint-ventures set up and in action Fish licences and day-vessel scheme continued contribution to GOT revenue New fisheries sector programme succeeded the old programme. | MNR MNR MNR MNR |

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|--|---|---|---|----------------|
| TOURISM Develop tourism and eco-tourism industry | - Developed a framework for domestic fisheries for export and for the local market in consultation with private sector and including CFCs | - Domestic fishing industry beginning to take-off | - Domestic fishing industry in full sustainable and profitable operation | MNR |
| | - Long standing recommendations for tourism sector implemented | - Several recommendations implemented | - Completed implementation of recommendations | MFA (Tourism) |
| | - Vaiaku Langi Hotel (VLH) privatized or leased out | - VLH operating under new ownership | - Hotel profitable | MFA (Tourism) |
| | - Supported and developed new private sector tourism related enterprises | - Tourist services improved and attracted more tourists | - Increased revenues from tourism | MFA (Tourism) |
| ENVIRONMENT Stop unregulated development and degradation of the environment especially on Funafuti | - Waste management improved with development of urban waste management on Funafuti | - Waste well managed | - Waste is well managed | MFA & MPU |
| | - Multilateral environment agreements including Kyoto Protocol adopted | - Climate change impacts ameliorated | - Tuvalu have capacity with assistance from the international community to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change - Climate change impact - Tuvalu championing the cause for environment protection and green growth | Environment |
| | - Increase the number of | - Biodiversity in | - Attained rich biodiversity | Environment |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> conservation areas with regulatory compliance assured Green Growth programmes commenced | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> conservation areas increased Green growth projects in biogas, waste to energy, biofuels, hydroponics gardening started and continuing marketing their products. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> in the protected areas Reduced carbon emission and saving on import of fossil fuels | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MFED, Environment, Agriculture, Fisheries and TNPSO |
| LAND | | | | |
| Define Tuvalu's land and sea boundaries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed baselines & median line work and finalizing archipelagic baselines Land use management plan and rent assessment study completed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Required maritime legislation and gazetting and depositing thereof with UNCLOS completed Land-based development proceeded in accordance with land use plan and a fair rental regime | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tuvalu's land and sea boundaries well established and internationally respected Reviewed the Land Use Plan and updated the national land rent system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Land Department of Land |
| Improve governance in land administration | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed GIS-based land information system that assists transparent and accountable decision-making in the Executive and the Courts system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgraded the equipment for GIS mapping and production of high resolution satellite data | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dataset requirements for all islands of Tuvalu and sea area completed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Land |

<Round Table Meeting: draft in advance of publication

>Sept. 2005<



Government of Tuvalu

TE KAKEEGA II

NATIONAL STRATEGY
FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

2005 – 2015



11. Natural Resources

11.1 AGRICULTURE

In Box 11.1 are the key agriculture policy objectives from 2005 to 2015.

Below are the key issues and concerns (and challenges) expressed in the countrywide consultations held in the lead up to the NSSD, and at the NSSD:

- Poor agricultural extension services in the outer islands;
- Often poor cooperation between Falekaupule and agricultural extension staff;
- Lack of proper facilities to keep and market poultry and livestock which has resulted in an increasing reliance on imported products;
- Lack of suitable land for gardening, especially on Funafuti, limiting the possibilities for cash crop production, or growing fruit and vegetables for household consumption;
- Diminishing traditional knowledge of farming *pulaka* and taro; and
- Deterioration in growing conditions in many *pulaka* pits through environmental changes including salination.



Box 11.1 Key Policy Objectives

- Reverse the decline in subsistence agricultural production.
- Increase the availability of land for agricultural production.
- Increase production and consumption of local produce.
- Mitigate climate change-related agricultural impacts.

The development of agriculture in Tuvalu must confront many fundamental issues and challenges. Among them poor soils and growing conditions, small land areas, few comparative advantages, declining outer island populations, increasing urbanisation, declining interest in traditional agriculture practices, distance to export markets, and poor local market access for those who do wish to produce cash crops. Nonetheless, there is still considerable scope for increasing production for local consumption and reversing recent production declines. Key challenges will be to revitalise and expand agriculture extension services, encourage people to once again turn to local rather than imported foods for better nutrition health, and improve transport and marketing of local produce.

In Box 11.2 are the priorities and strategies in the agricultural sector to increase production, improve agricultural services, and expand access to land.

Box 11.2 Agriculture: Priorities and Strategies 2005–2015

- Improve and expand agricultural extension services.
- Create more opportunities to educate and train agriculturalists.
- Expand availability of basic agricultural tools and equipment.
- Assist private entrepreneurs to produce and market local produce.
- Assist with access to land and credit.
- Incorporate more agricultural subjects into school curriculums.

Strategic Area 7: Natural Resources

GOAL: Improve the management and use of natural resources for the sustainable development of Tuvalu

Key Performance Indicators:

1. Proportion of land area covered by forest
2. Carbon dioxide emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP)
3. Consumption of ozone-depleting substances
4. Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits
5. Proportion of total water resources used
6. Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected
7. Proportion of species threatened with extinction
8. Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source
9. Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility
10. Proportion of urban population living in slums
11. Number and types of agricultural tools distributed to active farmers
12. Number of Extension Officer added to the staff
13. Number of private entrepreneurs assisted by agriculture extension
14. Size of land acquired for agriculture production
15. Number of CFC exporting fish to the capital
16. Revenue from NAFICOT joint venture
17. Total revenues from fish licences and vessel-day scheme
18. Community Fishing Centres (CFC) Profits

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| AGRICULTURE | | | | |
| Increase production and consumption of local produce | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agricultural extension service expanded and improved - Basic agricultural tools and | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New Agric Extension officers added to staff - Agric. Extension advisory programmes in all OI - Agricultural tools | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extension personnel offering sound advice & assistance to OI farmers - Farmers well supplied | Ministry Natural Resources (MNR) |
| | | | | MNR |

