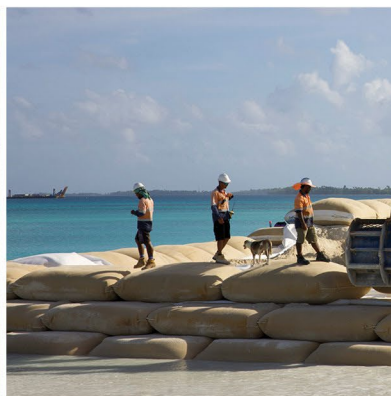
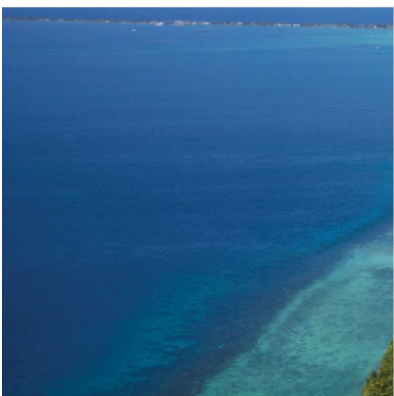




Australian Government

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade



AUSTRALIA – TUVALU DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP PLAN 2025–2030

Section 1: Introduction

Australia's partnership with Tuvalu

Australia has elevated its partnership with Tuvalu through our historic [Falepili Union](#). On 28 August 2024, Prime Minister Albanese and Prime Minister Teo exchanged diplomatic notes to mark entry into force of the Falepili Union treaty.¹ The Falepili Union responds to a request from Tuvalu to safeguard Tuvalu's future in the face of climate change and comprises a treaty and commitments articulated in a [joint statement](#).

As part of this, we have agreed to an enhanced development partnership that will support Tuvaluans to stay and thrive in their homeland. Australia's development cooperation program in Tuvalu addresses the Government of Tuvalu's priorities, including climate adaptation, education, health, telecommunications, connectivity and economic resilience.

Under the Falepili Union, and consistent with the 2018 Boe Declaration's expanded concept of security, Australia will assist Tuvalu in response to major natural disasters, public health emergencies of international concern and military aggression. This reflects our joint understanding that our interests are intertwined, and that our security and sovereignty are best assured by acting together.

We will deliver our commitments to each other in the Pacific way – with humility and mutual respect, and through open and honest dialogue. As members of the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF), Australia and Tuvalu will work together to advance our shared vision for a peaceful, stable and prosperous Pacific.

Purpose of the Development Partnership Plan

Australia's [International Development Policy](#) presents a long-term vision for how the development program will meet the critical needs of our partners, support sustainable development and help lift people out of poverty. Australia seeks relationships based on respect and partnerships that create economic and social value for all. To achieve this, Australia supports our partners to:

- build effective, accountable states that drive their own development
- enhance state and community resilience to external pressures and shocks
- connect with Australia and regional architecture
- generate collective action on global challenges that impact us and our region.

The Australia – Tuvalu Development Partnership Plan 2025–2030 (DPP) translates into action the development priorities Australia shares with Tuvalu. The DPP sets out agreed objectives, how we will work together to deliver shared outcomes, and how progress will be monitored. It also identifies where Australia can add value to Tuvalu's national development priorities and how Australia will work with other development actors, ensuring the Australian Government contribution to Tuvalu's development ambitions is well coordinated.

The DPP reflects the full spectrum of Australia's development support – Australian Government bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) as well as significant regional and global ODA and non-ODA development activities. A commitment to ongoing dialogue and engagement with government and non-government actors in support of a genuine and respectful partnership underpins this DPP. A mid-cycle review of the DPP, which will consider the effectiveness of delivery approaches and the investment pipeline, will be undertaken in 2028 to align with the electoral cycle of the Government of Tuvalu.

The DPP sets a high level of ambition for expanded efforts – and in line with the Falepili Union, *Te Kete* (the *National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2021–2030*)² and the Government of Tuvalu’s 21 priority areas.³ As Tuvalu’s largest bilateral donor, Australia is well positioned to respond to the challenges and the priority areas identified by the Government of Tuvalu.

The existing Tuvalu – Australia development partnership is productive, wide-reaching and operates in several sectors. Extensive in-country consultations reaffirmed the value of Australia’s support and confirmed the desire for Australia’s existing breadth of support to continue. In addition, our support will expand into new areas, demonstrating our enhanced partnership. Ongoing consultation and close collaboration will ensure our existing and future support remains closely aligned to Tuvalu’s development priorities, reflective of the needs and voices of Tuvaluans, and is focused where Australia can truly make a positive and sustainable impact.

We will update and strengthen programming under the development partnership in the following areas through a greater focus on climate adaptation, including mainstreaming across the program; increased focus on the preservation, maintenance and promotion of Tuvaluan culture; and expanded opportunities for local organisations to access small grants.

- **Climate change:** We will support Tuvalu’s climate adaptation needs by supporting the Tuvalu Coastal Adaptation Project (TCAP) and Tuvalu’s Long-term Adaptation Plan (L-TAP), and helping Tuvalu to improve its access to international climate finance. We will integrate climate change resilience and adaptation measures across all new development investments. We will work together regionally and globally in support of greater action on critical issues such as sea level rise.
- **Mobility:** We will open the Falepili Union mobility pathway to enable Tuvaluans to live, work and study in Australia if they choose. We will provide pre-departure and settlement support services to help those who come to make the most of the opportunities available in Australia and retain their culture and traditions. We will continue to enhance our skills and labour mobility offering to support Tuvaluans to secure employment.
- **Economic resilience:** We will support Tuvalu’s economic resilience by enhancing our budget support, economic advisory assistance and contributions to the Tuvalu Trust Fund. We will help Tuvalu to strengthen its core public financial management capabilities to support the effective and efficient delivery of critical public services. We will explore opportunities to improve markets in areas such as tourism.
- **Connectivity:** We will invest in digital, aviation and maritime links that connect Tuvalu to Australia and the region. Improving Tuvalu’s connectivity is critical for unlocking opportunities and tackling the cost and reliability of essential services across all of Tuvalu’s island communities.
- **Culture:** In response to consistent feedback throughout consultations, Australia will elevate the role of culture across our partnership. The preservation, maintenance and promotion of culture, heritage and traditions will be mainstreamed through our programs and support for culture retention will be a key focus of the mobility pathway. We will work to deepen our sporting and church connections.
- **Safety and security:** In line with our commitments under the Falepili Union, we will expand our cooperation to ensure the safety of Tuvaluans and deliver our security guarantee. We will strengthen our health and disaster preparedness partnerships and continue our strong maritime security partnership to protect Tuvalu’s critical maritime resources. To ensure our shared interest in the integrity of the mobility pathway, we will work together to uplift Tuvalu’s passports, immigration and border management capabilities.
- **Support for local organisations:** We recognise that Tuvaluan organisations are best placed to meet the needs of their communities but often face barriers to access support from international partners. We will continue to improve the accessibility of our support to local partners, building on lessons learned from our current support for women’s organisations.
- **Gender equality, disability equity and social inclusion:** We will build on our strong history of cooperation on gender equality and ensure greater support and training for disability inclusion. This will include efforts

to mainstream gender equality and disability equity across our programs in line with Australia's International Gender Equality and International Disability Equity and Rights strategies and associated performance targets.

- **Transparency, accountability and coordination:** Given our enhanced development partnership and status as one of two resident missions in Tuvalu, we will play our role to support the Government of Tuvalu to coordinate growing international support. We will ensure our governance arrangements support transparency and accountability to the Government of Tuvalu and Tuvaluan communities.

Preparing the Development Partnership Plan

The DPP guides implementation of our commitment to the enhanced development partnership under the Falepili Union and is aligned with the concept of *falepili* – to share with, care for and protect one another.

The Australian High Commission led consultations in Tuvalu in July 2024, with government ministers and members of parliament; senior public officials; civil society, youth, business and activist groups; representatives of island communities; disability rights organisations; Ekalesia Kelisiano Tuvalu (Church of Tuvalu); women's advocacy and rights organisations; donor partners; and international non-government organisations.

We engaged with a wide cross-section of the Tuvaluan population to ensure many voices were heard. We sought insights on where the partnership was succeeding, where it faces challenges and where there are clear opportunities to strengthen it. From the consultations we established the overarching goal for the Australia – Tuvalu development partnership and reviewed the three proposed development objectives. Stakeholders encouraged Australia to continue investment in existing areas and highlighted the need for the development program to remain responsive, focus on sustainability, and increase the presence and consideration of Tuvaluan culture, values, heritage and traditions.

Significant efforts were made to ensure consultations were inclusive and accessible. Meeting times and locations were scheduled according to stakeholders' priorities, ensuring their requirements were front of mind. We conducted open community consultations with the Lofeagai and Funafala communities on the Funafuti atoll.

Section 2: Tuvalu development context and Australian partnership

Tuvalu is located midway between Hawaii and Australia in the South Pacific Ocean. It comprises four reef islands and five coral atolls. Tuvalu's population is approximately 10,000,⁴ with about half living on the Funafuti atoll, which is the capital.

Australia is Tuvalu's largest development partner. Under the Falepili Union, we are enhancing our development and economic support. In the 2023–24 Budget, Australia allocated \$17.1 million in ODA to Tuvalu. This increased significantly, with total ODA for 2024–25 reaching an estimated \$86.7 million.

Despite almost a decade of strong economic growth, Tuvalu continues to face development challenges. Tuvalu is a United Nations–designated Least Developed Country (LDC), reflecting its small size and remote location. Growth was forecast at 2.5 per cent in 2024, reflecting high fiscal spending by the Tuvalu Government buoyed by donor grants (including increased budget support from Australia) and fisheries revenues.

Tuvalu faces several long-term challenges due to dependency on volatile revenue streams and vulnerability to climate change. It is one of the world's most climate change–vulnerable countries and requires significant investment in climate adaptation. The island group sits less than five metres above sea level, making it the world's second lowest–lying country. Climate change will exacerbate challenges such as more severe and longer-lasting droughts and heat waves, coastal erosion, increased acidity of ocean waters, sea level rise, wind-driven waves and king tides.

Tuvalu uses the Australian dollar. There is no electronic banking, international financial transfers are expensive and slow, and credit cards are not used. Exports, tourism, remittances, agriculture and private sector activity are limited, and Tuvalu cannot borrow domestically. Fifty-eight per cent of the country's debt is owed to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) across three loans and the rest is owed to Taiwan through one loan. The Tuvalu Trust Fund is Tuvalu's largest financial asset and aims to provide a sustainable source of revenue to support the budget. It was established under a treaty with Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom in 1987 and is currently valued at \$200 million. The governments of Australia, New Zealand and Tuvalu currently contribute to the trust fund.

The Government of Tuvalu prioritises addressing cost-of-living pressures, including the high cost of sea and air freight to Tuvalu. The cost of overseas medical referrals and international scholarships provided by the Government of Tuvalu place significant pressure on the national budget. Tuvalu's health system faces several challenges and heavily relies on development funding, with constrained resources and limited medical facilities. Healthcare services in the outer islands are restricted by limited transport links, insufficient workforce and deteriorating facilities. A lack of specialised health professionals necessitates costly overseas referrals for advanced medical treatments – which further strains Tuvalu's health budget.

Tuvalu has high rates of non-communicable diseases, particularly diabetes and cardiovascular diseases. Tuvalu's obesity prevalence (60–70 per cent) is among the highest in the world.⁵ Mortality rates in children aged under five years are steadily improving, standing at 20.4 per 1,000 live births in 2024.⁶ Immunisation rates are high, with 98 per cent of eligible children in 2023 completing their vaccinations for measles.⁷ Other health challenges include diarrhoeal, respiratory and vector-borne diseases. The estimated incidence of tuberculosis (TB) in Tuvalu is among the highest in the world (296 per 100,000 as of 2024).⁸ HIV/AIDS is also a public health issue, but recent data on the number of people living with HIV/AIDS are lacking.⁹

Tuvalu faces continuing challenges in school readiness, literacy and numeracy proficiency, student wellbeing, secondary enrolment and retention, curriculum relevance and educational pathways. Ninety-nine per cent of students complete primary school, but only 66 per cent complete lower secondary school. Although Tuvalu's policy

settings strongly support inclusive education, the inclusion of all children with disability in school has not been fully realised.

Tuvalu's donor landscape is small but growing, with multilateral and bilateral actors represented in almost every sector. The most significant multilateral partners in the country are the World Bank and the ADB, which focus on infrastructure. The most significant bilateral development partners other than Australia are Taiwan and New Zealand.

Climate change

Tuvalu is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, and especially to sea level rise. Due to limited land area, all human settlements are effectively coastal. Storm surges, king tides and sea flooding are common occurrences and future sea level rise poses a devastating threat to Tuvalu's way of life.

Tuvalu's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) outlines commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the electricity (power) sector by 100 per cent; increase energy efficiency in Funafuti by 30 per cent; reduce total greenhouse gas emissions from energy to 60 per cent below 2010 levels by 2030; and develop a zero-carbon development pathway.

As at early 2025, Tuvalu's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) was under development with support from the Green Climate Fund. The NAP will provide the platform for adaptation investments in line with the priorities and approach laid out in the *National Climate Change Policy 2021–2030*. The NAP will 'advanc[e] gender equality and social inclusion through climate actions that remove social inequalities and address the different vulnerabilities, capacities and contributions of men, women, youth, children and marginalised groups'.¹⁰ It targets strengthened access to climate finance and strategic partnerships, enhanced resilience and human mobility, and protection of national sovereignty.

Existing Australian programming supports a comprehensive agenda of climate resilience in Tuvalu. The Falepili Union – for the first time in a treaty-level agreement – recognises Tuvalu's continued statehood notwithstanding the impacts of sea level rise. Australia's commitments to TCAP and L-TAP support Tuvalu's world-leading approaches to protect its people.

Australia will build on these investments by continuing to increase our climate change support in line with the Government of Tuvalu's ambition and integrating climate change into all our programming. Australia will leverage our unique position, as a trusted partner to the government with convening power among development partners, to continue crowding in international support for Tuvalu's climate adaptation agenda.

Gender equality, disability and social inclusion (GEDSI)

Tuvalu has made significant achievements in the past two decades, specifically around increased awareness of gender issues, domestic violence and the importance of women's participation in decision-making. The Constitution of Tuvalu (1978) declares that every person in Tuvalu is entitled to fundamental rights and freedoms regardless of race, place of origin, political opinions, colour or religious beliefs. In 2023, further constitutional amendments came into effect including new language that prohibits discrimination on the grounds of disability and gender. Tuvalu has ratified both the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Family and gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and rights, gendered differences in education outcomes, inequity in economic participation and women's access to leadership roles in national politics and subnational governance structures remain barriers to gender equality. There are high rates of violence against women and girls in Tuvalu. In a 2021 survey, up to one-third of women and girls aged 15–49 years who had ever been married had experienced emotional, physical or sexual violence.¹¹

Men continue to dominate leadership positions in government. Since independence, only three women have been elected to the Parliament of Tuvalu. As at December 2024, no women were in parliament, compared with the regional average of 6.9 per cent and the global average of 26.9 per cent. The 2012 legal reform of the *Falekaupule Act 1997* (local government act) has increased women's active participation in traditional leadership structures, which play an important role in each island's local governance.

Te Kete outlines that, 'No one will be left behind regardless of island, gender, physical and intellectual capability and social and economic status'.¹² *Te Kete* also commits to inclusivity in all sectors, with key strategic actions including fostering greater participation and inclusivity of people with disability in development. The Tuvaluan Government's gender equity policy, *Te Paagatasi*, commits the government to an ambitious gender policy platform.

Australia is the primary funder of gender equality programs in Tuvalu. The Australian High Commission's Gender Equality Country Plan for Tuvalu (2023–2027) was developed in close consultation with the Government of Tuvalu and partners. The plan includes funding a long-term gender adviser at the Gender Affairs Department to support implementation of gender-responsive programs and policies across Tuvalu and implementation of *Te Paagatasi*. This includes working with the Development Bank of Tuvalu to increase access to finance for women and youth entrepreneurs, and the civil society organisation *Fatu Lei* (Tuvalu Women for Change Association) to establish a women and girls resource centre.

Regional support is provided through Australia's flagship \$170 million Pacific Women Lead program (2021–2026). Pacific Women Lead works in partnership with Pacific countries and regional organisations to promote women's leadership, realise women's rights (safety, health, including sexual and reproductive health, and economic opportunities) and support regional gender equality efforts.

As a Pacific Islands Forum member, Tuvalu is committed to the Pacific Framework for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2016–2025. A 2018 study found that 42 per cent of people with disability in Tuvalu believe that their disability has prevented them from participating in community and church gatherings due to physical barriers.¹³ In 2023, Australia provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare to review the National Disability Policy. Australia will continue to work with Tuvalu to advance the rights of people with disability in line with Australia's International Disability Equity and Rights Strategy.

Section 3: Joint objectives of the Australia – Tuvalu development partnership

The overarching goal for the Australia – Tuvalu development partnership is to contribute to a peaceful, resilient, and prosperous Tuvalu, which safeguards the future of Tuvalu’s people, identity and culture. Three objectives (‘pillars’) have been identified to contribute to this goal, each with a set of priority outcomes (see Table 1). These reflect the principles and priorities reviewed, discussed and agreed by Tuvalu and Australia.

The pillars are interconnected and mutually reinforcing in their contribution to the overarching goal. Key themes such as climate change, gender equality and disability equity, and culture are relevant to all pillars. A mid-cycle review of this DPP will be undertaken to review progress and make adjustments as required.

Table 1: Australia – Tuvalu development partnership

Goal: A peaceful, resilient and prosperous Tuvalu which safeguards the future of Tuvalu’s people, identity and culture

Objective	Objective 1 Creating opportunities for all to ‘stay and thrive’	Objective 2 Connecting Tuvalu with Australia and the region	Objective 3 Enhancing resilience in the face of shocks
Outcomes	<p>Outcome 1.1 Education: Supporting Tuvalu to improve quality education and pathways for all</p> <p>Outcome 1.2 Health and wellbeing: Supporting access to higher quality, equitable and sustainable health services, and fostering sport development</p> <p>Outcome 1.3 Gender equality, disability and social inclusion: Promoting inclusivity and opportunity in policies, legislation and infrastructure for youth, women, and people with disability</p> <p>Outcome 1.4 Culture and values: Supporting sustainable programs that promote and maintain cultural heritage, values and traditions</p>	<p>Outcome 2.1 Infrastructure for growth: Investing in high-quality, resilient and accessible infrastructure to drive economic growth</p> <p>Outcome 2.2 Connectivity: Harnessing better aviation, maritime and digital connections to improve lives</p> <p>Outcome 2.3 Mobility with dignity: Supporting mobility with dignity between Tuvalu and Australia</p> <p>Outcome 2.4 Skills and jobs: Delivering skills and jobs for Tuvaluan workers, enabling them to earn income and support their families</p>	<p>Outcome 3.1 Climate adaptation: Addressing climate change and impacts of sea level rise, threats to livelihoods and wellbeing</p> <p>Outcome 3.2 Economic stability: Supporting economic growth and stability for all Tuvaluans</p> <p>Outcome 3.3 Safety and security: Supporting Tuvalu to protect their people and places</p> <p>Outcome 3.4 Disaster resilience: Supporting communities to better prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters</p>
Focus areas	<p>Objective 1 focus areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and scholarships • Health and wellbeing • GEDSI • Sport • Cultural heritage, values and traditions • Church partnerships 	<p>Objective 2 focus areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure • Aviation • Shipping • Telecommunications • Skills • Mobility with dignity • Labour mobility 	<p>Objective 3 focus areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate adaptation • Security cooperation • Economic governance • Border and immigration integrity • Cybersecurity • Disaster resilience

Ways of working

We will work together to progress the objectives set out in Table 1 through the following principles:

- respecting Tuvalu's sovereignty, culture and traditions across all programming
- recognising the critical need to include climate change considerations in all programming to reflect Tuvalu's vulnerabilities
- continuing to work together to advance the [2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent](#)
- enhancing our engagement across all of Tuvalu's island communities
- embedding the spirit of *falepili* in our engagement with all levels of government through open, honest and respectful communication
- improving coordination and collaboration with other development partners
- enhancing our impact through a focus on GEDSI in line with *Te Paagatasi*
- delivering high-quality, effective programs that are responsive to Tuvalu's needs, transparent and accountable, and informed by evidence and learning.

Objective 1: Creating opportunities for all to 'stay and thrive'

Central to Australia and Tuvalu's shared vision of mobility with dignity is investing so that Tuvaluans can stay and thrive in their homeland. To make this possible, we will continue support in critical sectors, including health and education, gender equality and disability equity. Preserving and promoting the culture, traditions and wellbeing of Tuvaluans is central for our partnership, so we will increase our focus on culture through our development programs. This will be reinforced by our efforts to deepen connections between our countries, including sporting and church linkages, and enhance Tuvalu's resilience.

Australia and Tuvalu recognise that access to quality education is a foundation for opportunity and development. Australia is supporting primary education through the Tuvalu and Australia Partnership for Quality Education. The partnership aims to:

- improve primary school literacy and numeracy teaching
- strengthen the quality of education and training pathways for girls and boys, including learners with disability
- improve the quality of secondary and vocational education, and the Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development's people and systems.

We will encourage greater links between our education systems with a focus on teacher exchanges, including those with skills to support diverse educational needs.

Australia will continue to provide scholarships for Tuvaluan students to study at tertiary institutions in Australia and the Pacific. Through the Australia Awards Scholarship program, Australia will support emerging Tuvaluan leaders so that they can develop skills, return home and contribute to their nation's development and prosperity. We are committed to increasing participation from women, people with disability and people from traditionally marginalised groups, in priority areas as determined in line with *Te Kete*.

Australia will continue to invest in programs to deliver essential health services and strengthen health systems across Tuvalu, with a focus on women's health. We are committed to working with Tuvalu on shared health priorities and are designing a new bilateral health partnership to start in 2025–26, which will build on our existing health programming. Our investments in health will also enable Australia to deliver our treaty commitments,

including being ready to assist Tuvalu in the event of a public health emergency of international concern, and support those who choose to access the mobility pathway.

We will continue support to promote Tuvalu's sporting ambitions at both the community and elite levels. Through PacificAus Sports, the development pathway for Tuvaluan teams and athletes to compete in elite competition and access high-performance coaching in Australia and internationally will continue to be fostered. We will continue to expand opportunities to support community sport and focus on social inclusion.

Australia has a strong record of advocating for and mainstreaming GEDSI across our investments. Mainstreaming efforts across the development program will focus on the need to recognise and prioritise people who are most likely to be left behind. Building on our existing partnerships, we will focus on strengthening leadership, expanding economic opportunities, and delivering quality inclusive education and health services for the most disadvantaged. We will continue to support the people and organisations that are changing social norms and attitudes to promote full participation of all Tuvaluans in social, economic and political life. We will also assist Tuvalu to implement the Government of Tuvalu's gender equity policy, *Te Paagatasi*.

We will work to strengthen and elevate the role of Tuvaluan culture, tradition, heritage and values in our partnership. The importance of culture featured prominently throughout consultations. We will support this by working with the national government, the *Falekaupule* (traditional island leadership) and community groups.

Through the Pacific Church Partnerships Program, we will continue to engage with church leaders in Tuvalu on development outcomes for their communities and build the capacity of young emerging leaders to tackle key challenges in the region. With strong Indigenous participation and character, our church partnerships strengthen connections between Australian and Tuvaluan communities, building on the longstanding cultural and spiritual links between Australian First Nations and Pacific peoples.

Objective 2: Connecting Tuvalu with Australia and the region

We are fostering closer connections between Tuvalu, Australia and the region. Australia has commenced a multiyear connectivity partnership to provide greater economic opportunities. We are strengthening our people-to-people ties – supporting easier movement of people between our countries and strengthening jobs and skills opportunities for Tuvaluans in Australia and the Pacific.

Through the Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific, Australia is co-financing with the ADB upgrades for two of Tuvalu's critical boat harbours. The project is rehabilitating the Niutao Harbour and has constructed new harbour facilities at Nui, bolstering transport connectivity for passengers and cargo. This critical infrastructure will also strengthen Tuvalu's resilience to climate change and deliver significant local job opportunities, including opportunities for women. We are also exploring opportunities through the Pacific Climate Infrastructure Financing Partnership to address Tuvalu's energy needs.

Australia is committed to supporting Tuvalu's infrastructure priorities and connectivity goals. Working with the Tuvalu Telecommunications Corporation, we have committed \$50 million to secure Tuvalu's first undersea communications cable. The United States, New Zealand, Taiwan and Japan have also contributed funds. The cable is planned to be ready for service in 2025 and will allow greater connectivity by providing reliable, accessible and affordable international telecommunications for Tuvaluans.

Through the Australia-Pacific Partnerships for Aviation Program, we are working in partnership with Tuvalu to improve aviation, connectivity and tourism outcomes, guided by Tuvalu's key priorities and needs. The safety, security, quality and reliability of the aviation sector is important to maximise economic opportunities in Tuvalu. Stronger aviation and tourism linkages will be explored, noting the interdependence of both sectors.

The Falepili Union mobility pathway will create greater cultural, business and education exchanges, while also growing the Tuvaluan diaspora in Australia. It will also contribute to Tuvalu's economy through remittances, investments and skill exchanges. Opening the mobility pathway will also bring new opportunities for Tuvaluans to access Australian health and education services.

Tuvalu will continue to access the Pacific Australia Labour Mobility (PALM) scheme. The scheme helps to fill labour gaps in Australia, including in rural and regional areas, while allowing workers to develop their skills and send income home to support their families and communities. Australia is committed to ensuring the PALM scheme delivers for Tuvalu. We will also continue to support skills development through the Pacific Australia Skills Platform. We will explore options for greater access to skills and training opportunities to enhance the benefits of mobility. We will work closely with Tuvalu to support workers to preserve Tuvaluan culture, traditions and values while in Australia.

Objective 3: Enhancing resilience in the face of shocks

We know there is no prosperity without security and that impacts of climate change remain the single greatest threat to the livelihoods, security and wellbeing of the people of Tuvalu. Australia will continue to support Tuvalu's efforts to enable its people to continue to stay and thrive in their territory and retain Tuvaluans' deep, ancestral connections to the land and sea. We are expanding our security cooperation, deepening our economic partnership to create economic opportunities, and enhancing Tuvalu's resilience to all hazards.

We are supporting the Government of Tuvalu's ambition to protect Tuvalu from the impacts of climate change through actions that strengthen the resilience of the people and natural ecosystems, as outlined in the National Climate Change Policy and *Te Kete*. Under the United Nations Secretary-General's Adaptation Pipeline Accelerator initiative, Australia is partnering with Tuvalu to advance its L-TAP. L-TAP is designed to provide a long-term climate solution for Tuvalu's residents by reclaiming land and gradually relocating people and infrastructure to safe land. Australia is funding the initial scoping and feasibility work to scope and sequence works. Since the estimated funding required for L-TAP is beyond the capacity of any single partner to meet on its own, we will also work with Tuvalu to identify opportunities for partners to fund further work, including through regional and global climate finance mechanisms.

This work builds on TCAP, to which Australia is the largest bilateral contributor. TCAP will expand land in Funafuti to help address issues of overcrowding and limited space for key infrastructure. The new land will also provide a barrier to protect existing land and buildings from sea level rise and is critical to protect the lives, livelihoods and culture of Tuvaluans in the face of climate change.

Atoll countries such as Tuvalu face numerous challenges that make growing food difficult, which affects health and food security. Climate change is expected to compound these challenges. Australia is supporting the production of nutritious vegetables and fruit using climate-resilient technology and agricultural methods, with an emphasis on local knowledge and community-based solutions. The Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) is also working with Tuvaluan experts to examine research priorities for Tuvalu to increase food security.

Australia has a long partnership with Tuvalu to support its macroeconomic stability. This assistance is focused on general budget support and annual contributions to the Tuvalu Trust Fund. Reflecting our enhanced partnership, we will expand our support in this critical area through the *Te Ao* Program (the Tuvalu–Australia Partnership for Economic Governance). The program ensures Australia is Tuvalu's economic partner of choice and can collaborate on delivering government services, supporting key economic and fiscal reforms, and building public financial management capacity. General budget support, trust fund contributions and providing relevant technical expertise will be key elements of this program.

The Pacific Fusion Centre and the Pacific Security College will continue to enhance information sharing, cooperation, analysis and assessment, and enhance the capacity of Tuvaluan security officials. Australia will continue to support the Tuvalu Police Service to ensure the safety and security of Tuvaluans through a range of regional policing programs, including the Pacific Policing Initiative and Pacific Islands Chiefs of Police programs. To support the implementation of the mobility pathway, the Department of Home Affairs and the Australian Passport Office will work with Tuvalu to ensure that its immigration, passport, citizenship and border controls are robust and meet international standards for integrity and security, and that they are compatible with Australia. Recognising the importance of protecting Tuvalu's critical maritime resources, Australia will continue our longstanding cooperation through the Pacific Maritime Security Program.

At Tuvalu's request, we will fund construction of a new National Security Coordination Centre. This will facilitate closer security engagement and enable Australia to deliver on its security commitments, including enhancing our cooperation on disaster response and supporting the Government of Tuvalu's emergency coordination.

Australia is committed to assisting Tuvalu in response to a major natural disaster. We will continue to work with Tuvalu on reducing the risk of disasters for all Tuvaluans, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030. We are investigating opportunities to provide further support to partners such as Australia Assists, the Tuvalu Red Cross Society and the Australian Humanitarian Partnership. We will support the Government of Tuvalu to have the right tools, skills and training to be ready to respond in Funafuti and in outer island communities

Section 4: Delivering our partnership

Locally led development

Respectful and consultative locally led approaches are central to the Tuvalu – Australia development partnership.

We will work in partnership to ensure that our development investments respond to Tuvaluan priorities effectively and that local Tuvaluan knowledge and experience are prioritised across our development programs. We will continue to invest through, and support and strengthen, Government of Tuvalu systems to achieve our shared objectives. Our investments will have joint governance mechanisms with the Government of Tuvalu. We will build on our current engagement with civil society, non-government organisations and island communities to ensure that the knowledge and expertise of local communities are reflected in our partnership.

We will proactively seek local ideas and innovations to program planning and implementation, including design, contracting and delivery arrangements for our programs. This will include drawing on the invaluable expertise of locally engaged staff, government counterparts and thought leaders in civil society and the private sector.

Consultation

A Falepili Union Joint Committee has been established to discuss cooperation between our countries across the breadth of the relationship. We will use this mechanism to engage with and update each other on the progress of this DPP. We will also increase our engagement with Tuvalu's Aid Coordination Unit, the Development Coordination Committee and the Cabinet of Tuvalu to ensure our support is transparent, accountable and respectful of Tuvalu's sovereignty. In addition, we will convene stakeholders every year to discuss DPP implementation, share learning and update stakeholders on progress as a review mechanism for assessing the performance of Australia's overarching development program.

To support Tuvalu in meeting its development goals and needs, Australia will continue to foster coordination and collaboration with other development partners, to attract broader investment and international finance. This includes establishing strategic partnerships with multilateral organisations to complement our portfolio of investments. We will seek to build greater coherence and collaboration with other donors to bolster our collective efforts, including by continuing to play a leadership role in donor forums. Building cross-program linkages and opportunities for collaboration across our portfolio will further maximise the impact and benefits for Tuvaluans.

Evaluation and learning

Evaluation and learning will be prioritised and used to drive genuine partnership and engagement. Results of evaluations and reviews of investments conducted by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (see Table 2, which covers the first three years of this DPP) will be shared with Tuvaluan counterparts and other program stakeholders. The mid-cycle review will occur in 2028 to align with the electoral cycle of the Government of Tuvalu. Before this, evaluation and learning will continuously inform the partnership through mechanisms such as the Falepili Union Joint Committee and investment-level governance boards. Key bilateral investments will be evaluated to ensure programs are well targeted and responsive to Tuvalu's priorities. We will also encourage joint monitoring visits to program sites, collaboration on designs of new investments and sharing of research and study products through online platforms and learning events.

Table 2: Consultation, evaluation and learning plan

Objective	2024–25	2025–26	2026–27
Objective 1 Creating opportunities for all to ‘stay and thrive’	No formal reviews planned	Mid-term evaluation of the Tuvalu and Australia Partnership for Quality Education	No formal reviews planned
Objective 2 Connecting Tuvalu with Australia and the region	No formal reviews planned	No formal reviews planned	Review of the mobility pathway
Objective 3 Enhancing resilience in the face of shocks	End of program review of the Tuvalu Coastal Adaptation Project Phase I	No formal reviews planned	No formal reviews planned
Cross-program	Falepili Union Joint Committee	Falepili Union Joint Committee	Falepili Union Joint Committee

Performance and results

The Performance Assessment Framework (PAF) at Table 3 provides a selection of indicators and expected results for the first three years of the DPP. The partnership will continue to be delivered in a dynamic environment, particularly in the context of Tuvalu's climate vulnerability. Therefore, the results are indicative and subject to review on an annual basis depending on context and lessons learned during implementation. The PAF will be updated at the mid-cycle review point at which time indicators for the second half of the DPP will be identified.

Table 3: Performance Assessment Framework

Objective 1: Creating opportunities for all to 'stay and thrive'

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 1.1 Supporting Tuvalu to improve quality education and pathways for all	1.1.1 Improved quality of primary and secondary school literacy and numeracy curriculum and teaching	Literacy and numeracy curriculum reviewed Percentage of teachers trained in literacy (years 5–8) and numeracy (years 1–4)	Revised curriculum approved, available and used in schools Percentage of teachers trained in literacy (years 5–8) and numeracy (years 1–4)	Additional results to be determined after mid-term review	SDG4: Quality education SDG5: Gender equality SDG11: Sustainable cities and communities
Outcome 1.1	1.1.2 Improved relevance and quality of secondary school teaching and pathways to employment and further education opportunities for girls, boys and learners with disability	Secondary school curriculum strengthened to ensure relevant for preparing students for post-school	1 example of strengthened pathways to employment and further education for girls, boys and learners with disability	1 example of strengthened pathways to employment and further education for girls, boys and learners with disability	SDG4, SDG5, SDG11
Outcome 1.1	1.1.3 Number (disaggregated by gender) of Tuvaluans who are awarded a tertiary scholarship to study in Australia or the Pacific	More than 10 scholarships offered for Tuvaluans to study in Australia or the Pacific	More than 10 scholarships offered for Tuvaluans to study in Australia or the Pacific	More than 10 scholarships offered for Tuvaluans to study in Australia or the Pacific	SDG4, SDG5 SDG8: Decent work and economic growth SDG10: Reduced inequality

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 1.1	1.1.4 Percentage of Australia Awards long-term scholarships awarded to women, people with disability and other marginalised groups	50%	50%	50%	SDG4, SDG5, SDG8, SDG10
Outcome 1.2 Supporting access to higher quality, equitable and sustainable health services, and fostering sport development	1.2.1 Improved quality and availability of clinical services in Tuvalu	Number of staff trained by medical specialists at the Princess Margaret Hospital Increased number of patients able to be treated at the Princess Margaret Hospital	Design of new Australia–Tuvalu health partnership completed and implementation commenced	To be confirmed following completion of design	SDG3: Good health and wellbeing SDG5 SDG13: Climate action
Outcome 1.3 Promoting inclusivity and opportunity in policies, legislation, and infrastructure for youth, women, and people with disability	1.3.1 Increase the number of youth and women entrepreneurs who can access financial services	Number of women and girls accessing financial literacy and awareness training Number of organisations supported to strengthen accountability and/or inclusion with examples	Increased number of women and girls accessing financial literacy and awareness training Number of organisations supported to strengthen accountability and inclusion with examples	Increased number of women and girls accessing financial literacy and awareness training Number of organisations supported to strengthen accountability and inclusion with examples	SDG5, SDG10

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 1.4 Supporting sustainable programs that promote and maintain cultural heritage, values and traditions	1.4.1 Australia – Tuvalu partnership promotes Tuvaluan culture and deepens cultural exchanges between Australia and Tuvalu	Example of engagement with <i>Falekaupule/Kaupule</i> in program design, implementation and evaluation Example of Tuvaluan young church leaders supported to build their skills and leadership Number of Tuvaluan men and women athletes supported to participate in community sport and/or high-level events/competitions	Example of engagement with <i>Falekaupule/Kaupule</i> in program design, implementation and evaluation Example of Tuvaluan young church leaders supported to build their skills and leadership Number of Tuvaluan men and women athletes supported to participate in community sport and/or high-level events/competitions	Example of engagement with <i>Falekaupule/Kaupule</i> in program design, implementation and evaluation Example of Tuvaluan young church leaders supported to build their skills and leadership Number of Tuvaluan men and women athletes supported to participate in community sport and/or high-level events/competitions	SDG3

Objective 2: Connecting Tuvalu with Australia and the region

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 2.1 Investing in high-quality, resilient and accessible infrastructure to drive economic growth	2.1.1 Tuvalu’s infrastructure enables economic growth and connectivity	Completion of the Nui Boat Harbour Number of local people accessing jobs created by new infrastructure projects (disaggregated by gender where possible)	Operational Nui Boat Harbour Number of local people accessing jobs created by new infrastructure projects (disaggregated by gender where possible)	Number of local people accessing jobs created by new infrastructure projects (disaggregated by gender where possible)	SDG9: Industry, innovation, and infrastructure SDG13: Climate action

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 2.2 Harnessing better aviation, maritime and digital connections to improve lives	2.2.1 Increased economic and social benefits for Tuvaluans through increased accessibility, reliability and affordability of internet connectivity	Increased internet speeds to Tuvalu through a primary international subsea cable Establish baseline of internet accessibility (disaggregated by gender where possible)	Increase internet accessibility by 10% (disaggregated by gender where possible)	Increase internet accessibility by 10% (disaggregated by gender where possible) 1 example of impact of increased digital connectivity	SDG5: Gender equality SDG9, SDG13
Outcome 2.3 Supporting mobility with dignity between Tuvalu and Australia	2.3.1 Tuvaluans are able to live, study and work in Australia in accordance with the Falepili Union	Special mobility pathway co-design completed	Number of people taking up their visa places under the Falepili Union Delivery of up to 280 visas under the Falepili Union mobility pathway (disaggregated by gender)	Number of people taking up their visa places under the Falepili Union Delivery of up to 280 visas under the Falepili Union mobility pathway 1 example of how support services have improved people’s settlement experiences	SDG10: Reduced inequality
Outcome 2.4 Delivering skills and jobs for Tuvaluan workers, enabling them to earn income and support their families	2.4.1 Number of Pacific Australia Labour Mobility (PALM) workers and total remittance flows per year to Tuvalu	Establish baseline of PALM worker and remittance data	Increased number of PALM workers in Australia compared to previous year Increase in remittances compared to previous year	Increased number of PALM workers in Australia compared to previous year Increase in remittances compared to previous year	SDG4: Quality education SDG5 SDG8: Decent work and economic growth SDG10

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 2.4	2.4.2 Number of people who successfully complete a technical /vocational course or work-related training – with a focus on local priority sectors (Tier 2)	5% increase in formal qualifications obtained, including – for example – digital literacy, hospitality and tourism, and community services	10% increase in formal qualifications obtained, including – for example – digital literacy, hospitality and tourism, and community services	15% increase over baseline of formal qualifications obtained, including – for example – digital literacy, hospitality and tourism, and community services	SDG4, SDG5, SDG8, SDG10 SDG17: Partnerships for the goals

Objective 3: Enhancing resilience in the face of shocks

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 3.1 Addressing climate change and impacts of sea level rise, threats to livelihoods and wellbeing	3.1.1 Greater resilience to the impacts of rising sea levels	Commencement of the Tuvalu Coastal Adaptation Project (TCAP) southern extension	Commencement of TCAP northern extension Completion of land reclamation work for TCAP southern extension	Tuvalu Long-term Adaptation Plan due diligence works complete	SDG9: Industry, innovation, and infrastructure SDG13: Climate action
Outcome 3.1	3.1.2 Number and value of investments that are contributing to low emissions or development pathways, or are supporting mitigation activities and improving climate change adaptation and disaster resilience (Tier 2)	At least 1 investment contributing to Tuvalu’s climate priorities	At least 1 investment contributing to Tuvalu’s climate priorities 1 example of support to Tuvaluan institutions to access climate finance	At least 1 investment contributing to Tuvalu’s climate priorities 1 example of support to Tuvaluan institutions to access climate finance	SDG13

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 3.2 Supporting economic growth and stability for all Tuvaluans	3.2.1 Government of Tuvalu economic policies promote more inclusive and sustainable outcomes for all Tuvaluans	Commencement of new economic governance partnership Total value of direct financing to the Government of Tuvalu	1 example of policy and technical advice on economic policy reform and management Total value of direct financing to the Government of Tuvalu	1 example of policy and technical advice on economic policy reform and management Total value of direct financing to the Government of Tuvalu	SDG8: Decent work and economic growth SDG9 SDG10: Reduced inequality
Outcome 3.3 Supporting Tuvalu to protect their people and places	3.3.1 Construction of the National Security Coordination Centre	Scoping and the initial design for the building is complete, along with a timeframe	In accordance with proposed timeframe, construction works commenced	Progress on construction of the National Security Coordination Centre	SDG9
Outcome 3.3	3.3.2 Tuvalu’s resilience and ability to manage its maritime domain is strengthened through capacity building and data/information sharing (Tier 2)	1 example of capacity building and/or information sharing on maritime security conducted	1 example of capacity building and/or information sharing on maritime security conducted	1 example of capacity building and/or information sharing on maritime security conducted	SDG 9 SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions
Outcome 3.4 Supporting communities to better prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters	3.4.1 Tuvaluan communities and organisations are better prepared for and more resilient to disasters	Disaster preparedness and response capabilities improve through at least 1 Australia Assists deployment	Disaster preparedness and response capabilities improve through at least 1 Australia Assists deployment	Disaster preparedness and response capabilities improve through at least 1 Australia Assists deployment	SDG10

Cross-program

Theme	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Gender equality	Percentage of investments that effectively address gender equality (Tier 3)	80%	80%	80%	SDG5: Gender equality SDG10: Reduced inequality
Climate change	Percentage of new investments more than \$3 million that have a climate change objective (Tier 3)	80%	80%	80%	SDG7: Affordable and clean energy SDG11: Sustainable cities and communities SDG13: Climate action
Localisation	Percentage of bilateral investment design evaluations that include local participation (Tier 3)	50%	70%	80%	SDG1: No poverty SDG10 SDG17: Partnerships for the goals
Disability	Percentage of development investments that effectively support disability equity (Tier 3)	Results collected centrally	Results collected centrally	Results collected centrally	SDG10

Annex 1: Supporting investments/activities in Tuvalu

Australian Government supporting investments/activities for Objective 1 – Creating opportunities for all to ‘stay and thrive’ (bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) as well as significant regional and global ODA, and significant non-ODA development investments/activities)

Name of investment/activity	Duration	Key partners
Education: Tuvalu and Australia Partnership for Quality Education (bilateral)	2022–27	Tuvalu Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development
Strategic education adviser (bilateral)	2023–25	Tuvalu Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development
Support to Tuvalu Department of Gender Affairs through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GEDSI adviser project coordinator financial literacy and awareness training for women and youth implementation of Tuvalu’s National Gender Equity Policy (<i>Te Paagatasi</i>) provision of gender-based violence counselling services for women and girls (bilateral)	2023–26	Tuvalu Gender Affairs Department; Development Bank of Tuvalu; Tuvalu Women for Change Association; Pacific Women Lead Enabling Services
Australia Awards Scholarship program Australia Awards Pacific Scholarship program Australia Awards Fellowship (bilateral)	2023–2033	Australian and Pacific education institutions
Pacific Australia Skills Platform (regional)	2024–29	Tuvalu Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development; Tuvalu Atoll Science Technology and Training Institute
University of the South Pacific (USP) (regional)	2019–26	Tuvalu Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development; University of the South Pacific Tuvalu Campus; Pacific Technical and Further Education (TAFE)
The Pacific Community (SPC) Educational Quality Assessment Programme (regional)	2017–27	Tuvalu Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development

Name of investment/activity	Duration	Key partners
The Pacific Community (SPC) Public Health Division (regional)	2021–28	Tuvalu Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
Pacific Pharmaceutical Laboratory Testing Program – Phase 2 (regional)	2021–25	Tuvalu Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
Pacific Clinical Services and Health Workforce Improvement Program Phase 2 (regional)	2022–27	Tuvalu Ministry of Health and Social Welfare; Princess Margaret Hospital
Partnerships for a Healthy Region (regional)	2023–27	Tuvalu Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
PacificAus Sports (regional)	Ongoing	Tuvalu Rugby Union; Tuvalu Netball; World Netball
Pacific Women Lead (regional)	2021–26	Tuvalu Gender Affairs Department; <i>Fatu Lei</i> (Tuvalu Women for Change Association); Development Bank of Tuvalu
Pacific Women Lead Enabling Services (regional)	2020–29	Tuvalu Gender Affairs Department
Pacific Partnership to End Violence Against Women and Girls Phase II (regional, global, other)	2023–27	International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)
Pacific Community’s Human Rights and Social Development Division support (regional)	2022–26	Fusi Alofa Association
Pacific Island Forum Secretariat: Gender, Disability and Social Inclusion (regional)	2023–26	Tuvalu Gender Affairs Department
Australia-Pacific Partnerships for Aviation (regional)	2024–28	Tuvalu Ministry of Transport, Energy, Communication and Innovation
Global Partnership for Education (regional, global)	2021–27	Tuvalu Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development; United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)
Core funding for IPPF’s Global Strategic Framework and Pacific Strategic Strategy (regional, global, other)	2022–26	Tuvalu Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Tuvalu Family Health Association

Australian Government supporting investments/activities for Objective 2 – Connecting Tuvaluans with Australia and the region (bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) as well as significant regional and global ODA, and significant non-ODA development investments/activities)

Name of investment/activity	Duration	Key partners
Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific i. boat harbour upgrades ii. Google Central Pacific Connect cable (bilateral)	i. 2023–25 ii. 2024–25	i. Tuvalu ports; Asian Development Bank ii. State owned enterprises
Australia-Pacific Partnerships for Aviation (bilateral)	2024–2034	Tuvalu Ministry of Transport, Energy, Communications and Innovation
Falepili Union Mobility Pathway (bilateral)	2025–onwards	Australian Government Department of Home Affairs
Pacific Engagement Visa (regional)	2024–25	Australian Government
Pacific Australia Labour Mobility scheme support (regional)	2024–28	Tuvalu Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Labour and Trade
Australia Awards program (bilateral)	2023–2033	Australian and Pacific education institutions
Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations Plus (regional)	Ongoing	Tuvalu Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Labour and Trade

Australian Government supporting investments/activities for Objective 3 – Enhancing resilience in the face of shocks (bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) as well as significant regional and global ODA, and significant non-ODA development investments/activities)

Name of investment	Duration	Key partners
Tuvalu Coastal Adaptation Project (bilateral)	2023–25	United Nations Development Programme; Tuvalu Ministry of Home Affairs, Climate Change and Environment
Tuvalu Long-Term Adaptation Project – scoping exercise (bilateral)	2024–25	United Nations Development Programme; United Nations Secretary-General’s Adaptation Pipeline Accelerator initiative
Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific Phase 3 (regional)	2023–29	Ministry of Public Works, Infrastructure Development and Water (Department of Meteorological Services)

Name of investment	Duration	Key partners
Economic governance – design (bilateral)	2024–29	Tuvalu Ministry of Finance
Budget support (bilateral)	Annual	Tuvalu Ministry of Finance
Weather Ready Pacific Program (regional, global, other)	2023–28	Ministry of Public Works, Infrastructure Development and Water (Department of Meteorological Services)
Pacific Resilience Facility (regional, global, other)	Ongoing	Ministry of Home Affairs, Climate Change and Environment
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) (regional)	2024–25	ACIAR
Atoll Food Futures (regional)	2021–25	Ministry of Natural Resources (Department of Agriculture); Live & Learn Tuvalu
National Security Coordination Centre (bilateral)	2024–27	Australian Department of Defence; Tuvalu Office of the Prime Minister
Defence Cooperation Program (regional, global, other)	2024–25	Australian Government Department of Defence; Australian Defence Force; Tuvalu Police Service
Pacific Maritime Security Program (regional)	Ongoing	Australian Government Department of Defence; Australian Defence Force
Australia Assists risk management and response coordinator (bilateral)	2026	National Disaster Management Office
Australian Red Cross partnership (regional, global)	2019–2024	Tuvalu Red Cross Society
Australian Humanitarian Partnership (regional, global)	2017–2027	National Disaster Management Office; Tuvalu Red Cross Society; Live & Learn Tuvalu; Ekalesia Kelisiano Tuvalu; Fusi Alofa Association
Pacific Humanitarian Warehousing Program (regional)	2023–2031	National Disaster Management Office, through The Pacific Community
Pacific Islands Emergency Management Alliance (regional, global, other)	2023–27	The Pacific Community, National Disaster Management Office
Disaster assistance response team (regional)	2024–28	Fire and Rescue NSW; Queensland Fire Department

Name of investment	Duration	Key partners
Deployable recovery – electricity (regional)	2018–2025	Essential Energy; Endeavour Energy
Australian Regional Engagement Program (regional)	2023–26	National Critical Care and Trauma Response Centre, Pacific emergency management teams
Australia Assists program* (regional, global)	2024–2034	National Disaster Management Office
Tuvalu Trust Fund (bilateral)	\$1 million annually	Tuvalu Trust Fund Secretariat, Tuvalu Ministry of Finance
Pacific Policing Initiative (regional)	Ongoing	Tuvalu Police Service
Australian Federal Police supported regional policing programs and coordination (regional)	Ongoing	Tuvalu Police Service

Endnotes

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Cover photo credits

Clockwise (from top right):

- The Tuvalu Coastal Adaptation Project, aimed at improving the coastal resilience of three of Tuvalu’s nine islands. The project is funded by the Green Climate Fund, the Australian Government and the Government of Tuvalu.
Credit: United Nations Development Programme
- A teacher from the Lofeagai Pre-school reads the Australian Defence Force book series *Able Seaman Pepper Penguin* to the children
Credit: Australian Government Department of Defence
- Ship’s company of *HMTSS Te Mataili III* man the upper decks for the first time during the handover ceremony for Tuvalu’s Guardian-class patrol boat in Western Australia
Credit: Australian Government Department of Defence
- Dancers at a fatele celebration in Funafuti in August 2023
Credit: Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
- Aerial view over Funafuti in August 2023
Credit: Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade