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Tuvalu: e-Procurement Country Report

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Chapter 1: General Country Profile

- Tuvalu is a group of nine tiny islands in the South Pacific which won independence from the United Kingdom in 1978.
- Capital: Funafuti
- Area: 26 sq km
- Language: Tuvaluan and English
- Population: ~11,300
- GDP: USD 62 million (2023 est.)
- Socio-economic Background:
- Small Island Developing State (SIDS)
- Aid-dependent economy
- High vulnerability to climate change
- ▶ Head of state: King Charles III, represented by a governor-general Tofiga Falani.
- Prime Minister: Feleti. Teo

National Policies & Strategies

- National Strategy prioritizes governance and transparency
- Focus on public financial management reform
- Government approved Phase 1 of e-GP system development

Chapter 2: Current Status & Perspectives on e-Procurement

e-procurement is in its development stage.

Government Structure & Stakeholders

- Lead: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MFED)
- Central Procurement Unit (CPU)
- Technology Partner: Technology One New Zealand Limited
- Stakeholders: Ministries, vendors, audit offices

Size of e-Procurement

Phase 1 e-GP Budget: AUD \$72,000

Annual fee est \$54,000

Past & Current e-Procurement Stages

- Past: Fully manual, paper-based procurement
- Current: Phase 1 active
- Phase 1 includes system development with Technology One
- System demo scheduled for May 6, 2025

Legal & Regulatory Framework

- Procurement governed by Public Procurement Act (2013)
- Regulation (2014) amended on 2021.
- Planned ministerial order to support digital compliance
- Legal alignment underway with e-GP requirements

Major Challenges

- Limited digital infrastructure
- Capacity gaps in public sector
- Resistance to shift from manual to digital systems
- Vendor digital literacy issues
- system implementation
- Change
- Costing

Analysis of Challenges

- SWOT Analysis:
- Strengths: Central oversight, committed leadership
- Weaknesses: Infrastructure, capacity
- Opportunities: Development partner support
- Threats: Climate disruptions, adoption resistance

Improving Strategies & Project Plan

- Short-Term (2025):
- System demo and pilot
- Staff and vendor training
- Medium-Term (2027):
- Rollout across all ministries
- Monitoring & Evaluation Unit
- Long-Term: Continuous system upgrades, legal reforms

Expected Results

- Outputs:
- e-GP system operational
- Trained procurement staff and vendors
- Legal framework updated
- Outcomes:
- Faster, transparent procurement
- Increased compliance
- Broader supplier participation

Challenges vs. Solutions

- Challenges:
- Resistance to change
- Infrastructure limitations
- Low digital skills
- Solutions:
- Training and awareness
- ICT investment
- Stakeholder incentives