

End of Assignment (MEAL) Report

ICR Facility Technical Assistance to the Department of Business, Industries & Investments, Ministry of Finance, Government of Tuvalu



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The Social Investment Consultancy Ltd. (TSIC),

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Implemented by



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End of assignment (MEAL) Report

Introduction

The Social Investment Consultancy (TSIC), through the British Council under the ICR Facility was commissioned to provide technical assistance to the Department of Business, Industries & Investments (DBII), Ministry of Finance (MoF), Government of Tuvalu (GoT). TSIC completed the following activities for this assignment:

1. Undertook a Pre-diagnostic analysis
2. Conducted a comprehensive desk review
3. Held extensive in-country stakeholder consultations
4. Held a national Stakeholder validation workshop
5. Developed recommendations for the gender sensitive investment strategy and to support the implementation of the National Development Strategy

The intervention was requested by DBII as an opportunity for GoT to explore the potential of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Domestic Direct Investment (DDI). A proper diagnostic study was required to ensure Tuvalu has the right short- and long-term plans to attract investment to the country. The role of women in the private sector is quite significant, with two thirds of businesses owned by women in Tuvalu. The potential for FDI and DDI to positively impact these businesses will be a great boost to women's economic empowerment and help to lessen gender inequality. Tuvalu's potential sectors for FDI and DDI include Tourism, Fisheries and Agriculture. These sectors provide employment opportunities for both men and women, thus influencing women's welfare. This diagnostic study also identified businesses that should be reserved for locals such as local handicraft which will contribute to preserving the authentic Tuvaluan Art and Craft sector, a sector that is dominated by women.¹

An overview of the programme logic/theory of change for this assignment is as below in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Overview of the programme logic

Level	How this intervention contributes to change (improving the business environment for women's economic empowerment)
Impact Level¹	<i>An increase in both foreign and domestic investment and successful implementation of the national development of Tuvalu consequently creating an inclusive and sustainable economic growth and decent job creation especially for women and young people.</i>
Outcome Level	<i>Government of Tuvalu is implementing the recommendations/evidence from the diagnostic study to attract both FDI and DDI to Tuvalu and to implement the National Development Strategy</i>
Output Level	<i>A diagnostic study report to develop a gender sensitive investment strategy for Tuvalu and to guide the implementation of the National Development strategy.</i>
Activity Level	<p><i>Undertake a pre-diagnostic analysis of the investment climate.</i></p> <p><i>Carry out desk research on the investment climate.</i></p> <p><i>Conduct stakeholder consultation on the investment climate.</i></p> <p><i>Develop recommendations for drafting the gender sensitive Investment Strategy, which will be approved by the Government Advisory Committee and Cabinet.</i></p>

¹ Excerpts from Assignment TORs from ICR

Overview of Delivery

The implementation of the project followed the initial workplan closely in terms of the activities. Each step is briefly described below and commentary provided where necessary.

Inception phase. The inception phase included a series of meetings that included the British Council, DBII and TSIC. Expectations were aligned and a detailed work plan developed and discussed with the counterparts. In addition to these meetings, as part of the pre-diagnostic, TSIC opted to conduct a series of zoom consultations with key representatives of women and youth from the public, private and civil women and youth serving sectors. A series of six focus group discussions (FGDs) were held by zoom with 21 representatives from organisations from a range of stakeholder groups including government/public sector, private sector, civil society, development partners and academia in November/December 2022. This helped to provide an overview of the key issues that should be explored for this work and enabled us to centre the needs of women, youth and marginalised in Tuvalu into this work. The inception report was then developed, including a description of the methodology to be employed, a preliminary list of papers and reports and organisations to be consulted. The work plan was provided as an annex to the report. Associated output delivered: Inception Report.

Desk review. Based on the initial set of references provided by the Terms of Reference and subsequent literature search carried out by the TSIC team, data was drawn together for the report. In addition to reports, existing statistics were identified, international reports and rankings of Tuvalu and other Pacific countries on relevant indicators, relevant laws were reviewed to identify provisions and articles of specific interest to this work, and policy and programme documents were reviewed. The activity was implemented as, and perhaps was more comprehensive and time consuming than envisaged. However, this helped to provide all stakeholders with an understanding of the international and local constraints and opportunities for women, youth and marginalised according to available literature, from both international and local sources. The desk review report was delivered as a separate report. Included in the desk review was a Stakeholder Engagement Plan which outlined a comprehensive stakeholder analysis for potential stakeholders to be interviewed, including a bank of (i) BER questions and (ii) non-BER questions to be included in the stakeholder interviews.

In-country Stakeholder Consultation Mission. An in-country consultant from TSIC carried out a stakeholder consultation exercise during May 2023. In close collaboration with members from DBII, the plan was modified to include more stakeholders such as foreign public and private sector, regional players and more private sector and financial institutions to ensure that all relevant stakeholders were included. Questions from the BER bank, were then modified and organised into individual questionnaires for each stakeholder group depending on their sector/area of focus. Letters of introduction were dispatched to all local stakeholders, and via email to stakeholders not residing in-country. In order to include as many diverse stakeholders as possible, stakeholders who could not meet for face- face interviews and were given the opportunity to participate through questionnaires via email. Around 82 invitations to organisations to participate were dispatched to various stakeholders and 6 stakeholder groups via email to the public sector (25), private sector (14), civil society (12), Development partners and regional partners (11). Full list is provided in the Annex. Of the 82 invited, 67 participated via FGD or interview or questionnaire while 15 invited but did not participate. Primarily the consultations sought to understand the following:

- Understand better the business environment
- identify the opportunities, challenges, strengths, and weaknesses of the current business environment (policy, legal, institutional etc.) in relation to attracting foreign and domestic investment
- identify businesses that should be reserved for locals and priority sectors for FDI.
- investment incentives to attract investors to Tuvalu

This success of the consultations reflects the close collaboration and support from Department for Business (GoT). The final deliverable was a Stakeholder Consultation and Analysis report. This report was based on an analysis of key findings from stakeholder consultations held during the pre-diagnostic phase through focus group discussions held during the inception phase and the in-country stakeholder consultations phase. Based on the stakeholder consultations, the key findings were divided up into four Business Environment Reform (BER) functional areas (policy, legal/regulatory, implementing agencies, social/cultural/political). Given that this intervention was focused on women and youth, in the analysis they were treated as crosscutting issues and subsequently embedded throughout the four functional areas. A full draft report bringing together the findings of the desk research and stakeholder consultations, this was shared with DBII for their review, inputs and feedback. Then a shorter more abridged version of the report was developed as a power point report. This was shared for the benefit of being easier to digest for the other stakeholders.

National Stakeholder Validation Workshop: A stakeholder workshop was held in September 2023, with the objective to discuss the key findings of gender-based diagnostic analysis of Tuvalu’s investment climate so far for the development of recommendations for a gender sensitive Investment Strategy. All stakeholders were invited to participate and provide their feedback to the draft report (findings with recommendations). The workshop took place in the capital city and those from the outer islands were invited to participate via zoom. Unfortunately, in the lead up to the workshop, there was weather disruption which impacted the level of attendance and even the connectivity from other islands was jeopardised. Nevertheless, it was attended by 10 participants, a mixture of government (7), local private sector (2) and development partners (1). The session enabled stakeholders to discuss their feedback on the report and the presentation by the consultant who delivered from Fiji via zoom. The key deliverables developed included a post validation workshop which was a summary of the key proceedings of the workshop and included the written comments submitted by stakeholders who could not attend the workshop.

Development of Recommendations for the gender sensitive investment strategy and to support the implementation of the National Development Strategy: This phase drew from all findings of the previous phases of work – inception/pre-diagnostic, desk research, stakeholder consultations and validation workshop and feedback from stakeholders to finalise the analysis across the four dimensions of BER: Policy; Legal and regulatory; Institutional; and social and political to develop recommendations for a gender sensitive Investment Strategy to be drafted by Ministry of Finance and to support the implementation of the National Development Strategy. The final report deliverable includes all.

Ensuring Safeguarding

Ensuring safeguarding throughout the project was considered crucial for the well-being and protection of individuals involved. TSIC reviewed the Safeguarding Strategy and Safeguarding Policy of the British Council and also has its own Safeguarding Policy, which is communicated to all staff members and contracted consultants. TSIC adheres to research ethics guidelines.

Safeguarding Participants

Safeguarding practices were established prior to the stakeholders consultations. As noted in the Inception phase and report, all consultations were anonymised and qualitative data aggregated. All data collected was subject to the requirements of the General Data Protection Regulation (“GDPR”) (EU) 2016/679. TSIC investigators also ensured that all participants satisfied the following conditions:

1. Are informed that their participation is voluntary
2. Are informed that any refusal to participate will not impact their engagement with ICR/Department of Business, Tuvalu or any other
3. Are informed that they may withdraw at any time for any reason
4. Are informed that they may omit any questions they do not wish to answer
5. Are informed that their data will be treated with confidentiality and will not be ascribed to them.

While the utmost care was taken to ensure participant safety and comfort, TSIC investigators also informed participants in advance of how they can register a complaint or concern, should any issues arise during the data collection process. TSIC ensured all protocols and Cultural Sensitivities were taken into consideration when conducting the consultations.

No concerns or breaches ensued, although designated channels were available to raise concerns, with clear procedures for follow-up and resolution.

Ensuring equality, diversity, and inclusion

TSIC reviewed the Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Strategy and Equality Policy of the British Council and were aware of and committed to adhering to its provisions. TSIC paid attention to recruiting a team that was as diverse and inclusive as possible, representing different backgrounds, experiences, and perspectives, and team were selected based on merit and expertise. During the briefing prior to deployment in the field, the research team was

made aware of issues related to equity, diversity, and inclusion, including unconscious bias, cultural competence, and intersectionality.

So that language barriers would be minimised, stakeholder questionnaires were translated into the local language and participants who submitted their responses in the local language, the consultant and DBII had their transcripts translated for analysis.

Digital access was another barrier to consider for participants. DBII felt that allowing submission of questionnaires and feedback to report by email was sufficient for participants from the outer islands.

Particularly in speaking with women and youth, TSIC investigator carefully considered how best to lower barriers to participation by the following: reducing time costs by going to the participants, cultural barriers by ensuring that participants were ok for discussing the issues (provided ahead of the interviews) with the male consultant.

The methodologies and tools were selected to minimize biases and ensure that data reflected sector diversity as much as possible (this was achieved via the sampling strategy). During data collection, we considered factors such as language and age barriers, cultural sensitivities, and accessibility requirements. For example, as indicated above, the questionnaire was translated into Tuvaluan, and the realisation that online surveys would not provide the required results led to pivoting to face-to-face and telephone surveys completed with enumerator assistance. Throughout the implementation of the assignment, including the organisation of events, we were inclusive in their promotion, and collected data as per the requirements of the British Council M&E practices to track the degree of diversity and inclusion achieved.

Inclusion

TSIC was aware that physical access may be restricted for participants, depending on where they reside in Tuvalu. Given the wide geographic area covered by the main inhabited islands and the relative infrequency of transport between them, it was only possible to conduct consultations with people present on Funafuti. DBII supported TSIC to have a zoom connection to enable the outer islands to join the validation exercise and to send a questionnaire to provide insights.

Ensuring information management and data protection

We reviewed the Data protection code for partners and suppliers published by the British Council and were aware of and committed to adhering to its provisions. TSIC has a data security and privacy policy, which is communicated to all staff and contracted consultants.

Given the nature of the assignment, which involves collecting data from both men, women, youth, PWDs and given that the professional, social and cultural circles are fairly small in Tuvalu, it was particularly important to ensure the privacy and security of informants. Part of this was dealt with in our Safeguarding Policy, including the clear communication of the objectives of the research and the use to which the data will be put prior to obtaining informed consent. In addition, data was used exclusively for the purposes of this research and data was anonymised at the earliest opportunity. We only collected data that was necessary for the purposes of the research.

The data is held securely by TSIC and will not be transferred or disclosed to third parties without the express consent of the data owner, preferably in writing. Although data was obtained in Tuvalu it was transferred to Fiji, Ghana and the United Kingdom, the place of work of the international members of the team. Anonymised and aggregated data was transferred to the British Council. No data breaches, complaints or external requests to access data were encountered during the implementation of the intervention. On termination or expiry of this Framework Contract, TSIC shall, except to the extent it is required to retain a copy by law, stop processing the Personal Data and return and/or destroy it at the request of the British Council. Data associated with this project is governed by UK or EU Data protection laws, as applicable.

Communication

The following were identified and implemented as the broad roles for communication of this project to stakeholders.

- ICR Facility at British Council provided awareness about the project among the wider ICR Facility and the EU Delegation in the Pacific.
- DBII provided awareness about the project among stakeholders/partners in Tuvalu to get their input and support through participation in zoom calls or in-country research, provision of documentation, and providing feedback electronically.
- TSIC team provided content for briefings and questions for stakeholders in advance of calls/in-country and consultations.
- The TSIC Core team held weekly project check-in meetings, whereas ICR/TUVALU/TSIC held them every two weeks. The time of the meetings were mainly 8 am GMT and some 8 pm Tuvalu time. To keep in touch outside of meetings, there were many emails and TSIC provided regular summaries of all main team meetings with ICR and DBII.

Issues and Challenges

Generally, the major issues with the project emerged from the following disruptions to the timetable, this meant that TSIC needed to adjust the work schedules which was challenging due to other project commitments.

Extending the inception phase: Given that we added in a series of consultations with women and youth sector stakeholders, this meant we went beyond the planned time for the inception phase.

Consultant extenuating circumstances meant abrupt exit from the project: During the early part of phase 2, just after the inception phase, one TSIC consultant encountered a personal challenge and could no longer conduct the assignment. This impacted the team significantly as we were beginning to prepare for the in-country stakeholder consultations, and this severely impacted the pace of the desk research phase. Handover was a little challenging as this was a core member of the team and this meant that other team members had to take on more days and TSIC had to reshuffle their workloads abruptly to accommodate. This delayed significantly affected the desk research phase. Nevertheless, the team was able to accommodate and DBII helped considerably to find alternative consultants in country. Onboarding the new consultant took time based on the amount of work covered under the desk research phase. Nevertheless, the team did well to accommodate, and activities went on.

Desk Research phase was more comprehensive and time-consuming than planned: A lot of work went into the desk research phase, and as such the review process yielded several areas for follow up. Although time-consuming, this was positive for the final recommendations.

Stakeholder Consultations required more time: To enable a wider participation, we needed to extend the stakeholder consultation phase for more inputs and for the translation of inputs from those stakeholders who found it easier to answer in the local language. This meant the consultation phase was very comprehensive.

From the side of Tuvalu: At the request of GoT, this work was supposed to feed into the FDI and investment strategy – however, the timeline for our work was postponed when there were other developments with the FDI and investment strategy. This gave us more flexibility for finalising our engagement.

Parliament will be dissolved in November 2023. Elections in January 2024. This means that nothing much substantive can go in terms of policy reforms until the new Government in place by end of January 2024.

Lessons learned

Factoring in time for Translation of Stakeholder responses/feedback

A significant amount of time is needed to be given to stakeholders for interviews or to receive their completed questionnaires. The team underestimated the amount of time it would take to make this process as inclusive and comprehensive as possible enabling as many key stakeholders to participate as possible. The team also underestimated the need for time to be given for translations from interviews, and the questionnaires submitted. It's important to allow stakeholders to express themselves in the local language, that requires time for translation.

Changes in milestone activities such as the extended time needed for consultation process/translation etc meant that this impacted workload which needed to be rearranged to finalise the intervention.

Project closure

All five activities expected to be delivered by TSIC were completed. The inception phase included a series of meetings that included the British Council, DBII and TSIC. Expectations were aligned and a detailed work plan was developed and discussed with the counterparts. Desk review was based on the initial set of references provided by the Terms of Reference and subsequent literature search carried out by the TSIC team; data was drawn together for the report. In addition to reports, existing statistics were identified, international reports and rankings of Tuvalu and other Pacific countries on relevant indicators, relevant laws were reviewed to identify provisions and articles of specific interest to this work and policy and programme documents were reviewed. An in-country consultant from TSIC carried out a stakeholder consultation exercise in May 2023. In close collaboration with members from DBII, the plan was modified to include more stakeholders such as foreign public and private sector, regional players and more private sector and financial institutions to ensure that all relevant stakeholders were included. A stakeholder workshop was held in September 2023, to discuss the key findings of the gender-based diagnostic analysis of Tuvalu's investment climate so far for the development of recommendations for a gender-sensitive Investment Strategy.

Feedback from partner requesting TA

Feedback was received in the form of the quote below from Ms. Petesa Finikaso, *"So I believe that the recommendations that.... the team have provided will not only be what's the word, appropriate for the FDI Act Review and the investment policy, it will also be important for our other reforms. So we are really thankful for this diagnostic work."*

DBII emphasized that this work will not only impact the FDI and national investment strategy as envisaged, but this work has and will likely be used in other reforms going on given how extensive the report is and its recommendations. E.g., early consultations conducted in the inception phase for this work which also led to recommendations from the diagnostic work, these have influenced collaboration with the review of the Companies Act, particularly in considering the removal of the government registration process for sole traders.

Next steps

According to DBII, the current Minister has a strong vision for this work and the other reforms and so this work should continue with the civil service no matter if the government changes in January, 2024. The report provided recommendations, which the DBII will carry forward.

Project Team

British Council

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Annexes

Annex I. Final list of stakeholder organisations engaged

The following is a list of stakeholders consulted for this work either by remote focus group discussions (FGD), or in-country FGD, interviews, or some opted to submit a written questionnaire due to schedule constraints. This list also includes stakeholders who were invited to submit a questionnaire, however, did not provide a submission during the timeframe provided.

Focus Group Discussions

1) Public Sector 1

- ┆ Gender Affairs Department
- ┆ Attorney General's Office
- ┆ Development Bank of Tuvalu
- ┆ Ministry of Finance
- ┆ Tuvalu Revenue & Customs Department

2) Public Sector Group 2

- ┆ Department of Agriculture -
- ┆ National Tourism Office
- ┆ Tuvalu Sustainable Health Food Security Strategy

3) Private Sector

- ┆ Leana Hola Ltd
- ┆ aJedi Company Ltd

4) Civil Sector

- ┆ Tuvalu National Council of Women
- ┆ Fatu Lei Women Organization
- ┆ Live & Learn Environment Education

5) Youth

- ┆ Department of Youth
- ┆ Tuvalu National Council of Youth

6) Other Development partners

- ┆ Business Environment / Investment Climate Reform Committee for the Tuvalu
- ┆ EU Delegation
- ┆ ACP Business Climate Facility (BizCLIM) funded by the EU

- ┆ DFID Business Environment Reform Facility (BERF)
- ┆ Pacific Island Forum Secretariat
- ┆ European Union Delegation for the Pacific, OACPS representatives in the Pacific

In-country FGDs

Women Groups

5 women representatives from each island community

Youth

5 Youth representatives from each island community

Interviews

Government /Public Sector

Judiciary

Ministry of Agriculture

Gender Affairs Department

National Bank of Tuvalu

Culture Department

Department of Education

Department of Youth

Department of Local Government

Department of Social Welfare

Department of Fisheries

Development Partners

New Zealand AID

IFC

Secretariat of Pacific Community

Academia/Vocational Training

University of South Pacific

Civil Society

Founder of the Women Empowerment NGO-Tuvalu

Women Empowerment NGO, Tuvalu

Tuvalu National Council of Women (TNCW)

Live & Learn Environment Education

Women's Groups
Fatulei Women Association

Youth

Tuvalu National Council of Youth
Private Sector

Tuvalu Chamber of Commerce

Women Entrepreneur

Tuvalu National Private Sector Organisation(TNPSO)

Tuvalu Chamber of Commerce

Sulani Trading

Mckenzie Trading

JY Ocean PTY Ltd

Leilys Trading

Edwin Food City

Laloniu Supplies

A Jedi

Post Office Tuvalu

Tesae Trading

Ease Trading

Questionnaires

Government/Public Sector

Department of Tourism

Department of Transport/Marine

Department of Energy

Department of Culture

Tuvalu Sustainable Health Food Security

Department of Agriculture

Department of Trade

National Bank of Tuvalu

Development Bank of Tuvalu

Tuvalu National Provident Fund

Department of Business

Department of Tax Revenue & Customs

Department of Planning Budget & AID Coordination Director

Attorney General's Office

Department of Gender

Private Sector

Tuvalu National Private Sector Organizations (TNPSO)

Tuvalu Chamber of Commerce

Civil Society

Tuvalu Association of Non Governmental Organizations (TANGO)

Live & Learn Environment Education

Tuvalu National Council of Women (TNCW)

Fatulei Women Association

Development Partners

Australia High Commission in Tuvalu

NZ AID Coordinator in Tuvalu

Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat

European Union (Suva)

Academia/Vocational Training

USP Tuvalu Campus

Invited but Unable to return the Questionnaire

Government/Public Sector

Department of Statistics

Academia/Vocational Training

Tuvalu Maritime Training Institute (TMTI)

Australian Pacific Training Coalition

Tuvalu Atoll Science Technology Training Institute (TASTII)

Development Partners

Taiwan Embassy Tuvalu

Asian Development Bank

World Bank

PACER PLUS IMPLEMENTATION UNIT Program Design Specialist

Pacific Trade Invest

UNDP Fiji Office

Annex II. Literature

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Name of Document	Source	Type of Document	Date of Document	Date rece	Any other	Area of work covered
A Gender Analysis in Valutu and Tuvalu (Thesis)	Lund Uni	Thesis Paper	2013	11/15/2022		Gender
advancing_women_s_representation_in_tuvalu	Pacific Isl	Report	2007	11/15/2022		Women
AN ASSESSMENT OF THE ROLE OF WOMEN WITHIN FISHING COMM	The Secr	Field Report	2006	11/15/2022		Women
Background information Tuvalu National Council of Women	Tuvalu Tr	Report	2020	11/15/2022		Gender
climate change and the culture of tuvalu	Universit	Thesis Paper	2016	11/15/2022		Gender
gen_legal	Developr	Research Paper	2016	11/15/2022		Gender
Gender_Mainstreaming_in_Tuvalu_Lupeti_Eliala_fihaki	Research	Case study / Journal /	2010	11/15/2022		Gender
gender-assessment-fp015-undp-tuvalu	Green Cli	Assessment Paper	2017	11/15/2022		Gender
Government on discrimination against women in tuvalu	GOVERN	Review Report	2015	11/15/2022		Women
How-are-Tuvalu-s-children-developing	World ba	Report	2018	11/15/2022		Youth
IB-2014-17-Molotii-et-al-ONLINE	Austrlian	Research Paper	2014	11/15/2022		Women
LNOB_in_Tuvalu	United N	Policy Paper	2022	11/15/2022		Gender
SEXUALITY_EDUCATION_Is_it_a_must_for_sch	Universit	Thesis Paper	2016	11/15/2022		Youth
tcap_gender_strategy_and_action_plan_gsap_final	UNDP & I	Report	2020	11/15/2022		Gender
Tuvalu etrade Assessment	UNITED N	Assessment Paper	2019	11/15/2022		Trade
TUVALU WOMEN AND THE New Zealand Scheme	Universit	Thesis Paper	2004	11/15/2022		Women
tuvalu_national_gender_policy	SPC	Policy	2014	11/15/2022		Gender
Tuvalu-gender-stocktake	Secretari	Report	2014	11/15/2022		Gender
Tuvalu_agriculture_and_fisheries_2017_report	Central S	Report	2017	11/15/2022		Agriculture

Annex III. Final project schedule

	2022				2023									
	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Inception Phase 1														
Project Check in Meetings (TBC)														
Pre Diagnostic Analysis														
Finalising Draft Inception phase Report														
Finalising ppt of Inception phase report														
Meeting to discuss findings of Inception phase report														
Finalising Inception Phase Report (incorporating review comments)														
Desk Research (DR) Phase 2														
Diagnostic Review and Analysis														
Development of Methodology for Stakeholder Consultations														
Development of Gender Sensitive approach to work														
Development of DR Phase report														
Development of DR ppt														
Meeting to Present Findings of this phase														
Finalising Desk Research report phase (incorporating comments from meeting)														
Stakeholder Consultation Phase														
Sending out project invitations to participate in consultations														
Conducting Stakeholder Consultations														
Summaries of Consultations														
Finalising Report on Stakeholder Consultation phase														
Meeting to Discuss key findings of Stakeholder Consultation phase														
Recommendations Development Phase														
Develop recommendations on investment climate														
Develop recommendations on gender sensitive strategy														
Develop recommendations on the investment strategy process for GoV Tuvalu														
Draft Recommendations report														
Presentation on Draft recommendations														
Validation exercise														
Finalise Recommendations report														
Project Closure Activities														
Finalise Diagnostic Report														
Finalise M&E report														
Finalise Technical Assistance Completion report														
Finalise Comms and Visibility pieces														
End of Project														

