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**Tuvalu - European Union
National Indicative Programme
for the period 2014-2020**

GENERAL CLAUSES

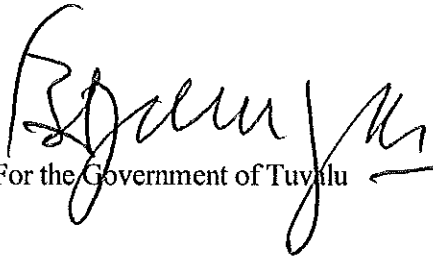
The Government of Tuvalu and the European Commission hereby agree as follows:

- (1) The Government of Tuvalu and the European Commission, hereinafter referred to as the Parties, determined the general orientations for cooperation for the period 2014-2020. These orientations which are included in the National Indicative Programme, concern the European Union Aid in favour of Tuvalu and were drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Articles 2 and 4 of Annex IV to the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement, signed in Cotonou on 23 June 2000, revised and signed in Luxemburg on 25 June 2005 and revised and signed in Ouagadougou on 22 June 2010.
The National Indicative Programme is annexed to the present document.
- (2) As regards the indicative programmable financial resources which the European Union envisages to make available to Tuvalu for the period 2014-2020, an amount of EUR 6.8 million is foreseen for the allocation referred to in Article 3.2 (a) of Annex IV of the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement (A-allocation). A B-allocation referred to in Article 3.2 (b) can be established to cover unforeseen needs. This allocation is at EUR 0 until a need arises. These allocations are not entitlements and may be revised by the Commission, following the mid-term and end-of-term reviews, in accordance with Article 5.7 of annex IV of the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement.
- (3) The A-allocation is destined to cover macroeconomic support, sectoral policies, programmes and projects. The National Indicative Programme concerns the resources of the A-allocation. It also takes into consideration financing from which Tuvalu benefits or could benefit under other European Union resources. It does not pre-empt financing decisions by the Commission.
- (4) The B-allocation is destined to cover unforeseen needs such as humanitarian, emergency and post emergency assistance, where such support cannot be financed from the EU budget, contributions to internationally agreed debt relief initiatives and support to mitigate exogenous shocks. The B-allocation shall be established according to specific mechanisms and procedures and does therefore not constitute a part of the programming.
- (5) Pending the entry into force of the Internal Agreement between the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States of the European Union, meeting with the Council on the financing of European Union Aid under the multiannual financial framework for the period 2014 to 2020, financing decisions for projects and programmes can be taken by the Commission at the request of the Government of Tuvalu within the limits of the A- and B-allocations referred to in this document under the condition that sufficient financial resources are available in the transitional measures ("Bridging Facility") composed of uncommitted balances from the previous European Development Funds (EDFs) and from funds decommitted from projects or programmes under those EDFs. The respective projects and programmes shall be implemented according to the rules and procedures of the 10th EDF until the entry into force of the 11th EDF implementing rules and financial regulation.
- (6) The European Investment Bank may contribute to the implementation of the present National Indicative Programme by operations financed from the Investment Facility and/or from its own

resources, in accordance with Articles 2c and 3 of the 11th EDF multi-annual financial framework for the period 2014-2020.

- (7) In accordance with Article 5 of Annex IV to the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement, the National Indicative Programme as well as the A-and B-allocations can be revised following the mid-term review and the end-of-term review or ad hoc reviews.

Signatures


For the Government of Tuvalu


For the European Commission

Table of Contents

List of principal acronyms and abbreviations	5
Summary.....	6
1. The overall lines for the EU response	7
1.1 Strategic objectives of the EU's relationship with the partner country.....	7
1.2 Choice of sector	8
2. Financial overview	10
3. EU support per sector.....	10
3.1 Water and sanitation	10
3.1.1 Overall and specific objectives	10
3.1.2. Main expected result	10
3.1.3. The main indicators	11
3.1.4. Donor coordination and policy dialogue	11
3.1.5. The Government's financial and policy commitments	12
3.1.6. Environmental Impact Assessment	12
3.1.7.Overall risk assessment of the sector intervention	12
4. Measures in favour of civil society	14
5. B-allocation	14
6. Support measures	14
Annexes	
Annex 1: Country at a glance	
Annex 1A: Key macro-economic indicators	15
Annex 1B: Key MDG and development indicators.....	19
Annex 2: Donor Assisted Projects by Project Status 2012-2015	25
Annex 3: Sector intervention framework.....	32
Annex 4: Indicative timetable for commitments	33

List of principal acronyms and abbreviations

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries
ADB	Asian Development Bank
CEDAW	UN Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
EDF	European Development Fund
EU / EUD	European Union / European Union Delegation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GCCA	Global Climate Change Alliance
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GoT	Government of Tuvalu
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
MS	Member States (of the EU)
NAPA	Joint National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation
NAO / DNAO	National Authorising Officer / Deputy NAO
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NSA	Non-State Actor
PEFA	Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability
PIFS	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
PFM	Public Finance Management
PRIF	Pacific Regional Infrastructure Facility
PRM	Policy Reform Matrix
SOEs	State Owned Enterprises
SRC	Sector Reform Contract
SWAT	Solid Waste Management Agency
TA	Technical Assistance
TISIP	Tuvalu Infrastructure Strategy and Investment plan
TVET	Technical & Vocational Education & Training
TWWS	Tuvalu Water and Sanitation Programme
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Programme for Development
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme

11TH EDF NIP TUVALU – SUMMARY

The European Union (EU) and Tuvalu have a long-standing tradition of co-operation and partnership, beginning in 1975¹ with the Lome I Convention, through to Cotonou today.

With a population of around 11 000 people on a surface of 26 km² and annual Gross National Income of USD 50 million, Tuvalu is a middle income country which resisted graduation based on its vulnerability and still belongs to the category of Least Developed Countries. It is one of the most environmentally fragile states in the Pacific region due to its low-lying land (the highest land is a mere five meters above the sea level), geographical isolation, lack of fertile land and inability to reap economies of scale in the provision of public goods and services. Climate change and the prospect of rising sea levels is a major risk.

Tuvalu displays clear needs as concerns the rehabilitation of landfills and borrow-pits, collection and sustainable disposal of waste and a more conducive integrated waste management legislative framework. This area has ripple effects on a number of cross-cutting issues including health, land reclamation and water supply. The Government is committed to improve waste management, but lacks the financial resources needed to fund this massive investment, to which New Zealand will also contribute.

The NIP proposes to focus on the single sector waste management, as part of the General environment protection focal sector (specific DAC code 41010 "Environment policy and administrative management").

The indicative allocation to Tuvalu will be EUR 6.8 million, subdivided as follows:

General environment protection	EUR 6 000 000	(88% of total)
Measures in favor of civil society	EUR 300 000	(5% of total)
Support measures	EUR 500 000	(7% of total)
Total	EUR 6 800 000	(100%)

The overall objective is to improve social and economic development and achieve safer, healthier and cleaner environment, contributing to the overall sustainable living conditions for the Tuvaluan population and the country's transition to a green economy. The specific objective aims to reduce waste related environment degradation with the main expected result being a sustainable, more environmentally safe waste management system that operates effectively and efficiently.

Beyond waste management, EU efforts in the non-focal area will continue with a particular emphasis on the continuation of Technical Cooperation supporting the National Authorizing Office as well as increased support to civil society to enhance participation of Non State Actors in the policy dialogue and in monitoring of sectoral programmes. Particular focus could also be given to areas related to public finance management, economic development, accountability and gender issues, with support provided to implement the UN Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). In line with the Agenda for Change and the EU's fundamental values, support to this area could be enhanced through regional or thematic envelopes, in partnership with the UN or other development partners.

¹ Before independence on October 1978, Tuvalu was known as Ellice Islands (part of the British Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony).

1. The overall lines for the EU response

1.1 Strategic objectives of the EU's relationship with the partner country

The European Union (EU) and Tuvalu have a long-standing tradition of co-operation and partnership, beginning in 1975^I with the Lome I Convention, through to Cotonou today. The partnership is currently guided by the latest revision of the Africa, Caribbean, Pacific (ACP)-EU Partnership Agreement, signed in Cotonou in 2000 and updated in Ouagadougou in June 2010.

The ACP-EU Partnership Agreement will remain in force until 2020 and is centered on the objective of reducing, and eventually eradicating, poverty through sustainable development and gradual integration of ACP countries into the world economy.

Cooperation between the EU and Tuvalu shall continue to pursue these objectives in keeping with the fundamental principles of the Agreement such as sustainable development, human rights, democratic principles, the rule of law, good governance, conflict prevention and resolution etc. As stated in the objectives of the partnership, "the principles of sustainable management of natural resources and the environment, including climate change, shall be applied and integrated at every level of the partnership".

While a strong ownership of the country development strategy and the alignment of EU aid with this strategy will remain essential elements, the EU development approach set out in 2011 "EU agenda for change"^{II} and in the 2012 EU Communication "Towards a renewed EU-Pacific development partnership"^{III} will also be reflected. In order to ensure the consistency of EU actions, the National Indicative Programme is also enshrined in the broader context of EU policies, notably the EU Strategic Framework and Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy^{IV}. As a result, efforts will be made, among others, toward developing a more targeted and efficient delivery of aid to ensure maximum poverty reduction. EU-Tuvalu partnership goes beyond aid delivery, promoting common values and interests on the global scene through political and policy dialogue. This in turn should facilitate a more general convergence of views on global issues debated in international fora.

The interrelationship between environment and human rights will be considered. By incorporating human rights principles into decision-making, resulting equitable management of natural resources can prevent ill health from environmental causes, especially from the implications of climate change for vulnerable groups of the population. Equal access to clean air, water, adequate food, housing, health and education is necessary for the enjoyment of a wide range of rights.

Whereas the pertinent datasets are for some indicators unreliable or incomplete, the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) targets in Tuvalu appear to be mainly on track, with some data indicating mixed progress on MDG 3 (low participation of women), MDG 6 (non-communicable diseases) and MDG 7 (enforcement of legislation). The one MDG off track for Tuvalu is the poverty related MDG 1 (See Annex 1B).

The principle of alignment of the EU development strategy with the country national development strategy will guide the EU EDF 11 programming and implementation. The Tuvalu National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2005-2015 (also known as 'Te Kakeega II'), developed through a comprehensive consultative process, consolidates the development gains achieved against the MDG to

^I Before independence on October 1978, Tuvalu was known as Ellice Islands (part of the British Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony).

^{II} Communication from the European Commission « Increasing the impact of EU Development Policy: an Agenda for Change », COM(2011) 637 final, 13.10.2011; Council Conclusions on "Increasing the Impact of EU Development Policy: an Agenda for Change" (3166th Foreign Affairs Council Meeting, Brussels, 14 May 2012).

^{III} JOIN (2012) 6 final

^{IV} Council Conclusions on Human Rights and Democracy; 3179th Foreign Affairs Council meeting, Luxembourg, 25 June 2012.

date and exemplifies the ambitious reform agenda of the Government. The Government has identified climate change as a key priority and the new Joint National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (NAPA) and Disaster Risk Management complements the country's development framework.

While the Te Kakeega II lacks a robust monitoring and performance assessment framework, a number of sector policies and strategies are in place and monitored by the relevant Ministries. In particular, a Sustainable and Integrated Water and Sanitation Policy up to 2021 was adopted in 2012. Also, the Tuvalu Infrastructure Strategy and Investment plan (TISIP) represents a country led and prioritized investment plan that sets adequate priorities and development principles for the next 5-10 years.

A donor coordination process has been established and development partners are engaged in structural and financial reform priorities drawn from the Te Kakeega II. The long term priorities of Te Kakeega II are likely to be the basis for the next development framework due to cover 2016-2020.

Against this background, the EU cooperation with Tuvalu will be guided by the existing Te Kakeega II and its next phase as from 2016. The EU response and National Indicative Programme may be complemented by operations financed by the EIB from the Cotonou Investment Facility and/or its Own Resources.

1.2 Choice of sector

With a population of around 11 000 people on a surface of 26 km² and annual Gross National Income of just USD 50 million, Tuvalu belongs to the category of Least Developed Countries and is one of the most environmentally fragile states in the Pacific region due to its low-lying land (the highest land is a mere five meters above the sea level), geographical isolation, lack of fertile land and inability to reap economies of scale in the provision of public goods and services. Climate change and the prospect of rising sea levels is a major risk, if not the paramount threat.

The Funafuti atoll shore line is a major source of livelihood and marine biodiversity of conservation value. This area is under threat from poor liquid waste management. Flush toilets and septic tanks have been used for decades, but these use valuable household rainwater and leaking septic tanks and pit latrines pollute groundwater, wells and lagoons. Among the key challenges confronting Tuvalu are rising population density in Funafuti and poor waste management and pollution control. Poor collection and improper disposal of waste has direct implications for human and ecosystem health across Tuvalu's islands. Polluted lagoons, potable groundwater, and greater waste accumulation are latent sources of disease and other public health and sanitation issues. The biggest threats lay on Funafuti where the volume of waste is growing rapidly. On outer islands with potable groundwater, contamination is a growing danger.

Historic surface pollution due to indiscriminate waste disposal is endemic, particularly in the "taisalas" (borrow pits) located in the north and south of Fongafale district of Funafuti and along the sheltered lagoon coastal margin. There is ample evidence of significant open, floating waste in areas of Tuvalu, as well as extensive stray dumping on beaches and land.

There is no underground fresh water lens on the main island of Funafuti, where nearly 50% of the population lives and only four of eight outer islands possess potable sources of underground water. The country is forced to rely upon rainwater harvesting for its water supply. The country has received two desalination plants, yet this measure is not sustainable in the long run due to the high cost of running and maintenance of the plants. The overall water storage capacities in Funafuti have increased thanks to donors' efforts (above ground water tanks and underground water cisterns) yet it is unclear whether access to water during droughts period still poses challenges. The country plans to undertake an assessment of the emergency water storage needs in Funafuti in the coming months to better respond to the needs.

Tuvalu is an active promoter of eco sanitation (composting toilets), and this environmental friendly water saving technology is now planned to be fine-tuned and scaled up across the country and if feasible, the Pacific region. However the community acceptance and ownership of such systems, essential to their long term viability, is still relatively low.

For these reasons, the EDF 10 focused on water, sanitation and waste.

By 2015, when the EDF 10 Tuvalu Water and Sanitation Programme (TWWS) will end, it is expected that the vast majority of the population of Tuvalu will benefit from increased household rainwater harvesting and storage capacities. Development partners such as Australia, New Zealand and World Bank have planned future support to assist Tuvalu in the future to increase water security over the next years to help coping with water shortages during droughts.

As concerns sanitation, with TWWS support, 10% of the households in the country will receive composting toilets that will contribute to diminish environment impacts associated with household liquid waste disposal. Also, it is expected that through community work, household water conservation and management practices will improve. The composting toilet scale up comes with challenges linked to cost effectiveness of the design and the social acceptability. The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has expressed interest in supporting Tuvalu reducing the sewage pollution; if funds confirmed, it will invest in improvement of septic tanks systems.

In the waste area, the TWWS programme has provided simple waste management plant, equipment and infrastructure that will help to partially implement the national integrated waste management programme. The EDF 10 contributed also to set up the Solid Waste Management Agency (SWAT) - the government institution in charge with management of all solid waste in the country, which however needs sustained support and capacity building to ensure effective implementation of the waste reform.

While these are notable achievements, there remain clear outstanding needs in what concerns the rehabilitation of landfills and borrow-pits (remnants of WWII airstrip construction), collection and sustainable disposal of waste and a more conducive integrated waste management legislative framework. This area has ripple effects on a number of cross-cutting issues including health, land reclamation (i.e. adaptation to climate change) and water supply (notably through the limitation of risks of using groundwater). The Government is committed to improve waste management (see High Level Dialogue between the new Government and donors meeting September 2013), but lacks the financial resources needed to fund this massive investment, to which New Zealand will also contribute.

In the light of the above, and in order to ensure the most effective division of labour among development partners, the EU EDF 11 will focus on waste management, as part of General environment protection focal sector (specific DAC code 41010 "Environment policy and administrative management").

In terms of aid modality, and considering global aid effectiveness outcomes and recommendations, it is suggested to explore the possibility to progressively move from a project approach to budget support, if viable. As for most countries in the Pacific, the transaction costs of using a project approach are high, posing multiple challenges on the staff and staffing level of government departments. Budget support has the potential to provide an increased weight in the policy dialogue on waste management sector reforms.

Beyond the environment protection (waste management) sector, EU efforts in the non-focal area will continue with a particular emphasis on the continuation of a Technical Cooperation Facility supporting the National Authorizing Office as well as increased support to civil society to enhance participation of Non State Actors in the policy dialogue and in monitoring of sectoral programmes. Particular focus could also be given to areas related to public finance management, economic development, accountability and gender issues, with support provided to implement the UN Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). In line with the Agenda for Change and the EU's fundamental values, support to this area could be enhanced through regional or thematic envelopes, in partnership with the UN or other development partners.

2. Financial overview (indicative amounts)

General environment protection	EUR 6 000 000	(88% of total)
Measures in favor of civil society	EUR 300 000	(5% of total)
Support measures	EUR 500 000	(7% of total)
Total	EUR 6 800 000	(100%)

3. EU support per sector

3.1 Environment protection (indicative amount EUR 6.0 million)

3.1.1 The following overall and specific objectives will be pursued:

Overall Objectives:

- To improve social and economic development and achieve safer, healthier and cleaner environment, contributing to the overall sustainable living conditions for the Tuvaluan population and the country's transition to a green economy

Specific Objective:

- To reduce waste related environment degradation^I

3.1.2. For the specific objective the main expected **result** is:

- A sustainable, more environmentally safe waste management system that operates effectively and efficiently

3.1.3. The main indicators for measuring the aforementioned results are contained in the sector intervention framework (Annex 3).

^I The work carried out for water and sanitation will contribute towards the Aichi Target 10, which is due in 2015: *Target 10: By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.* <http://www.cbd.int/decisions/cop/?m=cop-10> (CBD COPX/2).

3.1.4. Donor coordination and policy dialogue:

The Asian Development Bank (ADB), the EU, Australia, New Zealand and World Bank adopt common policy positions over Tuvalu and aim in the long run to reduce transaction costs for the country. All major development partners (UN agencies, ADB, Australia, New Zealand, EU, WB and JICA) hold regular coordination meetings in Suva. There are examples of joint missions and combined aid activities. Nevertheless, Tuvalu faces challenges in managing/supervising the high number of projects funded by numerous development partners, which reflect the limited capacities of its small public administration.

The newly established Pacific Regional Infrastructure Facility (PRIF) Water and Sanitation working group, where the EU is an active member, aims at leading and reporting on strategic agendas and research work in the Water and Sanitation sector and serves a good platform for regional coordination on sectoral issues.

The EU's focus on waste as part of General environment protection focal sector (specific DAC code 41010 "Environment policy and administrative management") under EDF 11 has been coordinated closely with other development partners' current and future confirmed or planned support to Tuvalu, in particular: New Zealand (water security consolidation/better management of fresh water resources, and increased water storage, borrow pit rehabilitation, including the required Environmental Impact Assessment which builds on past studies carried out by SPC and the US Army Corps of Engineers), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) (capacity building in waste management), Australia (improved water resilience), World Bank (increased underground water storage facilities), Global Environment Facility (GEF) funded Integrated Water Resource Management programme (scale up of eco-sanitation units), Taiwan (green waste composting). The EU will seek synergies and complementarities with the above partners' programmes and will also coordinate with EU regional programmes such as the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) and the Disaster Risk Reduction programme, funded under regional, intra-ACP or thematic budget lines.

Tuvalu has developed a medium term Policy Reform Matrix (PRM) focusing on governance/PFM, education and health, jointly with New Zealand, Australia and ADB who deliver assistance through budget support linked to performance in these sectors. The World Bank is currently preparing a general budget support program for 2014-2016 which will be aligned to the same PRM. Policy dialogue linked to the PRM sectors of interventions take place on a regular basis. The EU does not provide budget support, but is monitoring the PRM processes and dialogue as an observer.

Drawing from EDF 10 experiences, it appears that the traditional project approach provides an insufficient platform for policy dialogue with national authorities. Against this background and responding to the recommendations of the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action, the EU is preparing to implement foreign assistance in the Pacific where it is possible, with budget support.

3.1.5. The Government's financial and policy commitments:

Government's commitments in the area of waste management are:

- Draft, endorse and then implement the "Integrated Waste Management Policy and Strategy", building on the results of the "Integrated Solid Waste Plan 2005-2010";
- Effectively coordinate with development partners and regional/sub-regional organizations to support technical and financial resources for the implementation of Tuvalu policies and investment plans in the waste sector;

- Conduct an awareness campaign to promote waste reduction, re-use, recycle, recover and controlled residual disposal and support these with appropriate laws, by-laws and tariff structures;
- Conduct a capacity building programme.

The Government is committed to implement the Public Financial Management (PFM) Road Map. In terms of policy coordination, the Government of Tuvalu is hosting an annual forum for all its development partners to review progress, share experiences and discuss strategies for future cooperation. This will include opportunities for the Tuvalu Government and civil society participants to contribute to and strengthen the on-going dialog.

The Tuvalu Government commits to the on-going strengthening of core government functions as a means to ensuring that resources are deployed in an effective, efficient and accountable manner. This will include Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) reviews and follow-up action in the areas of planning, budgeting, financial management, procurement, auditing and measuring results.

3.1.6. In line with national legislation and regulations as well as EU Guidelines, a Strategic Environmental Assessment and/or Environmental Impact Assessment will be conducted as part of the identification and formulation of the EDF 11 programme, in case such studies will not be already available (see section 3.1.4). The assessment will include the identification of environmental impact mitigation measures for the borrow pit rehabilitation component (although it will be determined if more detailed studies will be necessary) and will also take into account climate change, i.e. identifying opportunities to contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation.

3.1.7. Overall **risk assessment** of the sector intervention:

The latest IMF mission statement lists a number of important risks mainly linked to a stagnating and vulnerable economy.

From a macroeconomic point of view, Tuvalu continues to recover gradually from the effects of the global financial crisis, but the near-term risks are tilted to the downside. Financial risks associated with the State Own Enterprises (SOEs) and banking sectors remain elevated. The authorities' commitment to fiscal consolidation is commendable, but stronger efforts are needed. In respect of Public Financial management, Tuvalu has strengthened budget monitoring and introduced a more stringent spending approval process. However, the depletion of fiscal buffers envisaged over the medium term need to be reversed to ensure fiscal sustainability. There is a need to enhance revenue collection and strengthen public debt management to safeguard debt sustainability, as well as to develop a complete reform strategy for the loss making SOE sector. The financial sector is unregulated, and harbours substantial risks as illustrated by substantial nonperforming loans that weaken banks' lending capacity. Statistics and data reporting, particularly national account and balance of payments statistics, are very weak and could impede economic assessment. Introducing a banking regulatory and supervisory framework will be essential to enhancing financial soundness.

The latest PEFA from 2011, points to significant weaknesses in basic PFM functions, such as predictability and control and budget execution and accounting recording and reporting.

At the level of objectives and result, the main possible risks identified in the proposed focal sector include:

- Relevance of the focal sector, as climate change, water supply and fulfilment of MDG 1 remain other primary challenges.
 - Donor coordination, as there is need to coordinate and seek an appropriate implementation modality in coordination with New Zealand
 - Identification of the appropriate baseline for interventions which may call for adjustments of the results indicators.
 - Institutional risks: difficulties in the establishment of an effective partnership between the various stakeholders dealing with waste management i.e. Ministry of Health, Environment, Land, Infrastructure, local government (the "Kaupule") , the Solid Waste Management Agency (SWAT), land ownership issues, social acceptability of waste tariff structure (medium). Mitigation measures include a sustained community awareness work and effective coordination (through PRIF, the Water and sanitation National Steering Committee and other platforms) to ensure a smooth progress in regulatory/policy work.
- Also, the capacity of the small public sector to implement the reform agenda that Tuvalu has embarked on remains low. This is partially mitigated by the fact that the Tuvalu authorities, in particular senior civil servants, own this reform agenda, as proved in the consultations during the recent High Level Dialogue donor – government meeting (September 2013).
- Financial risks: the necessary additional responsibilities and funds required for the maintenance of the rehabilitated dump sites (medium to high). The EU programme will negotiate a minimum allocation in the national budget dedicated for this particular purpose and will support capacity building.
 - Environmental risks: the project actually is considered to provide environmental benefit through reduced groundwater pollution from the clean-up of the domestic waste within the borrow pits (low).
 - Natural disaster induced and climate change risks: cyclones, storm surges, king tides and droughts. The king tides themselves are problematic for the re-engineering of the borrow pits, and as a result the construction schedule will be developed around the low tide periods to minimise construction delays and prevent the need for de-watering. The occurrence of a severe cyclone during the programme could however seriously delay or damage the objectives (medium to high). Climate change is expected to lead to increased intensity of tropical cyclones, sea level rise and extreme rainfall days; these may all impact on waste management infrastructure that may compromise the sustainability of the programme.
 - From a macro-economic risk perspective, the project is considered not only low risk but actually highly beneficial, thanks to a reduction in the public health related costs and further indirect costs of reduced productivity.

4. Measures in favour of civil society

In line with the Cotonou Agreement and its Annex IV, an indicative amount of maximum EUR 0.3 million may be set aside for support to civil society organizations. This may be complemented by a regional pacific support programme.

5. B-allocation

A B-allocation may be included in the NIP for unforeseen needs (specifically relevant for fragility situations). This allocation is at EUR 0 until a need arises. In case of necessity, a Financing Decision to meet an unforeseen or urgent need can always be taken notwithstanding the status of the indicative B-allocation mentioned in the NIP.

6. Support measures

Measures to support or accompany the programming, preparation or implementation of actions

A support facility (i.e. the Technical Cooperation Facility - TCF) which aims to support or accompany the programme is foreseen for a maximum of EUR 0.5 million. This includes support to the National Authorizing Officer.

Tuvalu will benefit from additional assistance from the Regional Indicative Programme and Intra-ACP funds in areas identified as priority for the region.

Attachments

1. Country at a glance (i.e. macro-economic indicators and indicators derived from the MDGs, as well as possible other indicators relevant for the country, including risk indicators for disaster prone countries)
2. Donor matrix showing the indicative allocations per sector
3. Sector intervention framework and performance indicators (see Template in Attachment 1)
4. Indicative timetable for commitment of funds (see Template in Attachment 2)

Annex 1: Country at a glance (Key macro-economic indicators and Key MDG and development indicators)

Annex 1A: Key macro-economic indicators

Key macro-economic indicators										
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013(f)	2014(f)	2015(f)	2016(f)
Basic data										
1	Population (in 1000)	9788	9808	9827	9844	9860	9876	9894	9916	9942
annual change in %		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
2a	Nominal GDP (in millions EUR)	20.7	19.4	24.0	25.7	28.7	26.5	25.2	25.8	27.4
2b	Nominal GDP per capita (EUR)	2 114	1 979	2 447	2 616	2 910	2 683	2 547	2 598	2 760
2c	annual change in %	4.6	-6.4	23.6	6.9	11.3	-7.8	-5.0	2.0	6.3
3	Real GDP (annual change in %)	7.6	-1.7	-2.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
4	Gross fixed capital formation (in % of GDP)	62.4	54.6	46.7	49.5	53.1	-	-	-	-
Balance of payments										
5a	Exports of goods (in % of GDP)	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8
	of which the most important: (in % of exports)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	of which share of regional trade (in % of exports)	0.007	0.009	0.005	0.007	0.008	0.009	0.007	0.005	0.005

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013(f)	2014(f)	2015(f)	2016(f)
5b	Imports of goods (in % of GDP)	52.6	48.0	55.1	58.2	52.5	47.0	45.3	44.9	44.5
	of which share of EU imports (in % of imports)	4.52	3.32	3.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
5c	Trade balance (in % of GDP)	-51.0	-46.2	-53.6	-56.5	-50.6	-45.1	-43.4	-43.1	-42.7
6	Export of services (in % of GDP)	9.7	9.0	10.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	10.1	9.9	9.9
	of which the most important: (in % of exports)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6a	Current account balance (in % of GDP)	-13.2	27.8	-3.8	-29.2	-8.5	-3.3	1.9	4.2	1.7
7	Net inflow of remittances (in % of GDP)	16.5	15.0	9.7	9.5	11.0	11.2	11.1	11.4	11.3
8	Net inflows of foreign direct investment (in % of GDP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	External debt (in % of GDP)	48.3	53.0	49.1	41.7	36.1	35.8	36.1	36.8	38.5

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013(f)	2014(f)	2015(f)	2016(f)
10	Service of external debt (in % exports goods + services)	5.4	-15.2	79.9	75.7	49.9	45.3	40.1	39.2	33.7
11	Foreign exchange reserves (in months of imports of goods and non-factor services)	8.6	7.9	6.0	6.7	6.6	6.8	7.4	8.2	9.0
Trade capacity										
12	Average cost to export (USD per container)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Global competitiveness index	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government budget										
14	Revenues (in % of GDP)	72.4	90.2	74.0	94.5	84.1	71.9	71.5	71.2	67.5
	of which: grants (in % of GDP)	17.1	30.6	22.1	38.2	24.5	12.3	12.0	11.7	11.1
	of which: external tariff income (in % of GDP)	7.3	6.1	5.0	5.4	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
16	Expenditure (in % of GDP)	75.9	93.3	104.1	93.3	79.8	82.0	80.6	81.2	81.2
	of which: capital expenditure (in % of GDP)	5.1	15.6	17.0	14.9	4.3	5.5	4.5	3.3	3.0
16a	Deficit (in % of GDP) including grants	-0.7	-3.1	-30.0	1.1	4.2	-10.1	-9.1	-10.0	-13.7

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013(f)	2014(f)	2015(f)	2016(f)
16b	Deficit (in % of GDP) excluding grants	-20.6	-33.7	-52.1	-37.1	-20.2	-22.4	-21.0	-21.6	-24.8
17	Total (domestic+ external) debt (in % of GDP)	59.0	65.6	61.7	50.0	43.4	42.2	41.6	41.6	42.5
Monetary policy										
18	Consumer price inflation (annual average rate in %)	10.4	-0.3	-1.9	0.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
19a	Commercial Bank Lending Rates (annual average rate in %)	11.1	11.1	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	-	-
19b	Deposit Rates (annual average rate in %)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Exchange rate: annual average national currency / 1 EUR	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4

Annex 1B Key MDG and development indicators

Table : Tuvalu

KEY MDG AND DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

Key indicators		1990	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 Expected Achievements (On-Track/Off-Track/Mixed/Insufficient information/Not Applicable)	2015 Original Goals
1	Proportion (%) of population below 1\$/day in PPP [Source: PIFS 2013 MDG Report (based on National Basic Poverty needs)]	23.2	21.2	...	...	26.3	...	...	...	...	OFF TRACK TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL. TARGET 1.A Proportion of the population below the BNPL initially fell but increased since 1996. Reversal of gains likely a result of impact of global financial crisis. Economy contracted sharply in 2009. Global financial crisis lowered demand for Tuvalu's seafarers, resulting in a decline in remittances, which is an important source of income for most households. [Source: PIFS 2013 MDGs Report, pg 25]	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day
2	Prevalence (%) of underweight children under age 5 [Source: PIFS 2010 MDG Report (for 1990, 2000) & http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx]	5.0	5.0	1.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	ON TRACK TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL. TARGET 1.C Low prevalence of underweight children and decline in food poverty. More concerned over poor diet practices. [Source: PIFS 2013 MDGs Report, pg 25]	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

3	Under 5 child mortality (per 1,000 live births) [Source: http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx]	57.5	42.2	33.6	32.7	31.6	30.7	29.7	...	...	ON TRACK TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL. TARGET 4.A Tuvalu is making excellent progress, with a significant reduction in both the under-five and infant mortality rates since 1990. Results consistent with high measles immunisation coverage. [Source: PIFS 2013 MDGs Report, pg 25]	Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate
4	HIV Prevalence in Population aged 15-24 (%) [Source: PIFS 2013 MDG Report]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	MIXED RESULTS IN ACHIEVING THIS GOAL. TARGET 6.A Seafarers accounted for eight of all the reported cases. Despite the low number of reported cases, high incidence of STIs, urban drift, increased international travel, and more young people engaging in risky sexual behaviours contribute to the growing risk of transmission of HIV. [Source: PIFS 2013 MDGs Report, pg 25]	HIV have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV and AIDS
5	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) [Source: http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx]	100.0	100.0	97.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	ON TRACK TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL. TARGET 5.A Low level of maternal deaths, consistent with high level of skilled birth attendants and antenatal care coverage. Government provides free health care. [Source: PIFS 2013 MDGs Report, pg 25]	Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio
6	Children 1 year old immunized against measles (%) [Source: http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx]	95.0	81.0	93.0	90.0	85.0	98.0	...	...	...	ON TRACK TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL. TARGET 4.A Tuvalu is making excellent progress, with a significant reduction in both the under-five and infant mortality rates since 1990. Results consistent with high measles immunisation coverage. [Source: PIFS 2013 MDGs Report, pg 25]	Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

WLO

7	Total net enrolment ratio in primary education, both sexes [Source: PIFS 2013 MDG Report]	99.5	96.9	98.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	ON TRACK TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL. TARGET 2.A Net enrolment and literacy rates generally high. Survival rate increased. Main concern is quality of education. Results from the national Year 8 exams reveal a low, although improving, passing rate (between 2003 and 2009). To improve both access and quality of education, Government emphasises curriculum development and expansion of non-formal education skills for young people. Government is also using the UNDP MDG Acceleration Framework to improve progress in this area. [Source: PIFS 2013 MDGs Report, pg 25]	Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling
8a	Gender Parity Index in primary level enrolment [Source: PIFS 2013 MDG Report]	1.1	1.0	...	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	ON TRACK TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL. TARGET 3.A Close to gender parity for secondary and tertiary education levels but slow progress in economic participation. Following Tongan traditions, many women choose to remain at home and forgo the opportunity for a career. Difficulties in balancing family life with the demands of full time employment are also an underlying reason. Low representation of women in parliament. Women in leadership positions lacking, particularly in the civil service. Traditional view that decision-making and politics is the domain of men is predominant. On a positive note, more women entering the private sector as business entrepreneurs.[Source: PIFS 2013 MDGs Report, pg 25]	Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015
8b	Gender Parity Index in secondary level enrolment [Source: PIFS 2013 MDG Report]	1.1	1.3	...	...	...	1.5	...	...	...
8c	Gender Parity Index in tertiary level enrolment [Source: PIFS 2013 MDG Report]	0.4	1.3	...	1.7	...	...	...	...	...

W/P

9	Percentage of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary, both sexes [Source: PIFS 2013 MDG Report]	81.3	86.5	91.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	ON TRACK TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL. TARGET 2.A Net enrolment and literacy rates generally high. Survival rate increased. Main concern is quality of education. Results from the national Year 8 exams reveal a low, although improving, passing rate (between 2003 and 2009). To improve both access and quality of education, Government emphasises curriculum development and expansion of non-formal education skills for young people. Government is also using the UNDP MDG Acceleration Framework to improve progress in this area. [Source: PIFS 2013 MDGs Report, pg 25]	Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling
10	Population with sustainable access to improved water source (%) [Source: http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx]	90.0	94.0	97.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	...	...	...	MIXED RESULTS IN ACHIEVING THIS GOAL. TARGET 7.C High access but water quality issues and poor access during droughts. Improved sanitation access but outer island concerns. One-fifth of households in outer islands have no sanitation facilities. [Source: PIFS 2013 MDGs Report, pg 25]	Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources
11a	Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants [Source: http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx]	1.3	7.0	10.2	8.2	12.2	14.7	14.7	...	...	...	...

11 b	Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants [Source: http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx]	0.0	0.0	18.4	10.2	16.3	21.6	28.4	...	...	...	...
11c	Internet users per 100 inhabitants [Source: http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx]	0.0	5.2	15.0	20.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	...	...	...	...
12	Cost of business start-up procedures (% of GNI per capita) [Source: http://data.worldbank.org/country]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Time required to start a business (days) [Source: http://data.worldbank.org/country]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Real GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2005 international \$) [Source: https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/tv.html]	...	...	...	...	3200	3500	3400	...	...	...	...

WLD

15	<p>Access of rural population to an all season road</p> <p>[http://www.quandl.com/browse/worldbank/international-development-association-results-measurement-system/access-to-an-all-season-road-of-rural-population-all-countries]</p>
16	<p>Household electrification rate</p> <p>[http://www.quandl.com/society/household-electrification-rate-all-countries]</p>
17	<p>Unemployment (in % of labour force, ILO def.)</p> <p>[Source: http://data.worldbank.org/country]</p>	...	6.5	6.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	<p>Employment in agriculture (in % of total employment)</p> <p>[Source: http://data.worldbank.org/country]</p>

Annex 2: Donor Assisted Projects by Project Status 2012-2015 (source: Support to Aid Management in Tuvalu Report, August 2013)

	Completed	On-going	Total
Asian Development Bank			
Institutional Strengthening of MFED		373,620	373,620
Technical Assistance - Support Policy Actions for Program Grant		872,730	872,730
Tuvalu Policy Reform Matrix		4,380,315	4,380,315
European Union			
Improving Access to modern energy services for OI		2,127,225	2,127,225
MDG Top up funds – new sanitation component		657,500	657,500
Supply of waste management equipment	1,326,155		1,326,155
Supply of water storage systems on atolls and reef islands	1,396,945		1,396,945
Technical assistance to NAO for supply and installation of water systems	49,302		49,302
Technical assistance to NAO	43,333		43,333
Technical assistance to solid waste and sanitation	103,606		103,606
TWWS Falevatie project		269,942	269,942
Vflex	1,999,784		1,999,784
Technical cooperation Facility II		150,000	150,000
AusAID			
Achieving Education for all in Tuvalu		3,543,393	3,543,393
Adviser to Auditor General		1,169,841	1,169,841
Assessment of National Systems	15,725		15,725
AUSAID IN-SERVICE schools		3,198,000	3,198,000
AusAID Pre-service Schools		1,502,000	1,502,000
Budget management adviser		1,169,841	1,169,841
CIF Payment	4,500,000		4,500,000
Climate Change Officer		24,000	24,000
Fuel Drought support travel	200,000		200,000
Funding Arrangement for Treasury Adviser		150,000	150,000
Institutional Strengthening of MFED		231,931	231,931
Legal Adviser at Attorney General's Office		1,169,841	1,169,841
Medium Term Expenditure Framework		151,446	151,446

WFO

Naval Advisers		2,000,000	2,000,000
Provision of Computer Hardware to Meteorological Office	3,599		3,599
Short Term Tax Adviser		169,760	169,760
TTF payment	2,000,000		2,000,000
Tuvalu Drought Support	147,621		147,621
Tuvalu Policy Reform Matrix		5,000,000	5,000,000
Tuvalu Trust Fund Support		624,824	624,824
Upgrading Tuvalu Police Station	46,364		46,364
Pacific Island Forum Secretariat			
SIS Development Fund		5,972	5,972
SIS Officer Salary		88,000	88,000
Support for Pacific Plan review	2,250		2,250
Commonwealth Secretariat			
Institutional Strengthening of MFED		51,995	51,995
LEL roll out and strat planning workshop	30,335		30,335
United Kingdom			
Parliamentary Support	23,134		23,134
Turkey			
Motufoua Secondary School Truck			50,000 (planned)
Czech Republic			
Motufoua Secondary School as an e-learning mode		14,341	14,341
Japan (JICA and MOFA)			
Construction of Children 's Ward at Queen Margaret Hospital	108,222		108,222
Development Policy Advisor		363,000	363,000
Eco Technological Management Against Sea Level Rise TCP		1,198,800	1,198,800
Improvement of Water Supply System for Nanumea		80,186	80,186
JICA short term training		392,000	392,000
Pac Env Coord Fund (PIFS managed) - desalinators	3,874,800		3,874,800
Pilot Gravel Beach Nourishment Against Coral Disaster - Fongafale		1,680,000	1,680,000
Procurement of Fire truck for Central Police Station		79,791	79,791
Procurement of Tractor for Motufoua Secondary School		93,808	93,808

MM

Upgrading of Motufoua Secondary School		8,172,000	8,172,000
Kazakhstan			
Upgrading of Motufoua Secondary School		150,800	150,800
NGO			
Climate change education Akl Uni	5,000		5,000
New Zealand (NZ AID, GoNZ)			
(UNDP) Outer Island supporting local governance	240,127		240,127
Emergency Slipping and Repairs of the Nivaga II	120,060		120,060
Fisheries Department Institutional Strengthening Project		658,239	658,239
Funding Arrangement for Treasury Adviser		150,000	150,000
Funding for Aid and Budget Advisors		98,916	98,916
Improving Access to Modern Energy Services for Outer Islands		173,771	173,771
New Zealand Budget Benchmarks Contribution	188,616		188,616
NZ IN-SERVICE schools		2,326,253	2,326,253
NZ medical treatment scheme		928,400	928,400
NZ pre-service		1,163,125	1,163,125
NZ short term training		129,896	129,896
Partnerships for Pacific Policing		319,074	319,074
Pension scheme planning study tour	9,866		9,866
Ship to shore project		4,114,103	4,114,103
Support for Regional Seasonal Employment Scheme		452,947	452,947
Tuvalu Policy Reform Matrix		785,500	785,500
Tuvalu renewable energy efficiency education	47,130		47,130
Tuvalu Trust Fund Support		470,780	470,780
Finland			
Improving Access to Modern Energy Services for Outer Islands		79,650	79,650
Republic of China (ROC)			
Agricultural workers on fiafia farm		59,779	59,779
Airfield navigation aids	30,000		30,000
Building materials for civil service houses		160,000	160,000
Community fishing centres improvement	210,000		210,000
Consumable medical supplies	280,000	388,000	668,000

Dental supplies	30,000		30,000
Excavator		150,000	150,000
Fuel for Manufalou	400,000	400,000	800,000
Fuel for Nivaga	650,000		650,000
Funafuti waste management		74,099	74,099
GG's tour to OI	30,000		30,000
GOT IN-SER VICE schools		150,000	150,000
GOT Pre-service Schools		1,427,763	1,427,763
ICT system upgrade		50,000	50,000
Laboratory supplies	60,000	60,000	120,000
Maintenance on Te Mataili	10,000		10,000
Manufalou maintenance	250,000		250,000
Manufalou maintenance and slipping		389,751	389,751
Mobile Medical teams		471,436	471,436
Motofoua rations	400,000		400,000
Nivaga slipping	110,183		110,183
OI patients travel subsistence	200,000	300,000	500,000
OI waste management	68,594		68,594
Paediatric ward		76,000	76,000
Printing of Primary text books		78,635	78,635
RMS system and support	17,500		17,500
Road maintenance	19,000		19,000
ROC budget support		9,658,000	9,658,000
ROC scholarships		485,804	485,804
ROC Taiwan Scholarships Managed by PIFS		129,120	129,120
RSE visas and airfares	50,000		50,000
Satellite link	132,850		132,850
scholarships form 7	127,200	127,200	254,400
School supplies		46,000	46,000
Subsidy to Fetuvalu	100,000		100,000
subsidy to TMTI	90,000		90,000
Supportfor waste management	79,443		79,443

Support to primary schools		30,000	30,000
Te Mataili slipping	157,500		157,500
TMTI scholarships	480,000	480,000	960,000
Tuvalu Land information		40,000	40,000
Tuvalu Medical Treatment Scheme	440,189	1,000,000	1,440,189
Tuvalu mission in Talpei	33,884		33,884
Tuvalu national census	166,574		166,574
TVET training and support		155,360	155,360
UNFCCC/COP18 attendance of delegation	10,000		10,000
vessel maintenance	391,498		391,498
Victualling vessels	100,000		100,000
water tanks for civil service houses		60,240	60,240
SPREP			
Improving Access to Modern Energy Services for Outer Islands		185,335	185,335
Secretariat of the Pacific Community			
Community Education Training Centre	16,583		16,583
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems	19,660		19,660
Human Development Programme	20,200		20,200
International Womens day celebration		4,600	4,600
Promoting Agro Biodiversity to Farmers to Adapt to Climate Change	3,115		3,115
Regional Media Centre	19,543		19,543
Regional Rights Resource Team	68,508		68,508
SOPAC disaster commemoration day	4,080		4,080
SPBEA	1,922		1,922
Statistics for Development	2,461		2,461
Transport - Economic Development Division	1,806		1,806
Tuvalu Grant to PMH	10,000		10,000
TURKEY			
Motufoua School truck			50,000 (planned)
UNDP			
2nd national comms - UNCCC	23,539		23,539
Increase resilience of coastal areas and communities to climate change	71,924		71,924

MDG Capacity building	113,837		113,837
NAPA 2	116,576		116,576
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action plan	781		781
Parliamentary support project		1,912	1,912
Supporting Local Government	187,665		187,665
Trade Capacity Development and Institutional Strengthening Project		71,709	71,709
UNESCO			
UNESCO activities - Korea fellowship	354		354
UNFPA			
Family Planning, Gender, Sexual Reproductive Health and Data Analysis		786,964	786,964
UNICEF			
Vaccinations	3,795		3,795
UNEP			
HCFC management plan institutional strengthening	60,000		60,000
Integrated Islands Biodiversity Project		334,635	334,635
World Bank			
Tuvalu Aviation Investment Programme		8,934,835	8,934,835
Tuvalu Policy Reform Matrix		1,568,874	1,568,874
WHO			
Computerised inventory	2,682		2,682
Food regulations	5,258		5,258
Household survey re medicine use	3,920		3,920
Integrated Programme Budget - Health		251,320	251,320
UN Women			
Technical Assistance - CEDAW Report	5,500		5,500
UN			
LDC Expert working group	25,883		25,883
WTO			
Trade Capacity Development and Institutional Strengthening Project		1,051,711	1,051,711
Grand Total	19,476,641	85,673,524	105,200,165

Sector 1: General environment protection (Water and sanitation)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall objective: To improve social and economic development and achieve safer, healthier and cleaner environment to the overall sustainable living conditions for the Tuvaluan population and the country's transition to a green economy • Specific objective: To reduce waste related environment degradation 		
Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification
a) A sustainable, more environmentally safe waste management system that operates effectively and efficiently	Number of uncontrolled dumping sites, including borrow pits, cleaned up Number of new controlled landfills in Funafuti and the outer islands (Target: at least 4 by 2020) % of green waste separated from the waste stream for composting (Target: 95% by 2020) % change in collection time and disposal of waste (Baseline: 15 days in 2014) (Target: 50 % reduction from baseline by 2020) % of all recyclables collected (Target: 75% by 2020)	Progress report on the implementation of the National integrated waste programme Project specific monitoring reports

Baselines will be included at the latest in the Action documents.

The results, indicators and means of verification specified in the present annex may need to evolve to take into account changes intervening during the programming period

Annex 4: <u>Template for Indicative timetable for commitments</u>	Indicative allocation (EUR million)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
SECTOR – General environment protection (specific DAC code 41010 "Environment policy and administrative management")	6.0		6				
Other measures (support to civil society)	0.3		0.3				
B- allocation	0						
Support measures	0.5						
• Measures to support or accompany the programming, preparation or implementation of actions	0.1	0.1					
• Support to the National Authorizing Officer	0.4		0.4				
Total Commitments	6.8	0.1	6.7				

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