

TUVALU RIDGE -TO- REEF POLICY TO ACTION GUIDE NOTE:



GUIDE NOTE

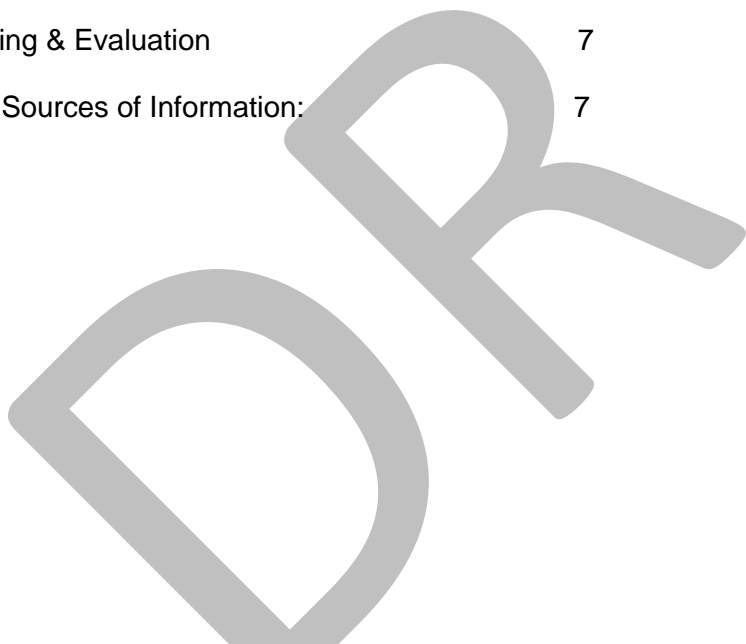
Provide practical guidance for project officers, managers and practitioners on how to promote and combine efforts in the protection of island biodiversity and the tackle of environmental challenges. That the different stakeholders and interests are bound by a common goal; the environment, people and economy of Tuvalu remain at the core of achieving balanced outcomes for sustainable resilient development. This is cause enough to link up and coordinate at inter-departmental level when and where approaching communities.

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ACRONYMS

AG	Attorney General
BSAP	Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan
BIORAP	Biological Rapid Assessment Programme
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
DoA	Department of Agriculture
DoE	Department of Environment
DoF	Department of Fisheries
DRD	Department of Rural Development
DoWM	Department of Waste Management
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
FA	Falekaupule Act (1997)
FTF	Falekaupule Trust Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IAS	Invasive Alien Species
ICM	Integrated Coastal Management



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ISP	Island Strategic Plan
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
LMMA	Locally Managed Marine Area
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MoHARD	Ministry of Home Affairs and Rural Development
MFATTEL	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Environment, Trade, Labour and Tourism
MPA	Marine Protected Area
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NSAP	National Strategic Action Plan
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PWD	Public Works Department
R2R	Ridge to Reef
SLM	Sustainable Land Management

SNAP	Tuvalu’s National Strategic Action Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
TANGO	Tuvalu Association of Non-Government Organisations
TKIII	Te Kakeega III
TNCW	Tuvalu National Council of Women
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USP	University of the South Pacific

“R2R Project adopts a whole-of-island approach to protect biodiversity and ecosystem functions while sustaining livelihoods that improves resilience in Tuvalu.

Inherent in this R2R approach are principles of multi-sectoral coordination in the planning and evidence-based management, that strikes a balance between coastal livelihoods and biodiversity conservation, risk reduction, climate variability and climate change.”

Introduction to Guide Note

This Policy to Action Guide Note was developed to guide practitioners on how to widely accept and relate R2R principles into sector policy planning, right down to island level community development processes. This Policy to Action Guide Note complements the Integrated Environment Policy focused on protection of biodiversity, natural ecosystems and their services whilst tackling environmental management challenges.

This Policy to Action Guide Note was developed from a series of existing community engagement resources and sourcing practical experiences from inter-linked sectors: Departments of Rural Development, Environment, Public Works-Water and Waste Management.

Best practices suggested are nothing new and are meant to motivate and inspire Tuvaluans: practitioners, political executives, *Kaupule* administration, legislature and judiciaries. This Policy to Action Guide Note highlight:

- practical approaches to recognize the value of biodiversity and heritage protection in line with the order of business wherever possible.
- steps towards developing the strategic and operational plans for tackling the practicalities of multi-sectoral coordination when contributing to efforts that conserve biodiversity and build resilient coastal livelihoods in Tuvalu.

Aims & Objectives

This Policy to Action Guide Note aims to guide policy makers and practitioners in the discussion and design of any related public strategies that impact a broader section of the community, typically in a culturally and gender sensitive setting like the Pacific.

This Policy to Action Guide Note aims to:

- promote environmental ethic in the individual, community and institutional behaviour while influencing other non-environment sector policies and strategies.
- encourage to enable a platform that links biodiversity-environment-conservation perspectives and the economics to the broader social determinants of urban and waste management planning for Funafuti and outer islands.
- Being proactive, such that effort to link up with mainstreaming efforts of national CCA and mitigation strategies be achieved.

Key steps to integrating

Integration is a strategy that supports inclusion and bringing the various sector departments into equal participation with their non-environment stakeholders, either to tackle environmental challenges that inadvertently protect and reduce risk for further biodiversity loss.

The point of integration is enabling the mainstream of environmental policy objectives and goals, shared by a broad range of political, private and community actors whom their responses may act as accountability mechanisms in its own right.

These number of steps include strategic and operational tasks required as good practice:

1. High level commitment and Leadership.

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2. Training and awareness raising on biodiversity value and management eg. Public campaign events.
3. Collection and collation of biodiversity information.
4. Update State of the Environment Report.
5. Continue to consult with key stakeholders, island communities, women organisations, service users, other non-environment sectors.
6. Equitable sharing of benefits.
7. Develop a robust community/island level monitoring and evaluation plan with appropriate compliance measures.

Guiding Factors: R2R principles

The approaches selected in this Policy to Action Guide Note are based on:

- Analysis of the issue and the target, both national and *Kaupule* island level.
- Analysis of what and who influences at the national and island community level.
- Recognition of traditional and local ecological knowledge that adds value to evidence-based decision planning.
- Incorporate locally appropriate & graduated sanctions at the island level for users who violate rules.
- Resources: financial, staff, time, contacts and networks, relationships.
- Aims of the lead department and *Kaupule* island administrative level.
- Practices of the department as mandated by its sector-based policy and legislation, eg. to promote management and

institutional reform; does it build partnerships across sectors and disciplines; mobilising communities to action, etc.

Ways to use Policy to Action Guide Note

This Policy to Action Guide Note is divided into 6 sections which are in line with key steps to stimulate communication and coordination.

It is important to note that very few if any 'Best Practice' Guides are read fully and applied step by step. Practitioners can decide when and where to apply the relevant sections offered. It is important to know too that to inculcate environmental ethics, this is essentially a personal and or political commitment rather than a technical fix. While checklists and guidelines are presented here, be aware that these have never been sufficient unless there is high level institutional commitment.

This Policy to ActionGuide Note is supplementary to what local resource materials developed by the following agencies:

Lead agency

DoE	EIA guidelines; Tuvalu BIORAP report; NBSAP.
DRD	Planning guideline <i>Kaupule</i> Annual Development Planning
DoA	SLM A training manual for local farmers in Tuvalu.
DoWaste	Tuvalu Integrated Waste Policy & Action Plan.
DoF	Tools for Developing LMMA Management Plan in Tuvalu.
DoEnergy	Tuvalu Energy Policy Framework.
Dept. CCDM	NSAP Climate Adaptation & Risk Reduction Planning.
PWD	Sustainable & Integrated Water & Sanitation Policy.

Strategic Approach with Checklists

1. High level commitment & Leadership

For a transformative effect, mainstreaming environmental, biodiversity conservation ethics into all corporate goals and actions include a commitment to invest in resources and personnel. Implementation in a comprehensive way across all policy, planning and service delivery functions need to be outcomes of a participatory and open process of planning, management that involves all stakeholders including, men women and people living with disability.

2. Training & Advocacy

Capacity needs for policy integration are substantial and the departments/ministries need to be equipped with capability to lead inter-ministerial, multi-disciplinary and multi-stakeholder assessments in policy formulation. Requires the line department to work on awareness raising, promoting understanding, ownership and development of technical capacity. There is a need to ensure that expertise and capacity to undertake the integration of policy across multiple sectors exists at all levels of the line ministry/department.

Training activities aim to put these skills into meaningful practice and constitutes a learning process beyond one off training workshops (also important events to develop, strengthen and renew skills).

Example: gender mainstreaming training builds skills to identify and understand difference and disparities among groups of men and women; conduct gender assessments of plans, strategies; engage with all relevant stakeholders to reduce burden of gender-based inequities, foster institutional change to affect performance.

Example: To inculcate environmental ethics through sensitivity towards degradation of local environment and risk of loss of biodiversity, ethical values need to be practiced in everyday life. First, question what eco-friendly actions can be practiced in the office, home, community.

Advocacy may involve more than one of these approaches at any one time, or over time particularly if being carried out by a coordinating group of departments, communities, PIU, local island governments, NGOs and private sector. The approaches used in advocacy will depend not only on the character of the organisations involved but also in the nature of advocacy targets. Different targets may respond more effectively to different approaches, and this needs to be considered in an advocacy plan.

Checklist: organized planning and requires self-analysis of a specific work area in order to identify gaps, weaknesses and strengths that can then identify opportunity to collaborate.

A list of activities for instilling environmental ethical values are:

- Using recycled paper for notes and circulars if possible. Print less or 2-sided printing on paper.
- Diverting wastes from the kitchen to the garden.
- Switching off unnecessary lights and control measures for air-condition units.
- Using bicycles or walking; public transport where possible.
- Collecting rainwater; planting trees in and around your home.
- Using cloth towels instead of paper towels.
- Encouraging health lifestyles through balanced nutrition, exercise.
- Helping enforce environment protection law.
- Staging public displays on environmental issues to raise local environmental awareness.

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Table 1. Choice of influencing activities.

Type of influencing	Where? Through what channels?	How? By What means?
EIA Policy tool	Upon review of development proposals submitted for vetting.	Include a social component to the EIA. Achieve compliance with environmental standards and limit side-effects of economic & social policies on the environment.
Advocacy tools	Radio, Community meetings, <i>Kaupule</i> administration. Educators (trained officers) need to make strong association between importance of local natural heritage and local actions that can be taken to conserve it.	Educational Campaign. Involve media personnel in the planning steps. E-mail update and drafting of media briefs with 1-2 clear messages is vital. Field trips with a direct experience of nature. Opinion polls & social research provide valuable guidance in design of action programs.
	Schools, sports bodies, etc.	Mentor youth champions on topical issues.
Action research	Coordinate with DRD and other agencies to sync outreach programs for outer islands.	Documenting other policy good practice in proving the case for policy alternatives.

3. Consultation

Stakeholder engagement is key to the multidimensionality of an integrated policy that requires analysis, perspectives, and lessons learned to be considered from a wide range of people with expertise in economic, social, environmental and cross cutting fields.

The consultation process can foster accountability and counter-weight special interests. Wider consultation provides broad but balanced perspectives, broadens ownership, strengthens implementation and support for continuous review and evaluation of policy outcomes.

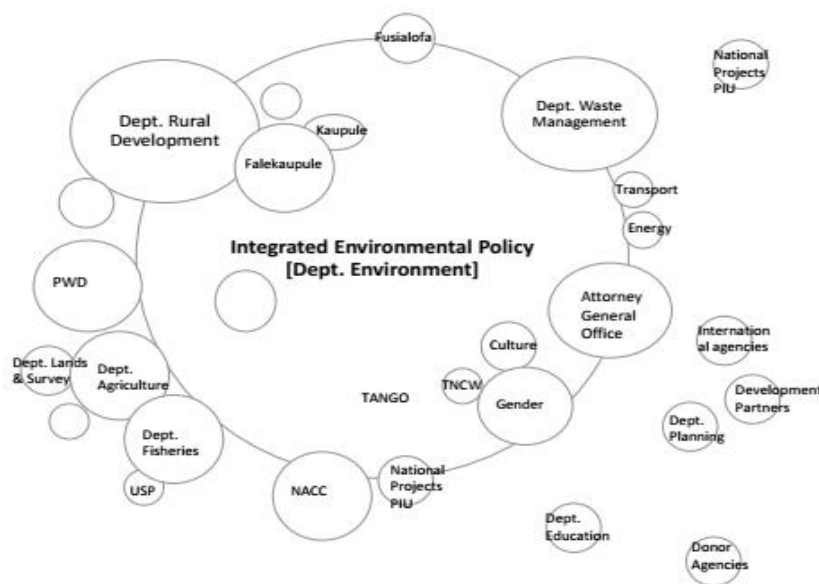
4. Planning & Delivery of Services

Another focus of integration will be to clarify management arrangements amongst the various departments and line ministries, agencies involved in the R2R project and overall environmental management for Tuvalu.

Adopt people-centered approaches that:

- build partnerships across sectors (education, PWD, agriculture, fisheries, lands) and disciplines (meteorology, CC and disaster, IWRM).
- promotes management and institutional reform.
- collects science-based information and share experiences.
- work with an informed and responsible media.
- Be inclusive and gender sensitized in project planning and implementation.

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Stakeholder mapping for R2R approach and implementation of integrated policy at varying levels. Key: Circle size for agencies/departments with equal stakes on the integrating process and distance between circles indicate the close relationship amongst the stakeholders.

5. Monitoring & Evaluation

When assessing the impact of advocacy work, it is important to understand the various stages of policy change.

Performance-based incentive program adopted by DRD is good practice that can demonstrate solutions through given support to the network of *Kaupule* Offices (refer to Annex 6-Planning Guidelines for their annual development planning). Table 1 have a list of flexible approaches for participatory evaluation to measure progress and

improve on monitoring by identifying the strengths and weaknesses of the implementing this integrated environmental policy framework.

5. References & Other Sources

Annex 6 – Planning Guideline *Kaupule* Annual Development Plan

Climate Adaptation and Risk Reduction Planning, LoCAL Tuvalu. Draft version 1. February 18, 2016.

Kaly U., Briguglio L., McLeod H., Schmall S., Pratt C. and Pal R. 1999. Environmental Vulnerability Index (EVI) to summarise national environmental vulnerability profiles. SOPAC Technical Report 275. 66p.; 3 annexes, 2 figures, 1 table. ISBN 982-207-009-8.

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Roche, C. 1999. Impact Assessment for Development Agencies: learning to value change. Oxfam Development Guidelines.