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United Nations Development Programme

Tuvalu

Initiation Plan

Project Title:	Initial Due Diligence Project for the Tuvalu Long-term Adaptation Plan (L-TAP)
Expected UNSDCF/CPD Outcome(s):	UNDP (2023-2027) Multi-Country Programme Document, Outcome 1. Planet: By 2027, people, communities and institutions are more empowered and resilient to face diverse shocks and stresses, especially related to climate variability impacts, and ecosystems and biodiversity are better protected, managed, and restored.
Expected CPD Output(s):	UNDP (2023-2027) Multi-Country Programme Document, Outcome 1. Planet, Output 1.1. Enhanced gender-responsive actions on climate change adaptation, mitigation, and climate security across sectors implemented.
Initiation Plan Start/End Dates:	August 2024 – December 2025
Implementing Partner:	UNDP via direct implementation modality (DIM)

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Brief Description

The Tuvalu Long-term Adaptation Plan (L-TAP) aims to support protection of Tuvalu's national population from the impact of rising sea level and other impacts of climate change, by developing approximately 3.5km^2 of raised safe new land. The Government of Tuvalu, with assistance from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), has developed a high-level coastal protection and land development concept (L-TAP) located adjacent to the island of Fogafale, todays national Capital. L-TAP expands on lessons learnt and high-quality data collected under the GCF funded UNDP implemented Tuvalu Coastal Adaptation Project (TCAP). A major component of the TCAP was to construct 7.3ha of raised safe land in Funafuti. This has been successfully constructed and has led to additional bilateral interest to build more raised safe land.

L-TAP provides the overall blueprint within which these small land building Project fit and ultimately intends to extend the reclamation of new raised flood free land to an area of about 3.5 km^2. L-TAP also incorporates contingencies for further stages of land raising beyond 2100 depending on sea level rise science of the day. L-TAP is the Government approved national long term adaptation plan in the face of sea level rise and it is also designed to simultaneously tackle a number of perennial development challenges in the national capital such as; sustainable safe water supply, renewable energy, safe waste water disposal, protection from major cyclone waves, and upgrades to crucial ports (air and sea) facilities, among others. L-TAP is envisaged to provide a safer more functional living environment for today's national Capital but also to accommodate growth, and ultimately the national population as required.

Implementation costs for L-TAP are estimated to exceed USD 2 billion. Future financing to implement L-TAP will likely require predominantly grant-based finance, but a key constraint on cost estimation is the limited existing technical background documents specific to L-TAP. Therefore, the objective of this initiation plan is to support climate adaptation in Tuvalu by funding the initial due diligence work required for L-TAP and to scope the required range of sectoral assessments required to develop L-TAP's full feasibility study, and costings to undertake such work.

Programme Period:	2024 – 2025	Total resources required	1,200,000.00
		Total allocated resources:	1,200,000.00
		• Regular	_____
Quantum Project Number:	_____	• Other:	
		○ DFAT	1,200,000.00
Quantum Output Number:	_____	○ Donor	_____
		○ Government	_____
Gender Marker:	_____	Unfunded budget:	_____
		In-kind Contributions	_____

Agreed by UNDP:

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	United Nations Development Programme
	DocuSigned by: Tuya Altangerel 6835C56A2FBF485...
Name:	Name: Munkhtuya Altangerel
Designation:	Designation: Resident Representative, Pacific Multi-Country Office
Date:	Date: 19-Aug-2024

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I. PURPOSE AND EXPECTED OUTPUT

A short description justifying the need for an Initiation Plan for this project and the expected output.

Tuvalu's Long-Term Adaptation Plan (L-TAP)

The L-TAP concept was developed in partnership with the United Nations Development Program and is a direct response to very high-quality inundation studies undertaken by TCAP. These studies show that much of the urban capital of Funafuti will be untenable for human habitation by the year 2100 as will many of the current outer island village locations. L-TAP represents a new approach to adaptation which is science informed and wholistic in approach, tackling both long term climate change threats as well as existing development challenges. L-TAP is designed to keep people and place safe beyond 2100, it achieves this by providing approximately 3.5 square kilometres of new raised, safe land and setting out infrastructure and planning considerations to facilitate staged development and re-settlement. L-TAP is designed to offer significant development of opportunities and improved key infrastructure, such as sustainable water supply; greater food and energy security; space for expanding civic, government and commercial areas; and fit for purpose airport and shipping port facilities. Planned community living areas capable of accommodating the national population are specifically designed to accommodate present and future needs and the design has flexibility to ensure un-folding sea level science can be accommodated. Of immense importance, L-TAP is formulated to provide for an increasingly urbanised community, it is designed to offer pragmatic opportunities to capitalise on Tuvalu's established trends of urban drift and accommodate those changing aspirations positively.

Justification for L-TAP

Tuvalu faces urgent challenges from climate change, particularly rising sea levels. Due to its small and low-lying islands, combined with cyclone exposure, Tuvalu is a top priority for immediate adaptation efforts. Rising sea levels, a well-measured result of climate change, pose a severe threat to Tuvalu's atoll islands. The UNDP/Government of Tuvalu's Tuvalu Coastal Adaptation Project (TCAP), financed by the Green Climate Fund has provided data and resources that has underpinned the formulation of L-TAP. For the first time in a Pacific atoll country, accurate land height and seafloor depth data have been collected for all nine atolls in Tuvalu. This data reveals that, on average, Tuvalu's land elevation is about 0.5m above today's normal annual high tides. In many village areas across Tuvalu, this elevation is even lower. The capital, Fogafale Island on Funafuti Atoll, is particularly at risk. Home to over half the national population, large parts of the capital are already at or slightly below the reach of high spring tide levels. With an expected sea level rise of 0.5m before 2100, much of the island will become untenable for normal or safe living. The greater majority of Tuvalu's population will become routinely flooded by seawater during monthly high tides within the next few decades. Once subject to routine marine flooding, beyond the immediate dangers and damage to human well-being and infrastructure, soils and vegetation are permanently lost, and everyday life becomes untenable. It is not possible to pursue normal aspirations under such conditions. It must be stressed that the direct landfall of a cyclone or even a less severe storm makes this situation infinitely more acute and dangerous.

Initiation Plan Objective

L-TAP has been identified by UNDP as a complex and ambitious plan, but that it is commensurate with the scale of the sea level rise challenge that Tuvalu faces. Initial cost estimates for construction of the raised land and foreshore defences for L-TAP is approximately USD 1.7-2.3 billion, and additional costs will be incurred for the design and building of infrastructure on the new raised land, including for example; drainage and accessways, provision of water and energy supply, housing, public infrastructure such as schools hospitals,

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government buildings, etc and also major facilities such as the international ports of entry (sea and air). Future financing to implement L-TAP will likely require predominantly grant-based finance, but a key constraint on cost estimation of different components of a staged plan is the limited existing technical background documents specific to L-TAP.

Therefore, the output of this initiation plan is to support climate adaptation in Tuvalu by funding the initial due diligence work for L-TAP to scope the required range of sectoral assessments required to develop L-TAP's full feasibility study, design the ToR's for these studies and cost these.

This 18-month project initiation plan will fund the initial due diligence phase, which will scope the range of sectoral assessments required to develop L-TAP's full feasibility study. These sectoral assessments will include, but will not be limited to, the following:

- Detailing the scope of future geotechnical assessment, including, for example, sediment resource and substratum characterisation, UXO and WWII heritage assessment);
- Climate and disaster risk assessment including wave inundation and sea level rise risk to inform appropriate civil engineering options and designs;
- Hydrodynamic study (including any modelling required);
- Coastal engineering assessment of the proposal (including potential impacts and criteria and recommendations for addressing them and climate change projections);
- Dredge technology options including indicative costs, benefits and challenges;
- Greenfield development including town/master planning and additional studies required to ensure high quality planning and development of the site;
- Water assessment and planning including studies for sustainable fresh water and wastewater supply and needs;
- Assessment of options for energy supply systems (with a focus on renewable energy) to meet population and sustainable development needs;
- Civil engineering assessments;
- Air and shipping port engineering and design;
- Economic analyses including potential costs;
- Communication plan;
- A specific gender, disability and social inclusion analysis and plan for activities including stakeholder mapping, needs assessments, civil society engagement and consultations;
- An environmental impact assessments including actions to ensure environmental safeguarding and impact of construction including use of building materials, cement and aggregates; etc
- A social impact assessment including traditional heritage and ownership social safeguards and options for relocation to understand costs, legal issues, stages options to broaden social inclusion of the project and processes required for relocation of population.

UNDP will secure the services of a service provider(s) who can provide a suitably qualified multidisciplinary team for up to 12 months, while balancing international, technical, and Pacific knowledge and expertise. The team will assess and provide advice on how best to integrate engagement, assistance, and support to civil society organisations in future L-TAP stages, particularly in assisting marginalised groups in society to have a voice in planning and implementation stages. UNDP will continue to maintain close liaison with the Government of Tuvalu throughout the development of these due diligence studies, building on its long-term relationships with key stakeholders.

Expected Activities

UNDP will manage the service provider to achieve the following key deliverables:

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1. Review available information and data related to L-TAP and interact with UNDP and Government of Tuvalu on the same to establish a clear understanding of the necessity, urgency, scope and aspiration of L-TAP. Likewise, related TCAP existing data, information and experience will be made available.
2. Review TOR from Initiation Plan in consultation with UNDP and Government of Tuvalu to agree to, and strategize on, the scope of work for this contract.
3. Generate a strategic plan (an itemised listing with framing or summary justification) of the required feasibility studies. This will be undertaken in light of existing information, and cognisant of Tuvalu's relative remoteness, limited national capacity and expertise in large scale engineering and the logistical constraints of access, absence of historical data, etc. It will also be undertaken in consultation with UNDP and Government of Tuvalu.
4. Following consultation with the UNDP and Government of Tuvalu on the plan, develop the individual TOR for the required feasibility studies which are to be drafted. The provider will also prioritise the order of feasibility studies, advise if any can be combined (i.e. where the required expertise could conduct several feasibility studies), and detailing any known considerations for the scheduling of these studies in coming years (particularly if external expertise will travel to Tuvalu), in consultation with UNDP and the Government of Tuvalu.
5. Submission of completed ToRs estimated costs and respective timelines. The format of the ToR will be aligned with UNDP's current template to be shared at the time of work.

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II. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

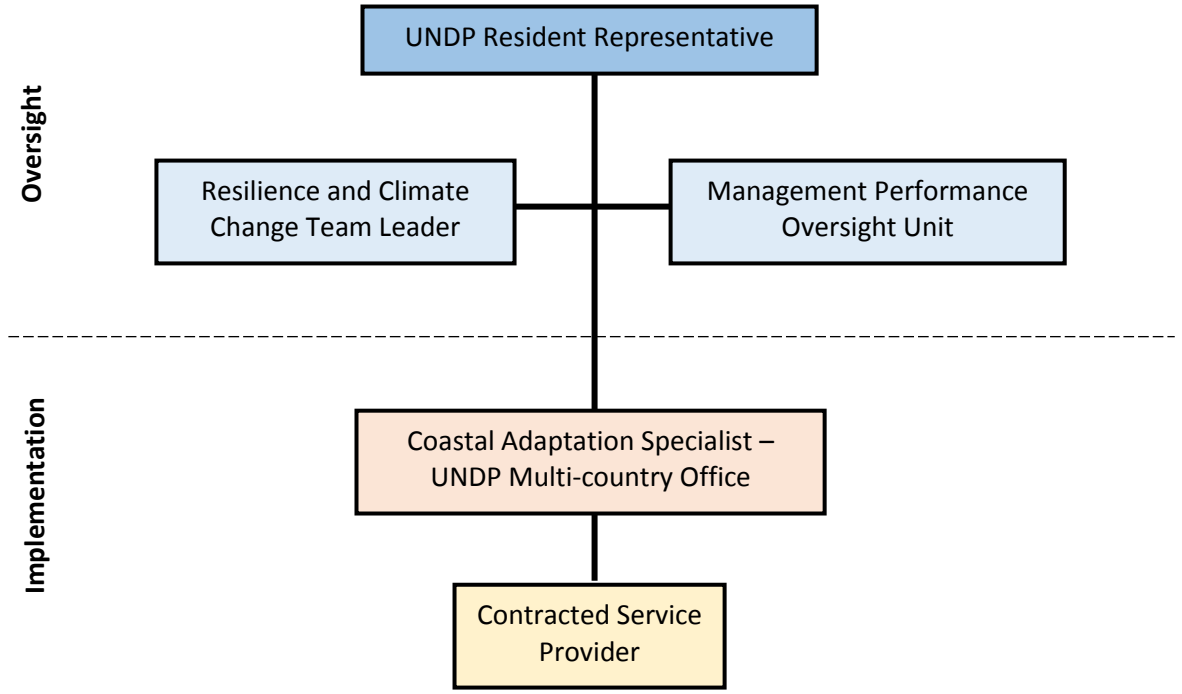
A short description of the individuals, organisations, and/or team structure required to conduct the activities of the Initiation Plan. If the size and scope of the Initiation Plan requires the establishment of a project board, describe the structure here and include a diagram if needed, drawing from the standard diagram provided in the full project document template.

The Initiation Plan will be managed by UNDP, including selecting and managing suitable service provider(s), and embedded in the UNDP Pacific Office Resilience and Climate Change team portfolio. A consultative and collaborative approach is expected throughout this Initiation Plan, between UNDP and the Government of Tuvalu. The Government of Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) role will be minimal given UNDP's expertise on L-TAP, and the small size and short timeframe of this project. However, UNDP is taking into consideration development issues that are priorities for Australia, as they emerge during the implementation of this project. DFAT will be invited to participate in in-country visits, and UNDP has agreed to quarterly and annual progress reporting.

Reporting Line

The contractor will report to the Coastal Adaptation Specialist – UNDP Multi-country Office, who will give final review clearance on all products. The deliverables shall be submitted electronically to the Coastal Adaptation Specialist – UNDP Multi-country Office for peer review and final approval.

Oversight of initiation plan and its respective deliverables will be conducted by the Resilience and Climate Change team leader and the Management Performance Oversight unit. Specifically, contract management will be conducted by the MCO Procurement unit. Final accountability of the Initiation Plan's oversight structure will be with the UNDP Resident Representative.



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III. MONITORING

A description of the monitoring requirements for the Initiation Plan.

Please refer to how the output and associated activity results shall be monitored, reviewed and assessed, depending on the scope and duration of the Initiation Plan (i.e. an Initiation Plan with a 9 months duration to start-up pilot activities shall require the combination of various monitoring tools and mechanisms, as opposed to a short Initiation Plan established to hire a consultant for the finalization of the Project Document).

As minimum requirement, an Initiation Phase Report should be prepared at the end of the Initiation Plan in addition to attaching the full project document if developed or an explanation if initiation failed to produce a full project.

Project activities managed by UNDP – via the service provider – will be monitored and evaluated based on qualitative and quantitative information. The contractor will be required to submit routine updates and workplans to UNDP, specifically outlined in the contract Terms of Reference. UNDP has agreed to provide quarterly and annual reporting to DFAT, including reporting on risks, and DFAT will be invited to participate in in-country visits. The focus of monitoring and evaluation will be climate change related activities in Tuvalu and any changes to the expected timetable.

Monitoring – Gender: Climate change is the focus of this project, aligning with Australian and Tuvalu's development priorities. Other cross-cutting issues that are priorities for DFAT – including gender equality, disability inclusiveness, private sector and innovation – will inform the sectoral feasibility assessments. They will be considered by the provider in defining the TOR for potential future work. In particular, gender will be considered in line with UNDP's policies and DFAT's International Development Policy (e.g. how gender intersects with land and marine zone ownership and access, with land reclamation, in potential construction work, and in use of future infrastructure).

Monitoring – Project Risks: The investment has been screened at this stage as overall having a medium risk. This is informed by DFAT's Due Diligence report for UNDP (2021). While this project has a relatively small budget and timeframe, the risks will need to be further assessed, controls considered, and mitigations proposed as it progresses. The critical risk for this initial project is to manage political expectations for future implementation of L-TAP. The key safeguard risk is that the TORs developed by this project do not adequately identify and define the work necessary to address safeguard issues appropriately during a future feasibility stage. UNDP will ensure the service provider(s) have sufficient safeguard and Pacific expertise to ensure these issues are proactively addressed within the TOR drafted for the future L-TAP feasibility studies.

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IV. WORK PLAN

Period[1]**:** August 2024 – December 2025

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME						RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
And baseline, indicators including annual targets	*List activity results and associated actions*	Q3'24	Q4'24	Q1'25	Q2'25	Q3'25	Q4'25		Funding Source	Budget Description	AUD Total (approx.)
Output 1: Funding the initial due diligence work for L-TAP to scope the required range of sectoral assessments required to develop L-TAP's full feasibility study and designing and costing the respective Terms of References. *Baseline: No TORs prepared for full-scale required assessments* *Indicators: TOR submission to UNDP and Government of Tuvalu* *Targets: Submission of completed ToRs estimated costs and respective timelines*	**Activity 1:** Review available information and data related to L-TAP and interact with UNDP and Government of Tuvalu on the same to establish a clear understanding of the necessity, urgency, scope and aspiration of L-TAP. Likewise, related TCAP existing data, information and experience will be made available.							UNDP	DFAT	72100 - Contractual Services	110,011.00
	Activity 2: Review TOR from Initiation Plan in consultation with UNDP and Government of Tuvalu to agree to, and strategize on, the scope of work for this contract.							UNDP	DFAT	72100 - Contractual Services	110,011.00
	Activity 3: Generate a strategic plan (an itemised listing with framing or summary justification) of the required feasibility studies. This will be undertaken in light of existing information, and cognisant of Tuvalu's relative remoteness, limited national capacity and expertise in large scale engineering and the logistical constraints of access, absence of historical data, etc. It will also be undertaken in consultation with UNDP and Government of Tuvalu.							UNDP	DFAT	72100 - Contractual Services	165,016.50
	Activity 4: Following consultation with the UNDP and Government of Tuvalu on the plan, develop the individual TOR for the required feasibility studies which are to be drafted. The provider will also prioritise the order of feasibility studies, advise if any can be combined (i.e. where the required expertise could conduct several feasibility studies), and detailing any known considerations for the scheduling of these studies in coming years (particularly if external expertise will travel to Tuvalu), in consultation with UNDP and the Government of Tuvalu.							UNDP	DFAT	72100 - Contractual Services	550,055.00

[1] Maximum 18 months

Related CP outcome: *Outcome 1. Planet: By 2027, people, communities and institutions are more empowered and resilient to face diverse shocks and stresses, especially related to climate variability impacts, and ecosystems and biodiversity are better protected, managed, and restored.*	**Activity 5:** Consultation and review of prepared TORs with UNDP and Government of Tuvalu.							UNDP	DFAT	72100 - Contractual Services	165,016.50
PROGRAMME NET BUDGET											**1,100,110.00**
GMS (8%)								UNDP	DFAT	75105 - Facilities and Administration - Implementation	88,009.00
Delivery Enabling Services (3%)								UNDP	DFAT	74597 - Direct Project Costs to Recover	33,000.00
TOTAL PROGRAMME BUDGET											**1,188,119.00**
RCO Coordination Levy (1%)											11,881.00
TOTAL DONOR CONTRIBUTION											**1,200,000.00**

Note:

1) *Total programme budget is AUD 1,188,119.00. The Resident Coordinator Office (RCO) will receive AUD 11,881.00 as 'coordination levy' as per* Coordination Levy United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/72/279.
2) *SESP is exempted as this project is only to prepared documents like TORs as per the UNDP SES policy.*