



**Pacific Community (SPC)**

**Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI)**

**EUROPEAN UNION – GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE PLUS: SCALING UP PACIFIC ADAPTATION (SUPA) PROJECT**

**PROJECT DESIGN DOCUMENT  
Output 3**

**Lifestyle Changes and Climate Resilience (LCCR)  
in the Marshall Islands**

**October 2019**

**Lifestyle Changes and Climate Resilience in the Marshall Islands**

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## **Project Summary**

This Project Design Document describes the framework for the Republic of the Marshall Islands' (RMI) 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 RMI, 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 RMI has selected the health sector as their focus for Output 3.

The overall objective of the project is to enhance sustainable health and food security to adapt to climate change in RMI. The specific objective is to strengthen community health, lifestyle and atoll agriculture in selected atolls. The three outputs are (1) Community and household-based atoll agriculture in selected atolls enhanced; (2) Lifestyle changes linking nutrition and wellness in selected atolls fostered; and (3) Climate and disaster risk mainstreamed into the health sector.

The Marshall Islands atolls are among the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The project will work in two vulnerable atolls, namely Jaluit and Majuro atoll. Majuro atoll is an urban environment while Jaluit atoll a rural environment. Jaluit atoll is a designated Ramsar Wetland. The project will directly benefit 17,274 people and a further 12,311 indirectly.

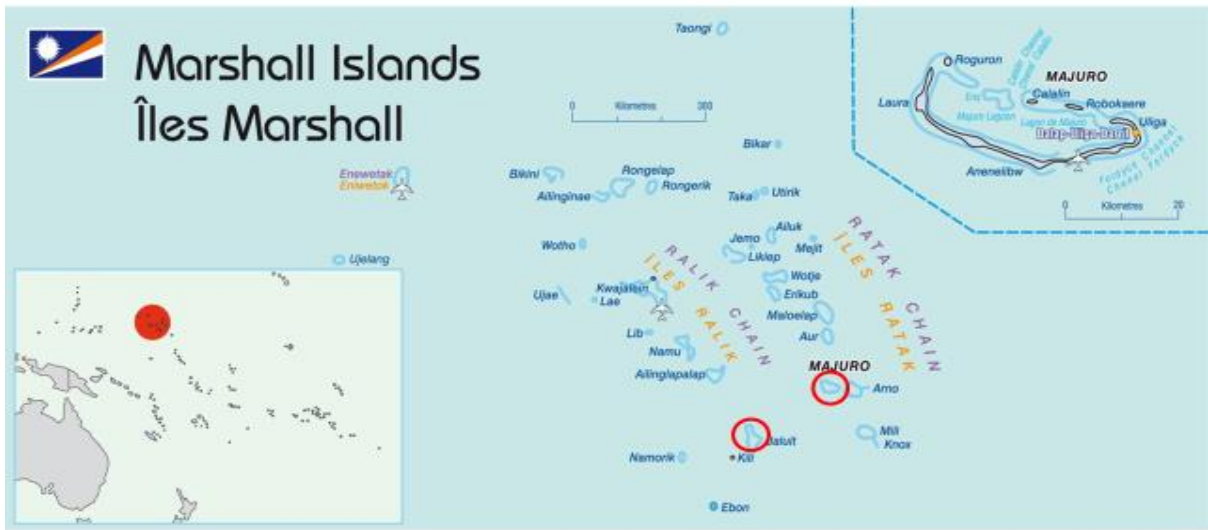
The project will incorporate a multi sector approach, involving health and agriculture sectors, local government, national government, climate and disaster risk management, and wherever possible the private sector. The project is about enhancing the resilience of people and communities, and in this respect a participatory and community-led approach is adopted throughout the design and implementation with particular emphasis on applying a people centred approach throughout. Consultations to inform this Project Design Documents were held in July 2019.

Food security measures in Jaluit and Majuro will focus on increasing the availability of food crops by training selected community members to carry out pruning and replanting of fruit trees and removal of senile fruit trees (in Jaluit only) and home gardening at the household and school level (both atolls). Human health measures will include training in healthy cooking and setting up and revitalising community exercise clubs, special wellness activities for men, and health monitoring activities.

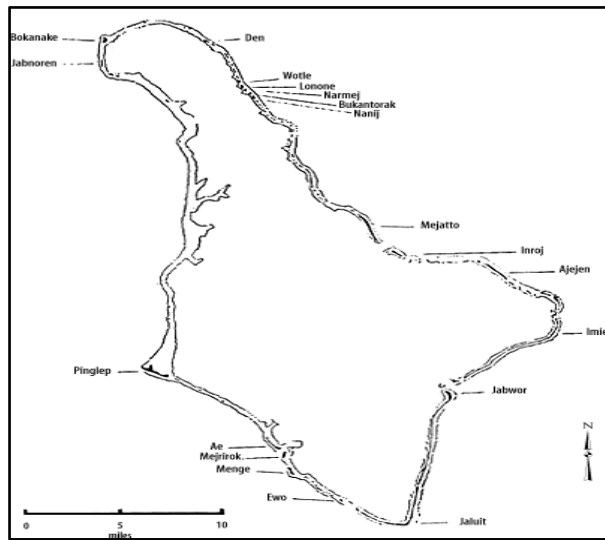
The project will build on and expand existing efforts by the government of RMI, supported by the European Union – North Pacific – Readiness for El Niño (RENI) project, to create awareness about linkages between healthy eating and the reduction of non-communicable diseases and this is expected to contribute to the sustainability of the food security activities after project completion. Lastly the National Climate Change and Health Action Plan (NCCHAP) 2012 will be reviewed, and a new policy together with an updated action plan will be prepared to reflect current and future climate change risks and impacts.

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 a health and wellness service provider in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Human Services (MOHHS) and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Commerce (MNRC). The project is consistent with RMI's Vision 2018: Strategic Development Plan Framework 2003-2018; the NCCHAP (2012) where human health and food security is highlighted as requiring priority actions; National Climate Change Policy Framework (2011); the Disaster Risk Management and Action Plan (2008-2018); and the Food Security Policy (2013).

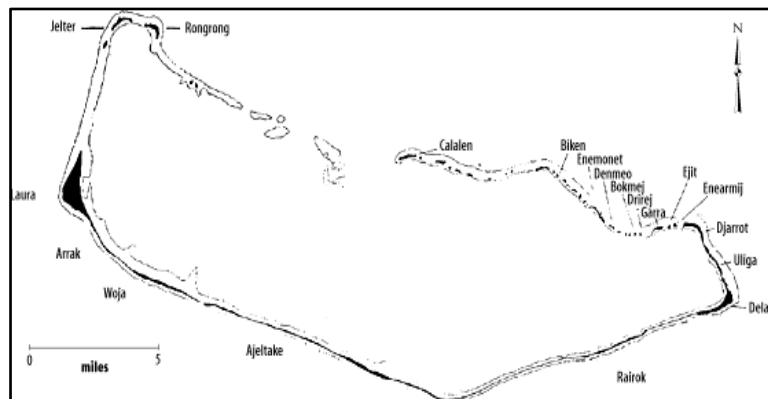
## MAP OF MARSHALL ISLANDS



### Map of Jaluit Atoll



### Map of Majuro Atoll



## List of Abbreviations

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
GCCA+SUPA	Global Climate Change Alliance Plus: Scaling Up Pacific Adaptation
ICI	International Climate Initiative (German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation Building and Nuclear Safety)
IOM	International Organization for Migration
KRA	Key result area
LCCR	Lifestyle changes and climate resilience
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
TTM	Taiwan Technical Mission
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WUTMI	Women United Together Marshall Islands

## Signature Page

The contents of this Project Design Document are endorsed by:

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Hon. Kalani R. Kaneko Minister of Health & Human Services	Signature	Date
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Mr. John Niedenthal Secretary of Health & Human Services	Signature	Date
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Mrs. Iva Reimers-Roberto Secretary of Natural Resources & Commerce	Signature	Date
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Mr. Antari Elbon Secretary of Internal & Cultural Affairs	Signature	Date
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### For Ministry of Finance, Banking & Postal Services

Mrs. Maybelline Andon-Bing Secretary of Finance, Banking & Postal Services	Signature	Date
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### For Attorney General

Mr. Richard Hickson Attorney General	Signature	Date
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Dr. Andrew Jones Director – Geoscience, Energy, & Maritime Division	Signature :	Date:
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**\*PDD signed by ALL parties by 28.11.19**

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This Project Design Document describes the framework for RMI'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 RMI, 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 RMI has selected the health sector as their focus for Output 3.

This section describes the background to RMI and the background to the SUPA 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. RMI consist of a total of around 1225 low lying islands, 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 and health issues in RMI.

### **National Policies and Strategies**

Climate change resilience, food and health 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 and plans are the following:

- Vision 2018: Strategic Development Plan Framework (2003-2018), which includes climate resilience, human health and food security among the goals.
- National Climate Change and Health Action Plan (NCCHAP) 2012 identifies strategies in addressing several climate-sensitive health risks.
- 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 health 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.
- RMI Joint National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation & Disaster Risk Management 2014-2018 – Goal 5: Enhanced local livelihoods and community resilience (including health and wellbeing).

### **Ongoing Health and Food Security Projects and Activities**

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



<b>Project or Activity</b>	<b>Status</b>
<b>Food Security</b>	
FAO/R&D Emergency Assistance in Support of Food Security of drought-affected communities, 2018-2019, USD 300,000, covers 5 southern atolls.	Closing stages
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
EU-North Pacific-Readiness for El Niño (RENI) project, a regional project which focuses on food security in readiness for drought in Ailuk and Santo atolls, 2017-2020, Euros 1.575 million (RMI component)	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
<b>Health Security</b>	
Canvasback Wellness Centre - Community Lifestyle Programme; in RMI focus is on behavioural change towards healthy lifestyles and food choices piloted in Majuro atoll.	Ongoing

## **About the SUPA Project**

### **Description of the overall 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 Global Climate Change Alliance Plus – Scaling Up Pacific Adaptation (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<sup>1</sup> 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 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*, and the *Sustainable Development Goals*, especially Goal 2: zero hunger, Goal 3: good health and well-being, Goal 6: clean water and sanitation and Goal 13: climate action, Goal 14: life below water and Goal 15: life on land.

### **The SUPA project in RMI – Lifestyle Changes and Climate Resilience (LCCR)**

The RMI's National Climate Change and Health Action Plan of August 2012, identified several climate-sensitive health risks that will be addressed by this proposed expansion project. These include 1) malnutrition due to crop failures related to inundation and 2) obesity, circulatory disease, diabetes and related NCDs due to altered dietary patterns and dependence of processed foods and altered physical activity levels.

The GCCA+ SUPA Lifestyle Changes and Climate Resilience in RMI (LCCR) project is an upscaling of the Community Lifestyle Program (CLP) which was piloted on Majuro Atoll starting in 2006 by MOHHS and Canvasback Missions Inc., to improve food security and health resilience for diabetic patients. The CLP program includes home gardening instruction, using elevated earth boxes made with old plastic containers that wash up on shore, and both large and small recycled water bottles for “green wall” gardening where space is limited. Gardening for improved access to healthy food is combined with healthy cooking classes, and exercise activities for improved health. The program is a “train the trainer” concept, whereby an initial cohort of participants receive instruction (gardening and cooking) at a selected local demonstration site or centre to demonstrate gardens and healthy cooking. In recent years, 2015

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<sup>1</sup> 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

– 2019, the Canvasback Wellness Center (CWC) at the hospital in Majuro, has been providing these services to the MOHHS through an annual Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with MOHHS and MOF to carry out the CLP using its long-established demonstration garden, healthy cooking kitchen and restaurant at the Majuro hospital.

Under the GCCA+ SUPA project the CLP approach will be expanded to the outer atoll of Jaluit and the Delap-Uliga-Darrit (DUD) corridor communities in Majuro and will include a particular focus on sustainable agriculture in collaboration with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Commerce through their network of agricultural extension agents. Jaluit atoll was selected by request from the two Senators representing that atoll.

Majuro atoll is an urban environment while Jaluit atoll is a rural environment. Jaluit atoll is also a designated conservation area and Ramsar Wetland.

The SUPA project will benefit 29,585 people from the two atolls of Majuro and Jaluit.

<b>Atoll</b>	<b>Total population 2011 census</b>	<b>Direct beneficiaries</b>
Majuro	27,797	15,486
Jaluit	1,788	1,788
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,585</b>	<b>17,274</b>

Under Key Result Area (KRA) 1 of the project, community and household-based atoll agriculture will be enhanced in Jaluit and Majuro. Besides establishing home and school gardens and providing cooking classes in both atolls, there will be a focus, especially in Jaluit atoll, on atoll agriculture by establishing fruit trees and food crops.

KRA 2 will focus on fostering lifestyle changes linking nutrition and wellness in selected atolls using the CLP model. This will include exercise classes, recruitment of health workers and regular health screening and checks, purchase of exercise equipment and competitions.

The third KRA will focus on reviewing the 2012 National Climate Change and Health Action Plan (NCCHAP) using a consultative process, and then preparing a new policy and action plan.

The MOHHS through the a selected service provider will lead in implementation of the project, and in partnership with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Commerce (MNRC), through their network of agricultural extension agents. Other partners include the Marshall Islands Organic Farmers Association (MIOFA), Taiwan Technical Mission (TTM), Ministry of Internal Affairs and Culture, Mayors Association, RENI project, Women United Together Marshall Islands (WUTMI), among others.

## **Rationale**

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

- The sector selected by RMI is one of the five sectors identified in the EU Delegation Agreement as priority sectors needing scaling up interventions for the 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 measure to be scaled up fits within the scope of the SUPA project budget.
- 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 health security.
- Adopting a people-centred 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.

*March 2019:* The representative for RMI was unable to attend the SUPA Planning and Inception Meeting, 4-6 March 2019, in Suva. However, information about the meeting was sent to the Chief Secretary's Office and they introduced the SUPA project at the Heads of Department meeting. Government Departments were invited to express their interest. Three ministries: MOHHS, MNRC and the Ministry of Works, Infrastructure and Utilities (MWIU) expressed their interest and attended a meeting with members of the SUPA project team in Majuro on 28<sup>th</sup> March 2019. (The SUPA team members were in Majuro for a RENI project event).

*April-May 2019:* Two proposals were submitted, one from MOHHS and one from MWIU. These proposals were discussed at the Heads of Department meeting and the proposal from MOHHS was selected by the Heads of Department.

*June, 2019:* A Concept Note for the project was submitted by RMI and was approved by the EUD.

*July 2019:* A project design workshop was held in Majuro 30-31 July 2019. There were 22 participants (F=10, M=12) from MOHHS, MNRC, Canvasback Wellness Centre, MIOFA, Marshall Islands Epidemiological Projects Initiative (MIEPI), Taiwan Technical Mission (TTM), NCD Coalition, Government representatives from Arno, Jaluit and Majuro, as well as SPC and USP. The objectives, KRAs and budget were discussed and agreed.

*August 2019:* A draft project design document was prepared.

*September 2019:* A short visit was made by the SUPA team to RMI to finalise arrangements for financing and budgeting.

*October 2019:* The project design document was finalised.

### **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 sustainable health and food security to adapt to climate change in RMI.

#### **Specific Objective**

The specific objective is to: Strengthen community health, lifestyles and atoll agriculture in selected atolls.

#### **Key Result Areas**

##### **KRA 1: Enhance community and household-based atoll agriculture in selected atolls**

##### **Jaluit Atoll**

1.1 Conduct agricultural needs assessment and design agricultural measures in 2 communities (Jabor and Jaluit Jaluit,) together with other partners.

A team of agricultural experts from different organizations (MNRC, TTM, MIOFA and the College of the Marshall Islands (CMI) will conduct an agricultural needs assessment in Jaluit atoll to determine the existing status and future potential for local vegetables, fruit crops and trees. This assessment will inform the design of the agricultural measures to be implemented in minimum two communities - Jabor and Jaluit Jaluit. The MNRC already has agricultural extension agents in the atolls and they will play a key role in the implementation of the activities.

1.2 Purchase and deliver agricultural tools and equipment

Based on the agricultural assessment, the project will purchase and deliver fit for purpose agricultural tools and equipment for the two communities - Jabor and Jaluit Jaluit. This will likely comprise small-scale gardening equipment for the household gardens, and other tools such as chainsaws for pruning fruit trees.

1.3 Implement agricultural measures

A team of agricultural experts from the different organizations will provide training to the selected community members from Jabor and Jaluit Jaluit, as well as to the MNRC agricultural extension agents, to carry out pruning and replanting of fruit trees including breadfruit, banana and coconut trees. This will involve the supply of seeds and seedlings and the planting of new fruit trees and removal of old senile fruit trees.

1.4 Expand existing home gardens in 2 communities, and provide training in composting, pest control, planting and plant care together with other partners

This will involve the expansion and improvement of 50 existing home gardens in at least two communities of Jaluit atoll. Training community members and the agricultural extension agents in compost making, pest control, planting and plant care will also be part of this activity. In addition, selected community households will also be supplied with seeds and seedlings.

### **Majuro Atoll**

1.5 Agricultural needs assessment to select target minimum five communities along Delap-Uliga-Darrit (DUD) corridor

A team of agricultural experts from different organizations will conduct an agricultural assessment, particularly of the existing home gardening interventions, in the DUD corridor of Majuro atoll. The assessment will be the basis for the selection of target communities (minimum 5) along the DUD corridor to receive additional home gardening interventional measures.

1.6 Expand existing home gardens in five communities and provide training in composting, pest control, planting and plant care.

This will involve the expansion and improvement of existing home gardens in at least five communities of Majuro atoll along the DUD corridor. Training community members in compost making, pest control, planting and plant care will be part of this activity. In addition, selected community households will be supplied with seeds and seedlings.

1.7 Purchase small-scale tools and equipment

The project will purchase and deliver fit for purpose, small-scale agricultural tools and equipment for the five selected communities of Majuro atoll along the DUD corridor to expand their existing household gardens.

### **Both atolls (Jaluit, Majuro)**

1.8 Contract an agricultural consultant

An agricultural consultant will be contracted to lead, design and coordinate all the agricultural activities in the two atolls, in close collaboration with the agricultural extension agents, and together with other partners including MNRC, TTM, MIOFA and CMI.

## **KRA 2: Foster lifestyle changes linking nutrition and wellness in selected atolls**

### **Jaluit Atoll**

2.1 Establish new exercise/walking clubs in Jaluit Jaluit and strengthen existing walking club in Jabor

At least 2 new exercise/walking clubs will be set up in Jaluit Jaluit and the 2 existing walking clubs in Jabor community will be strengthened with assistance from locally identified community health champions and trained health workers. The project will also provide incentives such as prizes and walking gear at the initial stages of the project to encourage active participation of target community members to join the exercise/walking clubs.

#### 2.2 Hire and train health workers to do regular health checks and give cooking classes in two communities

Four community members, identified by members of Jabor and Jaluit Jaluit community, will be trained by a team of human health experts to do regular health checks and give cooking classes in 2 communities. The health workers to be paid on a per-event basis. Training to be provided by a selected service provider, MOHHS and MIEPI.

#### 2.3 Purchase health screening equipment for health workers in two communities

Health screening equipment for four trained health workers in the Jabor and Jaluit Jaluit community will be purchased and delivered by the project.

#### 2.4 Hold annual high school sports competition, purchase and deliver sports equipment

This will involve annual high school sports competitions in Jaluit atoll in addition to existing physical education activities in schools. This includes the purchase and delivery of sports equipment and prizes to help promote active physical exercise for students.

### **Majuro Atoll**

#### 2.5 Recruit and train additional health workers to do regular health checks (supported through a separate grant)

Four community members identified by the community along the DUD corridor, will be trained by a team of human health experts from different organizations to do regular health checks in these communities including the selected service provider, MOHHS and MIEPI. The health workers will be paid on an event basis. This will be funded by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) through the RMI NCD coalition and MOHHS

#### 2.6 Revitalise exercise and walking groups in 5 communities'

Existing walking and exercise clubs in five communities along the DUD corridor will be revitalised and strengthened through community health awareness campaigns with assistance from locally identified community health champions and trained health workers. Incentives such as prizes and walking shoes will be provided at the initial stages of the project to encourage active participation of target community members to join the walking clubs.

#### 2.7 Hire an exercise/walking manager for each walking club (5 managers)



Five experienced exercise/walking managers with basic exercising knowledge will be identified and hired in the five communities in the DUD corridor in collaboration with partners including MOHHS, MIEPI and the selected service provider. The managers will coordinate and hold weekly walking/exercising events.

#### 2.8 Purchase health screening equipment for health workers (10 communities)

Health screening equipment for trained health workers in ten communities along the DUD corridor will be purchased and delivered by the project. Equipment includes blood pressure machines, blood sugar machines and test strips.

#### 2.9 Hold village cleanliness competitions to curb vector-borne diseases (10 communities)

Village cleanliness competitions will be held for 10 communities along the DUD corridor. This will involve weekly inspections by the selected service provider and other partners, combined with health awareness campaigns and the establishment of recycling bins. The activity will provide incentives and prizes to encourage community participation and promote healthy living.

#### 2.10 Pilot special wellness activities for men's groups in two communities, provide incentives and promote local champions

Recognising that men, as a group, are sometimes reluctant to have regular health checks, special men's wellness activities will be piloted in two communities along the DUD corridor with the project providing incentives and identifying a locally selected influential champion to encourage increased participation of men in community health monitoring events.

#### 2.11 Provide transportation to exercise classes at the selected exercise facility and monitoring of village cleanliness

Transportation to exercise classes at the selected exercise facility will be provided to target community participants in the DUD corridor in Majuro atoll and to enable health workers to conduct basic health checks.

### **KRA 3: Mainstreaming climate and disaster risk into the health sector**

#### 3.1 Consultancy to review the NCCHAP 2012, and prepare a new climate change and health policy and action plan

The services of a qualified and experienced consultant or consultant firm, having Pacific experience, will be procured to consult widely with stakeholders and review the NCCHAP 2012, and prepare a new climate change and health policy and action plan.

## **KRA 4: Coordination and Communications**

### **4.1 Recruit a National Coordinator to be placed at MOHHS**

A National Coordinator will be recruited for 2.5 years to be placed at the MOHHS to provide overall coordination of all the project activities in RMI and specifically to serve as government focal point and liaison coordinating and facilitating at the national level among different partners involved with the SUPA project. They will also be responsible for the coordination, preparation and submission of national implementation reports to key partners; as well as providing advice to SPC and other key partners on local and national procedures and developments that can affect delivery of SUPA project activities including changes in government or ministerial structure and administration.

### **4.2 Hire an Activities Manager to schedule and manage all the community agriculture and wellness activities**

The selected service provider will recruit a locally based and qualified Activities Manager to schedule and plan the SUPA project activities including all the on-the-ground agricultural, home gardening and wellness activities in the communities in the two atolls. This will include detailed scheduling and management.

### **4.3 Data compilation of health checks, monitoring and evaluation**

A team of health experts will be recruited to work with trained community health workers and other partners including the target communities in Jaluit and Majuro atoll to compile and analyse participating community members' individual health checks/screening data throughout the duration of the project. The team will also develop a health monitoring and evaluation plan to help monitor and report on the related project activities, and provide assistance with the overall monitoring and evaluation of the project's activities.

### **4.4 Regular radio shows to create awareness on sustainable agriculture, healthy eating, and wellness, and other topics.**

Local radio shows will be held twice a month to provide community awareness and education on the SUPA project and its work on promoting and encouraging sustainable agriculture, healthy eating and cooking, exercise, wellness and other project related topics. The show will feature local champions selected by the participating atolls of Jaluit and Majuro communities. Radio stations will include V7AB and other local channels. This activity will be delivered in collaboration with other grants – namely CDC grant for RMI NCD coalition.

## **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 and 3.

## **Schedule of Activities**

Annex 4 presents the schedule of activities.

## **4. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND EXIT STRATEGY**

### **Institutional Arrangements**

The SUPA project in RMI 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 27<sup>th</sup> December 2018.

A Grant Agreement will be established between SPC and RMI-MOHHS to support the National Coordinator. Under the terms of this Grant Agreement the National Coordinator will provide monthly summary narrative reports, as well as quarterly narrative reports, and quarterly financial reports relating to the funds provided under the Grant Agreement. (Specific reporting templates will be provided by SPC).

SPC, in close collaboration with MOHHS, will procure a service provider, based in RMI, to deliver the activities under KRA 1, KRA 2, and specific activities under KRA 4 (namely activities 4.2 to 4.4). A service contract will be established with the selected provider, which will define specific reporting requirements.

SPC, in close collaboration with MOHHS, will deliver KRA 3.

### **Project Oversight Committee**

A Project Oversight Committee will be established consisting of representatives from MOHHS, MNRC, MIEPI and the selected service provider in the first instance. Other members such as MIOFA, TTM may be added as required. The RMI SUPA National Coordinator based at MOHHS will be responsible for establishing and providing administrative support, including the preparation of agendas and minutes, for this Committee. Minutes from the project oversight Committee meetings will be provided to SPC. It is expected that the Project Oversight Committee will meet quarterly and more often as required. The RMI 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.

### **Day to Day Implementation of the Project**

Day to day implementation of project activities will be the responsibility of the selected service provider, who is expected to work closely with the National Coordinator based in MOHHS. Whilst the selected service provider is primarily responsible for on-the-ground implementation, they are expected to collaborate closely with MOHHS, MNRC, Mayors Association, Majuro Atoll Local Government, Jaluit Atoll Local Government, TTM, MIOFA, and other partners.

## Risk Management

Risk	Risk level	Mitigating Measures
<b>Extreme events</b>		
Project implementation delayed by an extreme weather event e.g. typhoon, ocean surge, severe El Niño drought, or a disease outbreak, or major social/cultural events	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure planning of activities contains sufficient buffering for minimum one severe and disruptive weather event.</li> <li>• Despite the above mitigating measure, a severe drought or major dengue outbreak will likely delay full delivery of some of the activities, especially in the outer atoll.</li> <li>• Major social and cultural events to be included in schedules during inception and planning.</li> </ul>
<b>Time constraints</b>		
Limited time to complete the Action.	Moderate/High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recruit full team at start of implementation.</li> <li>• Regularly monitor and revise Action Plans.</li> </ul>
Insufficient time to ensure lifestyle changes	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide consistent messaging on how linking good nutrition and exercise can contribute to family health and wellness</li> <li>• Promote local champions. Strengthen existing partnerships.</li> </ul>
<b>National capacity and challenges to full stakeholder involvement</b>		
Countries have insufficient capacity to fully implement the project activities	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obtain assistance from island councils and local government to identify persons who will be committed to the project.</li> <li>• Obtain assistance from MNRC's agricultural extension agents.</li> <li>• Ensure full commitment of local government.</li> </ul>
Lack of interest in planting local food crops and exercising on a sustained basis	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify local champions to inspire local residents.</li> <li>• Share experiences from successful exercise clubs and home gardens in Majuro.</li> <li>• Adopt a people centered approach.</li> <li>• Design different activities that will appeal to specific groups e.g. men, women and youth.</li> </ul>

Risk	Risk level	Mitigating Measures
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Design special activities for the extremely vulnerable groups e.g. persons with disabilities, and the elderly.</li> </ul>
<b>Challenges with implementation in outer islands</b>		
Logistical challenges of implementing activities in outer islands become overwhelming.	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Consider chartering vessels to deliver all the equipment at the start of implementation so that shipping delays do not impede delivery of activities.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Global economic conditions and national governance do not prevent economic growth.</li> <li>Global support for the Paris Climate Change Agreement is maintained.</li> <li>Continual high-level national government commitment to prioritising climate change, disaster risk management, health and food security in the national development agendas.</li> <li>Social and political stability is maintained.</li> <li>Continuous collaboration amongst development partners occurs and is documented to ensure coherence, complementarity and efficiency amongst climate change and sector-based interventions</li> </ul>		

## Exit Strategy

### Strategy1: Mainstreaming

By transferring knowledge and application of health and food security and climate and disaster risk resilience measures to the strategies and plans of the health sector, the sector will be strengthened and enhanced beyond project life. The SUPA project will be reviewing the 2012 NCCHAP and preparing a new policy and action plan using a participatory and people centred approach. It will incorporate current and future climate and disaster risk challenges and projections. 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.

Upscaling of tested food security and health resilient measures contributes to the sustainability of past adaptation measures, promotes effective resource use, and reduces duplication of efforts in the agricultural and health sector. Lessons learnt in applying a people centred approach from the RENI project will be applied.

### 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. SUPA provides an opportunity for atoll stakeholders (Mayors and Councillors) to voice their concerns directly to National Government, as was done during the Project Design Consultation on 30-31 July 2019.

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: 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 SUPA, private sector involvement in disaster risk management and climate change adaptation interventions will be encouraged such as through discussions with MIOFA and WUTMI and other NGOs.

### Strategy 4: Project Closure

Winding down a project's activities as efficiently and effectively as possible to capture the benefits and any lessons learned is a fourth 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 SUPA Activities in RMI – Lifestyle changes and climate resilience 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 (2020)	Targets (2022)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Overall objective:</b> Enhance sustainable health and food security to adapt to climate change in RMI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Framework for lifestyle changes to adapt to climate change, supported by tangible on-the-ground results, and promoting a people centred approach, is adopted.</li> <li>New approaches to target vulnerable groups trialled and results analysed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NHCCP 2012</li> <li>Climate Change Policy</li> <li>JNAP for Climate Change &amp; disaster risk management</li> <li>Reports from NGOs on previous health and wellness activities</li> <li>Reports from MOHHS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 new climate change health and climate change policy and action plan supported by on-the-ground results from wellness and nutrition activities in 2 atolls.</li> <li>1 new approach tested to target a vulnerable group</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Marshall Islands-PDNA (2016).</li> <li>Reporting on SDGs especially 2, 3, 5, 13.</li> <li>Reporting on national and sector policies &amp; plans.</li> <li>Reporting on SPC's development &amp; strategic goals.</li> <li>Baseline questionnaires.</li> <li>Capacity surveys and interviews.</li> <li>Project reports</li> <li>Pre and post surveys.</li> </ul>	



Intervention logic	Indicators	Baselines (2020)	Targets (2022)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Specific objective:</b> Strengthen community health, lifestyle and atoll agriculture in selected atolls</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health checks show improved levels after 12 months exercise and improved nutrition in 1 outer atoll and in Majuro.</li> <li>• Lifestyle changes shared with residents of the selected atolls and other atolls in RMI.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline health assessments</li> <li>• Monitoring of basic health levels.</li> <li>• Radio show listener feedback surveys before and after the broadcasts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 residents in 1 outer atoll.</li> <li>• 20 residents in Majuro</li> <li>• Radio programmes using different formats broadcast over a 12-month period</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessments of ongoing and past related wellness activities</li> <li>• Reports and analysis on health monitoring</li> <li>• Project reports</li> <li>• Asset registers and handover reports.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved exercise and better nutrition results in improved wellness.</li> <li>• RMI government and partners continue to support and implement projects and programmes that promote lifestyle changes and atoll agriculture.</li> </ul>

Intervention logic	Indicators	Baselines (2020)	Targets (2022)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
KRA 1: Enhance community and household-based atoll agriculture in selected atolls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Home gardens established in 3 communities in the capital atoll (Majuro)</li> <li>• Home gardens established in 2 communities in one outer atoll.</li> <li>• Atoll agriculture skills enhanced in minimum one outer atoll</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Post Disaster Needs Assessment (2017).</li> <li>• Assessments conducted by MNRC.</li> <li>• Assessments to be conducted at start of project 2020.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30 home gardens in 3 communities in Majuro</li> <li>• 30 home gardens in 2 communities in 1 outer atoll</li> <li>• Skills enhanced for 20 residents /farmers in 1 outer atoll</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessments of ongoing and past related activities</li> <li>• Reports on consultations</li> <li>• Community plans and island plans</li> <li>• Annual reports from government sectors (MNRC)</li> <li>• Asset registers and handover reports.</li> <li>• Project reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Governments and communities willing to proceed with project implementation</li> <li>• Sufficient local resources and skills available</li> <li>• Natural and man-made hazards, especially a drought, do not adversely affect project delivery</li> </ul>

Intervention logic	Indicators	Baselines (2020)	Targets (2022)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
<p>KRA 2: Foster lifestyle changes linking nutrition and wellness in selected atolls.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exercise clubs established in one outer atoll</li> <li>• Exercise clubs re-established in 4 communities in Majuro</li> <li>• Health indicators monitored and data analysed</li> <li>• Special exercise/nutrition regime targeting a vulnerable group (men) trialled</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Previous assessments conducted by Wellness Center, MOHHS and selected service provider</li> <li>• Wellness Center reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 exercise clubs, minimum 20 people in 1 outer atoll.</li> <li>• 4 exercise clubs, minimum 80 people in 4 communities in Majuro.</li> <li>• 20 people in 1 outer atoll and 80 people in Majuro.</li> <li>• 20 vulnerable people (men)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessments of ongoing and past related wellness activities</li> <li>• Reports and analysis on health monitoring</li> <li>• Annual reports from government sectors (MOHHS)</li> <li>• Project reports</li> <li>• Asset registers and handover reports.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sufficient interest from residents to maintain the exercise regime over time.</li> <li>• Vulnerable groups (men) have sufficient interest to trial a new regime.</li> </ul>

<b>Intervention logic</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baselines (2020)</b>	<b>Targets (2022)</b>	<b>Sources and means of verification</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
KRA 3: Mainstreaming climate and disaster risk into the health sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultations to review the NHCCP and other policy documents</li> <li>• Revised NHCCP, which incorporates a gender-sensitive/rights-based approach, finalised</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NHCCP 2012</li> <li>• Sector policies and plans especially health, agriculture and water.</li> <li>• Climate Change Policy</li> <li>• JNAP for climate change and disaster risk management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 large-scale consultations with government and non-governmental partners</li> <li>• 1 new climate change and health policy and action plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Desktop review of existing and relevant policies and plans</li> <li>• Reports on consultations</li> <li>• Drafts and final version of revised NHCCP</li> <li>• Project reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beneficiaries are open to multi-sectoral approaches, and are willing to strengthen policies, plans and budgets where appropriate.</li> <li>• Beneficiaries willing to adopt a gender-sensitive/rights-based approach.</li> </ul>
KRA 4: Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis of data trends for health indicators in targeted communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing MOHHS reports and EPPSO Reports, MIEPI reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis report on health indicators and exercise regimes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOHHS reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data may not cover a long enough time period to show any improvements in health indicators</li> </ul>

<b>Annex 2: RMI Activities and Budget</b>					
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Item Cost Euros</b>	<b>KRA total Euros</b>	<b>Service Provider Euros</b>	<b>MOHHS Euros</b>	<b>SPC Euros</b>
<b>KRA 1. Enhance community and household-based atoll agriculture in selected atolls</b>					
<b>Jaluit atoll</b>					
1.1 Conduct agricultural needs assessment and design agricultural measures in 2 communities-Jabor, Jaluit Jaluit-with other partners.	6,500				
1.2 Purchase and deliver agricultural tools and equipment	4,500				
1.3 Implement agricultural measures.	9,000				
1.4 Expand existing home gardens in 2 communities, (including composting, pest control, planting and care) with other partners	45,000				
<b>Sub-total</b>		65,000	65,000		
<b>Majuro atoll</b>					
1.5 Agricultural needs assessment to select target communities along Delap-Uliga-Darrit corridor	2,000				
1.6 Expand existing home gardens in 5 communities (including composting, pest control, planting and plant care)	50,000				
1.7 Purchase small tools and equipment	8,000				
<b>Sub-total</b>		60,000	60,000		
<b>Jaluit and Majuro atolls</b>					
1.8 Contract an agricultural consultant	45,000				
<b>Sub-total</b>		45,000	45,000		
<b>KRA 1 total</b>		<b>170,000</b>			
<b>KRA 2 Foster lifestyle changes linking nutrition and wellness in 2 atolls.</b>					
<b>Jaluit</b>					
2.1 Establish new exercise/walking clubs in Jaluit Jaluit and strengthen existing walking club in Jabor	15,000				
2.2 Train and recruit health workers to do regular health checks and cooking classes in 2 communities	20,000				
2.3 Purchase health screening equipment for health workers in 2 communities	5,000				
2.4 Hold annual high school sports competition, purchase and deliver sports equipment	7,500				
<b>Sub-total</b>		47,500	47,500		
<b>Majuro</b>					
2.5 Recruit and train additional health workers to do regular health checks (supported through a separate grant)	0				
2.6 Revitalise exercise and walking groups in 5 communities	15,000				
2.7 Hire an exercise/walking manager for each walking club	10,000				
2.8 Purchase health screening equipment for health workers (10 communities)	10,000				
2.9 Hold annual village cleanliness competitions to curb vector borne diseases (10 communities)	7,500				
2.10 Pilot special wellness activities for men's groups in 2 communities, provide incentives and promote local champions	15,000				
2.11 Provide transportation to exercise classes at the selected exercise facility and for the monitoring of village cleanliness	10,000				
<b>Sub-total</b>		67,500	67,500		
<b>KRA 2 Total</b>		<b>115,000</b>			
<b>KRA 3 Mainstreaming climate and disaster risk into the health sector</b>					
3.1 Consultancy to review NHCCAP 2012 and prepare a new climate change and health policy and action plan	60,000				
<b>KRA 3 total</b>		<b>60,000</b>			60,000
<b>KRA 4 Coordination</b>					
4.1 Recruit a National Coordinator housed at MOHHS	60,000			60,000	
4.2 Hire an Activities Manager to schedule and manage all the community agriculture and wellness activities	45,000		45,000		
4.3 Data compilation, monitoring and evaluation of health checks	25,000		25,000		
4.4 regular radio shows to create awareness on sustainable agriculture, healthy eating and wellness, and other topics.	5,000		5,000		
<b>KRA 4 total</b>		<b>135,000</b>			
<b>Contingencies</b>		20,000			20,000
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>	360,000	60,000	80,000

Euro 20,000 contingency is built into the overall project budget at the design phase. The project will be implemented directly by SPC in collaboration with the RMI MOHHS and other key partners. Tendering process for selecting service providers to deliver selected activities under KRAs 1, 2, and 4 will follow the SPC procurement policy.

Selected activities under KRA 1, 2 and 4 will be implemented by the selected service provider through a service contract arrangement with SPC. Payments to the selected service provider will be based on the Milestones and Payments schedule in Annex 3 below. The first payment to the selected service provider will be paid once the service contract is signed.

All payments will be made in Euros. The RMI MOHHS together with SPC will need to verify and be satisfied with actual delivery of milestones before payments to selected service provider can be made. The selected service provider shall oversee and ensure accurate and regular records and accounts of the implementation of the operation which can be provided to SPC and RMI government upon request.

All fixed assets (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 selected service provider and MOHHS.

A Grant Agreement will be established between SPC and RMI-MOHHS to support the National Coordinator. Under the terms of this Grant Agreement the National Coordinator will provide monthly summary narrative reports, as well as quarterly narrative reports, and quarterly financial reports relating to the funds provided under the Grant Agreement. (Specific reporting templates will be provided by SPC).

SPC, in close collaboration with MOHHS, will be responsible for procuring the services of a consultant(s) to deliver KRA 3.

### Annex 3 Milestones and Payments Schedule for Service Provider Contract

<b>RMI - Payments and Milestones for Service provider contract</b>		
<b>Milestones</b>	<b>Euros</b>	<b>Anticipated date</b>
<b>0. Pre-payment on signing contract</b>	72,000	01.01.20
<b>1. Payment 1 on providing evidence of reaching the following milestones:</b>		
1.1 Submission and acceptance of two 6-monthly progress reports (Jan-Jun 2020, Jul-Dec 2020)	108,000	31.12.20
1.2 (KRA 1) Reports on agricultural needs assessment in 2 communities in Jaluit, including project action plan to 31.12.22		
1.3 (KRA 1) Report on assessment of home gardens in DUD corridor, Majuro, and project action plan for 5 communities to 31.12.22		
1.4 (KRA 2) Four health workers trained in Jaluit and health screening equipment purchased.		
1.5 (KRA 2) Five exercise clubs in DUD corridor, Majuro, with exercise managers recruited		
<b>2. Payment 2 on providing evidence of reaching the following milestones:</b>		
2.1 Submission and acceptance of two 6-monthly progress reports (Jan-Jun 2021, Jul-Dec 2021)	108,000	31.12.21
2.2 (KRA 1) Report showing 30 home gardens planted in Jaluit		
2.3 (KRA 2) 1 village cleanliness competition held in DUD corridor, Majuro		
2.4 (KRA 2) One special exercise activity targeting men in the DUD corridor, Majuro trialled.		
2.5 (KRA 4) Database established including baseline health data for 100 persons in Jaluit and DUD Corridor, Majuro		
<b>3. Payment 3 (final) on providing evidence of reaching the following milestones:</b>		
3.1 Submission and acceptance of two 6-monthly progress reports (Jan-Jun 2022, Jul-Dec 2022)	72,000	31.12.22
3.2 (KRA 4) 26 radio shows on climate change and healthy lifestyles broadcast and report on listener feedback compiled.		
3.3 (KRA 4) Report analysing health trends and exercise regimes for 100 persons in Jaluit and DUD corridor, Majuro		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>360,000</b>	

<b>Annex 4: RMI Work Plan</b>						
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Jan-Jun 2020</b>	<b>Jun-dec 2020</b>	<b>Jan-Jun 2021</b>	<b>Jun-Dec 2021</b>	<b>Jan-Jun</b>	<b>Jun-Dec 2022</b>
<b>KRA 1. Enhance community and household-based atoll agriculture in selected atolls</b>						
<b>Jaluit atoll</b>						
1.1 Conduct agricultural needs assessment and design agricultural measures in 2 communities-Jabor, Jaluit Jaluit-with other partners.						
1.2 Purchase and deliver agricultural tools and equipment						
1.3 Implement agricultural measures.						
1.4 Expand existing home gardens in 2 communities, (including composting, pest control, planting and care) with other partners						
<b>Majuro atoll</b>						
1.5 Agricultural needs assessment to select target communities along Delap-Uliga-Darrit corridor						
1.6 Expand existing home gardens in 5 communities (including composting, pest control, planting and plant care)						
1.7 Purchase small tools and equipment						
<b>Jaluit and Majuro atolls</b>						
1.8 Contract an agricultural consultant						
<b>KRA 2 Foster lifestyle changes linking nutrition and wellness in 2 atolls.</b>						
<b>Jaluit</b>						
2.1 Establish new exercise/walking clubs in Jaluit Jaluit and strengthen existing walking club in Jabor						
2.2 Train and recruit health workers to do regular health checks and cooking classes in 2 communities						
2.3 Purchase health screening equipment for health workers in 2 communities						
2.4 Hold annual high school sports competition, purchase and deliver sports equipment						
<b>Majuro</b>						
2.5 Recruit and train additional health workers to do regular health checks (supported through a separate grant)						
2.6 Revitalise exercise and walking groups in 5 communities						
2.7 Hire an exercise/walking manager for each walking club						
2.8 Purchase health screening equipmetn for health workers (10 communities)						
2.9 Hold annual village cleanliness competitions to curb vector borne diseases (10 communities)						
2.10 Pilot special wellness activities for men's groups in 2 communities, provide incentives and promote local champions						
2.11 Provide transportation to exercise classes at the selected exercise facility and for the monitoring of village cleanliness						
<b>KRA 3 Mainstreaming climate and disaster risk into the health sector</b>						
3.1 Consultancy to review NHCCAP 2012 and prepare a new climate change and health policy and action plan						
<b>KRA 4 Coordination</b>						
4.1 Recruit a National Coordinator housed at MOHHS						
4.2 Hire an Activities Manager to schedule and manage all the community agriculture and wellness activities						
4.3 Data compilation, monitoring and evaluation of health checks						
4.4 regular radio shows to create awareness on sustainable agriculture, healthy eating and wellness, and other topics.						