



Pacific Community (SPC)

Government of the Republic of Nauru

**GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE PLUS: SCALING UP
PACIFIC ADAPTATION (GCCA+ SUPA) PROJECT**

PROJECT DESIGN DOCUMENT

Output 3

**Scaling up water storage capacity in Nauru in
response to climate change**

March 2020

Scaling up water storage capacity in Nauru in response to climate change Project Summary

This design document describes the framework for Nauru's activities under Output 3 "Scale up resilient development measures in specific sectors" of the Global Climate Change Alliance Plus - Scaling up Pacific Adaptation (GCCA+ SUPA) Project. The Output 3 activities, described here for Nauru, will be implemented in conjunction with related activities under Output 1 "Strengthen strategic planning at national levels" and Output 2 "Enhance the capacity of sub-national government stakeholders to build resilient communities" of the GCCA+ SUPA project.

Scaling up in the context of the GCCA+ SUPA Project is about enhancing, expanding, replicating and/or adding a complementary approach to existing, successful climate change adaptation interventions. The project will not set up demonstration projects but will instead use the lessons learnt from demonstration projects and apply them to scale up sector resilience.

The Government of the Republic of Nauru has selected the water sector as their focus for Output 3. The overall objective of the project is to reduce vulnerability in the water sector for Nauru's communities. The specific objective is to contribute to increased water storage for vulnerable households in Nauru. The four key result areas are (1) Selection of households for enhanced water storage; (2) Purchase and install water storage measures (tanks, concrete bases, taps) for selected households; (3) Household training in maintenance and awareness campaign; and (4) National coordination.

The Republic of Nauru lies approximately 0.5°S and 167°E. It is a raised atoll with an area of 21 km² with a maximum elevation of 71m. Households in Nauru purchase their water for drinking and domestic purposes through desalinated tanker delivery. Desalinated water accounts for 70-80% of water needs in Nauru. The remainder is supplied through rainwater harvesting, bottled water and groundwater sources. A water storage tank outside of the houses receives the water which is then pumped into the domestic plumbing using a pressure pump. The project will directly benefit 500 people and a further 9,584 indirectly.

The project will incorporate a holistic approach, involving ministries responsible for infrastructure, health, utilities and climate change and wherever possible civil society. The project is about enhancing the resilience of people and communities, and in this respect a participatory and community-led approach is adopted throughout the design and implementation with particular emphasis on applying a people-centred approach. A consultation to inform this Project Design Document (PDD) was held in January 2020.

The project will build on water security efforts by the Government of the Republic of Nauru. The project will develop a set of criteria for the selection of households. It must be noted that if by 30th September 2020, this PDD has not been signed, then the Pacific Community (SPC) will meet with the Government of the Republic of Nauru to revise this design document.

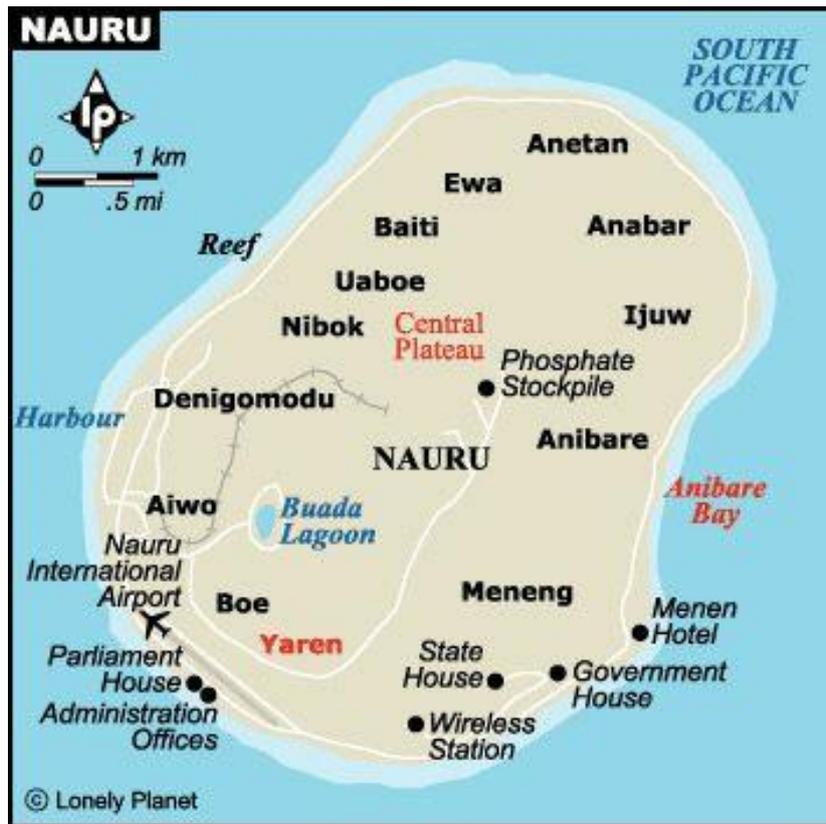
The project will specifically target an estimated 50 households that do not have a water storage of 5,000 litres or more. Data from the mini census conducted in late 2019 and the household survey carried out by the Nauru Utilities Corporation will be used to inform the household selection. Following the selection, agreements will be established with recipient households on the management and maintenance of the water storage measures.

The project will provide water storage measures for desalinated water only. The project will not install rainwater harvesting systems as the quality of rainwater harvested may be compromised by the ongoing presence of phosphate dust on roofs and the removal of roof asbestos is beyond the scope of the project.

Training will be provided to contractors prior to installation. Training on maintenance and basic maintenance tools will be provided to recipient households. The project will also support awareness campaigns on the regular maintenance of water storage measures and the importance of using potable water.

The implementation period of this project will commence on the date of signature of this Project Design Document and end on 31 December 2022. The project will be implemented by the Department of Commerce, Industry and Environment. The project is consistent with the Nauru National Sustainable Development Strategy (2005-2025) and the Nauru Water and Sanitation Master Plan (2015-2035) which identify increased water storage as priority actions for climate change adaptation.

Map of Nauru



List of Abbreviations

CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific, Industrial Research Organisation (Australia)
DCIE	Department of Commerce, Industry and Environment
EU	European Union
EUR	Euros
FRDP	Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific
FSM	Federated States of Micronesia
GCCA: PSIS	Global Climate Change Alliance: Pacific Small Island States project
GCCA+SUPA	Global Climate Change Alliance Plus - Scaling Up Pacific Adaptation
KRA	Key result area
NSDS	National Sustainable Development Strategy
NUC	Nauru Utilities Corporation
RMI	Republic of the Marshall Islands
SPC	Pacific Community
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
UN	United Nations
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USP	The University of the South Pacific

Table of Contents

Project Summary.....	2
Map of Nauru.....	3
List of Abbreviations.....	4
Signature Page.....	6
1. INTRODUCTION.....	7
Background to Nauru.....	7
Geographical Setting.....	7
Vulnerability and Climate Change projections for Nauru.....	7
National Policies and Strategies.....	7
Ongoing and Completed Water Security Projects and Activities.....	8
About the GCCA+ SUPA Project.....	8
Description of the overall GCCA+ SUPA Project.....	8
The GCCA+ SUPA Project in Nauru.....	9
Rationale.....	11
2. PROJECT SELECTION PROCESS.....	11
3. DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTION.....	12
Overall Objective.....	12
Specific Objective.....	12
Key Result Areas.....	12
KRA 1: Selection of households for enhanced water storage.....	12
KRA 2: Purchase and install water storage measures (tanks, concrete bases, taps) for selected households.....	13
KRA 3: Household training in maintenance and awareness campaign.....	14
KRA 4: National coordination.....	14
4. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND EXIT STRATEGY.....	15
Institutional Arrangements.....	15
Risk Management.....	16
Exit Strategy.....	17
Annex 1 Indicative log frame matrix GCCA+ SUPA activities in Nauru.....	18
Annex 2 Budget and payment schedule.....	21
Annex 3 Schedule of activities.....	24
Annex 4 Draft criteria for selection of households.....	25

Signature Page

The contents of this Project Design Document are endorsed by:

For Department of Commerce, Industry and Environment

Name & Position	Signature	Date

For Department of Finance

Name & Position	Signature	Date

For Pacific Community

Name & Position	Signature	Date

All parties signed by 07/04/20

1. INTRODUCTION

This design document describes the framework for Nauru’s activities under Output 3 “Scale up resilient development measures in specific sectors” of the Global Climate Change Alliance Plus Scaling up Pacific Adaptation (GCCA+ SUPA) Project. The Output 3 activities, described here for Nauru, will be implemented in conjunction with related activities under Output 1 “Strengthen strategic planning at national levels” and Output 2 “Enhance the capacity of sub-national government stakeholders to build resilient communities” of the GCCA+ SUPA project. The Government of the Republic of Nauru has selected the water sector as their focus for Output 3.

This section of the design document describes the background to Nauru and the background to the SUPA Project.

Background to Nauru

Geographical Setting

The Republic of Nauru lies approximately 0.5°S and 167°E. It is a raised atoll with an area of 21 km² with a maximum elevation of 71m. The island is surrounded by a fringing coral reef between 120 and 300m wide. The highest point on the island is Command Ridge (71m). The population of Nauru is 10,084 (2011 census). Nauru has a small economy and the National Sustainable Development Strategy (2005-2025) includes a number of economic reform and management goals, with the short to medium term priorities of stabilising, reviving and diversifying the economy. The narrow range of employment and income streams makes Nauru economically vulnerable to changes in the country’s physical environment, including those related to climate change.

Vulnerability and Climate Change Projections for Nauru

Climate projections for Nauru based on the global climate models show that for the period to 2100:

- There is *very high confidence* in the direction of long-term change in a number of key climate variables, namely an increase in mean and extremely high temperatures, sea level and ocean acidification.
- There is *high confidence* that the frequency and intensity of extreme rainfall will increase.
- There is *low confidence* that mean annual rainfall will increase slightly, and the incidence of drought will decrease slightly.

(These climate projections are based on the 2014 Australian Bureau of Meteorology and CSIRO Report: Climate variability, extremes and changes in the Western Tropical Pacific: New science and updated country reports).

These changes in climate are likely to exacerbate water security issues in Nauru.

National Policies and Strategies

Climate change resilience, improved access to water, and social inclusion are among the key priorities for Nauru and critical to achieve various policy and strategic objectives to achieve sustainable development. Among the key policies are the following:

- Nauru National Sustainable Development Strategy 2005-2025 (NSDS) in which improved access to water is a component of the second goal, which is focused on the provision of enhanced social, infrastructure and utilities services.
- Nauru Water and Sanitation Master Plan (2015-2035) which was approved by Cabinet in 2017.
- Nauru National Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Policy (2012) which acknowledges that usable storage capacity is insufficient to cope with Nauru’s frequent droughts.

Ongoing and Completed Water Security Projects and Activities

Listed below are some water security projects and activities that are presently ongoing in Nauru.

Project or Activity	Status
AusAID water storage project	Ongoing
Department of Commerce, Industry and Environment water storage project	Ongoing
Ridge to Reef rainwater harvesting project	Closing stages
Government of Italy water storage project	Completed
Global Climate Change Alliance: Pacific Small Islands States project	Completed

The Global Climate Change Alliance: Pacific Small Island States (GCCA: PSIS) project which was completed in 2015 worked in nine small island states, including Nauru. The project focused on the water sector in Nauru. The original concept was to improve household rainwater harvesting potential by replacing damaged roofs, to improve roof catchments. This was changed in 2014 to address the shortage of national water storage capacity which was a government priority. The project then focused on building a 2,000Kl national water storage tank to store desalinated water. Bids were sought to install the tank but the bids received were beyond the scope of the project’s budget and timeframe. Following consultations, the project then agreed to demolish an existing inoperative national water storage tank and the eight member countries agreed to re-allocate Nauru’s remaining funds.

The Nauru Water and Sanitation Master Plan (2015-2035) was supported by the GCCA: PSIS project. This provides a blueprint for water development in Nauru for the next two decades.

About the GCCA+ SUPA Project

Description of the overall GCCA+ SUPA project

Climate change and natural disasters are among the greatest challenges jeopardising and undermining the ability of all countries, in particular Pacific countries, to achieve the sustainable development goals and reduce poverty. The GCCA+ SUPA project falls under the GCCA+ flagship initiative, which has three priorities: (i) mainstreaming climate change issues into poverty reduction and development efforts; (ii) increasing resilience to climate-related stresses and shocks; and (iii) supporting the formulation and implementation of concrete and integrated sector-based climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies.

The GCCA+ SUPA project is about scaling up climate change adaptation measures in specific sectors supported by knowledge management and capacity building. The 4.5-year project (2019 – 2023) is funded with EUR14.89 million from the European Union (EU) and implemented by the Pacific Community (SPC) in partnership with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and The University of the South Pacific (USP) in collaboration with the governments and peoples of Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Fiji, Kiribati, Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI), Nauru, Niue, Palau, Tonga and Tuvalu.

The overall objective is to enhance climate change adaptation and resilience within ten Pacific Island countries. The specific objective is to strengthen the implementation of sector-based, but integrated, climate change and disaster risk management strategies and plans.

The three key outputs for the GCCA+ SUPA project are:

1. Strengthen strategic planning at national levels;
2. Enhance the capacity of sub-national government stakeholders to build resilient communities; and
3. Scale up resilient development measures in specific sectors.

The activities will adopt a people-centred approach¹ throughout and will take into account lessons learnt and wise practices from the regional, national, sub-national and community-based projects and programmes implemented over the last decade.

The Action will contribute to the *Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP)*, the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction*, the *Paris Agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)*, and the *Sustainable Development Goals*, especially Goal 1: No poverty, Goal 2: Zero hunger, Goal 3: Good health and well-being, Goal 5: Gender equality, Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation, Goal 13: Climate action and Goal 14: Life below water.

The GCCA+ SUPA project in Nauru – Scaling up water storage capacity in Nauru in response to climate change

The GCCA+ SUPA project will scale up the water storage project that was implemented by the Government of Italy and completed in 2019. In an effort to help communities to increase

¹ SPC has adopted a people-centred approach which incorporates human rights, gender equality, social inclusion, environmental sustainability and culture. It places people at the centre of planning, implementation, decisions, monitoring and reporting.

their water storage capacity, the Government of Italy project supplied 39 households with 20,000 litre Colorbond water tanks that are built on concrete slabs.



One of the Colorbond tanks installed by the Government of Italy

The GCCA+ SUPA project will only focus on increasing water storage specifically for desalinated water for vulnerable households as firstly, this was prioritised by stakeholders at the in-country consultation in January 2020. Secondly, the Nauru Utilities Corporation (NUC) is in the process of starting a reticulated system for the hospital. Eventually the reticulated system will cover the whole of Nauru. The reticulated system, however, will not replace the water storage tanks as the tanks will be an integral part of the new metered system. By providing increased water storage measures, the GCCA+ SUPA project is also contributing to preparing vulnerable households for the reticulated system.

The project will not install rainwater harvesting systems as the quality of rainwater harvested may be compromised due to the ongoing presence of phosphate dust on roofs. The issue of roof asbestos has also deterred the project from installing rainwater harvesting systems as extensive work and funding would be required for the safe disposal of asbestos in Nauru prior to installation of water storage measures and this is beyond the scope of the project. The water storage measures that will be provided by the GCCA+ SUPA project will therefore specifically store desalinated water only as the quality of desalinated water can be assured as opposed to the quality of rainwater harvested from roof catchments.

Under Key Result Area (KRA) 1 for the GCCA+ SUPA project, a set of criteria will be developed for selection of households, and submitted to the Government of the Republic of Nauru for endorsement. **It must be noted that if by 30th September 2020, this PDD has not been signed, then the Pacific Community (SPC) will meet with the Government of the Republic of Nauru to revise this design document.** The project will specifically target an estimated 50 households that do not have a water storage of 5,000 litres or more.

Under KRA 2 the project will purchase and install water storage measures i.e. tanks, concrete bases and taps, for selected households. Training will also be provided to contractors prior to installation.

Recognising the importance of maintenance of water storage measures, KRA 3 will focus on household training in maintenance and awareness activities. The project will also support the provision of basic maintenance tools for recipient households.

The GCCA+ SUPA project will directly benefit 500. The population figures shown below have been extracted from the 2011 population census report.

Country	Total population 2011 census	Number of Households 2011	Direct beneficiaries	Indirect beneficiaries
Nauru	10,084	1,647	500	9,584

The Department of Commerce, Industry and Environment (DCIE) will lead the implementation of the project in close collaboration with the Department of Finance and the Department of Infrastructure.

Rationale

Based on the foregoing, the justification and rationale for the GCCA+ SUPA project in Nauru is as follows:

- The sector selected by Nauru is one of the five sectors identified in the EU Delegation Agreement as priority sectors needing scaling up interventions for the GCCA+ SUPA project.
- The identified scaling up measure is an effective and tested measure that has elements of sustainability and can be implemented within the timeframe of the SUPA project.
- The selected scaled up measure has socio-economic benefits for the communities and can be implemented using an evidence-based people-centred approach.
- The selected scaled up measure fits within the scope of the SUPA project budget.
- The main climate extreme experienced by Nauru is drought which can last as long as three years.
- Future projections for climate change show a very high confidence in the direction of long-term change in a number of key climate variables, namely an increase in mean and extremely high temperatures, sea level and ocean acidification.
- The Government of the Republic of Nauru, through its policies, strategies and plans, places a high priority on strengthening the water sector.
- Adopting a people-centred approach will ensure that the principles of equality and equity are provided to all rights holders in Nauru.

2. PROJECT SELECTION PROCESS

This section provides a timeline of the planning activities that have led to this Project Design Document. Activities are listed below in chronological order.

March 2019: Two representatives from Nauru attended the GCCA+ SUPA Planning and Inception Meeting, 4-6 March 2019, in Suva and contributed to the development of the draft criteria for scaling up climate change adaptation interventions under Output 3 of the project.

January 2020: An in-country consultation was conducted in Nauru (26 participants: F=11, M=15). The consultation provided an opportunity for stakeholders to discuss the water security issues currently faced in Nauru and they unanimously agreed that increased water storage is the priority requirement at the household level. They ranked rainwater harvesting and the development of groundwater resources as second and third respectively.

February 2020: A Concept Note for the project was submitted by Nauru and was approved by the EUD.

February 2020: A draft project design document was prepared and comments were sought from the DCIE.

March 2020: The project design document was submitted to the Nauru Cabinet for endorsement.

3. DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section describes the overall objective, specific objective and key result areas, as well as the logical framework that is used to monitor progress. The section also includes the project budget and the schedule.

Overall Objective

The overall objective is: To reduce vulnerability in the water sector for Nauru's communities.

Specific Objective

The specific objective is: To contribute to increased water storage for vulnerable households in Nauru.

Key Result Areas

KRA 1: Selection of households for enhanced water storage

1.1 Develop criteria for selection of households for increased water storage capacity

The GCCA+ SUPA team in Suva will work with the DCIE to develop a set of criteria for the selection of households for increased water storage capacity. The draft criteria is attached as Annex 4. Once this PDD is approved by Cabinet, and signed, the criteria will be used to select a priority list of households. The priority list of households will be submitted to Cabinet for approval. If by 30th September 2020, this PDD has not been signed, then the Pacific Community (SPC) will meet with the Government of the Republic of Nauru to revise this design document.

1.2 Analyse mini-census and Nauru Utilities Corporation data to determine vulnerable households

The National Coordinator will analyse data from the mini-census conducted in late 2019. This data will be compared with the data from the Nauru Utilities Corporation to determine households that do not have sufficient water storage i.e. more than 5,000-litre tanks. A further step will involve comparing the list of vulnerable households with the list of recipients for the AusAID and DCIE water storage projects and removing the households that appear on both lists. The remaining list of households will form the basis from which the project will conduct selection. This activity will be implemented concurrently with Activity 1.1.

1.3 On-the-ground checks to confirm data

On-the-ground checks will be carried out to confirm the water security measures at the prioritised households.

1.4 Selection and endorsement of households based on selection criteria

Following the on-the-ground checks, household selection will be conducted based on the endorsed criteria. Once the selection process is completed, the list of households selected will be submitted to Cabinet for endorsement.

1.5 Establish agreements with recipient households

Upon receipt of Cabinet's approval of the list of households, the DCIE will establish an agreement with each recipient household. The agreement will outline each party's obligations with regards to the installation, maintenance and monitoring of the water storage measures.

1.6 Transportation to support the implementation of the project in Nauru

The project will support the rental hire of a vehicle, when needed, for the implementation of the project's activities.

KRA 2: Purchase and install water storage measures (tanks, concrete bases, taps) for selected households

2.1 Review existing household water storage installations, design installation for each household and procure, purchase and deliver water storage materials (estimated 50 households)

An engineer will review the existing household water storage installations in Nauru and confirm the preferred option for Nauru. The engineer will also design installation for each selected household. This will include a list of materials needed, the specifications and a full description of works. SPC will facilitate the procurement, purchase and delivery of the installation materials based on the list of materials and specifications provided by the engineer.

2.2 Facilitate inception workshop for the successful contractors before installation

Contractors will be identified and engaged by the SPC for the installations. The selected contractors will be required to attend an inception workshop to receive training in installation prior to the commencement of installation works.

2.3 Complete installation

The contractors, under the guidance of the engineer and the DCIE, will complete the installation works by June 2022.

2.4 Provision of oversight of the installations and compliance with the Rescue & Fire Safety Act 2019

The DCIE will work with the Department of Infrastructure to ensure that all the water storage measures installed by the project comply with the Rescue & Fire Safety Act 2019.

KRA 3: Household training in maintenance and awareness campaign

3.1 Provide training in maintenance for recipient households

Recognising the importance of maintenance of infrastructural measures, the project will provide training in maintenance of the storage measures for recipient households.

3.2 Provide basic maintenance tools for recipient households

Each recipient household will also receive basic maintenance tools for tank maintenance.

3.3 Support awareness activities, including promotional items and the production of an animation video on the importance of maintenance of water storage tanks, ensuring access to potable water and the impact of climate change

Recognising the sector focus, the project will carry out awareness activities focused on the importance of maintenance of water storage tanks, ensuring, access to potable water at the household level and the impact of climate change to build a resilient community. The activities will include the production of promotional materials e.g. t-shirts, animation video and pull-up banners; school and community visits and social media awareness.

KRA 4: National coordination

4.1 Recruitment and employment of a National Coordinator

A National Coordinator will be recruited and employed for up to three years or to the limit of the assigned budget whichever comes first. This position will be based at DCIE to coordinate project implementation. The National Coordinator will report to the (1) Director for Climate Change, Nauru and the (2) GCCA+ SUPA Project Manager based in Fiji. The National Coordinator will liaise closely with the USP-based Research and Community Officer (Output 2 of the overall GCCA+ SUPA Action), and any national officer as may be appointed by SPREP under Output 1 of the overall GCCA+ SUPA Action.

4.2 Small-scale support for the National Coordinator

The project will support the procurement of small equipment (i.e. laptop, desktop printer and external hard drive) and office supplies (i.e. office stationery, printer toner, etc.) specifically for the GCCA+ SUPA National Coordinator. Other costs by the National Coordinator that the project will support include transportation costs for official purposes and internet charges.

Logframe

The logframe, which represents the basis for monitoring and evaluation, is shown as Annex 1.

Budget and Arrangements for Financial Management

The budget and arrangements for transfer of funds and financial management is shown as Annex 2.

Schedule of Activities

Annex 3 presents the schedule of activities.

4. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND EXIT STRATEGY

Institutional Arrangements

Implementation of this project in Nauru will be the responsibility of the DCIE. The GCCA+ SUPA project in Nauru is being implemented under the ambit of the Co-Delegation Agreement, Global Climate Change Alliance Plus – Scaling Up Pacific Adaptation (GCCA+ SUPA), CRIS number: ENV/2018/398237, which was signed by representatives from the European Union Delegation to the Pacific, SPC and SPREP on 27th December 2018.

Project Oversight Committee

A Project Oversight Committee may be set up consisting of representatives of DCIE, NUC, Health and Department of Infrastructure. It is expected that the Project Oversight Committee will meet quarterly and more often as required. Meeting minutes will be taken and action items circulated as necessary. The GCCA+ SUPA National Coordinator will provide regular (quarterly) updates on progress using a standardised template. The Committee will provide an oversight function, and advice on addressing problems and issues.

Reporting

The GCCA+ SUPA National Coordinator will be responsible for providing quarterly narrative and financial progress reports to the project secretariat at SPC in Suva. A template for reporting will be provided with applicable budget lines. The National Coordinator will also provide brief monthly updates to the project secretariat at SPC in Suva.

Day-to-Day Implementation of the Project

The GCCA+ SUPA National Coordinator will have responsibility for overall coordination of the project, including quarterly and annual financial and narrative reporting to the Government of the Republic of Nauru and to SPC. The GCCA+ SUPA National Coordinator is also responsible for day-to-day coordination of the delivery of KRAs 1 – 3 for Nauru. The GCCA+ SUPA National Coordinator reports to the Director for Climate Change, and the GCCA+ SUPA Project Manager in SPC.

Risk Management

Risk	Risk level	Mitigating Measures
Extreme events		

Risk	Risk level	Mitigating Measures
Project implementation delayed by an extreme event e.g. ocean surge, or major social/cultural events	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure planning of activities contains sufficient buffering for minimum one severe and disruptive weather event. • Major social and cultural events to be included in schedules during inception and planning.
Time constraints		
Insufficient time to complete implementation of household water storage measures	Moderate / High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt flexible and back-up planning approaches such that alternatives can be prioritised if and when necessary.
Finalisation of the list of selected households takes longer than anticipated	Moderate / High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPC to set a deadline for finalising the list and ensure that there are no more changes to the list post-deadline.
National capacity and challenges to full stakeholder involvement		
Country has insufficient capacity to fully implement the project activities	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain assistance from district leaders and the government to identify persons who will be committed to the project. • Ensure full commitment of local government.
Sustainability		
Project activities are not maintained or sustainable	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build in monitoring and maintenance of on-the-ground measures. • Promote ongoing community engagement during implementation phase. • Involve skilled community members in the installation of the on-the-ground measures. • Involve civil society as an implementing partner throughout the Action. • Capitalise on collaboration opportunities with other development partners.
Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global economic conditions and national governance do not prevent economic growth. • Global support for the Paris Climate Change Agreement is maintained. • Continual high-level national government commitment to prioritising climate change, disaster risk management and coastal protection in the national development agendas. • Social and political stability is maintained. • Continuous collaboration amongst development partners occurs and is documented to ensure coherence, complementarity and efficiency amongst climate change and sector-based interventions 		

Exit Strategy

Strategy 1: Community Ownership

Ongoing community engagement and effective communication through all phases of the project will promote ownership and contribute to the sustainability of project activities. Recognising that community involvement creates expectations, efforts will be made throughout to ensure that the project's and the community's expectations are the same.

Strategy 2: Further Funding

Identifying alternative sources of grant funding or loan finance, or national government funds in order to continue a project's activity is the second exit strategy for the project in Nauru.

GCCA+ SUPA is working closely with a number of other climate change adaptation and disaster risk management projects being implemented by regional and international organisations. Throughout the course of the project, routes to create synergies with other longer running activities will be pursued and where appropriate, developed.

Strategy 3: Project Closure

Winding down the project's activities as efficiently and effectively as possible to capture the benefits and any lessons learned is the third exit strategy. Lessons learnt from the Global Climate Change Alliance: Pacific Small Island States (GCCA: PSIS) and RENI project will be applied and include allowing sufficient time and staff for an efficient and complete closure process, complete documentation of all narrative and financial materials, and perhaps most importantly the compilation and sharing of lessons learnt through interactive discussion sessions with national stakeholders and regional partners.

Annex 1: Indicative Logframe Matrix GCCA+ SUPA Activities in Nauru

The activities, the expected outputs and all the indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix are indicative and may be updated during the implementation of the action. Note also that indicators will be disaggregated by sex whenever relevant.

Intervention logic	Indicators	Baselines (2020)	Targets (2022)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: To reduce vulnerability in the water sector for Nauru's communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Behavioural change commenced as householders regularly maintain their water tanks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently this is not done 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 households regularly maintaining their water tanks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mini-census report NUC databases Project progress reports 	
Specific objective: To contribute to increased water storage for vulnerable households in Nauru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of households with increased water storage measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 116 out of 1,713 households do not have water storage in excess of 5,000 litres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 35 additional households with increased water storage measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mini-census report Nauru Utilities Corporation household survey Project progress reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government and communities willing to proceed with project implementation
KRA 1: Selection of households for enhanced water storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of criteria specifically focusing on the most vulnerable List of households selected approved by Cabinet Number of agreements established with recipient households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No criteria No list No agreement in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 specific criteria 1 list of households extracted and approved by Cabinet 35 agreements established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cabinet submission outcomes document Individual agreements with each household Project progress reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient local resources and skills available for on-the-ground checks Recipient households agree to the terms of the agreement

Intervention logic	Indicators	Baselines (2020)	Targets (2022)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
KRA 2: Purchase and install water storage measures (tanks, concrete bases, taps) for selected households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of households with the elderly, children, unemployed and people with disabilities for which tanks have been provided • Number of meetings conducted for contractors prior to installation • Number of installations confirmed as adhering to the Rescue & Fire Safety Act 2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No information currently available • 0 meetings • 0 installations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 10 recipient households have the elderly, children, unemployed and people with disabilities • 1 Inception meeting for contractors prior to installation • 35 installations confirmed as adhering to the Rescue & Fire Safety Act 2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting report • Adherence Report from Department of Infrastructure • Mini-census report • Project progress reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government and communities willing to proceed with project implementation • Beneficiaries are willing to adopt a people-centred approach
KRA 3: Household training in maintenance and awareness campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of trainings conducted for maintenance and monitoring • Number of knowledge products produced and disseminated • Number of youths involved in the awareness campaign 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 training • 0 knowledge products produced and disseminated • 0 youths 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 training conducted for all recipient households • 4 knowledge products produced and disseminated • 30 youths involved in the awareness campaign 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training report • Project progress reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient local resources and skills available

Intervention logic	Indicators	Baselines (2020)	Targets (2022)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
KRA 4: National coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of quarterly narrative and financial reports submitted by national coordinator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly narrative and financial reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National coordinator is recruited by Q1 2020

Annex 2: Indicative Budget

Activities	Budget (Euros)
KRA 1: Selection of households for enhanced water storage	
1.1 Develop criteria for selection of households for increased water storage capacity	0
1.2 Analyse mini-census and NUC data to determine vulnerable households	0
1.3 On-the-ground checks to confirm data	0
1.4 Selection and endorsement of households based on selection criteria	0
1.5 Establish agreements with recipient households	0
1.6 Transportation to support the implementation of the project in Nauru	20,000
Total KRA 1	20,000
KRA 2: Purchase and install water storage measures (tanks, concrete bases, taps) for selected households	
2.1 Review existing household water storage installations, design installation for each household and procure, purchase and deliver water storage materials (estimated 50 households)	230,000
2.2 Facilitate inception workshop for the successful contractors before installation	10,000
2.3 Complete installation	100,000
2.4 Provision of oversight of the installations and compliance with the Rescue & Fire Safety Act 2019	10,000
Total KRA 2	350,000
KRA 3: Household training in maintenance and awareness campaign	
3.1 Provide training in maintenance for recipient households	8,000
3.2 Provide basic maintenance tools for recipient households	12,000
3.3 Support awareness activities, including promotional items and production of an animation video on the importance of maintenance of water storage tanks, ensuring access to potable water and the impact of climate change	30,000
Total KRA 3	50,000
KRA 4: National coordination (facilitated under a separate Grant Agreement)	
4.1 Recruitment and employment of a National Coordinator	44,000
4.2 Small-scale support for the National Coordinator	16,000
Total KRA 4	60,000
Contingency*	20,000

Activities	Budget (Euros)
Grand Total	500,000

* Utilisation of the Contingency budget line will require SPC's approval.

SPC will enter into a Grant Agreement (Grant 1) with the Government of the Republic of Nauru to fund the National Coordinator covered under KRA 4. SPC will enter into a second Grant Agreement (Grant 2) with the Government of the Republic of Nauru to fund the implementation of the activities described under KRA 1 to KRA 3.

Grant 1: National Coordinator

The first payment for the National Coordinator will be paid once the grant agreement is signed by all parties. The second payment can be requested once a certified copy of the signed contract with the National Coordinator has been signed. The third payment can be requested once monthly progress reports (using templates provided by SPC) for the first 12 months of employment have been accepted by SPC. The final payment can be requested once monthly progress reports for the remaining months of employment have been accepted by SPC. Apart from the monthly progress reports, the National Coordinator will also submit quarterly narrative and financial reports, as per templates provided by SPC, by the end of the month following the quarter.

Grant 2: Implementation of activities

The first payment for the implementation of activities will be paid once this Project Design Document and the Grant Agreement are signed by all parties. Subsequent payments can be requested once 70% of the previous payment has been fully acquitted.

Other information

The Government of the Republic of Nauru will oversee accurate and regular records and accounts of the implementation of the Action. The following conditions will also apply:

- Financial transactions and financial statements will be subject to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules and directives of SPC.
- Scanned copies of supporting documents relating to each financial transaction will form part of the quarterly acquittal. Originals will be retained by the Department of Finance, Nauru and made available upon request.
- Fixed assets (equipment): All fixed assets (equipment) will remain the property of SPC until the closure of the project. On closure of the project, the assets will officially be handed over by SPC to the respective stakeholders in Nauru. An asset register of all assets purchased should be maintained by the National Coordinator and kept in the Department of Commerce, Industry and Environment.
- All procurement will be based on SPC's Procurement Policy (see below) whereby:
 - 3 quotes are required for any procurement above EUR 2,000; and
 - the full tender process is required for items above EUR 45,000. SPC will work closely with Government of the Republic of Nauru on any procurement above EUR 45,000.
- SPC Procurement Policy



Annex 3: Schedule of activities

Activities	M1-6 2020	M7-12 2020	M1-6 2021	M7-12 2021	M1-6 2022	M7-12 2022
KRA 1: Selection of households for enhanced water storage						
1.1 Develop criteria for selection of households for increased water storage capacity						
1.2 Analyse mini-census and NUC data to determine vulnerable households						
1.3 On-the-ground checks to confirm data						
1.4 Selection and endorsement of households based on selection criteria						
1.5 Establish agreements with recipient households						
1.6 Transportation to support the implementation of the project in Nauru						
KRA 2: Purchase and install water storage measures (tanks, concrete bases, taps) for selected households						
2.1 Review existing household water storage installations, design installation for each household and procure, purchase and deliver water storage materials (estimated 50 households)						
2.2 Facilitate inception workshop for the successful contractors before installation						
2.3 Complete installation						
2.4 Provision of oversight of the installations and compliance with the Rescue & Fire Safety Act 2019						
KRA 3: Household training in maintenance and awareness campaign						
3.1 Provide training in maintenance for recipient households						
3.2 Provide basic maintenance tools for recipient households						
3.3 Support awareness activities, including promotional items and production of animation video on the importance of maintenance of water storage tanks, ensuring access to potable water and the impact of climate change						
KRA 4: National coordination						
4.1 Recruitment and employment of a National Coordinator						
4.2 Small-scale support for the National Coordinator						

Annex 4: Draft criteria for selection of households

GCCA+ SUPA purchases and installs water storage tanks, concrete bases and taps only

Level 1 Screening

Occupied houses with no tank. A tank is defined as having a capacity of more than 5,000 litres. Based on census data and on-the-ground-checks.		New tank becomes the property of the house owner	
Does the occupier or the occupier's family member own the house?	Yes	No	
If "Yes" criteria below may be used for prioritisation			
a. Number of occupants in the house			
b. Number of occupants older than 50 years			
c. Number of occupants with disabilities			
d. Number of occupants under 18 years of age			
e. Number of occupants earning a regular income (regular is defined as weekly, fortnightly or monthly)			
f. Type(s) of water storage used			

Level 2 Screening

Occupied houses with only one tank A tank is defined as having a capacity of more than 5,000 litres. Based on census data and on-the-ground checks.		New tank becomes the property of the house owner	
Does the occupier or the occupier's family member own the house?	Yes	No	
If "Yes" further criteria may be used for prioritisation			
a. Number of occupants in the house			
b. Number of occupants older than 50 years			
c. Number of occupants with disabilities			
d. Number of occupants under 18 years of age			
e. Number of occupants earning a regular income (regular is defined as weekly, fortnightly or monthly)			
f. Type(s) of water storage used			
g. Condition of tank: Are there visible cracks/holes/leakages?	Yes	No	

Once the list is prepared and approved by Cabinet, signed agreements will be established between DCIE and each household, covering the placement of the tank and the concrete base, the size and type of tank, the ownership of the tank and the responsibility for maintenance.