

Tuvalu Adaptation Planning Presentation



Stormy condition on 'Funafuti the capital
of Tuvalu

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Background Information

Tuvalu is an independent constitutional nation in the southwest Pacific Ocean. Tuvalu consists of nine small islands scattered over 500,000 sq km of the western Pacific. The islands include Niulakita, Nukulaelae, Funafuti, Nukufetau, Vaitupu, Nui, Niutao, Nanumaga and Nanumea. The total land area is only 27 sq km and all of the islands are less than five meters above sea level (Tuvalu NBSAP 2009).

Six of the islands are low lying atolls made up of motus (islets) fringing the edges of lagoons. These are made up of young, poorly developed, infertile, sandy or gravel coralline soils. Nanumaga, Niutao and Niulakita are raised limestone reef islands. Similarly, soils are generally of poor quality, supporting a limited variety of flora.

Populations

The 2002 population census of Tuvalu was its second decennial census. Tuvalu's population counted 9,561. Out of the total population 4,729 were Males and 4,832 were females. As to be expected, the capital Funafuti is the most populous and has the highest population density. Its population was 4,492 which accounted for 58% of the total population. The population of the outer islands was 5,069 (42%). The biggest island of the group is Vaitupu which only has 1,591 (16.5%).

Driver of Tuvalu's Climate and Weather

Tuvalu experiences a hot, humid tropical maritime climate, between the inter-tropical and South Pacific convergence zones, with near constant temperatures throughout the year. There is significant seasonal variability in precipitation with a May to October dry season and a November to April wet season. The average annual rainfall 3,000mm but rainfall can exceed 4,000 mm per annum at times, though Tuvalu often experiences droughts because of its location near the Pacific equatorial dry zone. Dry periods are more severe in the northern than the southern islands, notably in the months of August to October.



Tuvalu existing Adaptation programmes

- ▶ NAPA1 (National Adaptation Plan of Action)
- ▶ SNC (Second National Communication)
- ▶ SLM (Sustainable Land Management)
- ▶ ODS (Ozone Depleting Substances)
- ▶ FORAM SAND (Japan sand replenishment on Funafuti)
- ▶ PACC (Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change [Water])
- ▶ IWRM (Integrated Water Resource Management)

National Adaptation Plans

Tuvalu recognize the procedure on how to acquire adaptation funds from Donors. The Government of Tuvalu with Regional development partner is about to launch two document as part of it institutional arrangement that will conform with Donors requirement:

- 1: Tuvalu Climate Change Policy (TCCP)
- 2: National Strategic Action Plan (NSAP)

Vision

- **To protect Tuvalu's Status as a Nation and its Cultural Identity and to build its Capacity to ensure a safe, resilient and prosperous future**

Seven GOALS

- Goal 1 Strengthening Adaptation Actions to Address Current and Future Vulnerabilities
- Goal 2 Improving Understanding and Application of Climate Change Data, Information and Site Specific Impacts Assessment to Inform Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction Programmes
- Goal 3 Enhancing Tuvalu's Governance Arrangements and Capacity to Access and Manage Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Finances
- Goal 4 Developing and Maintaining Tuvalu's Infrastructure to Withstand Climate Change Impacts, Climate Variability, Disaster Risks and Climate Change Projection
- Goal 5 Ensuring Energy Security and a Low Carbon Future for Tuvalu.
- Goal 6 Planning for Effective Disaster Preparedness, Response and Recovery
- Goal 7 Guaranteeing the Security of the People of Tuvalu from the Impacts of Climate Change and the Maintenance of National Sovereignty

Goal 1 Strengthening Adaptation Actions to Address Current and Future Vulnerabilities

outcomes

- ▶ ■ Resilience and livelihoods strengthened.
- ▶ ■ Increased awareness of the costs and implications of climate change and disaster risks.
- ▶ ■ Gender disaggregated data and information are available for development planning.
- ▶ ■ Food security.
- ▶ ■ Coastal protection through re-planting programmes and other appropriate schemes.
- ▶ ■ Water security (adequate water quality and quantity).
- ▶ ■ Preparedness for droughts and other extreme events.
- ▶ ■ Recognition and adaptability of the inter-linkages of systems (ecosystems) in adaptations and disaster risk reduction activities to strengthen resilience.
- ▶ ■ Marine (offshore) and coastal resources are sustainably managed in the context of climate change to the benefit of the people of Tuvalu.
- ▶ ■ Economic security, food and species diversity (biodiversity and ecosystems) for Tuvalu.
- ▶ ■ Appropriate technology transfer and capacity building to support economic diversity initiatives.
- ▶ ■ Climate change adaptation integrated into planning and development decision making including household daily activities.
- ▶ ■ Improved coordination driven by relevant policies.
- ▶ ■ Threats and impacts of climate change and disaster risks on biodiversity minimised and avoided (refer NBSAP, NAPA, NAP etc).
- ▶ ■ Cost of re-building from the impacts of climate change are primarily borne by major GHG producing countries.

Goal 2 Improving Understanding and Application of Climate Change Data, Information and Site Specific Impacts Assessment to Inform Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction Programmes

outcomes

- Strong NMS with legislation, relevant policy and protocols for data sharing and usage are available and implemented to guide the use and sharing of weather and climate services data including historical data
- Capacity for climate change monitoring is available in the meteorological services
- old equipment is replaced and maintained
- Capacity to service the needs of end users (e.g. agriculture, fisheries, tourists operators, aviation sector, general public)
- Improved public awareness of weather and climate information
- Inter island communications is improved to receive warnings and send observations
- High level of awareness in school age children (pre-schools, primary, secondary, vocational and tertiary levels).
- Informed adaptation and mitigation programmes.
- Tuvalu continues to be visible and have an impact in international negotiations

Goal 3 Enhancing Tuvalu’s Governance Arrangements and Capacity to Access and Manage Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Finances

outcomes

- There is capacity in each ministry and department to integrate climate change and disaster risks into project development and project monitoring and evaluation
- Climate change and disaster risks are incorporated in each sector’s/agency’s policies, plans and budgetary processes and in all new and ongoing development programmes
- Effective and responsive island governance where climate change and disaster risks and impacts are integrated into Island Strategic Plans
- Diversifying gender specific climate resilient livelihoods and enhanced hazard response capacity of the Kaupule.
- Donor confidence in national procedures and governance arrangements.
- High level of professionalism in financial management in central and line agencies including Island Kaupule to access and report on financial and technical support.
- National policies and by-laws are enforced to provide the policy driven support for coordinated climate change and disaster risk management targets and outcomes.
- Strong coordination of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation evident in government agencies implementing climate change and disaster risk management programmes.
- High level of awareness amongst agencies and communities on climate change finance.
- Sustainable and predictable funding available for immediate, medium and long term climate change and disaster risk management planning and implementation of adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction priorities.
- Improved coordination, sharing of expertise, data and information.
- Good lessons learned and best practices are gathered, replicated and shared.
- A ministry to encompass climate change, disaster risk management and Meteorology thus raising their visibility and role in national sustainable development planning.

Goal 4 Developing and Maintaining Tuvalu's Infrastructure to Withstand Climate Change Impacts, Climate Variability, Disaster Risks and Climate Change Projection

Outcomes

- Key infrastructures (e.g. power station, telecom, meteorological services, airport, wharfs, roads, hospital, schools, churches and Falekaupule in Funafuti and outer islands etc) are secure and functional at all times.
- Improved and coherent physical planning
- Physical planning integrated into the Island Strategic Plan (ISP).
- Building code is enforced for key infrastructure and construction of houses (wooden and concrete) in the context of climate change adaptation.
- Increased public and community awareness on climate change and disaster risks issues impacting on their properties.
- Coastal protections and causeways constructions followed best practices appropriate for Tuvalu's situation and reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, climate variability and geological hazards.

Goal 5 Ensuring Energy Security and a Low Carbon Future for Tuvalu.

Outcomes

- Realise the target of 100% of electricity generation through renewable energy technologies (TNEP 2009)
- Enhanced access to safe, secure, clean, efficient, and affordable energy supplies
- Maximising the GHG reduction from local energy sources

Goal 6 Planning for Effective Disaster Preparedness, Response and Recovery

Outcomes

- Well coordinated disaster management institutional arrangements at all levels.
- Advanced preparedness at all levels (national, island and community) to cope with the impacts of climate change and disaster risks.
- Timely and coordinated response arrangements to alleviate suffering to victims.
- The needs of the most vulnerable groups and those with special needs are given priority in emergency preparedness and response planning and implementation.

Goal 7 Guaranteeing the Security of the People of Tuvalu from the Impacts of Climate Change and the Maintenance of National Sovereignty

Outcomes

- Tuvalu's constitution and legislations are amended to address Tuvalu's sovereignty taking into consideration climate change impacts and projections on Tuvalu's EEZ.
- A resilient Tuvalu.
- Tuvalu's preparedness for any migration or displacement due to climate change impacts
- Tuvaluans have a secured place to live.

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