

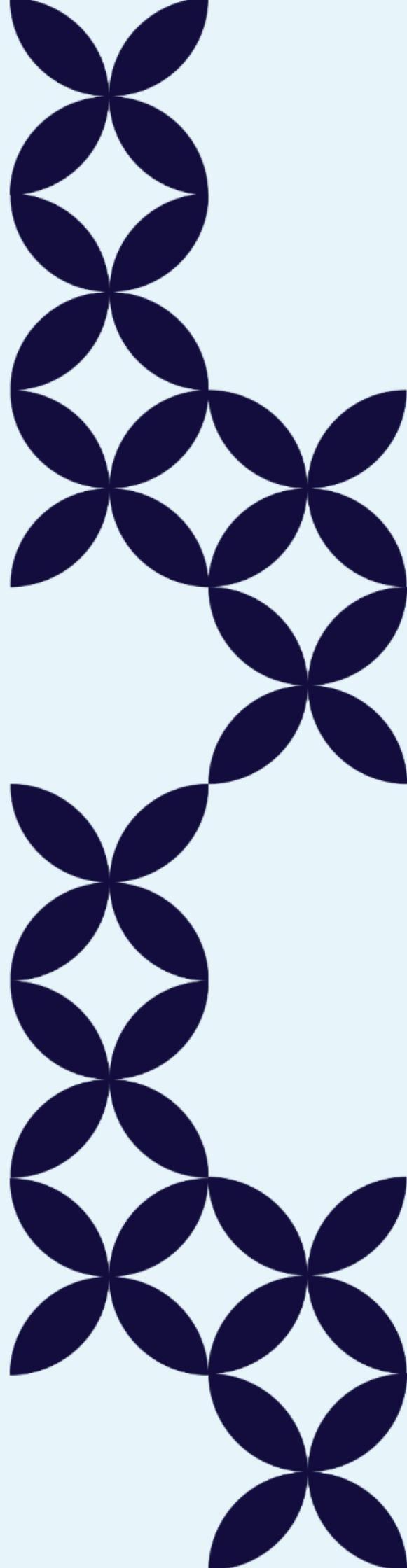
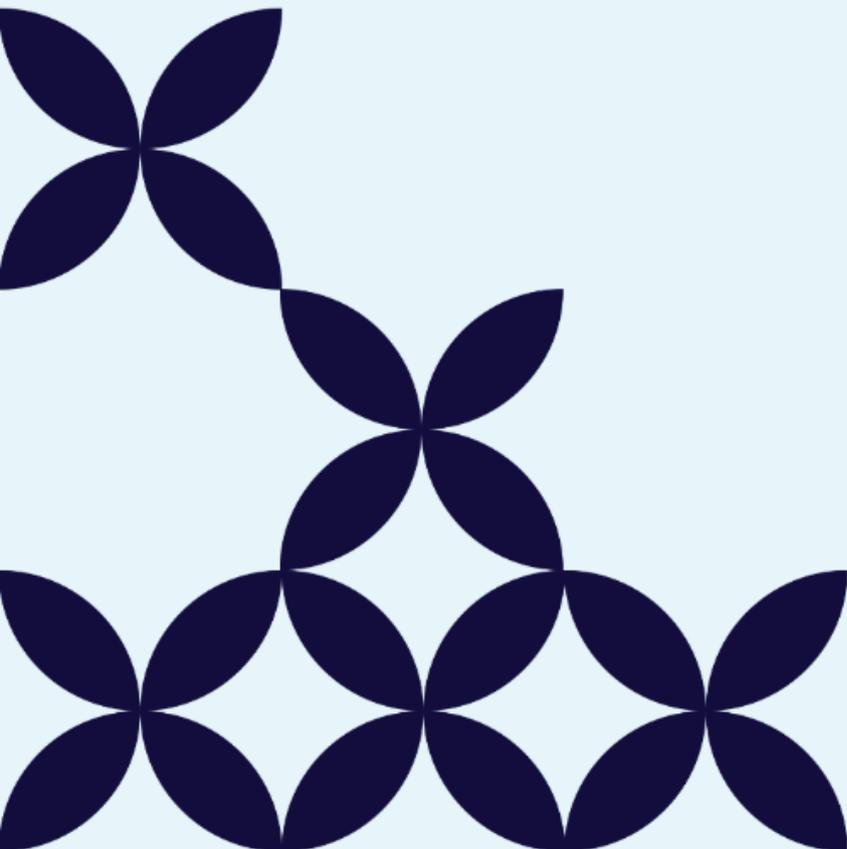


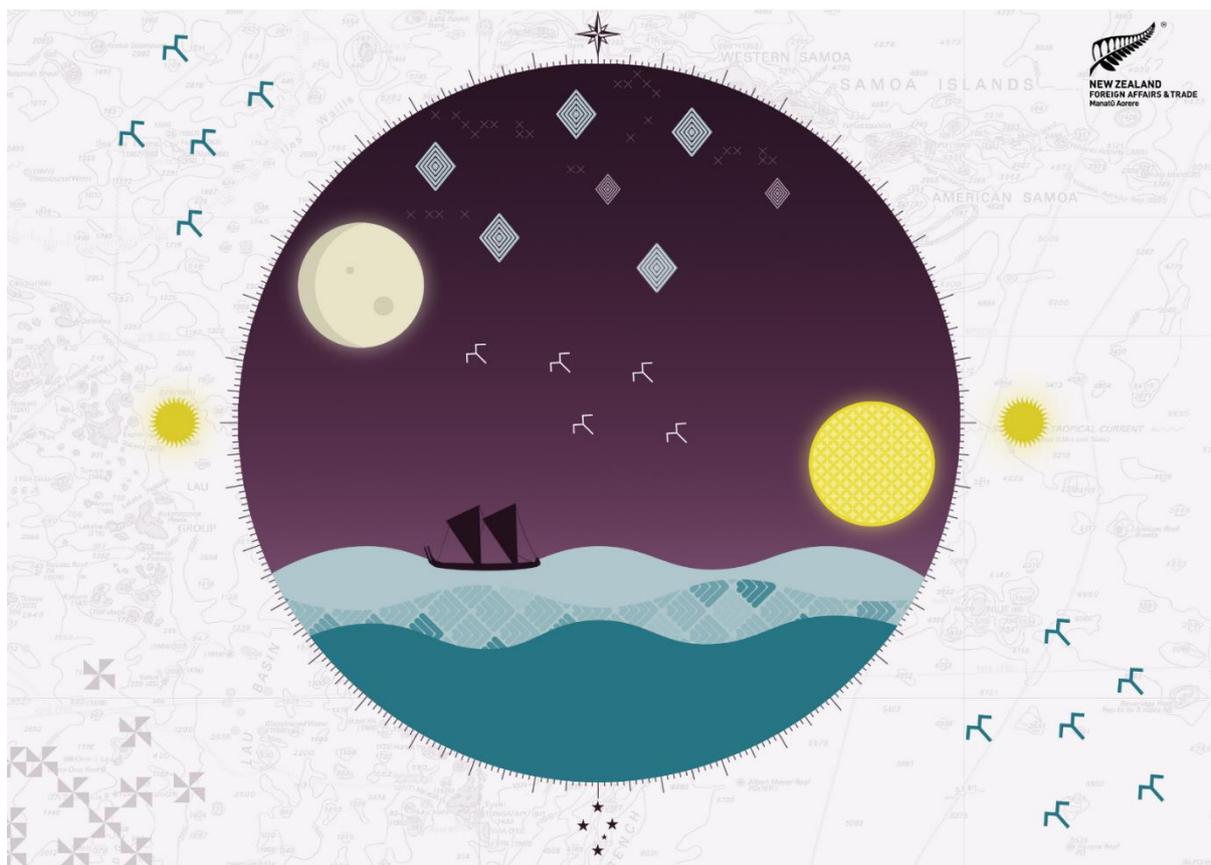
**NEW ZEALAND
FOREIGN AFFAIRS & TRADE**
Manatū Aorere

Tuvalu

Four Year Plan

October 2021





Navigating our approach to engagement in the Pacific will require us to draw on all the tools available in our kete to help guide our journey... much like our tupuna, before us.

We have taken this concept and developed a **compass**, built around various elements found in Māori and Pacific navigation narratives.

Tātai hono: represented by **the ocean** – and its currents – binding us all through whakapapa and connection.

Turou Hawaiki: represented by **the navigation winds**, carrying manu and waka, charting our course and direction, and recognising our shared common values.

Whāia te Taumata Ohanga: like **the sun**, setting and rising, but always on the horizon, showing us that although the journey may be different, the long-term perspective remains the same.

Tātou Tātou: reflecting the strength of our friendships – and where we are headed – in the faces, and phases, of **the moon**.

Arongia ki Rangiaitea: represented by **Matariki me nga purapura whetu**, drawing a common architecture across the night's sky that reinforces our integration.

This document is one in a series of Four Year Plans for Pacific Island countries published by the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. For the latest version please go to www.mfat.govt.nz

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Purpose of the document

The New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT) has developed this Four Year Plan (4YP) to guide the planning and management of New Zealand's overall engagement with Tuvalu, and as a platform for dialogue with partners.

The 4YP is used to bring clarity to what work should be prioritised and to help monitor progress to achieve shared outcomes and strategic goals.

This is a living document that will be refreshed annually to ensure it responds to changes in country context, including impacts of external shocks such as COVID-19.

An integrated approach

Aotearoa New Zealand pursues an integrated approach to engagement with Tuvalu. We focus on coherence across our diplomatic, trade and economic, climate change, environment, security and development objectives to deliver sustainable progress in developing countries, and advance New Zealand's interests and values. As such, our development contribution (both policy and financial) is an integral pillar of our foreign policy – it reflects our network of international relationships and commitments, and is an expression of our values.

Enduring principles for New Zealand's engagement in the Pacific

The **enduring principles** which guide New Zealand's overall engagement in the Pacific region are:

- **Tātai Hono** (The recognition of deep and enduring whakapapa connections):

Shared history and meaningful relationships will shape our engagement, reinforcing New Zealand's depth of connection within the region and increasing understanding of Pacific peoples. These connections can further be enhanced by the shared value of reciprocity, shared national and regional priorities, shared language connections, and the recognition and celebration of the diversity between and within our indigenous values and those of Pacific partners.

- **Touro Hawaiiki** (Navigating together):

Our engagement will recognise that we share common values, and will reflect the unique and substantial overlap with New Zealand domestic policy decisions in respect of the Pacific. The development of New Zealand regional and national policies will actively consider their implications for the Pacific. We will also actively consider the impact on Pacific Island countries from international treaties and agreements that New Zealand is negotiating.

- **Whāia te Taumata Ōhanga** (Journey towards a circular economy):

Our engagement will recognise that the journey we each take is different but our horizon is the same. We will collaborate in support of the Sustainable Development Goals, with the long-term inter-generational perspective these Goals bring consistent with New Zealand's



and Pacific Island countries' enduring journey together. We will aim to achieve lasting resilience through Pacific Island countries' enhanced capability to deliver on national and regional priorities through supporting sustainable human, economic, and social development. We recognise each country's mana to determine and protect its own kaitiakitanga.

- **Tātou Tātou** (All of us together):

Our cooperation will be underpinned by the principles of whanaungatanga and friendship, including honesty, trust, and respect. We will listen and have conversations. We will act with predictability, consistency, and based on the values we share as people of the Pacific. We will harmonise our efforts with others. We will confidently share New Zealand's views and perspectives, being clear about the things we will do and the things we will not do. The strength of friendship allows us to communicate openly even when our views differ.

- **Arongia ki Rangiātea** (Focus towards Excellence):

We will actively take an integrated approach across each New Zealand government agency to recognise the centrality of the Pacific. We will amplify our value in the Pacific through encouraging impactful co-investment from actors outside the region, and by supporting regional architecture that reinforces Pacific ownership and priorities.



Country overview

Tuvalu is a Polynesian country which has nine inhabited islands and a total population of almost 11,000, making it the fourth smallest independent state in the world. With an average elevation of 1.83m above sea level, it is also one of the countries that is most vulnerable to the effects of climate change. A quarter of Tuvalu's population currently lives below the national poverty line³ and, as 40.5% of the population is under 20⁴, the country's education and healthcare systems face increasing demand.

Tuvalu gained its independence from Britain in 1978. Traditional governance structures at the island level – Kaupule (island councils) and Falekaupule (councils of elders) – ensure that cultural values and community consultation underpin its parliamentary democracy. Tuvalu maintains diverse diplomatic ties and is one of the few Pacific countries to recognise Taiwan. As it is a Least Developed Country (LDC) as well as a Small Island Developing State (SIDS), climate change and sustainable economic development are key domestic and foreign policy issues. Tuvalu's strongest development partners are Aotearoa New Zealand, Australia, Taiwan, Japan, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank.

Like many Pacific countries Tuvalu has a narrow economic base. The fisheries sector contributes up to 60% of government revenue, with other significant revenue sources including sovereign wealth contracts and donor aid. Delivering public services, including healthcare and education, is costly for the Government because of Tuvalu's small, dispersed population and geography. Interisland ferries are a lifeline for its communities, maintaining supply chains and enabling people to travel. Tuvalu only has one airport, which significantly limits the flow of goods and people into the country. The increasingly frequent and severe effects of climate change also have flow-on impacts for connectivity and service delivery.

Tuvalu has a 10 year National Strategy for Sustainable Development (2021-2030), titled Te Kete⁵. Te Kete, which in both Tuvaluan and Te reo Māori translates as a basket, symbolises the storage and preservation of traditional knowledge that can be drawn on to support daily needs and well-being at the same time as building a resilient future. Te Kete sets a vision for a peaceful, resilient and prosperous Tuvalu firmly grounded in traditional cultural values and a strong Christian faith. It includes five strategic priority areas: the enabling environment for sustainable development; economic development; social development and inclusion; islands and culture; and infrastructure development.

³ Poverty headcount at national poverty lines (% of population) – World Bank, 2020, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.NAHC>

⁴ Population age (years), SPC Pacific Data Hub, [https://stats.pacificdata.org/vis?dq=A..&pd=2020%2C2020&frequency=A&lc=en&fc=6nQpoAP&fs\[0\]=6nQpoAP%2C0%7CMulti-domain%23XDO%23&pg=0&df\[ds\]=SPC2&df\[id\]=DF_POCKET&df\[ag\]=SPC&df\[vs\]=3.0&ly\[cl\]=INDICATOR](https://stats.pacificdata.org/vis?dq=A..&pd=2020%2C2020&frequency=A&lc=en&fc=6nQpoAP&fs[0]=6nQpoAP%2C0%7CMulti-domain%23XDO%23&pg=0&df[ds]=SPC2&df[id]=DF_POCKET&df[ag]=SPC&df[vs]=3.0&ly[cl]=INDICATOR)

⁵ The planning framework that underpins Te Kete requires Government departments to submit annual work plans and budgets that are aligned with the strategic priority areas outlined in the plan. Te Kete is available at www.bing.com/search?q=te+kete+tuvalu+NSSD&cvid=4972051f5d034867a719be18b10020aa&aqs=edge..69i57.5432j0j1&pglt=2083&FORM=ANNTA1&PC=U531



The global COVID-19 pandemic has emphasised both Tuvalu's challenges and its strengths. Tuvalu's decision in March 2020 to close its border has kept the country free of COVID-19. Supply chains have proven to be resilient with food and fuel supplies at, or just below, expected levels. However, the border closure has also been a challenge for Tuvalu's highly mobile population (which travels for employment, education, medical treatment, and to visit friends and family), with hundreds of people stranded throughout the region.

New Zealand's partnership with Tuvalu

Our whanaungatanga (close connection) with Tuvalu is important as Aotearoa New Zealand is home to one of the largest communities of Tuvaluans living overseas. This community, which is mostly resident in Auckland, numbers around 4,000 and is an active and vibrant part of the wider Pacific diaspora. The community displays deep pride in Tuvaluan culture, working to preserve language and traditions.

Remittances from the Tuvaluan community in Aotearoa New Zealand and the region are an important contributor to Tuvalu's economy. Many Tuvaluans come to work in Aotearoa New Zealand each year, including around 90 under the Recognised Seasonal Employer Scheme (RSE) and a smaller number working as seafarers under a pilot scheme.

Beyond labour mobility, education serves as another important area of connection. Tuvaluan students study at New Zealand tertiary institutions. Pathways to New Zealand residency exist through education, employment and under the Pacific Access Category visa, which provides for 75 Tuvaluan citizens each year to be granted New Zealand residency.

In 2019, Aotearoa New Zealand and Tuvalu signed a Statement of Partnership which acknowledges the enduring bonds between our two countries. Our bilateral relationship is genuine, warm and respectful; founded on sovereign equality; and governed by a spirit of close friendship. Our Statement of Partnership affirms our common commitment to human rights and acknowledges the following shared principles to guide and deepen a partnership: understanding, friendship, joint benefit, collective ambition, and sustainability. This Statement also identifies our priority areas for cooperation: partnership, climate change, peace and security, people, and prosperity.

A number of New Zealand Government agencies have established relationships with their counterpart agencies in Tuvalu, either as part of their core business or through MFAT facilitated programmes. These connections demonstrate the value of our partnership as they offer targeted, relationship driven support at the bilateral and regional level in areas of shared interest. They also develop and sustain communities of practice and the exchange of ideas.

Aotearoa New Zealand does not have a diplomatic mission in Tuvalu. The New Zealand High Commissioner to Tuvalu is based in Aotearoa New Zealand and is supported by a Senior Development Programme Coordinator based in Funafuti. The Tuvalu Development Programme is managed from Wellington. The Government of Tuvalu maintains a High Commission in Wellington.



New Zealand's 4YP Strategic goals in Tuvalu

Strategic goals

**Goal One:
Strengthen Tuvalu's
resilience and
preparedness to face the
impacts of climate
change**

Our engagement will focus on working with the Government of Tuvalu to strengthen resilience to the impacts of climate change. We will invest in the planning, delivery and maintenance of environmentally sustainable systems and infrastructure that support adaptation and resilience to the impacts of climate change. We will cooperate in international fora to advocate for meaningful action on climate change. This goal aligns with Te Kete strategic priority area 1 – The Enabling Environment for Action, and other key strategy documents and commitments made by Tuvalu, such as its National Adaptation Programme of Action for Climate Change and its Nationally Determined Contribution to the Paris Agreement.

**Goal Two:
Support a strong, well-
managed and resilient
economy and public
sector that delivers for
its citizens**

Our engagement will focus on the sustainable management of Tuvalu's natural resources and sovereign wealth for future generations. We will build on existing systems to support good public financial management and resilient governance, enabling the Government of Tuvalu to deliver high quality public services for its citizens. This will include a focus on improving the quality of healthcare services. This goal primarily aligns with Te Kete strategic priority area 2 – Economic Development, as well as supporting work toward strategic priority areas 1 – The Enabling Environment for Action, 3 – Social Development, and 4 – Islands and Culture Development.

**Goal Three:
Deepen our hononga
(connection) with Tuvalu
with a focus on people,
choice and well-being**

Our engagement will invest in people and our relationship, both regionally and internationally. The whanaungatanga between Aotearoa New Zealand and Tuvalu is the foundation for this goal. We will focus on opportunities to connect our health systems and also on pathways for Tuvaluans in education, training, and employment as Tuvalu looks to the future both at home and abroad. This goal aligns with Te Kete strategic priority areas 3 – Social Development, and 4 – Islands and Culture Development.



Specific outcomes linked to our strategic goals

The logic diagram annexed to this 4YP sets out how our strategic goals, which are long term outcomes, drive more specific **medium and short term outcomes**. Aotearoa New Zealand will work towards these outcomes in partnership with Tuvalu.

Assumptions

In setting out the logic diagram and outcomes, we have made the following **key assumptions** which we will continue to test and monitor during the implementation of this 4YP:

- The impacts of climate change will continue to be experienced by Tuvalu over the next ten years and are likely to accelerate and intensify.
- The Government of Tuvalu will continue to prioritise climate change resilience.
- Tuvalu remains free of COVID-19 through the maintenance of border controls and a vaccination roll-out, and travel to and from Tuvalu will be less constrained within the next 1-2 years.
- Our engagement with Tuvalu, including delivery of aid activities, will continue to be possible at a distance while border restrictions remain in place.

Risks

We have noted the following **key risks**, which we will continue to monitor and develop mitigation measures for during the implementation of this 4YP:

Strategic level risks	Mitigation measures
The COVID-19 virus enters Tuvalu and spreads amongst the population.	We will continue to support Tuvalu to maintain its border settings and the quality of its quarantine facilities. This will be through direct financial and technical assistance to the Government of Tuvalu as well as through our continued support to the World Health Organisation and other agencies that have worked with Tuvalu throughout the COVID-19 pandemic.
Tuvalu is impacted by extreme weather events or other natural disasters, resulting in significant damage, loss of life or disruption to New Zealand development investments.	We will offer support when required, drawing on our humanitarian partnerships and national capabilities in the response phases, and through bilateral programmes in the recovery phase. Through our development investments, we support countries to be better prepared for and reduce risks from disasters. This includes integrating climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures into development investments where relevant.
Economic shock significantly affects Tuvalu's principal sources of revenue.	We will maintain a close relationship with the Government of Tuvalu through our existing support programme and ensure we have a good understanding of the key financial risks and pressures it faces, particularly in the fisheries sector. We will work with the Government as it continues to strengthen its economic resilience.

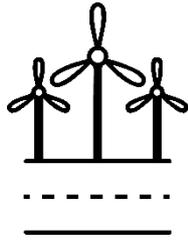


Key themes supporting these outcomes

Aotearoa New Zealand has adopted a number of thematic focus areas for its engagement with the Pacific region, recognising that thematic policy, insights and technical expertise are vital to building strong and resilient partnerships. For our engagement with Tuvalu we focus on two main areas: **climate and environment**, and **economics**.

Climate and environment

In Tuvalu our focus on **climate and environment** drives our strategic goal to help the country strengthen its resilience and preparedness to face the impacts of climate



change. Within this area of focus we draw on our wider expertise in **infrastructure and energy**, recognising that promoting access to high quality infrastructure and services contributes to improved environmental sustainability and greater climate resilience. There is also a strong connection between resilient infrastructure (particularly housing, water and sanitation) and the **health** of local Tuvalu communities.

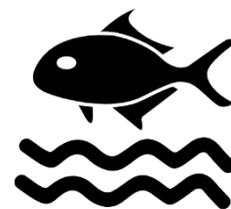


Economics



Our focus on **economics** supports the development of a resilient and inclusive economy in Tuvalu, safeguarding prosperity for future generations and making the most of trade and labour mobility opportunities.

Within this focus area, attention to **oceans and fisheries** and **education** issues in particular can help ensure that the outcomes of our investments and engagements are inclusive and sustained. For Tuvalu, the Pacific Ocean – specifically, its Exclusive Economic Zone – is at the heart of national prosperity and also affects many community livelihoods. Safeguarding the Pacific Ocean’s life-supporting capacity, recognising the impact of climate change on fisheries, and supporting the sustainable management of those fisheries will enhance the ocean’s contribution to Tuvalu’s prosperity and well-being.



In terms of education, making high quality primary and secondary education available in Tuvalu can improve access to opportunities for higher education and training and the likelihood that the skills attained return to Tuvaluan communities.



Achieving development outcomes that are effective, inclusive, resilient and sustained

New Zealand's International Cooperation for Effective, Sustainable Development policy statement identifies four development principles that guide New Zealand's work with partner countries: effective, inclusive, resilient and sustained⁶.

Effective development is values driven, partnership focused, adaptive, outcomes focused, and evidence based.

In Tuvalu we deliver effective development outcomes by agreeing from the outset what we seek to achieve in partnership with the Government of Tuvalu and in alignment with Tuvalu's National Strategy (Te Kete)⁷. We are responsive, sensitive to Tuvaluan culture and values, and adaptive. We use innovative approaches that are driven by Tuvalu's unique local context, building on existing strengths as we respond to challenges.

Inclusive development addresses exclusions and inequality created across all dimensions of social identity, while promoting human rights, and equitable participation in the benefits of development.

In Tuvalu we deliver inclusive development outcomes by mainstreaming the consideration of social inequalities, gender equality and women's empowerment, as well as issues relating to child and youth well-being. We enable groups that will be affected by our work to participate in this process, working through existing structures and using culturally appropriate mechanisms to uphold human rights and strengthen civic engagement.

Resilient development strengthens the environment, economy, and societies to withstand shocks and manage crises while protecting future well-being.

In Tuvalu we deliver resilient development outcomes by placing climate change at the centre of all we do. We work to strengthen Tuvalu's ability to respond to the impacts of climate change while also providing support to increase economic and social resilience in the face of other external shocks. We recognise the challenges that climate change might pose in the future and we promote the protection of communities and livelihoods, sustainable management of resources, and enhancement of ecosystems.

Sustained development enables lasting progress and is locally owned to uphold results in the long term.

In Tuvalu we deliver sustained development outcomes by pursuing partner ownership and developing local capacity. We align our work with Tuvalu's National Strategy (Te Kete). We

⁶ <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/assets/Aid-Prog-docs/Policy/Policy-Statement-New-Zealands-International-Cooperation-for-Effective-Sustainable-Development-ICESD.pdf>

⁷ And other key strategy documents and commitments made by Tuvalu, such as its National Adaptation Programme of Action for Climate Change and its Nationally Determined Contribution to the Paris Agreement.



support institutions to remain accountable, drawing on culturally relevant priorities, language and values to ensure our work is relevant and future focused.

How we put this plan into action

To operationalise this plan and therefore contribute to achievement of agreed goals, Aotearoa New Zealand uses a range of actions and works with multiple partners.

Work to develop Tuvalu's resilience to the impacts of climate change, to strengthen the economy and public sector, and to deepen our connection will draw on the strengths and complement the strategies of MFAT and New Zealand Government agencies.

Across each of our goals, we will:

- draw on expertise from within and across New Zealand Government agencies to put our plan into action
- broker relationships between Tuvalu, Aotearoa New Zealand, the wider region, and other key bilateral partners and donors, and
- recognise the impacts of climate change on all parts of Tuvalu's development and our work.

The Tuvalu 4YP strategic goals and outcomes are also supported through non-bilateral programmes including multilateral, humanitarian, scholarships and partnerships programmes that may be working outside of key thematic areas identified in this 4YP. Alongside the bilateral programme, non-bilateral programmes have a key role in realising strategic goals and outcomes.

International development cooperation funding for this 4YP is managed over a three year period. Over this period, there is flexibility to move funds into and between 4YPs in order to respond to rapidly changing contexts. Current information about New Zealand's International Development Cooperation appropriation is on the MFAT website⁸.

Goal One: Strengthen Tuvalu's resilience and preparedness to face the impacts of climate change

Our work to achieve this goal will draw on technical and thematic expertise from within MFAT, New Zealand Government agencies and key regional organisations, including the Pacific Community (SPC). We will work to strengthen our relationships with key regional and international organisations. We will seek to be aligned with other donors, particularly those working in water safety and security and in renewable energy. We will also ensure that our activities support the Government of Tuvalu to achieve its own objectives for climate change resilience.

We will take action by increasing our bilateral investment in climate resilient infrastructure and services by 40% over the 2021-2024 period, while continuing to deliver broader regional programmes from which Tuvalu will benefit. We will deliver activities which respond to the unique challenges

⁸ www.mfat.govt.nz/en/aid-and-development/our-approach-to-aid/where-our-funding-goes/our-planned-aid-expenditure/



facing each island, working through Tuvalu Government agencies and drawing on the strengths of local communities. We will remain a committed partner in responding to extreme weather events and natural disasters through our humanitarian programme.

Beyond this investment we will continue to engage proactively with the Government of Tuvalu on climate resilience, complementing our investments with work to broker partnerships. We will work together at international fora to advocate for stronger action on climate change by the global community. Greater connection and stronger communities of practice among Tuvalu, Aotearoa New Zealand, the Pacific region and beyond will embody the essence and intention of partnering for resilience.

Key indicators of progress

**Goal One:
Strengthen Tuvalu's
resilience and
preparedness to
face the impacts of
climate change**

- Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (SDG 6.1.1)⁹
- Renewable energy as a share in the total final energy consumption (SDG 7.2.1)
- Climate related development finance commitments (OECD)

Goal Two: Support a strong, well-managed, and resilient economy and public sector that delivers for its citizens

Our work to achieve this goal will draw on technical and thematic expertise from within MFAT and New Zealand Government agencies including the Ministry of Health, New Zealand Police, Maritime New Zealand and the Public Service Fale. We will continue our dialogue with the Government of Tuvalu and key donors regarding priorities for improved public financial management, fiscal resilience and public sector reform.

We recognise the importance of the fisheries sector to Tuvalu, from the national to community level. We will continue to partner with Tuvalu, drawing on our connections with the Ministry for Primary Industries when working with regional bodies including the Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), SPC and Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP). In doing so, we will seek outcomes that benefit both New Zealand and Tuvalu. Noting the narrow nature of Tuvalu's economy, we will also keep an eye on opportunities that support economic diversification.

We will take action on this goal by increasing our bilateral investment in economic resilience by 30% over the 2021-2024 period while continuing to deliver broader regional programmes from which Tuvalu will benefit. We recognise that this is an area where specialist technical expertise and the exchange of ideas will pay dividends. Our approach to facilitating greater connection between our public services will also help to achieve this goal. We will draw on established networks between our

⁹ The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a collection of 17 interlinked global goals designed to be a "blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all". The 17 SDGs are defined in a list of 169 SDG Targets. Progress towards these Targets is agreed to be tracked by 232 unique Indicators. <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>



public sectors through the Public Service Fale, and between our health ministries through the Polynesian Health Corridors Programme.

Key indicators of progress

**Goal Two:
Support a strong,
well-managed, and
resilient economy
and public sector
that delivers for its
citizens**

- Fisheries licence and access fees collected as a percentage of Government revenue (FFA)
- Value of coastal subsistence catches (US\$ millions) (SPC)
- Promotion of primary healthcare services contributing to a reduction in incidence of non-communicable diseases (Te Kete)
- Health staff are skilled and competent, contributing to the improvement of health services delivery (Te Kete)

Goal Three: Deepen our hononga (connection) with Tuvalu with a focus on people, choice, and well-being

The connection between New Zealand and Tuvalu flows in both directions and is grounded in our whanaungatanga. Our work to support digital connectivity and transformation, education (through scholarships) and labour mobility opportunities (through the RSE scheme and other activities) will continue with a focus on responding to the unique challenges and opportunities for Tuvaluans. We will also focus on well-being and social protection, linking this with our focus under Goal Two, to build our engagement in the health sector. We will explore opportunities to promote social inclusion working with regional agencies including the Pacific Community, with a focus on gender equality and social equity.

This goal will require us to draw on technical and thematic expertise from within MFAT and New Zealand Government agencies (including the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, Ministry of Health, Immigration New Zealand, New Zealand Qualifications Authority and New Zealand Customs Service) to strengthen existing pathways and explore new opportunities, offering choice for individuals and communities. We will seek to address the potential impacts of our domestic policy decisions on Tuvalu as part of a two way process.

Key indicators of progress

**Goal Three:
Deepen our
hononga
(connection) with
Tuvalu with a focus
on people, choice,
and well-being**

- Strengthened access to labour mobility schemes (Te Kete, 1.4.3)
- Percentage of population (age 25 and over) by highest level of educational attainment (UNESCO)
- Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (SDG 8.6.1)



How we assess progress against this plan

We report back on progress towards our goals in the Pacific overall via MFAT's Annual Report¹⁰. We also report back on this 4YP to the Government of Tuvalu via our High Level Consultations and through regular conversations at officials' level. This not only gives us an opportunity to discuss what has been achieved in partnership, but also to test whether our plan remains fit-for-purpose or we need to change anything.

Shared progress against the key indicators listed for each strategic goal help us to monitor progress at the highest level. We also support and use reliable country-owned statistics and data to monitor progress at the macro level, and therefore will not create a separate country-level measurement framework.

In addition, we monitor and evaluate our development activities in Tuvalu and other Pacific Island countries to ensure their effectiveness and ongoing strategic alignment. The results and any lessons learned from this process are compiled annually and fed into an Annual Reflection discussion and report on progress against the 4YP outcomes. This in turn informs the annual update of the 4YPs.

In partnership with the Government of Tuvalu, every six to eight years we will commission an independent evaluation of MFAT's overall engagement in Tuvalu. This evaluation, which will consider progress against outcomes, the challenges and any lessons learned, will inform continued improvement.

For further information

Contact details for the New Zealand High Commission to Tuvalu are available on the MFAT website¹¹. To find out more about New Zealand's engagement with Pacific Island countries also go to the MFAT website, at www.mfat.govt.nz/en/countries-and-regions/australia-and-pacific/

¹⁰ <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/en/about-us/mfat-annual-reports/>

¹¹ <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/en/countries-and-regions/australia-and-pacific/tuvalu/new-zealand-high-commissioner-to-tuvalu/>





Appendix: Logic diagram for Tuvalu 4 Year Plan

STRATEGIC GOALS

STRATEGIC GOAL 1:

Strengthen Tuvalu’s resilience and preparedness to face the impacts of climate change.

STRATEGIC GOAL 2:

Support a strong, well-managed, and resilient economy and public sector that delivers for its citizens.

STRATEGIC GOAL 3:

Deepen our hononga (connection) with Tuvalu with a focus on people, choice, and well-being.

MEDIUM TERM OUTCOMES

MO1.1:

Tuvalu is able to effectively present its climate resilience, oceans, and fisheries priorities at regional and international fora.

MO1.2:

Tuvalu has improved systems and infrastructure that support climate change adaptation and strengthen resilience.

MO2.1:

Tuvalu’s natural resources and sovereign wealth are sustainably managed.

MO2.2:

Tuvalu delivers high quality public services.

MO 3.1:

Tuvaluans benefit from more diverse opportunities in New Zealand and the wider region.

MO 3.2:

Tuvalu and Aotearoa New Zealand engage and partner effectively on issues of shared importance.

SHORT TERM OUTCOMES: key changes expected to result from MFAT activities and engagement in 3–5 years

STO1:

Aotearoa New Zealand and Tuvalu are working together to effectively tell the Pacific oceans, fisheries and climate story.

STO2:

Planning and delivery of infrastructure and services is climate resilient and environmentally sustainable (including water and energy).

STO3:

Communities have relevant information and tools to strengthen their resilience to climate change.

STO4:

Tuvalu’s natural resources are sustainably managed and the social and economic returns are maximised (particularly fisheries).

STO5:

Governance and resilience of Tuvalu’s public financial management is strengthened.

STO6:

The capacity and capability of the Government of Tuvalu to deliver high quality public services is strengthened.

STO7:

Tuvaluans have access to relevant, responsive and accessible educational and employment pathways.

STO8:

Cross-Government engagement and coordination in Aotearoa New Zealand is strengthened on issues impacting our relationship with Tuvalu and the region.

Increasing influence of external/ contextual factors

MFAT has more influence