

GCCA +

THE GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE PLUS INITIATIVE



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the European Union

SCALING UP PACIFIC ADAPTATION (SUPA)

Selection & endorsement of 50 tank recipients in
Nauru under the GCCA+ SUPA Project

Report



Pacific
Community
Communauté
du Pacifique



SPREP
Secretariat of the Pacific Regional
Environment Programme

USP
THE UNIVERSITY OF THE
SOUTH PACIFIC

Summary

The Global Climate Change Alliance Plus – Scaling Up Pacific Adaptation (GCCA+ SUPA) Project will increase water storage capacity for desalinated water for up to 50 vulnerable households. The project conducted on-the-ground checks to verify the status of 165 vulnerable households identified from the 2019 mini census and data retained by Nauru Utilities Corporation. Based on the data gathered during the checks, an agreed set of household selection criteria were applied to identify the 50 most vulnerable households that the project would assist. The list of 50 households was endorsed by the National Steering Committee in August 2020 and Cabinet in October 2020. The selection and endorsement process took ten months to complete – January to October 2020.

Background

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 Global Climate Change Alliance Plus – Scaling Up Pacific Adaptation (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 activities will adopt a people-centred approach 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 GCCA+ SUPA Project will scale up the Government of Nauru’s efforts to increase water storage capacity for vulnerable households. The project will only focus on increasing water storage specifically for desalinated water for up to 50 vulnerable households. This report will detail the steps that the project took for the selection and endorsement of the 50 vulnerable households.

Selection and endorsement

The timeline for the selection and endorsement of households is given below.

January 2020: In-country consultation where stakeholders ranked five prioritised criteria for the selection of households for the GCCA+ SUPA Project. The team in SPC then worked with the National Coordinator to further develop the criteria. The criteria are attached as Annex 1.



Stakeholders at the in-country consultation

March 2020: The National Coordinator analysed household data from the 2019 mini census and data retained by Nauru Utilities Corporation and identified 254 vulnerable households.

April 2020: The team in SPC worked with the National Coordinator to develop a checklist for spot checks to be conducted for vulnerable households. The checklist is attached at Annex 2.

May-June 2020: The National Coordinator completed spot checks for 165 of the 254 vulnerable households. A further 45 households had been visited at least once but there was nobody at home to be interviewed. 44 households remain to be visited. Recognising the timeframe for approvals and implementation, it was agreed that 65% of the total 254 households had been interviewed and this was sufficient for selection.



The National Coordinator conducts an interview during the spot check



Water being drawn from an underground source

July 2020: The team in SPC applied the household selection criteria to extract the 50 vulnerable households that the project would assist. A summary of the two-level screening is attached as Annex 3.

August 2020: List of 50 vulnerable households endorsed by National Steering Committee.

October 2020: List of 50 vulnerable households endorsed by Cabinet.

Next steps into 2021

1. Following thorough research into the different types of water storage measures, the team in SPC will discuss with DCIE the type of tank to be installed in Nauru.
2. DCIE will establish an agreement with each recipient household. The agreement will outline 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.
3. An engineer will design installation for each selected household. This will include a list of materials needed, the specifications and a full description of works.
4. SPC will facilitate the procurement, purchase and delivery of the installation materials based on the list of materials and specifications provided by the engineer.

Annex 1: 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.

Annex 2: Checklist for spot checks

Date		District	
First Name		Surname	
No. of occupants		Males	Females
No. of occupants over 60 years old		No. of occupants with disabilities	
No. of occupants below 18 years		No. of occupants working	
Water storage type			
Remarks			

Annex 3: Summary of the screening process

Summary of spot checks - May and June 2020		
1. Number of households on Master List	254	
2. Number of households checked in 2020	165	
3. Number of districts checked in 2020	14	
4. Number of houses visited but nobody was at home	45 (not included in the 165)	
5. Number of houses yet to be visited at least once	44	
Level 1 screening: Occupied houses with no tank. A tank is defined as having a capacity of more than 5,000 litres.		
Criteria	Summary of Level 1 screening - Occupied houses with no tanks	Summary of Level 2 screening - Occupied houses with no tanks AND Elderly AND/OR People with disabilities AND/OR > 10 occupants
6. Number of households extracted	93	50
7. Number of new houses with no tanks (from the 93)*	10	0
8. Number of occupants older than 50 years	37 occupants	35 occupants
9. Number of occupants with disabilities	17 occupants	16 occupants
10. Number of occupants under 18 years of age	449 occupants	309 occupants
11. Number of occupants earning a regular income (regular is defined as weekly, fortnightly or monthly)	242 occupants	152 occupants
12. Type(s) of water storage used	Most are either sharing with another house or community tanks or buying bottled water; size of tanks range from 167 to 20,000 litre tanks; tank types mainly steel, poly and concrete	Most are either sharing with another house or community tanks or buying bottled water; size of tanks range from 167 to 20,000 litre tanks; tank types mainly steel, poly and concrete
13. Male/Female/Total occupants	199/268/804	235/306/541
* New houses with no tanks were not considered in Level 2 screening, as with new houses there would have been plans by the owner to have a tank installed at possibly a later date.		