Tuvalu National Culture Policy Strategic Plan 2018 – 2024

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Produced by the Ministry for Home Affairs and Rural Development

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United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Sustainable Development Goals

Rei Foundation Limited

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Acronyms

BSP	Blue Shield Pasifika
CBI	Community-based Intangible Cultural Heritage Inventorying
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CDCC	Culture Development Coordinating Committee
DoC	Department of Culture
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FesPAC	Festival of Pacific Arts and Culture
ICH	Intangible Cultural Heritage
MoE	Ministry of Education
MHARD	Ministry of Home Affairs and Rural Development
PIF	Pacific Islands Forum
RFL	Rei Foundation Limited
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SPC	The Pacific Community
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environmental Programme
PARBICA	Pacific Regional Branch of the International Council of Archive
PIMA	Pacific Islands Museum Association
TCH	Tangible Cultural Heritage
FTF	Fonotaga a Takitaki o Falekaupule (General Conference of Falekaupule Leaders)
TNCP	Tuvalu National Culture Policy
TNCW	Tuvalu National Council for Women
UCH	Underwater Cultural Heritage
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

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Foreword from Minister of Home Affairs and Rural Development

I am pleased to present to you herewith the Tuvalu National Culture Policy: Strategic Plan 2018 – 2024.

Tuvalu has a rich and dynamic culture. Culture is a foundation of the identity of the people of Tuvalu. In Tuvalu, when we refer to 'culture' we mean our 'cultural values, norms and traditional practices'. It is our dance and arts, our feastings and renowned welcoming ceremonies. We rarely see culture as it relates to other sectors such as culture and the law; culture and education; culture and women; culture and environment and the list goes on and on.

The National Strategy for Sustainable Development (2016-2020) (TK III) provides the important guidelines on Tuvalu's sustainable development across different sectors of the nation. With regard to culture, TK III identifies the need to reinvigorate cultural health and preservation in the national discussion in the country through the development of a Tuvalu National Culture Policy (TNCP).

The Tuvalu National Culture Policy (TNCP): Strategic Plan 2018-2024 has been prepared based on the assessment report "Tuvalu Cultural Mapping, Planning and Policy Report" published with the assistance of the Pacific Community (SPC) and the following extensive consultative process in 2016 and 2017 with the assistance of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

At regional level, the TNCP upholds the principle of the Framework for Pacific Regionalism (2015), stating "We treasure the diversity of the Pacific and seek a future in which its cultures, traditions and religious beliefs are valued, honoured and developed".

At the international level, the TNCP reflects the commitment presented in the SAMOA Pathway of the 3rd International Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS), international normative instruments in culture and other international strategies and plans, notably, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development 2015 - 2030.

Fakafetai Lasi, Tuvalu mo te Atua

……..
Hon. Namoliki Sualiki Neemia
Minister for the Home Affairs and Rural Development

Foreword from Chief Executive Officer from Home Affairs and Rural Development

Talofa, It gives me a great pleasure to release the Tuvalu National Culture Policy (TNCP): Strategic Plan 2018 - 2024. The TNCP was conceived by the concerted effort of staff of the Department of Culture under the Ministry of Home Affairs and Rural Development. The Policy and its strategic plan will promote and safeguard our Tuvaluan cultural heritage and identity in order to generate a sense of place and pride.

The TNCP has been developed by and for the people of Tuvalu to link our national and regional culture strategic plan with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Fostering creativity is one of the Goals in the Culture Policy, which aims to assist the development of arts, creativity, innovation and entrepreneurship, and support the sustainable growth of its cultural production and emerging cultural industries.

We hope that our cultural strategies will make culture as an engine for a meaningful development by living in small atoll islands that are suffering from the impacts of climate change.

My sincere gratitude to our bilateral friends from around the globe who are helping Tuvalu in terms of funding and technical assistance. We deeply value your support and we look forward to continuing our partnership in the near future.

Fakafetai lasi, Tuvalu mo te Atua

.....

Mr. Iete Avanitele
Chief Executive Officer
Ministry of Home Affairs & Rural Development

Tuvalu National Culture Policy Strategic Plan 2018-2024

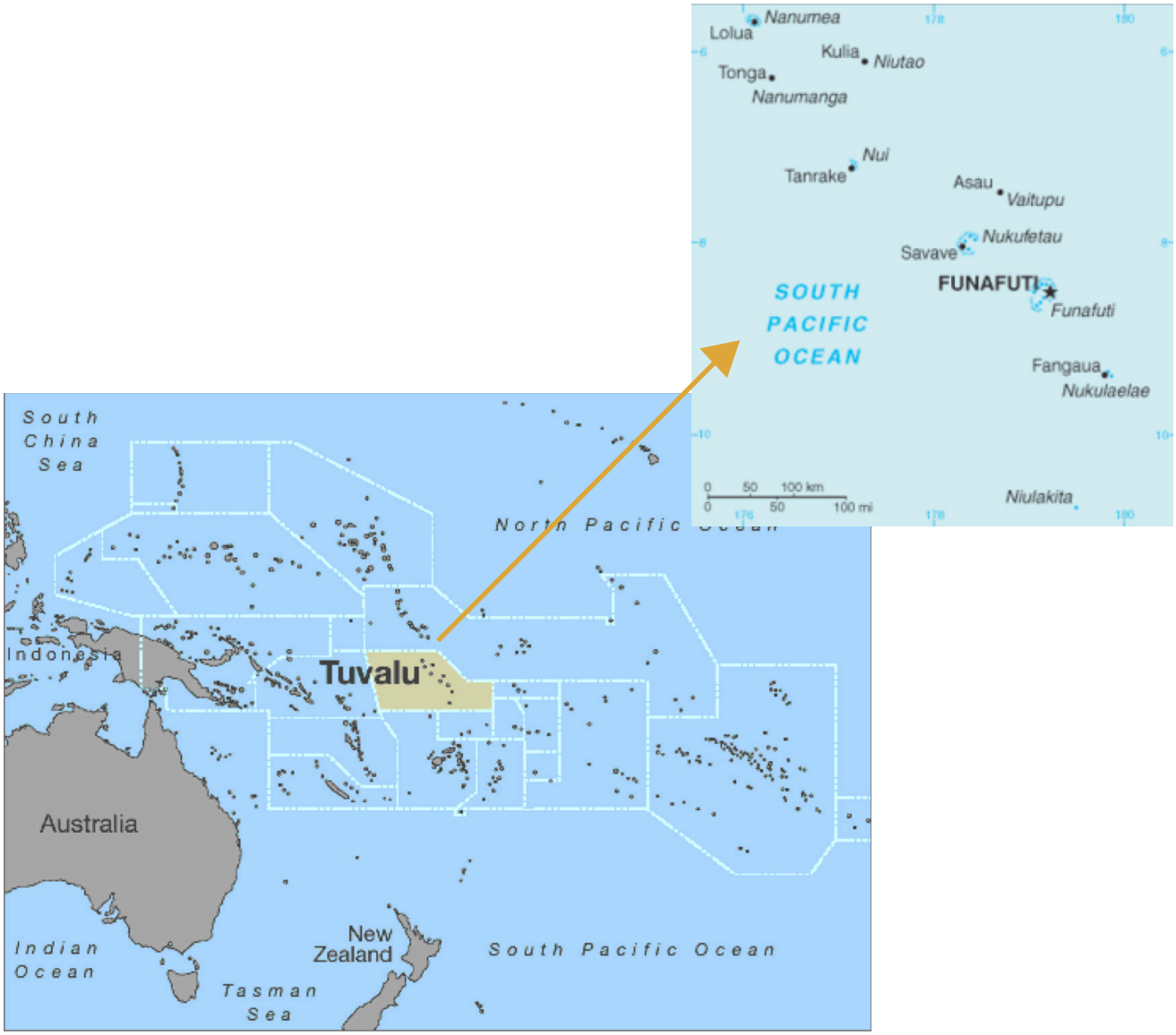
Vision

Instilling pride to live and practice the norms, values and traditions of our culture to the fullest in pursuance of better sustainable livelihoods .

Mission

Safeguard heritage and foster creativity by capitalising on our culture to the fullest in pursuant of sustainable livelihoods, community well-being and sustainable development of Tuvalu.

Introduction



This introductory section highlights background information regarding the development of the Tuvalu National Culture Policy (TNCP): Strategic Plan 2018-2024. The section has been prepared mainly based on the information in "Tuvalu Cultural Mapping, Planning and Policy Report" published by the Pacific Community (SPC) in 2012 and other reports and documents made available until now.

Tuvalu, comprising nine islands (Nanumea, Nanumaga, Niutao, Nui, Vaitupu, Nukufetau, Funafuti, Nukulaelae and Niulakita), is home to around 10,000 people. The cultures among these islands are diverse, though they are united within the principles enshrined in the Constitution of Tuvalu.

Culture in Tuvalu underpins the ability of the people of Tuvalu to live and thrive in the island environment. Strong community-based cultural values support a traditional safety net, even with overseas communities, for resilient communities.

Since its independence in 1978, the government of Tuvalu and the people of Tuvalu have committed to keeping their culture alive. This has been demonstrated by the active participation in the Festival of Pacific Arts and Culture (FesPAC), a regional festival held every four years since 1972 with a rotating venue among the different island states and territories in the Pacific.

Tuvalu is particularly rich in Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH), also known as "the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills – as well as the instruments, objectives, artefacts and cultural spaces associated therewith – that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognize as part of their heritage" (Article 2 of UNESCO 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage).

Examples of this ICH include Fatele (Tuvalu traditional performing arts), Alofa (presentation of performing arts and gifts in the forms of mats and handicrafts to visitors at the end of welcoming feasts), and traditional craftsmanship related to, for example, mat weaving, fan making, and shell necklace making. Traditional agriculture, such as Pulaka (giant swamp taro) pits, is a good example of sustainable farming. In addition, traditional community fishing practices are also important ICH elements that support sustainable livelihoods.

Tuvalu ratified the UNESCO 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage in May 2017. As a State Party, Tuvalu has started to establish ICH safeguarding measures, implementing community-based ICH inventorying activities across its islands.

With regard to Tangible Cultural Heritage (TCH), several archaeological sites have been identified in Tuvalu such as Punatau on Vaitupu Island, the ancient settlement of the people of Vaitupu. It also contains an important potential for Underwater Cultural Heritage (UCH) in the form of shipwrecks, sacred sites linked to its local communities and underwater cultural landscapes.

Furthermore, Falekaupule (island meeting halls) have maintained an important socio-cultural function for traditional governance and teaching (serving as community culture centers as well), though the physical aspect of their timber architecture with thatched roof have on the increase replaced by modern architectural styles.

A Tuvalu World Heritage Convention Workshop was held in Funafuti, Tuvalu, in March 2015. The objective of this Workshop was to generate awareness of the importance of heritage preservation and enhancement in Tuvalu. The Workshop concluded by recommending that Tuvalu become a Party to the UNESCO 1972 Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage or the World Heritage Convention.
The National Archive and Library of Tuvalu which safeguard documentary heritage are located in Funafuti. Tuvalu does not have a National Museum. The Falekaupule (island meeting halls) serve as multi-purpose community centers, where Fatele are performed and handicrafts displayed.

The communities in Tuvalu have actively engaged in the cultural production of a variety of handicrafts, such as mats, baskets, fans, shell necklaces, and costumes for traditional performances. These handicrafts are designed for daily use by the community, but are now increasingly sought after as gifts for conference delegates and tourists. The Tuvalu National Council for Women (TNCW) is the national focal point for the promotion of Tuvalu handicrafts.

Meanwhile, the accelerated expansion of social networks and user generated content are having impacts on the people of Tuvalu as well.

The Tuvaluan language is the first and common language in use with the exception of one island Nui who people commonly use the I-Kiribati language. Each island has different dialects. School education is based on the Tuvaluan language. The Tuvalu Language Board has been working on the Tuvalu Dictionary project.

Facing the formidable challenge of climate change impact, the global rise in sea levels, and the devastating consequences of extreme weather patterns, Tuvalu is at the frontline in advocating for the fight against climate change together with other island nations.

Currently, there exists the need to protect Tuvaluan communities and their heritage through public awareness-raising designed to demonstrate the significant contribution that Tuvaluan culture has on sustainable development and resilience. Additional efforts are needed to promote its positive value through strengthened cultural production, and culture-based education and media.

The Tuvalu National Culture Policy (TNCP) 2018-2024 aims to provide a strategic direction to ensure a more visible and effective integration of culture into economic, social and environmental development practices, and the National Strategy for Sustainable Development (2016-2020) (TK III) and TK IV (2021-2024).

Background and Justification - Existing National Scenario on Culture

This subsection provides an illustration of the existing situation relating to culture in Tuvalu. It commences with the presentation of the legal framework right from the Constitution of Tuvalu to other legislation relating to culture. Then it describes the references made to culture within the national policy framework i.e. Kakeega I and Kakeega II. It finishes off with the presentation of the work of the DoC impressing mainly on the level of funding and technical support for culture at this point in time.

1) The Constitution and Culture

Culture is enshrined in the Constitution of Tuvalu as one of the three pillars of the Constitution. The other two include Christian principles and the Rule of Law. Thus the Government of Tuvalu has a constitutional obligation to support the fostering, strengthening and development of the Tuvalu culture as shown in the **Preamble** and **Principles** quoted below.

> AND WHEREAS the people of Tuvalu desire to constitute themselves as an independent State based on Christian principles, the Rule of Law, and Tuvaluan custom and tradition.
>
> **Preamble to the Constitution of Tuvalu**

2) Tuvalu Cultural Council Act, 1991

This Act was passed in 1991 and at present it is defunct. It establishes a Tuvalu Cultural Council with eleven members Chaired by the Minister responsible for Culture while the Permanent Secretary for Culture provides the secretariat functions. The main functions of the Tuvalu Cultural Council were:

- Develop, plan, preserve, strengthen and recommend for approval of the Cabinet a National Policy on Culture;
- Carry out any other functions as prescribed by the Minister from time to time.

The Act vested upon the Tuvalu Cultural Council the following powers:

- Employ any person deemed appropriate to advise and undertake duties in order to fulfill the mandate of the Council;
- Appoint a Standing Committee to advise and perform tasks in support of the work of the Council;
- Accept and keep accounts of money received from the Tuvalu annual National Budget as well as money received from donors in support of the development of culture;
- Allocate money received for culture in accordance with the established priorities.

3) Falekaupule Act, 1997

Although the Falekaupule Act is a milestone formulated based on the Tuvalu culture in which the 'power' was returned to the rightful owners i.e. Chiefs and Elders from the elected councillors, its focus as far as culture is concerned is limited only to governance. There is still a large gap within the Act which has not accounted for the many elements of the Tuvalu culture that requires preservation by law and thus either the Falekaupule or Tuvalu Cultural Council Acts could continue to be reviewed and amended accordingly or consideration be given to formulating a new Act altogether for culture.

Section 12 of the Falekaupule Act made reference to culture and hereby quoted: 'c' expand, strengthen and protect by law the making of Tuvalu handicrafts plus other cultural resources.'d' preserve and protect Falekaupule traditions and prohibit by law the removal of endemic traditional knowledge of families and valuable cultural traits of each.

4) Culture and National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2016-2020 (Te Kakeega III)

Te Kakeega III acknowledged and respect the importance and significance of culture and traditions and to cooperate in their maintenance, development and contributions towards the achievement of key objectives of Te Kakeega III.

Objectives of Kakeega III:

- Development of Cultural Policy;
- To establish a Cultural Development Coordinating Committee (CDCC) ;
- To develop a Strategic Action Plan for on cultural preservation and development;
- To prepare cultural awareness raising promotion.

Goals

1. Safeguard heritage

Tuvalu aims to build its national system for safeguarding, protecting and transmitting its cultural heritage in all its forms (encompassing tangible, intangible, land-based, underwater, as well as movable and immovable) with the participation of local communities.

At the same time, Tuvalu aims to promote awareness of the linkages between cultural and biological diversity through the protection and encouragement of the customary use of its eco-systems, in respect of traditional cultural practices, as a key element of a comprehensive approach to sustainable development.

2. Foster creativity

Tuvalu aims to assist the development of arts, creativity, innovation and entrepreneurship; support the sustainable growth of its cultural production and emerging cultural industries (including in the digital environment); provide technical and vocational training for communities, artists and cultural professionals; and increase employment opportunities for youth and women.

3. Mainstream Culture for community well-being and sustainable development

Tuvalu aims to ensure that women and men can equality access, participate in, and contribute to cultural life and decision-making. In addition, Tuvalu is committed to the successful implementation of the Tuvalu National Culture Policy (TNCP). An approach based on human rights and gender equality will ensure the achievements by TNCP and that of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Objectives

Objective 1:

Safeguard and transmit Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH)

Objective 2:

Protect and preserve Tangible Cultural Heritage (TCH)

Objective 3:

Promote cultural production and cultural industries

Objective 4:

Promote the integration of culture into education

Objective 5:

Promote culture for sustainable development

Objective 1:

Safeguard and transmit Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH)

Strategic Statement

The implementation of the UNESCO 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage will provide a useful tool in assisting communities in Tuvalu to safeguard their intangible cultural heritage and address the various challenges of sustainable development, including climate change and natural disasters, loss of biodiversity, safe water, conflicts, unequal access to food, education and health, migration, urbanization and social marginalization, and economic inequalities.

Strategic Initiative 1.1: Undertake community-based ICH inventorying

Establish national mechanisms for ICH safeguarding by establishing a culture focal point at Falekaupule (Local Government Office) in each island. Furthermore, establish one or more competent bodies for ICH safeguarding, which could be part of the national mechanism.

Support community-based ICH inventorying (CBI) grounded on the principles of human rights and gender equality and with "Free, Prior and Informed Consent" in each of the island of Tuvalu.

Community-based inventorying at Funafuti community
© UNESCO/A.Takahashi

Strategic initiative 1.2: Support community-based ICH safeguarding and transmission activities

Support community-based ICH safeguarding, transmission and revitalisation activities, including: teaching by Tufuga (Tuvaluans with talents), for example, composers, choreographers, house builders, canoe builders, healers, and weavers in the community; island festivals; and awareness-raising campaigns in cooperation with Tuvalu Broadcasting Corporation. Priority will be put on the identification and safeguarding of ICH elements that are under threats and impacted by climate change, thus requiring urgent safeguarding interventions.

Tuvalu village made by MSS staff in Vaitupu
© Leotasi Kautu

Strategic Initiative 1.3: Participate in international cooperation mechanisms for ICH safeguarding

Participate in international cooperation mechanisms such as the ICH Fund and the preparation of International Assistance Requests for the ICH safeguarding, including capacity building activities to train relevant staff in their drafting, especially for ICH elements in need of urgent safeguarding.

Strategic Initiative 1.4: Support cultural festivals

Support cultural festivals in Tuvalu and the participation of Tuvalu delegations in FesPac in 2020 and 2024 and other regional/ international cultural festivals and fora.

Tuvalu delegation at 12th FESPAC in Guam © UNESCO/A.Takahashi

Objective 2:

Protect and preserve Tangible Cultural Heritage (TCH)

Strategic Statement

The development of national systems for TCH protection, in particular, a National Heritage Register, provides a knowledge base of historical records of TCH belonging to the people of Tuvalu.

Strategic Initiative 2.1: Support community-based heritage protection activities

Support community-based heritage protection activities and field survey across the country with the aims of identifying archaeological sites, monuments, historical buildings and places of cultural significance (including underwater cultural heritage), while collecting data and information.

A National Heritage Register will be established and legal frameworks will be developed.

Launch a national process with a view to joining the UNESCO 1972 World Heritage Convention as a major priority through awareness raising activities and consultations in the islands.

Traditional meeting house in Funafiti
© UNESCO/A.Takahashi

Strategic initiative 2.2: Develop Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) strategy for cultural heritage and institutions

Develop DRR and CCA strategy for cultural heritage and institutions through awareness-raising and capacity building of communities and heritage professionals.

Tuvalu shall endeavour to develop national systems for the Protection the Underwater Cultural Heritage in light of the maritime nature of the country and the potential of UCH for sustainable development and understanding climate change.

Pulaka pit © Jessica Marinaccio

Strategic Initiative 2.3: Develop a national inventory of movable cultural objects

Identify movable cultural objects of significance to catalogue and digitalise for preservation, including movable cultural objects of underwater origin.

Draw up a national inventory of movable cultural objects in cooperation with communities, establish expert certificates or legal measures in order to prevent illicit trafficking of cultural objects.

Strategic Initiative 2.4: Support cultural activities at community culture centres and develop a Tuvalu National Culture Centre and Museum

Support community-based cultural activities at Maneapa (community cultural centres) in the islands.

Support the development of a Tuvalu National Culture Centre and Museum in Funafuti in order to create a place to showcase movable cultural objects of significance and provide Tufuga a place for knowledge and skill sharing, and for artists and communities with a space for their cultural and artistic activities, taking into consideration the UNESCO 2015 Recommendation on the protection and promotion of museums and collections.

Performing of Te Fuavaka in Vaitupu © Matini Vailopa

Objective 3:

Promote cultural production and industries

Strategic Statement

Cultural production enhances the confidence of artists, and supports the community livelihoods and inclusive economic development. The emerging arts, creativity and cultural industries with the use of digital technologies need to be supported.

Strategic Initiative 3.1: Support cultural production and arts/creativity activities

Support cultural production by artists, especially by youth and women, by assisting community-based activities and the institutional and capacity development of the Tuvalu National Council for Women (TNCW), addressing the challenges faced by artists in Tuvalu in terms of the supply of raw materials, work space, promotion, and market access.

Tuvaluan fan in making © UNESCO/A.Takahashi

Strategic initiative 3.2: Support the professional development of artists and creators

Support artists and creators, with priority on youth, and improve their socio-economic conditions, and promote individual mobility by assisting the establishment of a Tuvalu Arts Council (TAC) and through the implementation of the UNESCO 1980 Recommendation on the Status of the Artist.

Tuvalu artist © Matini Vailopa

Strategic Initiative 3.3: Support the emergence of local markets for cultural goods and services

Support the emergence of local markets for cultural goods and services and facilitate the effective and licit access of such goods and services to regional and promotion of cultures is a central element to boosting international relations for Tuvalu through administrative and policy measures specific to this area and through the national efforts to ratify the UNESCO 2005 Convention for the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions.

Local crafts market in Funafuti © UNESCO/A.Takahashi

Objective 4:

Promote the integration of culture into education

Strategic Statement

The integration of culture into formal and non-formal education in Tuvalu contributes to the enhancement of quality education (SDG 4).

Strategic Initiative 4.1: Support projects for the integration of culture into education

Promote, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education (MoE) and other Ministries concerned, the integration of culture into formal and non-formal education based on the use of mother-language and cultural heritage related contents. This involves undertaking an assessment on the current situation, lesson plan development, teacher training and development of learning materials.

Tufuga making canoe © Maina Talia

Nauti Primary School performing traditional welcome for Polynesian Leaders Group delegation in Funafuti
© Pamela Lysaght

Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

1. The Tuvalu Cultural Council Act was passed in 1991 and revised in 2008.

2. Te Kakeega III

3. Regional cooperation

4. International cooperation

1. The Tuvalu Cultural Council Act was passed in 1991 and revised in 2008.

The Act establish the Tuvalu Cultural Council ("the Council"). The functions of the Council shall be to:

(a) Maintain, co-ordinate, implement, promote and advise on a national cultural policy for Tuvalu promulgated from time to time by Cabinet; and
(b) Comply with such written directions as the minister responsible for cultural affairs may from time to time give.

The composition of the Council is as follows;

(1) The Council shall consist of -
(a)The Secretary for the Ministry for the time being responsible for cultural affairs or his nominee; and
(b) Up to eleven other members to be appointed by the Minister by notice.

(2) Members (other than the Member referred to in subsection (1) (a) or his nominee) shall be appointed by notice for a period to be determined by the Minister and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

(3) Members other than public officers shall be paid by the Council such fees and allowances as are in accordance with current Government rates and conditions.

MHARD and its Department of Culture (DoC) will serve as Secretariat of the meetings of the Council.

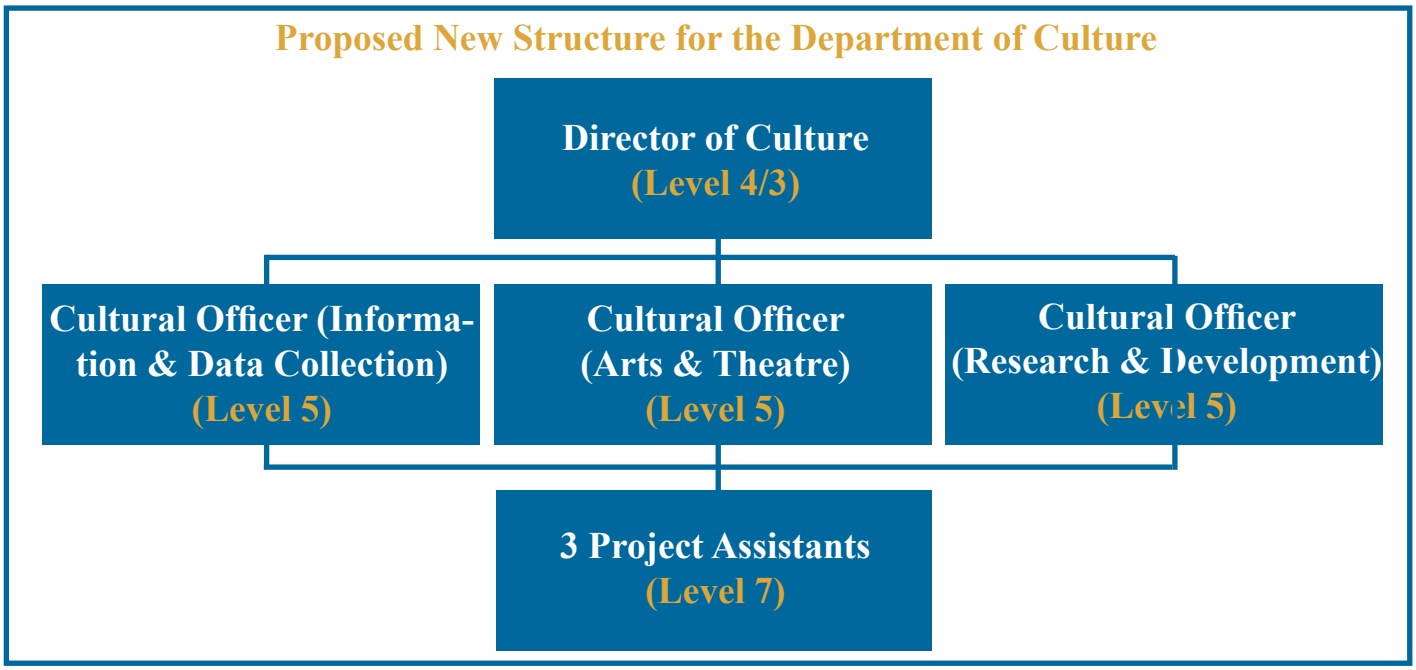
2. Te Kakeega III

TK III mentions the establishment of a Culture Development Coordinating Committee (CDCC). The functions of CDCC are to develop a Strategic Action Plan for DoC of MHARD and to develop a partnership with potential donors who have an interest in, and funding for, the Culture Programme. CDCC is to be composed of individuals with technical background in the area of culture.

MHARD will report the matters related to the Culture Programme at the Tuvalu Island Leaders' Summit (TILA) held every 2 years by the Government of Tuvalu, bringing together the leaders of 9 islands of Tuvalu.

MHARD will manage the Culture Programme and Budget and report the implementation of the Culture Programme to Cabinet.

First and foremost in the effective implementation of the approved TNPC will be the expansion of the Department of Culture as proposed in the new structure below. The financial position of the Government of Tuvalu at this point in time is acknowledged as being quite tight. It is also accepted that there may be equally ranking priorities which had been in the pipeline for some time. However, it is strongly advocated that the implementation of the TNPC will enhance not only the achievement of other development targets given the mere fact that culture impinges on all sectors of the economy, but will also add on to the quality of human development throughout the national development platform. The following proposed structure therefore will address the specific priority requirements which need be fulfilled right from the outset if the TNPC is to bear fruits of success in its early years of implementation.



This proposed structure was crafted on the principle of simplicity to kick-start the implementation of the TNPC. Over time, the responsible directory for culture will be able to see more needs and therefore be able to make relevant recommendations in the further enhancement of this structure. It is suggested therefore that this structure be reviewed regularly at least in every 3 years to ensure its relevance to consistently deliver the required cultural targets and outputs over the years.

3. Regional cooperation

Regional partners for the Culture Programme include, among others, the Pacific Community (SPC), University of the South Pacific (USP), Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environmental Programme (SPREP), and regional NGOs, such as Pacific Arts Council (PAC), International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) Pasifika, Pacific Regional Bureau of the International Council of Archives (PARBICA), Blue Shield Pasifika (BSP), Pacific Islands Museum Association (PIMA).

4. International cooperation

Tuvalu will actively engage in international cultural cooperation with international organisations and partner with civil society and the private sector.

Working alongside UN agencies and other development partners, Tuvalu is committed to raise the profile of the culture sector as a driver and enabler for sustainable development and community resilience.

Annex: Roadmap 2018-2024

Objective	Strategic initiative	Output	Time frame	Lead agency	Resources and partners
1.Safeguard and Transmit Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH)	1.1: Undertake Community-based ICH Inventorying	1.1.1: ICH inventories established in Tuvalu's islands	2018-2024	MHARD	National budget Development Partners
	1.2: Support community-based ICH safeguarding and transmission activities	1.2.1: ICH present in Tuvalu safeguarded and transmitted	2018-2024	MHARD	National budget Development Partners
	1.3 Participate in international cooperation mechanisms for ICH safeguarding	1.3.1: International Assistance Requests for ICH Fund developed	2018-2024	MHARD	National budget Development Partners
		1.3.2: Cooperation with WIPO for Traditional Knowledge protection enhanced	2018-2024	MHARD	National budget Development Partners
	1.4 Support cultural festivals	1.4.1: Cultural festivals in Tuvalu supported	2018-2024	MHARD	National budget Development Partners
		1.4.2: Tuvalu delegations participated in FesPAC and other festivals	2018-2024	MHARD	National budget Development Partners

Objective	Strategic initiative	Output	Time frame	Lead agency	Resources and partners
2: Protect and preserve Tangible Cultural Heritage (TCH)	2.1: Support community-based heritage protection activities	2.2.1: Tuvalu TCH protected a National Heritage Register established and Tuvalu ratified the 1972, 1954, 1970 and 2001 conventions.	2018-2024	MHARD	National budget Development Partners
	2.2: Develop DRR and CCA strategy for cultural heritage and institutions	2.2.1: DRR and CCA strategy for cultural heritage and institutions developed	2018-2024	MHARD	National budget Development Partners
	2.3: Develop a national inventory of movable cultural objects	2.3.1: National inventory of movable cultural objects established	2018-2024	MHARD	National budget Development Partners
	2.4: Support cultural activities at community culture centres and develop Tuvalu National Culture Centre and Museum	2.4.1: Cultural activities at community culture centres and the development of a Tuvalu National Culture Centre and Museum supported	2018-2024	MHARD	National budget Development Partners
3: Promote cultural production and industries	3.1: Support cultural production and arts/ creativity activities	3.2.1: Artists/creators supported	2018-2024	MHARD	National budget Development Partners
	3.2: Support the professional development of artists and creators	3.3.1: Report on possible policy measures produced	2018-2024	MHARD	National budget Development Partners
	3.3: Support the emergence of local markets for cultural goods and services	3.3.1: Tuvalu became party to UNESCO 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions	2018-2024	MHARD	National budget Development Partners

Objective	Strategic initiative	Output	Time frame	Lead agency	Resources and partners
4: Promote integration of culture into education	4.1: Support projects for the integration of culture into education	4.1.1 Culture integrated in education	2018-2024	MOE and MHARD	National budget Development Partners
5: Promote Culture for Sustainable Development	5.1:Mainstreaming culture in other sectors of Tuvalu for sustainable development	5.1.1 Culture fully mainstream in TK III & TK IV.	2018-2024	MHARD	National budget Development Partners
	5.2: Integration of Culture in Agriculture and Food Security: Safeguard ICH related to local/traditional foods preparation and preservation that are climate resilient.	5.2.1 CH concerned inventoried and transmitted to younger generations.	2018-2024	MNR	National budget Development Partners
	5.3: Integration of Culture in Fishery: Conserve, maintain, and improve the conservation areas (Local Marine Management Area and Marine Protected Area). Promote research and projects to safeguard and revitalize traditional fishing methods, knowledge and skills.	5.3.1 Marine resources better protected. 5.3.2 ICH concerned inventoried and transmitted to future generations.	2018-2024	MNR	National budget Development Partners

Objective	Strategic initiative	Output	Time frame	Lead agency	Resources and partners
5: Promote Culture for Sustainable Development	5.4: Integration of Culture in Health: • Promote traditional healthy diet and cooking methods to reduce prevalence of NCD. • Recognize and support the knowledge and skills of traditional healers. • Promote research and projects to identify scientific evidence on the efficacy of traditional medicine.	5.4.1 Awareness of families, communities and students on the benefit of traditional diet enhanced. 5.4.2 ICH concerned safeguarded and transmitted to future generations. 5.4.3 Association of traditional healers established. 5.4.4 The knowledge and skills of traditional healers enhanced through relevant trainings provided by MOH 5.4.5 Researches into traditional medicine and practices supported.	2018-2024	MOH	National budget Development Partners

Objective	Strategic initiative	Output	Time frame	Lead agency	Resources and partners
5: Promote Culture for Sustainable Development	5.5: Integration of Culture into Tourism: • Collaborate in the implementation of activities in the National Tourism Development Strategy and Tourism Policy and its outcomes. • Encourage the participation of Tuvalu at International Expositions, Regional Tourism Fairs to promote Tuvalu national festival and its cultural production.	5.5.1 The production of cultural products and handicrafts increased through the organization of village tours.	2020-2024	Department of Tourism MFATTEL Kaupule Community	National budget SPTO UNESCO UNDP SPC NZAid AusAID BIE
		5.5.2 Cultural events and activities at regional and international expositions enhanced.	Annual activity (2018-2024)		
		5.5.3 Information brochure and map showing historical and archaeological sites of significance produced for visitors and tourists.	2021		
	5.6: Integration of Culture in Education: • Integrate Tuvaluan heritage, arts, and creativity into the curriculum. • Upgrade TVET programme related to traditional and life skills. • Strengthen Tuvaluan Studies at all levels. • Encourage and promote Tuvaluan culture activities and traditional games at all schools.	5.6.1 Tuvalu heritage, arts and creativity integrated in the curriculum. 5.6.2 Review of TVET programme conducted. 5.6.3 Tuvaluan Studies strengthened at all levels including USP. 5.6.4 Tuvaluan cultural activities and traditional games promoted at all schools.	2018-2024	MEYS	National budget UNESCO UNICEF World Bank USP

Objective	Strategic initiative	Output	Time frame	Lead agency	Resources and partners
5: Promote Culture for Sustainable Development	5.7: Integration of Culture in Gender Equality: • Increase the number of women involved in decision making bodies at all levels. • Empower craftspeople – women and men – and their activities. • Encourage the equal participation of women and men in good parenting at all families. • Safeguard and promote Tuvaluan recipe and traditional herbal medicine primarily practiced by women.	5.7.1 Number of women at decision making bodies increased at all levels. 5.7.2 Craftspeople – women and men – and their activities enhanced. 5.7.3 Equal participation of women and men in good parenting enhanced at all families. 5.7.4 ICH concerned inventoried and the previously published book on Tuvaluan recipe and herbal medicine updated and promoted widely.	2018-2024	TNCW Department of Gender at OPM	National budget UNDP UNESCO SPC DFAT Pacific Women Council

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