Pacific Community (SPC)

Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI)

EUROPEAN UNION – NORTH PACIFIC - READINESS FOR EL NIŇO (RENI) PROJECT

PROJECT DESIGN DOCUMENT

Outer island communities in RMI securing food resources ahead of drought

June 2018



Outer island communities in RMI securing food resources ahead of drought

Project Summary

The overall objective of the project is to enhance the resilience of those living in selected outer islands of the Marshall Islands (RMI) to the shocks and insecurities resulting from droughts. The specific objective is to strengthen food security using a sustainable, multi-sector and gender sensitive/rights-based approach. The three outputs are: (1) Individual and community behaviours around drought resilience enhanced, especially in outer islands; (2) Food security measures implemented to support drought resilience especially in outer islands; and (3) Drought readiness mainstreamed into atoll disaster management plans.

The northern atolls are especially vulnerable to drought, and two have been selected for special focus in the RENI project: Ailuk, a rural environment and Santo-Kwajalein, a semi-urban environment. The project will also share experiences learnt with four other northern atolls: Enewetek, Mejit, Wotho and Utrik. The project will directly benefit 1,059 persons and a further 1,605 persons indirectly.

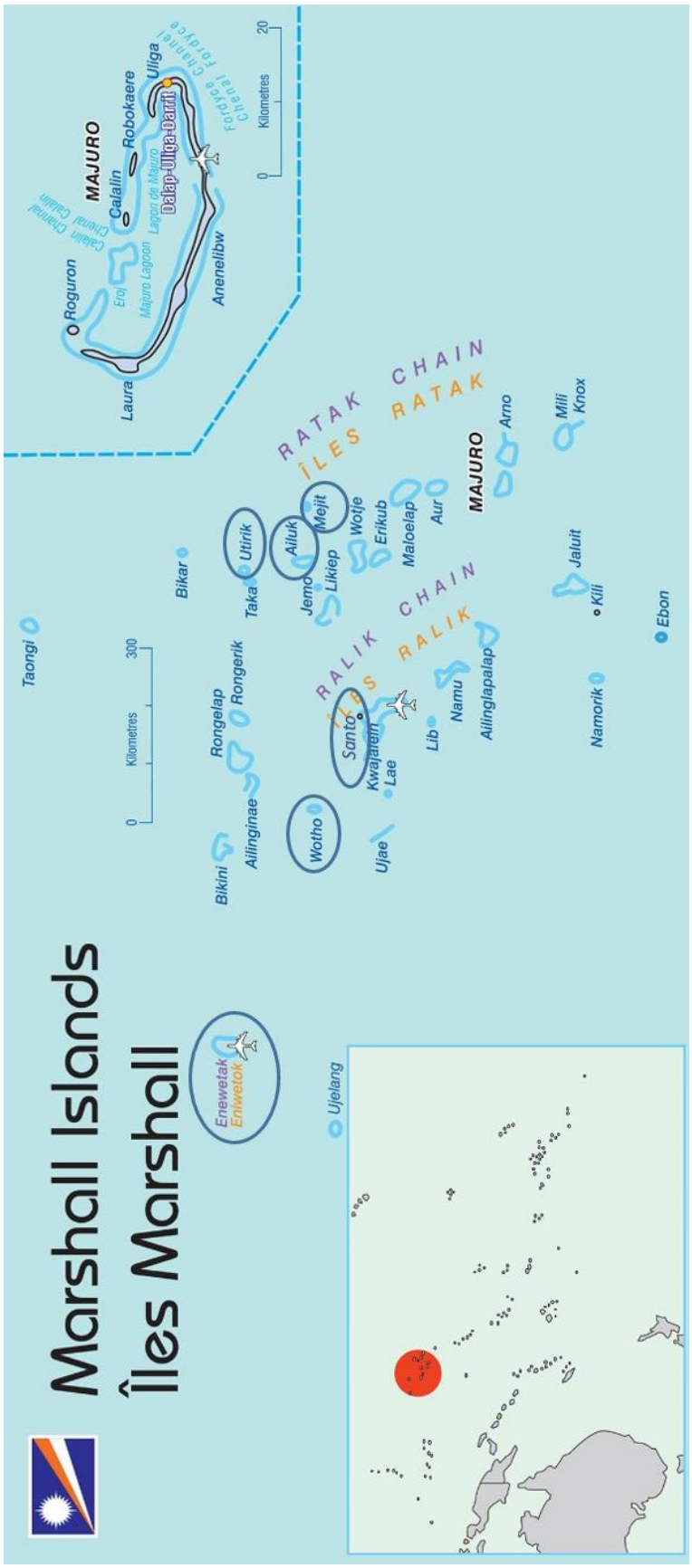
The project will incorporate a multi sector approach, involving agriculture and water sectors, local government, national government, climate and disaster risk management, and wherever possible the private sector. The project is about enhancing the resilience of people and communities, and in this respect a participatory and community-led approach is adopted throughout the design and implementation with a particular emphasis on applying a gender-sensitive/rights-based approach throughout. Consultations and island specific assessments to inform this Project Design Document were held at the community level and the national level between December 2017 and June 2018.

Food security measures in Ailuk will focus on increasing the availability of food crops by establishing a nursery and a demonstration site to rejuvenate senile food bearing trees and introduce new trees and crops. Women's home gardening together with training in food preservation and cooking will be introduced. The livestock base will be improved with the introduction of dual purpose (meat and eggs) birds. Communal water catchment systems to assist with the food security measures will be refurbished and expanded. Some of these activities will be replicated in Santo, once a detailed assessment is completed in that island. Experiences and lessons will be shared at an event in 2020 with farmers from the other four atolls, when training and small tools will also be provided. The project will build on and expand existing efforts by the government of RMI to create awareness about linkages between healthy eating and the reduction of non-communicable diseases and this is expected to contribute to the sustainability of the food security activities after project completion.

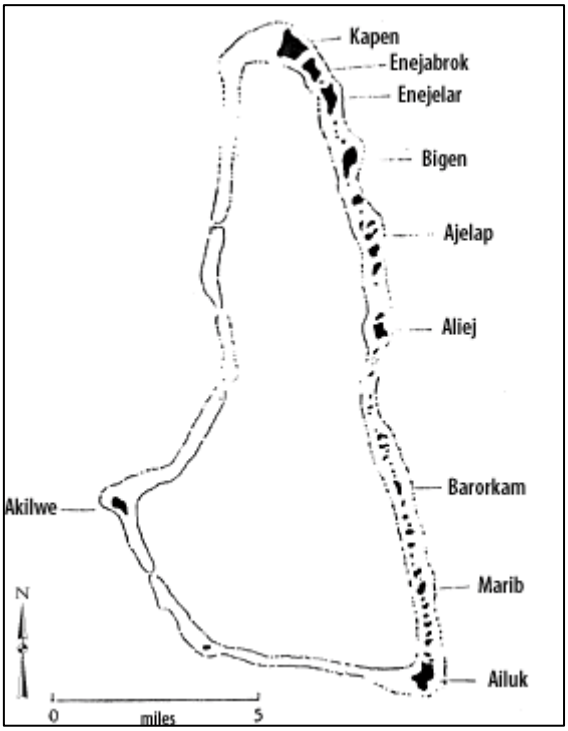
Finally island-specific disaster management plans will be prepared for Ailuk and Santo, together with a model plan which can later be applied to other atolls.

The implementation period of this project will commence on the date of signature of this Project Design Document and end on 30 June 2020. The project will be implemented by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Commerce in collaboration with the National Disaster Management Office and the Ministry of Culture and Internal Affairs. The project is consistent with RMI's Vision 2018: Strategic Development Plan Framework 2003-2018; the National Climate Change Policy Framework (2011) where food and water security is highlighted as a priority sector; the Disaster Risk Management and Action Plan (2008-2018); and the Food Security Policy (2013).

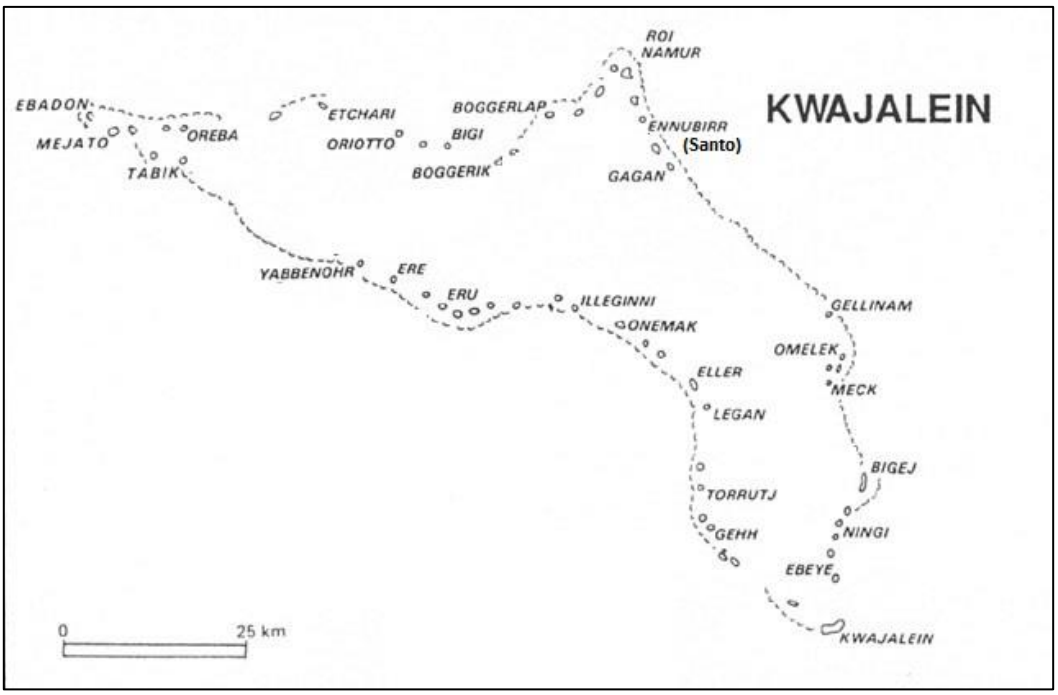
MAP OF MARSHALL ISLANDS



Map of Ailuk Atoll



Map of Kwajalein Atoll



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List of Abbreviations

ACP	Africa, Caribbean, Pacific countries
ACSE	Adapting to Climate Change and Sustainable Energy
BSRP	Building Safety and Resilience in the Pacific
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific, Industrial Research Organisation (Australia)
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
EU	European Union
EUR	Euros
EPPSO	Economic Policy, Planning and Statistics Office
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FRDP	Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific
FSM	Federated States of Micronesia
GEF	Global Environment Fund
GCCA: PSIS	Global Climate Change Alliance: Pacific Small Island States project
ICI	International Climate Initiative (German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation Building and Nuclear Safety)
IOM	International Organization for Migration
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MCIA	Ministry of Culture and Internal Affairs
MCT	Micronesia Conservation Trust
MIOFA	Marshall Islands Organic Farmers Association
MNRC	Ministry of Natural Resources and Commerce
NDMO	National Disaster Management Office
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NZAID	New Zealand Agency for International Development
OEPPC	Office of Environmental Policy and Planning Coordination
RENI	Readiness for El Niño
RMI	Republic of the Marshall Islands
SODIS	Solar disinfection
SPC	Pacific Community
SPC-GEM	Pacific Community Geosciences, Energy and Maritime Division
SPC-LRD	Pacific Community Land Resources Division
SPC-RRRT	Pacific Community Regional Rights Resources Team
SPC-SDP	Pacific Community Social Development Programme
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USAID-OFDA	United States Agency for International Development – Office of Disaster Assistance
WUTMI	Women United Together Marshall Islands

1. INTRODUCTION

This section describes the background to RMI and the background to the RENI Project.

Background to RMI

Geographical Setting

RMI is a small country of 29 atolls and 5 coral islands comprised of about 180 square kilometres in land area spread over an expanse of ocean in the North Pacific of more than 4,600 square kilometres and with an economic zone of around 2 million square kilometres. Marshall Islands consist of a total of around 1225 low lying islands. Most of these are low-lying, with very few places higher than three metres above sea level.

Almost 70% of the population of around 55,243 (2016 estimate RMI ESSPO based on 2011 Census and 2016 SPC estimates) are concentrated in urban centres on Kwajalein (Ebeye) and Majuro atolls. People have been migrating from the outer atolls to the urban centres of Majuro and Ebeye in search of income and education opportunities and for medical needs. The subsistence economy still plays an important part in people's livelihoods, especially outside urban areas. In terms of income-generating activities, copra, coconut oil and fish (particularly yellowfin tuna) are the main sources of revenue. In terms of formal employment, nearly half of the salaried workforce is employed in the public sector. Unemployment rates are high, especially among women. This narrow range of employment and income streams makes RMI economically vulnerable to changes in the country's physical environment, including those related to climate change.

Vulnerability and Climate Change Projections for RMI

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

- There is *very high confidence* that El Niño and La Niña events will continue to occur in the future, but there is little consensus on whether these events will change in intensity or frequency.
- 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 *high confidence* that mean rainfall will increase, and *medium confidence* in a decrease in drought frequency.
- Global climate model projections for changes in typhoons in the Northern Pacific basin show inconsistent results.

(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 food and water security issues in RMI.

National Policies and Strategies

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

- Vision 2018: Strategic Development Plan Framework (2003-2018), which includes climate resilience, food and water security among the goals.
- National Strategic Plan (2015-2017), which provides specific targets for agriculture and agricultural production.
- Food Security Policy (2013), which is framed in the context of the universal right to food and has five goals: local food production; access to nutritious food for vulnerable households; education and home gardening; efficient food distribution; food safety and quality.
- Climate Change Roadmap 2010.
- Climate Change Policy Framework 2011: Goal 2 of the policy focuses on Adaptation and Reducing Risks for a Climate Resilient Future, whereby food and water security are highlighted as key priority sectors.
- Disaster Risk Management and Action Plan (2008-2018): in particular goal 7 – reduce economic dependency of the outer islands.
- National Gender Mainstreaming Policy with a Policy Strategic Plan of Action (2015-2019), which aims to progress equality and empowerment of women in RMI.

Ongoing Food and Water Security Projects and Activities

Listed below are some of key food and water security projects and activities that are presently ongoing in RMI.

Project or Activity	Status
Food Security	
FAO/R&D Emergency Assistance in Support of Food Security of drought-affected communities, 2018-2019, USD 300,000, covers 5 southern atolls.	Ongoing
FAO/R&D Technical Cooperation project, part of a multi-country programme, covers (i) trade and marketing (ii) climate smart agriculture (iii) food control & business practices, 2018-2022, USD 1.3 million	Ongoing
Taiwan Technical Mission, in cooperation with MNRC, organic farm, replanting local crops and breadfruit/taro farming and raising of pigs for supply to outer islands.	Ongoing
Marshall Islands Organic Farmers Association, Majuro	Ongoing
Wellness Committee – Home gardens	Ongoing
German Government/Micronesian Conservation Trust/Marshall Islands Conservation Society/WUTMI – replanting breadfruit in outer islands with the women's groups.	Ongoing

Project or Activity	Status
Water Security	
NZAID/EPA/SPC Regional project to address drought; in RMI the focus is on early warning systems & groundwater assessments in Wotje.	Ongoing
GEF/Ridge to Reef (R2R): Regional component focuses on water quality monitoring (freshwater and ocean water) in the Lara Lens. The national component focuses on atoll biodiversity – (i) protected areas network, (ii) governance, (iii) knowledge management in 5 atolls: Aur, Ebon, Likiep, Mejit, Wotho.	Ongoing
Green Climate Fund – Funding Proposal/UNDP – Addressing Climate Vulnerability in the Water Sector, 2019-2026, USD 25 million.	Pending/under review
EU-GIZ/OEPPC - Adapting to climate change and sustainable energy (ACSE) – rainwater harvesting for high schools in Kwajalein, Wotje and Jaluit	Ongoing
EU Intra ACP/NDMO/SPC, Building Safety & Resilience in the Pacific (BSRP) – Supply of rainwater harvesting systems to outer islands in 2015	Closing stages

About the RENI Project

Description of the overall RENI project

The El Niño extreme weather event in 2015 - 2016 affected countries and regions around the world with events such as protracted droughts and floods. On 3 November 2016, the European Commission, through the 11th European Development Fund, allocated EUR 150,135,000 million to 21 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries for the Pro-Resilience Special Measure in response to food insecurity. Of this total amount, EUR 4.5 million was reserved for the North Pacific ACP countries, namely, Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Marshall Islands and Palau.

The global objective of the Pro-Resilience Special Measure is to structurally and sustainably reduce food and nutrition insecurity by tackling the root and underlying causes of vulnerability and reducing the negative impacts of stresses and shocks.

The European Union (EU) – North Pacific – Readiness for El Niño (RENI) project is about communities working to secure food and water resources ahead of drought. The three-year (2017 - 2020) project is implemented by the Pacific Community (SPC) in collaboration with the governments and peoples of FSM, Marshall Islands and Palau.

The overall objective of the EU – North Pacific – Readiness for El Niño (RENI) project is to enhance the resilience of the people of the FSM, Marshall Islands and Palau to the shocks and insecurities resulting from extreme El Niño events. The specific objective is to strengthen the

implementation of a sustainable, multi sectoral, multi stakeholder approach to readiness for future El Niño events.

The three key outputs for the RENI project are:

- Uptake of key individual and community behaviours that support El Niño resilience.
- Local area structural measures implemented to support El Niño resilience building in water and food security and paying special attention to the rights of women and vulnerable groups in outer islands.
- National measures - institutional, planning and technical – implemented to support readiness for future El Niño events

The activities in each country focus on water security, or water and food security, since the shortage of fresh water has been identified as the most severe stress.

Building on the activities linked to El Niño readiness already implemented in the countries and the region supported by EU and other development partners, the project develops a rights-based, gender sensitive approach focusing on water and food security primarily in outer islands.

By strengthening readiness for future El Niño events, the three countries will be in a better position to respond to such events and it is anticipated that the adverse impacts of these events on human lives will be lessened.

The action will enhance the capacity of national and sub-national government and civil society stakeholders, and 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*, and the *Sustainable Development Goals*, especially Goal 2: zero hunger, Goal 6: clean water and sanitation and Goal 13: climate action.

The RENI project in RMI

The Post Disaster Needs Assessment of the 2015-2015 drought in RMI (RMI, 2017: Lead Authors Noud Leenders, Paula Holland and Paul Taylor) estimated the economic impact of the drought for the 2016 financial year was approximately USD 4.9 million. The agriculture sector was the most severely impacted by the drought, sustaining a decline of USD 1.77 million in gross production – including subsistence and commercial sales – which represents a 12% drop from normal production levels. Agricultural production, although quite limited, does have a significant impact on the livelihood of people and the economy. Coconut plays a central role in the agriculture sector as the primary outer island cash income source (through copra sales), as a source of foreign exchange (through coconut oil exports) and as an important food.

Against this background, the RENI project in RMI will focus on food security, recognising that this will involve also addressing some aspects of water security. The focus is on the northern atolls and particularly those lying north of 9^0 North, which are classified as RMI's Drought Zone 1 and historically are the most vulnerable to drought. In addition these atolls are the furthest from the capital, Majuro. Their vulnerability to drought is high, and getting emergency supplies to these atolls during periods of extended drought is extremely challenging because of the distances involved.

The government of RMI views RENI as an opportunity for learning about the feasibility of re-establishing food security in the northern atolls. In the past subsistence agriculture was an important activity in the outer atolls, but has declined in recent years as a result of a general trend away from agriculture to other forms of employment and the availability of convenient processed food. RENI will provide an opportunity to gain knowledge and experience about enhancing food security in RMI.

Two northern atolls have been selected for special focus in the RENI project: Ailuk, a rural environment and Santo-Kwajalein, a semi-urban environment. The project will also share experiences learnt with four other northern atolls: Enewetek, Mejit, Utrik and Wotho.

The 2017 population estimate for the two focus atolls, Ailuk and Santo is 1,059 comprising 164 households. The overall total population for the six atolls benefitting from RENI is 2,664 comprising 428 households. (The population figures shown in the table below have been extracted from the 2011 census and the estimate included in the 2018 Feasibility Study on Addressing climate vulnerability in the water sector and submitted to the Green Climate Fund).

Population Estimates of the Six Atolls included in the RENI Project

Atoll	Total population 2011 census	Total population 2017 estimate	Number of households 2011	Number of households 2017
Focus Atolls				
Ailuk	339	352	63	64
Santo – Kwajalein		707		100
Sub total		**1,059**		**164**
Atolls also included in RENI				
Enewetek	664	690	106	110
Mejit	348	362	57	59
Utrik	435	452	69	72
Wotho	97	101	22	23
Sub-total		**1,605**		**264**
Overall total		**2,664**		**428**

Key food security activities include: (i) increasing the availability of food crops by establishing a nursery and a demonstration site to rejuvenate senile food bearing trees and introduce new trees and crops; (ii) establishing women's home gardening together with training in food preservation and cooking; (iii) Improving the livestock base with the introduction of dual purpose (meat and eggs) birds; and (iv) Refurbishing and expanding communal water catchment systems to assist with the food security measures.

The RENI project will be implemented using a gender-sensitive/rights based approach. For several years, development work in the Pacific islands, and indeed around the world, has included gender equality as one of the critical aspects of sustainable development. However, more recently in development work it has been recognised that gender equality is only one of the human rights that need to be considered in equitable development work. Thus the RENI project will adopt a gender-sensitive/rights based approach throughout the design and implementation with the assistance of SPC's Social Development Programme and Regional Rights Resources Team.

Rationale

Based on the foregoing the justification and rationale for the RENI project in RMI is as follows:

- The geography of the RMI with its scattered, low-lying atolls, makes its people highly vulnerable to disaster and climate risks.
- Future projections for climate changes show a very high confidence in the El Niño/La Niña patterns continuing through to 2100; added to which a very high confidence in the increase in mean and extreme temperatures, and in sea level rise will continue to increase the vulnerability of persons living in the RMI.
- The government of the RMI, through its policies, strategies and plans, places a high priority on strengthening food and water security.
- At least one large scale, comprehensive project is already in the pipeline to address water security in the outer atolls, as well as several other smaller scale projects.
- The RENI project will provide important knowledge and learning about the feasibility of re-establishing enhanced subsistence agriculture in the most vulnerable northern atolls.
- Adopting a gender-sensitive/rights-based approach will ensure that the principles of equality and equity are provided to all rights holders in the RMI.

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.

August 2017: The RENI project was introduced to numerous stakeholders in the RMI.

August 2017: The government of the RMI, through the National Disaster Committee, decided that the RENI project should focus on food and water security, with particular emphasis on the former. Much of the bilateral and international assistance received in 2015 and 2016 had focused on water security, hence the decision to give more attention to food security. Furthermore the six prioritised six atolls are among the most vulnerable to drought and were the most affected by the 2015-2016 El Niño drought:

1. Ailuk
2. Mejit
3. Wotho
4. Utrik
5. Santo – Kwajalein
6. Enewetek.

September to November 2017: A desktop study was conducted by a local consultant to compile a study of the ongoing and recently completed activities in food and water security as well as in disaster preparedness. The study included a compilation of relevant policies, strategies and plans.

December 2017: A National Consultation was conducted on 04.12.17 to (i) to share information on food security and drought responses in Ailuk, Mejit, Wotho, Utrik, Santo-Kwajalein and Enewetak, and (ii) to begin preliminary planning activities for the RENI project in these atolls. There were 22 participants (8 female, 14 male), including representatives of government agencies, development partners, non-governmental organizations and representatives from four atolls.

The atolls were assessed using five criteria:

- Agricultural potential
- Crop loss in 2016
- Water availability
- Number of people living in the atoll
- Accessibility.

Three atolls did not have a high agricultural potential. Utrik and Enewetak both have a soil contamination problem from the nuclear testing and the residents are recipients of the US Food Service Program. Thus agricultural potential is very low. In Wotho, agricultural potential is also very low, since the island is very dry. Recent revegetation projects that have been attempted on Wotho have failed, no doubt due in part to Wotho's harsh climate conditions (Source: German Government funded Local Early Action Plan 2016).

The other three atolls were prioritized as follows: 1. Ailuk, 2. Mejit, 3. Santo Kwajalein. On 13.12.17, the Government of RMI confirmed their selection: Ailuk representing a rural environment and Santo-Kwajalein representing a semi-urban environment.

January – March 2018: Planning and logistics were progressed to hold community consultations and conduct an agricultural assessment in Ailuk, to be followed later in the year by a similar exercise in Santo.

April 2018: A one week assessment visit to Ailuk, 2-9 April, was conducted by a 6-person team including representatives from the Ministry of Culture and Internal Affairs, Ministry of Natural Resources and Commerce, and the National Disaster Management Office, together with SPC professionals from the RENI Project, Land and Resources Division and the Regional Rights Resource Team. The purpose of the visit was to conduct an agricultural assessment, prepare a community profile, hold community consultations about past droughts and preparations for future droughts, and provide training in a rights-based approach. (Consultations were held separately with the men, separately with the women, and then jointly). With the help of the Mayor of Ailuk and the Council, the visit was very successful.

May 2018: Following analysis of the results in Ailuk, further detailed planning for the RENI activities in RMI was undertaken.

June 2018: During a one week visit to RMI, further discussions and planning was conducted with RMI partners. On 6th June 2018 in Majuro, a one day working group consultation was held with the Mayor of Ailuk and the Council Members to discuss the initial planning for the meeting and obtain their initial feedback. Nineteen persons participated, 5 female and 14 male. (Ideally this consultation should have taken place in Ailuk, but given the short timeframe for RENI and the infrequent flight schedule to Ailuk (once a week), it was decided to invite the Mayor and the Council Members to Majuro instead). Following this consultation an outline matrix of activities and budget was prepared for presentation and feedback at an Overall Consultation and Endorsement of all RENI Activities on 7th June 2018. (This was attended by 22 participants, 18 male and 4 female). The activities and budget matrix was endorsed at this consultation.

Following these consultations this Project Design Document was prepared and circulated for final comment on 18.06.18. Whilst ideally the document should have awaited the consultations and agricultural assessment in Santo (scheduled for July), due to the very short time frame for RENI, it was decided to proceed with finalisation and signature of the Project Design Document as soon as possible.

3. DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section describes the overall objective, specific objective and outputs, 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 enhance the resilience of those living in selected outer islands of the Marshall Islands to the shocks and insecurities resulting from droughts. Recognising the geographical spread and diversity of the outer atolls of the RMI, two of the northern atolls, which are especially vulnerable to drought, have been selected for special focus in the RENI project: Ailuk, a rural environment and Santo-Kwajalein, a semi-urban environment. The project will also share experiences learnt in those two atolls with four other northern atolls: Enewetek, Mejit, Wotho and Utrik.

Specific Objective

The specific objective is to strengthen food security using a sustainable, multi-sector and gender sensitive/rights-based approach. Within the framework of the EU Pro-Resilience Special Measure in response to food insecurity, under which the RENI project is funded, the activities in RMI will focus on food security, recognising that this will also require attention to water security. The project will incorporate a multi sector approach, involving agriculture and water sectors, local government, national government, climate and disaster risk management, and wherever possible the private sector too. The project is ultimately 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 a particular emphasis on applying a gender-sensitive/rights-based approach throughout.

Key outputs and activities

Output 1: Individual and community behaviours around drought resilience enhanced, especially in outer islands.

This output will primarily target communities in Ailuk and Santo and includes the following key activities.

1.1 Consultation and assessment in Ailuk

Consultations and agricultural assessments were conducted from 2-9 April 2018 in Ailuk. The consultations involved:

- Understanding the women's and the men's experiences and hardships during the 2013 and 2016 droughts.
- Listening to the men and the women's needs and their ideas on how to enhance food security in readiness for the next drought, recognizing that this will include some water security activities.

- Raising awareness and conducing training on gender and human rights so as to facilitate the engagement of women, youth and people with disabilities in the design and implementation of the RENI project.

Agricultural and livestock assessments were also conducted. The Mayor and the Councillors of Ailuk participated in a one day Working Group Consultation in Majuro on 6th June 2018 to prepare this Project Design Document. Not all the Ailuk community's needs can be met by the RENI project, e.g. the repair of the reverse osmosis units and addition of new ones, however, the consultation provided an opportunity for the community to voice their concerns to national government and learn about solutions outside of the RENI project.

1.2 Consultation and assessment in Santo

A similar consultation and agricultural assessment in Santo is planned for early July 2018.

1.3 and 1.4 Establish RENI Committee in Ailuk and Santo.

In Ailuk the RENI Committee will likely include the Mayor and the Councillors and other community representatives. A similar arrangement is anticipated in Santo. These committees will provide guidance and oversight for the activities in these two atolls.

1.5 Establish a national RENI committee

The establishment and coordination of the national committee is one of the tasks assigned to the National Coordinator, who will likely be in position by early September. This committee will provide overall guidance and oversight from a national perspective.

1.6 Influence individual behaviours by linking food security and healthy living.

Responding to the 2017 UNICEF survey that showed one in three RMI children is stunted, the Ministry of Education, working in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and MNRC, has put in place a school lunch programme that includes more fruits and vegetables. Building on this initiative, the RENI project will work with residents in Ailuk and Santo to apply behavioural changes methods that promote healthy lifestyles. This will contribute to the sustainability of the RENI food security measures after the project is completed.

1.7 Employ a RENI National Coordinator embedded in MNRC

It is planned to fill this position by September 2017. This individual will coordinate, implement and report on RENI project activities in RMI and especially in the northern atolls.

1.8 Support MNRC to employ extension officers in Ailuk and Santo

In past decades when agriculture was more vibrant in RMI, there were agricultural extension agents in each atoll. MNRC plan to revive this network starting on a pilot basis. The RENI project will help support the agricultural extension agents in Ailuk and Santo.

Output 2: Food security measures to support drought resilience implemented especially in outer islands

This output has three main sections:

- A. Ailuk
- B. Santo
- C. Sharing experiences, lessons learnt, agricultural training and provision of small tools with other four atolls (Mejit, Wotho, Enewetek and Utrik)

A. Ailuk

2.1 Increase availability of food crops

2.1.1 Procure and purchase equipment

This will involve the procurement, purchase and delivery of equipment to Ailuk. Due to the irregular and infrequent shipping schedule to the northern atolls, and the short implementation period for RENI, it is planned to purchase the bulk of the equipment for the entire project in the third quarter of 2018 and charter a vessel to deliver the equipment. This will address the risk of delayed shipments slowing down implementation. Large and small scale equipment will be provided, e.g. chippers, generators, chain saws. as well as hand tools and building supplies. (Equipment for home gardening, see 2.1.3 will be purchased and shipped at the same time).

2.1.2 Provide training in soil improvement practices

Training for the community on composting methods, proven soil improvement and water saving techniques will be provided.

2.1.3 Establish/strengthen communal nursery for the supply of seedlings for food crops and for home gardening

A communal nursery is already established in Ailuk Atoll to raise and produce seedlings for the community, but this needs significant improvement. Improvements will be made to the structural design of the nursery for shade and provision of a hand/manual water pump for nursery crop water needs. Training in nursery maintenance and the production of seedlings will be provided. It is anticipated that the Agriculture Extension Officer and local government will lead in maintaining the nursery, together with local farmers and the WUTMI chapter.

2.1.4 Identify and establish a demonstration site to rejuvenate senile food bearing trees and introduce new trees and crops (e.g. yams)

A site near the nursery will be identified by the community and the Local Government for the demonstration of pruning of senile breadfruit trees and air layering techniques for replanting to replace older trees and to demonstrate introduced crops and vegetables like beans, cabbages, eggplants; and root crops like yams, cassava and sweet potatoes.

2.2 Establish women's home gardening

2.2.1 Establish a women's home gardening committee in Ailuk to lead and guide the activities

In collaboration with the WUTMI Chapter and other groups, a committee will be established to lead and guide the home gardening. Training in governance and women's rights will be provided.

2.2.2 Procure consultancy services

The delivery of the home gardening activities (2.2.2 to 2.2.6) will be delivered through a consultancy arrangement and will involve local organisations. All activities in Ailuk will be conducted in Marshallese.

2.2.3 Purchase and ship equipment to Ailuk (combined with 2.1.1)

2.2.4 Provide training and establish home and school gardening

Training will be provided in the establishment and maintenance of home gardens, including soil improvement, planting, water saving techniques and household wastewater use. Home gardening tools and materials will be provided for active and committed participants.

2.2.5 Provide training in cooking and preservation.

Training will be provided in the preparation and cooking of local and newly-introduced crops as well as in food preservation techniques. Food preservation has been identified by the Ailuk community as a specific need.

2.2.6 Implement incentives scheme e.g. competition

A competition for the best home garden to be organised with the relevant partners with the inclusion of the Ailuk Local Government, school and traditional leaders to provide incentives for promotion of home gardening.

2.3 Improve livestock (chicken) base

2.3.1 Secure and ship dual purpose birds from Majuro famers

All households have homebred chickens free ranging around Ailuk and they are used for special occasions. Dual purpose birds are present in Majuro which provide eggs and meat for protein supplementation. Selected birds will be shipped from Majuro and introduced to Ailuk.

2.3.2 Establish dual purpose birds in Ailuk

The introduction of dual purpose breeds, or bloodlines, will improve the local breed and eventually also become free-ranging in Ailuk.

2.4 Enhance existing water resources

2.4.1 Conduct an assessment of water resources

A water assessment will be conducted in the third quarter of 2018 to quantitatively document the existing rainwater water catchment systems and the groundwater wells.

2.4.2 Refurbish/enhance existing communal water catchment systems

This will depend on the assessment in 2.4.1.

2.4.3 Conduct training in the use of SODIS

SODIS or solar disinfection is an effective, environmentally sustainable, low-cost solution for drinking water treatment at a household level. The process of SODIS uses solar energy to destroy pathogenic micro-organisms that cause water-borne diseases. It has the same effect that boiling water has in disinfecting drinking water. SODIS was effectively introduced in Kiribati from 2014 and 2016 and with the agreement of the RMI government, it is planned to introduce SODIS in the northern atolls. This will involve training, demonstration and the preparation of supporting communication materials in Marshallese.

2.4.4 Establish a rain gauge at school and provide training

Discussions will be held with the National Weather Service and NDMO as to the type of rain gauge to be installed. In the long term the equipment will provide RMI with improved data for the better management of drought.

B. Santo

2.5 Establish women's home gardening

Similar measures to those described for Ailuk under 2.2 will be conducted in Santo, however, their finalisation awaits the assessment and consultation in Santo scheduled for July 2018.

2.6 Other measures to be designed

Similarly, the itemisation of additional measures awaits the assessment and consultation in Santo.

C. Sharing experiences, lessons learnt, agricultural training and provision of small tools with other four atolls (Mejit, Wotho, Enewetek and Utrik)

2.7 Lessons learnt & training workshop with farmers from 4 islands possibly held in Ailuk

At the beginning of 2020 it is planned to hold a demonstration and training workshop for farmers from the other four atolls in Ailuk. The logistics for holding this workshop in Ailuk have yet to be fully planned. As an alternative the training could be conducted in Majuro.

2.8 Supply of small equipment to farmers in Mejit, Wotho, Enewetek and Utrik

Small scale equipment will be provided to the farmers from the other 4 islands so they can apply some of the learning to their local situation.

Output 3: Drought readiness mainstreamed into atoll disaster management plans

The RMI Strategic Plan Framework (2003-2018) defines the need for island specific disaster management plans. Specific disaster management plans exist for Majuro, Kwajalein and Ebeye, but not for the other outer atolls.

3.1 Design and prepare atoll specific disaster management plans

3.1.1 Procure consultancy services to prepare island specific disaster management plans that incorporate a gender-sensitive/rights-based approach

This activity will be delivered through a consultancy arrangement and will involve local organisations. All activities in Ailuk and Santo will be conducted in Marshallese.

3.1.2 Prepare a model and 2 specific disaster management plans which incorporate a gender-sensitive/rights-based approach and are "living plans"

It is planned to work with all community members to prepare the disaster management plan in Ailuk. Following this a model island-specific disaster management plan will be prepared, and the model can then be applied to Santo.

3.2 Technical studies

3.2.1 Conduct a scientific assessment to confirm that solar disinfection (SODIS) is a reliable method for RMI.

A similar study to that conducted in Kiribati will be conducted to authenticate that SODIS is a reliable method and to confirm the guidelines and boundaries for the method.

The logical framework for the RMI RENI project is presented in Annex 1.

The activities and budget is presented in Annex 2. (The budget is in Euros).

The schedule for the activities is presented in Annex 3.

4. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND EXIT STRATEGY

Institutional Arrangements

Implementation of this project in RMI will be the responsibility of MNRC, with assistance from NDMO and MCIA. The RENI project in RMI is being implemented under the ambit of the Pro-Resilience Special Measure in response to food insecurity in ACP countries, CRIS number: RMI FED/2016/39692, and under the Delegation Agreement (Ref. Ares (2017) 3249058 – 29/06/2017) which was signed by representatives from the European Union Delegation to the Pacific and SPC on 5th July 2017.

Project Oversight Committee

A Project Oversight Committee will be established consisting of representatives from MNRC, NDMO and MCIA in the first instance. Other members may be added as required. The RMI RENI National Coordinator will be responsible for establishing and providing administrative support for this Committee. (The position of RMI RENI National Coordinator is expected to be filled by 1st September 2018). It is expected that the Project Oversight Committee will meet quarterly and more often as required. Meetings will be minuted. The RMI RENI National Coordinator will provide regular (quarterly) updates on progress with the project and raising any concerns or problems that have been encountered. The committee will provide advice on how problems and issues may be addressed.

Reporting

The RMI RENI National Coordinator will be responsible for providing quarterly narrative and financial progress reports to the RENI project secretariat at SPC in Suva. A template for reporting will be provided.

Day to Day Implementation of the Project

The RMI RENI National Coordinator situated in MNRC will have responsibility for overall coordination of the GCCA: PSIS project, including regular financial and narrative reporting to RMI government and to SPC as required. The National Coordinator is also responsible for day-to-day coordination of the delivery of the three outputs. The National Coordinator reports to the Secretary, MNRC, and the RENI Project Manager in SPC.

Whilst MNRC is the primary implementing partner, it is expected that NDMO and MCIA will play an important role in the delivery of the three outputs.

Risk Management

Risk	Risk level	Mitigating Measures
Extreme events		
Project implementation delayed by an extreme weather event e.g. typhoon, ocean surge, severe El Niño drought, or major social/cultural events	High	• Ensure planning of activities contains sufficient buffering for minimum one severe and disruptive weather event. • Despite the above mitigating measure, a severe drought in 2019/2020 will likely delay full delivery of all activities. • Major social and cultural events to be included in schedules during inception and planning.
Time constraints		
Insufficient time (3 years and 4 months) to complete the Action.	Moderate/High	• Recruit full team at start of implementation; • Regularly monitor and revise Action Plans; • Regularly remind countries of limited time framework. • Apply lessons learnt from previous projects e.g. GCCA: PSIS project.
National capacity and challenges to full stakeholder involvement		
Countries have insufficient capacity to fully implement the project activities	Moderate	• Ensure in design phase that activities are selected that are fully feasible using lessons learnt from other projects. • Support MNRC's plan to have agricultural extension officers in Ailuk and Santo.
Little involvement of women and vulnerable groups especially in outer island communities	Low/moderate	• Using experience from previous projects and programmes, and with the help of SPC's gender advisors and the Regional Rights Resource Team, tried and tested ways of adopting a gender-sensitive/rights based approach have been built into the design and implementation.
Challenges with implementation in outer islands		

Risk	Risk level	Mitigating Measures
Logistical challenges of implementing activities in outer islands become overwhelming.	Moderate	• Build on lessons learnt about scheduling and logistics from previous projects; adopt flexible and back-up planning approaches such that alternatives (e.g. moving activities to a different location) can be prioritised if and when necessary. • Charter a vessel to deliver all the equipment at the start of implementation so that shipping delays do not impede delivery of activities.
Assumptions • Global economic conditions and national governance do not prevent economic growth. • Global support for the Paris Agreement is maintained. • Continual high-level national government commitment to prioritising climate change and disaster risk management in the national development agendas. • Social and political stability is maintained in each country. • Continuous collaboration amongst development partners occurs and is documented to ensure coherence, complementarity and efficiency amongst climate change and disaster risk management interventions.		

Exit Strategy

Strategy 1: Mainstreaming

By transferring knowledge and application of food security and disaster and climate risk resilience measures to the strategies and plans of the agricultural sector, the delivery of the sector's' will be strengthened and enhanced beyond project life. The RENI project is testing a framework approach to enhancing food security in a rural atoll and a semi-urban atoll environment. This will provide important lessons for follow-on projects.

Demonstration of new and innovative drought resilient measures also provides the agricultural sector with information, knowledge and experience of actions that work in their specific situations now and in the future.

RENI is one of the first projects to trial applying a gender-sensitive/rights-based approach to a disaster/climate risk project from the design phase through to implementation and full delivery. This will provide important lessons for RMI and the wider Pacific region.

Similarly the approach with the atoll specific disaster management plans, a model approach and specific rural and semi-urban approaches is being adopted, again providing important blueprints for the future.

In keeping with the Framework for Resilient Development for the Pacific (FRDP), the integration of measures that address climate risk and disaster risk within a sector is another example of a mainstreaming approach that contributes to sector resilience beyond project life.

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 a second exit strategy.

RENI also provides an opportunity for atoll stakeholders (Mayors and Councillors) to voice their concerns directly to National Government, as was done during the Ailuk Consultation on 6th June and the Overall Consultation on 7th June.

RENI is working closely with a number of disaster risk management and climate change adaptation projects being implemented by SPC, as well as other projects 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: Private Enterprise

Developing an alternative business and/or operational model, through commercialising aspects of the project, is a third exit strategy.

Within the scope of RENI, private sector involvement in disaster risk management and climate change adaptation interventions will be encouraged where appropriate. Discussions have already been held with the Marshall Islands Organic Farmers Association (MIOFA) and the Women United Together Marshall Islands (WUTMI). These and other avenues will be being actively pursued.

Strategy 4: Project Closure

Winding down a project's activities as efficiently and effectively as possible in order not to impact adversely on the project's staff and its stakeholders, and to capture the benefits and any lessons learned is a fourth exit strategy.

The project will work to efficiently wind down the activities as the end date is approached. Lessons learnt from the Global Climate Change Alliance: Pacific Small Island States (GCCA: PSIS) 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 RENI Activities in RMI

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 (2017)	Targets (2020)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: Impact	**Overall objective**: To enhance the resilience of those living in selected outer islands of the Marshall Islands to the shocks and insecurities resulting from droughts	• Framework for enhanced food security in outer atolls tested. • Capacity of national stakeholders to address climate and disaster risk strengthened in selected outer islands. • Capacity of women to assume leadership roles enhanced	• Marshall Islands – cost of drought in 2016 USD 4.9 million (PDNA). • Institutional framework assessments from ISACC and Climate Ready projects (2016-2017); National Climate Change Finance Assessments (2012-2016). • 2018 consultations	• 1 framework in place for a test atoll. • 30 outer island stakeholders. • 1 food security activity designed and led by women.	• Marshall Islands-PDNA (2016). • Reporting on SDGs especially 2, 6, 13. • Reporting on Sendai Framework and FRDP priorities. • Reporting on SPC's development & strategic goals. • Reporting on national and sector policies & plans. • Baseline questionnaires. • Capacity surveys and interviews. • Workshop reports • Pre and post surveys.	

	Intervention logic	Indicators	Baselines (2017)	Targets (2020)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Specific objective: Outcome	**Specific objective**: To strengthen food security using a sustainable, multi-sector and gender sensitive/rights-based approach.	• Number of sectors and NGOs actively involved in RENI design and implementation • Number of women and vulnerable persons with enhanced resilience skills. • Lessons learnt about applying a behavioural/rights-based/gender sensitive approach to climate and disaster risks projects documented and shared.	• Gender stocktakes – SPC 2014-2016; Rights-based assessments – SPC-RRRT; Resilience capacity assessments – SPC-PacTVET 2015-2016. • GEF funding proposal 2018 – water vulnerability • Institutional framework assessments from ISACC and Climate Ready projects (2016-2017);	• 3 sectors; 3 NGOs • 20 persons • 1 sharing event	• Reporting on Sendai Framework priorities • Reporting on national and sector policies & plans • Pre and post surveys and interviews • Training and workshop reports • Documentation of regional events where lessons learned were shared. • Project reports	• Beneficiary governments and stakeholder groups are committed to taking action to build El Niño resilience and focus on joint activities in outer islands. • Climate change adaptation and disaster risk management remain as high priorities for RMI.

Outputs	**Output 1:** Individual and community behaviours around drought resilience enhanced, especially in outer islands	• Key behaviours identified to strengthen readiness for future drought events. • Education and awareness activities designed and implemented to trigger sustainable uptake of the key behaviours. • Community knowledge around women's rights enhanced.	• Consultations conducted in Ailuk and Santo in 2018. • Ailuk Vulnerability assessment 2015	• 2 key behaviours • 3 education and awareness activities. • 2 Training events conducted.	• Reporting on national and sector policies & plans • Pre and post surveys and interviews • Documentation on impact of education and behavioural change activities (inter-personal, written, visual and video) • Training and workshop reports • Meeting minutes • Project reports	• Country beneficiaries are committed to taking action to build El Niño resilience and willing to adopt the behavioural change, gender and rights based approaches
	Output 2: Food security measures implemented to support drought resilience especially in outer islands	• Additional food crops established in Ailuk • Women's home gardening established in Ailuk and Santo • Lessons learnt shared with other northern atolls • Rainwater catchment systems in Ailuk enhanced and properly maintained • Water quality improved at the household level	• Consultations conducted in Ailuk and Santo in 2018. • Ailuk Vulnerability assessment 2015 • Agricultural assessment in 2018 in Ailuk and Santo • Water assessment in Ailuk in 2018.	• 2 additional crops • 40 household home gardens • 1 lessons learnt event with 3 northern atolls • 4 communal rainwater catchment systems • SODIS in 20 houses	• Assessments of ongoing and past related activities • Reports on consultations • Community plans and island plans • Annual reports from government sectors • Procurement plan • Concept notes and design documents for any structural measures • Asset registers and handover reports. • Project reports	• Governments and communities willing to proceed with project implementation • Sufficient local resources and skills available • Natural and man-made hazards, especially a drought, do not adversely affect project delivery

	Intervention logic	Indicators	Baselines (2017)	Targets (2020)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
	Output 3: Drought readiness mainstreamed into atoll disaster management plans	• Atoll specific disaster management plan prepared applying a gender sensitive/rights-based approach. • A model plan for disaster management in an atoll prepared applying a gender sensitive/rights-based approach • Technical study on the feasibility of SODIS in RMI prepared.	• Plans exist for Majuro, Kwajalein and Ebeye; but 0 for the other rural northern atolls • Zero model plans • SODIS technical feasibility study in Kiribati	• 1 atoll specific plan • 1 model plan • 1 SODIS study for RMI.	• Review of existing plans and policies addressing disaster management • Community and island development plans • Annual reports from government sectors • Project reports • Technical Report on SODIS	• Beneficiaries are open to multi-sectoral approaches, and are willing to strengthen policies, plans and budgets where appropriate • Required professional skills and equipment are available • Further severe El Niño events do not occur during project time frame

Annex 2 Activities and Budget

Activity	Budget Item (Euros)	Total budget by atoll (Euros)	Total output budget (Euros)
Output 1: Individual and community behaviours around drought resilience enhanced, especially in outer islands.			**105,000**
1.1 Consultation and assessment in Ailuk	21,000		
1.2 Consultation and assessment in Santo			
1.3 Establish RENI committee in Ailuk			
1.4 Establish RENI committee in Santo			
1.5 Establish National RENI Committee			
1.6 Influence individual behaviours by linking food security and healthy living			
1.7 Employ a RENI National Coordinator embedded in MNRC	75,000		
1.8 Support MNRC to employ extension officers in Ailuk and Santo	9,000		
Output 2: Food security measures to support drought resilience implemented especially in outer islands			**461,000**
A. Ailuk		261,000	
2.1 Increase availability of food crops 2.1.1Procure and purchase equipment (shredders, chain-saws, generators, small tools) 2.1.2 Provide training in soil improvement practices 2.1.3 Establish/strengthen communal nursery for the supply of seedlings for food crops and for home gardening 2.1.4 Identify and establish a demonstration site to rejuvenate senile food bearing trees and introduce new trees and crops (e.g. yams)	81,000		
2.2 **Establish women's home gardening** 2.2.1 Establish a women's home gardening committee in Ailuk to lead and guide the activities 2.2.2 Procure consultancy services 2.2.3 Purchase and ship equipment to Ailuk (combined with 2.1.1) 2.2.4 Provide training and establish home and school gardening 2.2.5 Provide training in cooking and preservation.	60,000		

Activity	Budget Item (Euros)	Total budget by atoll (Euros)	Total output budget (Euros)
2.2.6 Implement incentives scheme e.g. competition			
2.3 **Improve livestock (chicken) base** 2.3.1 Secure and ship dual purpose birds from Majuro farmers 2.3.2 Establish dual purpose birds in Ailuk	15,000		
2.4 **Enhance existing water resources** 2.4.1 Conduct an assessment of water resources 2.4.2 Refurbish/enhance existing communal water catchment systems 2.4.3 Conduct training in the use of SODIS 2.4.4 Establish a rain gauge at school and provide training	105,000		
B. SANTO		100,000	
2.5 Establish women's home gardening	60,000		
2.5.1 Establish a women's home gardening committee in Santo to lead and guide the activities			
2.5.2 Procure consultancy service			
2.5.3 Purchase and ship equipment to Santo			
2.5.4 Provide training and establish home gardens			
2.5.5 Provide training cooking/food reservation			
2.5.6 Implement incentives scheme e.g. competition			
2.6 Other measures to be designed	40,000		
C. Sharing experiences, lessons learnt, agricultural training and provision of small tools with other four atolls (Mejit, Wotho, Enwetek and Utrik)		90,000	
2.7 Lessons learnt & training workshop with farmers from 4 islands likely held in Ailuk	45,000		
2.8 Supply of small equipment to farmers in Mejit, Wotho, Enewetek and Utrik	45,000		
D. Empowering women to design and implement a food security activity		10,000	

Activity	Budget Item (Euros)	Total budget by atoll (Euros)	Total output budget (Euros)
Output 3: Drought readiness mainstreamed into atoll disaster management plans			**59,895**
3.1 Design and prepare atoll specific disaster management plans			
3.1.1 Procure consultancy services to design specific disaster management plans that incorporate a gender-sensitive/rights-based approach	50,000		
3.1.2 Prepare a model and 2 specific disaster management plans which incorporate a gender-sensitive/rights-based approach and are "living plans"			
3.2 Technical studies			
3.2.1 Conduct a scientific assessment to confirm that solar disinfection (SODIS) is a reliable method for RMI.	9,895		
TOTAL			615,895
Contingency			20,000
TOTAL + Contingency			**645,895**

Acquittals of funds received must be supported by copies of all receipts and substantiating documents.

Annual government audits will be sufficient unless any accounting or financial problems emerge. Any interest accruing from any advances paid by SPC shall be considered as income for the purpose of operating this project. It may be used to cover eligible costs of the operation.

The Government shall oversee accurate and regular records and accounts of the implementation of the operation. Financial transactions and financial statements shall be subject to the internal and external-auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules and directives of SPC.

Fixed Assets: All fixed assets purchased by the project (equipment) will remain the property of SPC until the closure of the project. On closure of the project the assets will be officially handed over by SPC to the respective stakeholders in the country. An asset register of all assets purchased should be kept in the office of the Government.

Annex 3 Schedule of activities

	2017		2018				2019				2020		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Planning													
Selection of sector													
National Consultation													
Selection of atolls													
Concept Note finalised													
Project Design Document													
Output 1: Individual and community behaviours around drought resilience, especially in outer islands, enhanced													
1.1 Consultation and assessment in Ailuk													
1.2 Consultation and assessment in Santo													
1.3 Establish RENI Committee in Ailuk													
1.4 Establish RENI Committee in Santo													
1.5 Establish National RENI Committee													
1.6 Influence individual behaviours by linking food security and healthy living													
1.7 Employ a RENI National Coordinator embedded in MNRC													
1.8 Support MNRC to employ extension officers in Ailuk and Santo													

	2017		2018				2019				2020		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Output 2: Food security measures implemented to support drought resilience especially in outer islands													
A. Ailuk													
2.1 Increase availability of food crops													
2.1.1 Purchase and ship equipment to Ailuk													
2.1.2 Training in soil improvement practices													
2.1.3 Enhance community nursery for supply of seedlings for food crops and home gardening													
2.1.4 Identify and establish a demonstration site to rejuvenate senile food bearing trees and introduce new trees and crops (e.g. yams)													
2.2 Establish women's home gardening													
2.2.1 Establish a women's home gardening committee in Ailuk to lead and guide the activities													
2.2.2 Procure consultancy services													
2.2.3 Purchase and ship equipment to Ailuk (combined with 2.1.1)													
2.2.4 Provide training and establish home and school gardens													
2.2.5 Provide training in cooking/preservation													
2.2.6 Implement incentives scheme e.g. competition													
2.3 Improve livestock (chicken) base													
2.3.1 Secure and ship dual purpose birds from Majuro													
2.3.2 Establish dual purpose birds in Ailuk													
2.4 Enhance existing water resources													
2.4.1 Conduct an assessment of water resources													
2.4.2 Refurbish/enhance existing communal water catchment systems													
2.4.3 Conduct training in the use of SODIS													
2.4.4 Establish a rain gauge at school and provide training													

	2017		2018				2019				2020		
	Q3	**Q4**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**
B. Santo													
2.5 Establish women's home gardening													
2.5.1 Establish a women's home gardening committee in Santo to lead and guide the activities													
2.5.2 Procure consultancy services													
2.5.3 Purchase and ship equipment to Ailuk													
2.5.4 Provide training and establish home gardening													
2.5.5 Provide training in cooking/preservation													
2.5.6 Implement incentives scheme e.g. competition													
2.6 Other activities (to be designed)													
C. Sharing experiences, lessons learnt, agricultural training and provision of small tools with other four atolls (Mejit, Wotho, Enwetek and Utrik)													
2.7 Lessons learnt & training workshop with farmers from 4 islands likely held in Ailuk													
2.8 Supply of small equipment to farmers in Mejit, Wotho, Enewetek and Utrik													
D. Empowering women to design and implement a food security activity													
Output 3: Drought readiness mainstreamed into atoll disaster management plans													
3.1 Design & prepare atoll specific disaster management plans													
3.1.1 Procure consultancy services to design specific disaster management plans that incorporate a gender-sensitive/rights-based approach													
3.1.2 Prepare a model and 2 specific disaster management plans which incorporate a gender-sensitive/rights-based approach and are "living plans"													
3.2 Technical studies													
3.2.1 Conduct a scientific assessment to confirm that solar disinfection (SODIS) is a reliable method for RMI.													

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