

2017
Annual Performance Report (APR)
Tuvalu Coastal Adaptation Project (TCAP)

UNDP

FPFP015: Tuvalu Coastal Adaptation Project (TCAP)

Annual Reporting Period Covered in this Report: 01-01-2017 to 31-12-2017

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SUBMITTED BY	
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SECTION 1: GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Funded Activity title:	Tuvalu Coastal Adaptation Project (TCAP)
2. Number of the Funding Proposal:	FP015
3. Date of approval by the Board:	Jun 30, 2016
4. Accredited Entity:	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
5. Focal point of the Accredited Entity for this project:	Mr. Yusuke Taishi (yusuke.taishi@undp.org)
6. Executing Entity:	UNDP Fiji Country Office
7. Implementation period:	Jun 7, 2017 - Jun 7, 2024
8. Current year of implementation:	Year 1
9. Closing Date:¹	Jun 7, 2023
10. Investment Manager:	n/a
11. Investment Period:	n/a
12. Date of Submission of the report:	1 March 2018 resubmission 23 March 2018
13. Annual reporting period covered in this report:	1 January 2017 - 31 December 2017
14. Total Project Budget:	38,870,000.00
15. Total amount of GCF proceeds approved	36,010,000.00
16. Total amount of GCF proceeds disbursed (cumulative) to AE:	2,013,841.00

¹ Refers to the date on which the Accredited Entity's right to receive Disbursements in respect of the Funded Activity will terminate, as defined in the relevant Funded Activity Agreement.

SECTION 2: IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS REPORT

2.1 OVERALL (SUMMARY) PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT

Ratings for both Development Objective Progress and Implementation Progress are moderately satisfactory. There were some delays in the implementation of certain activities, most of them can be recovered as the project implementation architecture is now fully set up and the implementation picks up pace in the following few months.

The project was approved at B.13 in June 2016. After the signing of the AMA between GCF and UNDP in August, 2016, the FAA for the project was signed on 31 May 2017 and became effective on 7 June 2017, which marks the start of the project. Subsequently, the request for first disbursement was made on 23 June. Concurrently, the recruitment of Project Management Unit staff took place in a close coordination with the Government of Tuvalu. Key staff members, including the Project Manager, Deputy Project Manager, Admin/Finance Assistant, Finance Associate and Procurement Associate, were recruited before the Inception Workshop on 31 August – 1 September, 2017. The Chief Technical Advisor was recruited in November 2017. The first Project Board Meeting took place on 29 November where the Annual Work Plan for 2018 was approved. Despite the significant time lag after the approval and the FAA effectiveness, all key operational milestones since the project start were met in a timely manner.

As of 31 December 2017, the cumulative expenditure is US\$216,254 or 10.74% of the expected delivery for the first year of the project implementation. This level of delivery is as expected within the first four months of project implementation, and the delivery will pick up in Q1 and Q2 of 2018 as the PMU establishes the foundation for executing activities on all the Outputs.

Key substantive outputs and results achieved during this time include the following:

In late December, two students (one male and one female) have been selected as the first recipients of the scholarship from the project. The male student will study civil engineering and the female spatial geoscience, both at the bachelor's level. This is the most concrete results from the project achieved during the current reporting period. Prior to the selection, an LoA was signed between UNDP and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, designating the latter as the Responsible Party for executing the scholarship component of the project (fulfilling part of Covenant 9.02 (c) in the FAA). A capacity assessment of the Ministry was completed in October, and subsequently, an assurance plan was developed in November.

From mid-October to late-November, first community consultations were organized in the three target islands (92 male and 31 female), The visit was jointly organized by the PMU and the Government. In light of the extreme difficulty in arranging outer island visits in Tuvalu, the timely organization of the initial visits within 3 months from the inception, demonstrates the commitment of both the PMU and the Government.

The preparatory activities for developing an Operational Manual for the performance-based fiscal transfer under Output 3 (a condition precedent to Second Disbursement) have been ongoing in a fully participatory manner. A stocktaking exercise from the baseline projects (a UNDP LDCF project and a UNCDF project) is currently ongoing jointly with these projects and the Ministry of Home Affairs and Rural Development; the Minister and the Permanent Secretary have reassured that they will play a coordinating role ensuring the complementarity among these three projects. The Operational Manual is scheduled to be complete by May 2018.

For Output 2, there is a slight delay in the process of selecting an agency to carry out coastal assessments, but it is expected to be complete by April/May 2018. Once a contract is signed, a large part of the project delivery envisaged in the Annual Work Plan for the first year of project implementation will be achieved.

It should also be noted that the PMU has adopted the adaptive management principle well despite the team being still new and facing steep learning curve. Most importantly, since the project approval, a few additional development partners have started operating in the broad area of "coastal resilience" in Tuvalu. Over the last several months, the PMU has been working effectively in seeking and sharing information about ongoing initiatives, identifying possible areas of synergies, and collaborating for greater development impacts. While the positive result from this adaptive management is not necessarily visible in the attainment of project milestones and outputs, it is likely to have a long-term impact in the form of avoiding duplication, mitigating the risks of inefficiency and greater sustainability and ownership of the project results.

Moving forward, the PMU is in the process of recruiting a Safeguard Specialist who will update the ESMP and establish a grievance redress mechanism for the project. This is expected before April/May 2018. A review of the Gender Action plan will start in Q1 2018. As reported in the Project Manager's assessment, the first round of community consultations saw participation by more men than women, and the updated Gender Action plan will need to find practical and effective ways to ensure women's and other vulnerable groups' voices are heard. The project capacity building strategy will be established in 2018, which will set the pathways and identify specific capacity building activities to be financed by the project.

2 PROJECT OUTPUT IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

Project Output	Project Activity	Status ²	Deliverable/Milestone for the current reporting period ³	Deliverable/Milestone for the next reporting period ⁴	Remarks (as applicable) ⁵
1. Strengthening of institutions, human resources, awareness and knowledge for resilient coastal management	1.1. Technical capacity, knowledge and awareness of the Government and community strengthened for coastal monitoring, protection and maintenance of coastal protection infrastructure	<i>Activity Started -progress on track</i>	A Terms of Reference for a consultant who will undertake a capacity needs assessment and formulate a project-level capacity building strategy has been prepared.	A capacity building strategy is prepared; at least one capacity building activity (e.g. training event, assignment to a regional technical agency, etc)	Currently, a technical discussion with the Department of Lands and Survey is ongoing whether engaging community members for beach profiling is the best way to accumulate information about coastal processes. A conclusion will be drawn by the middle of 2018 and an activity will commence in 2018.
	1.2. Long-term national human resource capacity and awareness enhanced for sustainable coastal protection	<i>Activity Started -progress on track</i>	Two students (one male, one female) have been selected as the first awardees from the TCAP scholarship program. One student will be in a bachelor of civil engineering program; the other in geospatial science program. The work plan for the scholarship program is in development.	At least one student selected in 2018/2019 for scholarship program.	
2. Vulnerability of key coastal infrastructure including homes, schools, hospitals and other assets is reduced against	2.1. Coastal protection design, site-specific assessments and Environmental and Social Impact Assessments	<i>Activity Started -progress on track</i>	Initial consultations with the target islands took place. A partnership agreement with the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) is being	Coastal assessment is in process.	

² Activity Not Yet Due; Activity Started -ahead of schedule; Activity started – progress on track; Activity started but progress delayed; Activity start is delayed.

³ Please provide all relevant specific inputs, milestones and deliverables relevant to the reporting period.

⁴ Please provide all relevant specific inputs, milestones and deliverables relevant to the next reporting period.

⁵ For Activities delayed, provide the respective explanation/justification.

wave induced damages in Funafuti, Nanumea and Nanumaga	undertaken in all islands in a participatory manner		crafted for undertaking coastal assessments.		
	2.2. Coastal protection measures implemented	<i>Activity Not Yet Due</i>	No milestones achieved.	Construction activities started in one of the target locations.	
3. A sustainable financing mechanism established for long-term adaptation efforts	3.1. All Island Strategic Plans and annual budgets integrate island-specific climate risks through gender sensitive, participatory processes	<i>Activity Started -progress on track</i>	Initial consultations took place with three Kaupules and Falekaupules. Stocktaking of past assistance in this area has started jointly with UNDP NAPA2 and UNCDF LoCAL projects. The result of this exercise will feed into the production of an Operational Manual for inter-governmental fiscal transfer.	An Operational Manual for inter-governmental fiscal transfer is available; performance assessment undertaken.	
	3.2. Capacity of Kaupules, Falekaupules and community members strengthened for monitoring coastal adaptation investments	<i>Activity Started -progress on track</i>	Community-level awareness raising about Output 3 of the project was undertaken during the first island visit in October-November 2017.	A national TOT organized for participatory video; a training event organized on the use of a community scorecard.	

2.3 PROGRESS UPDATE ON PROJECT INDICATORS OF THE LOGIC FRAMEWORK

2.3.1 PROGRSS UPDATE ON FUND-LEVEL IMPACT INDICATORS OF THE LOGIC FRAMEWORK

Fund-level impact Core indicators	Baseline Level	Current value	Target level at mid-term	Target level at end of project	Variances from target	Variances from proposed methodology (if any):

Number of new infrastructure constructed to withstand condition from climate variability and change	No single engineered coastal protection solution exists in the country	No change	N/A	3 coastal protection measures have been put in place in 3 islands	N/A	N/A
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2.3.2 PROGRESS UPDATE ON PROJECT/PROGRAMME LEVEL INDICATORS OF THE LOGIC FRAMEWORK

Project Outcome/Output indicators	Baseline Level	Current value	Target level at mid-term	Target level at end of project	Implementation Status	Variations from target	Remarks
Institutional systems that improve incentive for climate resilience and their effective action.	Only one round of ISPs has been produced and they neither are climate sensitive nor govern budget use	No change	At least two cycles of ISP production	ISP production, execution of priority actions, and community review have become an annual event	<i>Activity Started - progress on track</i>	N/A	No change at this time, but preliminary consultations with other projects and govt initiatives pertaining to this outcome have started
Number of males and females benefiting from climate risk reduction measures	Currently, no Tuvaluans benefit from hard-engineered coastal protection measures	No change	Coastal protection design and implementation started to have at least 3,100 individuals (50% women) who are in inundation areas	At least 3,100 individuals (50% women) who are in inundation areas protected by a coastal defense	<i>Activity Started - progress on track</i>	N/A	No change at this time. The construction of coastal defense measures will commence in Year 2 or 3 depending on the target island.

			protected by coastal protection				
Number of technical officers trained on: - Monitoring / data synthesis on dynamic coastal processes - Designing of coastal protection (both hard and soft) measures - Environmental social impact assessment - Project management, V&A assessment, CBA	Currently, there is no institutional arrangement where technical officers can gain technical skills	No change	N/A	At least 12 technical government staff (50% women) exposed to hands-on trainings on the three areas	<i>Activity Started - progress on track</i>	N/A	No major change at this time. However, a consultant will be recruited in the first quarter of 2018 to formulate a capacity development strategic plan for the project based on consultations with departments relevant for coastal management and protection.
Number of students that are supported at higher-level studies (tertiary level or higher) on disciplines related to coastal protection work	Tuvalu sponsored students in tertiary education totaled to 163 . DFAT(24 awards in 2012) and NZAID (NZD 11million) awarded a total of 20-30 scholarships each per year	Two (2) students have been selected.	At least 24 students (50% women) are supported for at higher level studies AND obtain a CCA-related position in the country	At least 24 students (50% women) are supported for at higher level studies AND obtain a CCA-related position in the country	<i>Activity Started - progress on track</i>	N/A	Two students (one male and one female) have been selected as the first awardees from the TCAP scholarship program. The former will attend University of Canterbury in New Zealand to pursue a Bachelor in Civil Engineering degree, and the latter shall pursue a degree in Geospatial Science at the University of South Australia. The work plan for this scholarship program is being developed in consultation with the Ministry of Education, Youth & Sports.
Island-level coastal assessment report produced	No island-level reports containing assessment results such as local hydrodynamic processes are currently available	No change	All 9 islands of Tuvalu has a coastal assessment report		<i>Activity Started - progress on track</i>	N/A	No change at this time. Initial consultations with the target islands of Nanumea & Nanumaga took place in November 2017 (and Funafuti in February 2018) where the expected best-practice activities have been presented to community members. A partnership agreement is being crafted with the Secretariat of the

							<p>Pacific Community (SPC) for the coastal assessment. requirements. In addition, a discussion is taking place with the Consultant involved with Integrated Vulnerability Assessment (IVA) for the nine islands in Tuvalu for a potential collaboration with their IVA works - especially in fulfilling the social assessment component of TCAP's Island Assessment process. The current IVA works for the nine islands is being planned and coordinated by the GoT's Climate Change Policy and Disaster Coordination Unit (CCPDCU). IVA is an established assessment tool currently being used in the Pacific including Fiji and Kiribati and will support TCAP with the social component of the island assessments.</p>
<p>The length of vulnerable coastlines protected</p>	<p>In the proposed locations, there is no structural measures to mitigate the risk of wave over-topping or coastal inundation events</p>	<p>No change</p>	<p>Construction of coastal protection commenced</p>	<p>2,210m of vulnerable coastlines are protected by a coastal defense measure</p>	<p><i>Activity Started - progress on track</i></p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>No change at this time but the sites identified in the maps on the 3 islands have been visited by the TCAP Project Management Unit (PMU), the CTA and the UNDP in November 2017 (for Nanumea & Nanumaga) and February 2018 (for Funafuti) during the initial island consultation visit - to get an understanding of the likely options for TCAP works based on the project proposal and those that were suggested by the local communities. Travel was 24 hours by boat to Nanumaga, moving onto Nanumea (6hr boat trip) then back to Funafuti after 25 hr return boat trip</p>

Knowledge about gender-differentiated impact of coastal protection enhanced	Awareness about gender-differentiated impact of coastal protection is low	No change	Island-level social impact assessment includes a section on gender	The final technical assessment report includes gender-differentiated impact and the results are shared at a regional/national forum	<i>Activity Started - progress on track</i>	N/A	No change at this time but data relevant to gender aspects shall be covered by the IVA (Island Vulnerability Assessment) that will most probably be carried out by the Climate Change Policy and Disaster Coordination Unit (CCPDCU).
Adaptation actions financed and implemented from island level plans (no. and type)	To date, no adaptation action has been implemented based on Island Strategic Plans	No change	All islands have an ISP with specific budgets for development priorities	At least 16 adaptation priority actions (two in each island), outlined in ISPs, are financed by either domestic or external resources and executed	<i>Activity Started - progress on track</i>	N/A	No change at this time but initial consultations has been conducted with the 3 kaupules/falekaupules on the 3 islands identified for coastal interventions on the ground where island level plans were discussed especially for Funafuti. The plans discussed includes the likely best practice coastal measures and interventions that is recommended for the Fogafale coastline - including beach nourishment, foreshore replenishment and seawalls. During the Islands Leaders Forum in September 2017 that was hosted by the Ministry of Home Affairs, a presentation was made to inform all the island Kaupules of the new project an its scope and future involvement with Kaupule under Output 3. As of January 2018, discussions proceeded on ways of collaborating outputs from the LoCAL project to enable the development of an Operations Manual (for TCAP) for the fiscal transfer of funds to the island Kaupules, as well as the recruitment of an ISP Officer for TCAP.

<p>Women's distinct role in the context of island decision making established</p>	<p>Women are only "consulted" during the island decision making process, but no distinct roles are established</p>	<p>No change</p>	<p>The use of scorecards and participatory video has started</p>	<p>Women's group recognized by both men and women as an important interest group in the evaluation of kaupules</p>	<p><i>Activity Started - progress on track</i></p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>No change at this time but data relevant to women's distinct role in the context of island decision making shall be covered by the IVA (Island Vulnerability Assessment) that will most probably be carried out by the Climate Change Policy and Disaster Coordination Unit (CCPDCU).</p>
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<p>expectations from local communities.</p>		<p>effectiveness of various coastal protection measures. TCAP will partner with them to undertake field verification through the coastal protection investments in the project.</p> <p>Tuvalu IVA Process: Components of TCAP's national assessment process has very close overlap with the IVA Process already underway in Tuvalu. TCAP will partner with and support the IVA to cover its needs in respect to the island assessment process and avoid duplication of effort.</p> <p>World Bank – Boat Harbour Project Nanumaga: The WB will implement capital works in Nanumaga (and other outer islands) to develop improved boat harbour facilities. In the case of Nanumaga there is an URGENT need to coordinate with WB as some of the proposed design options would likely have a direct negative impact on the same shorelines which TCAP is targeting for protection. Coordination of our programs of work is crucial to ensure the best outcome for the Nanumaga Community and environment.</p>		
<p>Ongoing reclamation on the island in Funafuti</p>	<p>Implementation</p>	<p>The TCAP has undertaken a reconnaissance mission (Feb 2018) to try to ascertain the existence of any “hard” plans for future reclamation. This included one on one meetings with Government and Community leaders and decision makers and Council and Community outreach meetings.</p> <p>TCAP has investigated the interest of other commercial and development partners working in similar spheres and is building networks and relationships to try to build awareness and coordinate any such activities.</p> <p>TCAP is considering designs for foreshore protection measures which offer a degree of flexibility for potential re-use or re-location should the project's initial investments become the site of, at this time, unplanned reclamation.</p>	<p>Minor</p>	<p>Same as above.</p>

2.6 REPORT ON CHANGES DURING IMPLEMENTATION

Expectations have been raised on all 3 islands that TCAP will build foreshore seawalls and that these will provide long term protection from sea level rise as well as storm waves. Preliminary appraisal by the CTA suggests that foreshore seawalls may not be an appropriate measure on parts of Nanumaga and Nanumea and alternative measures may be considered. Additionally, misconceptions may also exist that any shoreline engineering works can provide long term protection from sea level rise, they may not under all circumstances. Atoll land elevation is so low in many locations that flooding will occur irrespective of seawalls, seawalls may reduce wave impacts but can not stop marine water ingress into low laying areas of the island. Only raising the land height behind the seawall can mitigate this problem. A key component of coastal hazards management is keeping people and property out of harms way, it is a first principle of best practice in this sector. Inevitably relocation of property or assets from highly exposed locations is a pragmatic cost effective response, TCAP currently omits relocation as a hazard exposure response dramatically curtailing the tools available to deliver best practices coastal hazards management. Significant work has been undertaken to explain the negative implications of hardening the foreshore in locations where shoreline processes are intact and offer better protection than what an engineered wall can provide. Likewise, clear messages will need to be imparted regarding the limitations of shoreline engineering with regards to the long term viability of the island and the need to consider shoreline work as only a component of adaptation, land filling of low laying areas must also be considered. Only some islands have the potential for large scale land filling or level building, these differing potentials must be discussed in the context of long term adaptation strategies.

SECTION 3: FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Overview of the Funded Activity Finance Table: 5699_Tuvalu Section 3 -APR - Financial Information .xlsx	For the Reporting Period USD	Cumulative USD
Total Project Cost⁸:	38,870,000.00	
Total GCF financing to the Project:	36,010,000.00	
Total Amount of GCF Proceeds Disbursed to AE:	2,013,841.00	
Grant component:	2,013,841.00	
Loan Component:		
Equity Component:		
Guarantee Component:		
Total Amount:	2,013,841.00	
Total Amount of Funds used for the Funded Activity⁹:	216,255	
By Executing Entity 1:		
By Executing Entity 2, etc.:		
Total amount:	216,255	
Total Amount of Expenditures on the Funded Activity:	216,255	
Total Amount of funds Committed to the Funded Activity:	20,149	
Amount of Other Inflows received by the AE		
Total Amount of Reflowed Funds to GCF from AE:		
Closing balance of the AE for the Funded Activity:		
Closing balance of the Executing Entity(ies) for the Funded Activity:		
Absorption Capacity		
<i>Please provide a brief explanation in the case of variances between the executed budget (annual and cumulative) and the approved project cost/budget/approved amount absorption capacity</i>		
COUNTRY SPECIFIC INFORMATION		
Total Amount of GCF Proceeds Disbursed by the AE for each Target Country of the Project:		
Country 1:		
Country 2, etc.:		
Date of First Cash Disbursement of GCF Proceeds by the Executing Entity:		

⁸ Total project cost/budget including GCF proceeds and co-financing. In reference to the approved amount (for each relevant year and cumulative) as per the FAA.

⁹ Including GCF Proceeds and co-financing.

SECTION 4: REPORT PROJECT SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS & GENDER

4.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS AND GENDER ELEMENTS

Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) (Annex VIa): [Annex 4 Signed SESP.docx](#)

Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework (Annex VIb): [Annex 5 ESMP.docx](#)

Gender assessment and action plan (Annex IIIId): [Annex 6 Gender Assessment and Action Plan.docx](#)

During the Inception Workshop, the need for developing an island-level ESMP for each of the three target islands was stressed. During the initial outer island consultations in October-November 2017, an overview of ESMP and its grievance mechanism and the plan of developing an island-level ESMP were presented to community members.

During the same outer island trip, the following which has a bearing on social and environmental risks also took place:

- o This trip included an initial rapid technical assessment of the shoreline processes and conditions on both islands and informed the Project's conceptual understanding and design for coastal protection on Nanumea and Nanumaga.
- o These concepts centred around using "berm top barriers", rather than foreshore seawall's as the main infrastructure approach to reducing wave overtopping and marine flooding impacts.
- o This has risk / safeguards implications since "berm top barriers" would be positioned above the normal hightide / wave wash zone. The Tuvalu Foreshore Act indicates that land above this zone is privately owned and as such berm top barriers will traverse privately owned land rather than Crown Land (the wave wash zone or foreshore beach).
- o It is recognised that landowner awareness and negotiations for permissions will be extremely important under these circumstances and significant time and resources need to be committed to this task to ensure an effective and positive outcome.
- o Importantly, community feedback during this visit was predominantly very positive on both islands regarding the use of berm top barriers.

4.2 GENDER AND SOCIAL ACTION PLAN

As noted in the Project Manager's Overall Assessment, the first community consultations in the targeted islands saw participation by more men than women, consistent with past experiences of other development partners in Tuvalu. Advocacy and sensitization through women's groups and women's council, which had continued since the inception workshop, did not result in gender parity at the first consultations. Visits to Tuvalu's outer islands by development partners almost always are made by a chartered vessel and the time on each island is highly limited. This limits the PMU's ability to use measures, which are often used in many other countries, for maximizing women's participation in community consultations, such as organizing meetings at different times of a day, or even seasons, to avoid consulting women when they are busiest with household/social responsibilities.

4.3 PLANNED ACTIVITIES ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

See Environmental and Social Management plan linked above.

A Safe Guards Specialist is to be recruited in April 2018. The SG Specialist will start to pick up issues such as above and will assist to manage these risks.

4.4 PLANNED ACTIVITIES ON GENDER

The Gender Action Plan is expected to be updated in early 2018. Despite these challenges inherent in working in Tuvalu, the revised Gender Action Plan will identify best practices in ensuring women's participation in consultations, but more importantly, women's learning about the project itself, gender-differentiated impacts of climate change, and their contributions towards maintaining resilient coasts in society.

TCAP will also participate in the ongoing Island Vulnerability Assessment led by the Climate Change Policy & Disaster Coordination Unit (CCPDCU) in support of the University of South Pacific (USP) and the Secretariat of the Pacific Communities (SPC). This assessment will allow for data collection at the household/island level that inform the baseline sex-disaggregated vulnerability to climate change impacts.

5 ANNEXES

Finance Table:

[5699 Tuvalu Section 3 -APR Financial Information .xlsx](#)

Updated implementation timetable:

[Final TCAP Offline Risk log table 20 Feb 2018.docx](#)

6 ATTACHMENTS

Co-financing

Type	Name of Co-financier	Amount	Amount spent in the reporting period	Comments
Grants	Government of Tuvalu	2,860,000	52,558	Based on the UN Operational Rates of Exchange (1 Feb 2018). The co-financing is in-kind contributions through Government staff time on project activities (AUS\$55761.5); office space that is paid for through the Government budget (AUS\$7600); and vehicle usage (AUS\$1600). This is in line with the co-financing letter.
		2,860,000	52,558	

GCF Project Conditions

Summary of progress toward meeting project conditions and covenants:

9.02

e) In 2017, the Government of Tuvalu has provided co-financing of AUD\$64,961.50 towards the GCF project. This comprises Government staff time, office rent and vehicle usage.

f) A safeguard specialist will be recruited in early 2018 who will lead the update of ESMP before on-the-ground coastal assessment begins.

Attachments related to Project Conditions and Covenants:

[Co-finance.pdf](#)