Pacific Community (SPC)

Government of Niue

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

PROJECT DESIGN DOCUMENT
Output 3

Enhancing water security and resilience to Climate Change in Niue

July 2020

Enhancing water security and resilience to Climate Change in Niue

Project Summary

This design document describes the framework for Niue'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 Niue, 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 Niue has selected the water sector as their focus for Output 3.

The overall objective of the project is to enhance climate change resilience and reduce vulnerability in the water sector for Niue's communities. The specific objective is to contribute to an efficient and effective backup water system for households in Niue. The four key result areas are (1) Rainwater harvesting systems fully installed in selected, occupied households; (2) Water quality monitoring programme strengthened for government departments and established for householders with rainwater harvesting systems; (3) Review and update the Climate Change Framework and design a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the Climate Change Unit and (4) National coordination of the project activities.

Niue is the world's largest and highest single coral atoll with a land area of 259 km^2. The island has a rugged, rocky coastline, featuring steep cliffs, caves, deep chasms and blowholes. There is no surface water on Niue, but artesian bores tap a subterranean reservoir of fresh water for domestic, commercial and agricultural purposes. Firstly, the project will scale up past rainwater harvesting measures undertaken by government and previous projects to strengthen water security and safe water management in Niue.

The project will fully install existing rainwater harvesting systems (that have not been connected) in occupied households. This will include the development of criteria for selection of households for installation and the establishment of a programme for regular maintenance of rainwater harvesting systems by householders. Secondly, the project will strengthen water quality monitoring that is currently implemented once a quarter by the Public Health Unit. This will include the provision of water quality testing equipment and training to expand the scope of water quality analysis by the Public Health Unit Laboratory and the provision of a vehicle for the Public Health Unit which would improve the Unit's response time to Public Health concerns.. Finally, the project will update the CC Framework developed in 2014 and design an SOP for the climate change unit established under the Department of Environment pursuant to a cabinet decision in 2013. The project will directly benefit 500 people and a further 1,219 indirectly (2017 census).

The project will incorporate a holistic approach, involving departments responsible for public health, infrastructure, project management and coordination (PMCU) and climate change adaptation, and wherever possible civil society. The project is about enhancing the resilience of people and communities, and in this respect a people-centred approach is adopted throughout the design and implementation. A consultation to inform this Project Design Document was held in October 2019.

The implementation period of this project will commence on the date of signature of this Project Design Document and end on 31 December 2022. The project will be implemented by the Department of Environment under the Ministry of Natural Resources in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Services and Ministry of Infrastructure. The project is consistent with the Niue National Strategic Plan (2016-2026) and Niue National Climate Change Policy (2010) which identify water as a vulnerable sector for climate change adaptation.

Map of Niue


Niue
Hikutavake
Mutalau
Namukulu
Toi Village
Tuapa
Maketu
Lakepa
Alofi Bay
Baie d'Alofi
NIUE
ALOFI
Liku
Fonuakula
Tamakautonga
Avatele Bay
Baie d'Avatele
Avatele
Hakupu
Vaiea
0
Kilometres
10

List of Abbreviations

ACSE	Adapting to Climate Change and Sustainable Energy
BSRP	Building Safety and Resilience in the Pacific
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease 2019
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific, Industrial Research Organisation (Australia)
DOH	Department of Health
DOE	Department of Environment
EU	European Union
EUR	Euros
FRDP	Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific
FSM	Federated States of Micronesia
GCCA: PSIS	Global Climate Change Alliance: Pacific Small Island States project
GCCA+SUPA	Global Climate Change Alliance Plus: Scaling Up Pacific Adaptation
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
KRA	Key result area
MNR	Ministry of Natural Resources
MOI	Ministry of Infrastructure
MSS	Ministry of Social Services
NEMS	National Environment Management Strategy
NNSP	Niue National Strategic Plan
NPSC	Niue Public Service Commission
NZD	New Zealand Dollar
PACC	Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change
PACC+	Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change Plus
PDD	Project Design Document
PHU	Public Health Unit
POST	Project Oversight Steering Team
R2R	Ridge to Reef
RENI	EU – North Pacific - Readiness for El Niño project
RMI	Republic of the Marshall Islands
SOE	State of Environment
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPC	Pacific Community
SPC-GEM	Pacific Community - Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USP	The University of the South Pacific

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Signature Page

The contents of this Project Design Document are endorsed by:

For Secretary of Government

Name & Position	Signature	Date

For Treasury

Name & Position	Signature	Date

For Pacific Community

Name & Position	Signature	Date

All parties signed by 27/07/20

1. INTRODUCTION

This design document describes the framework for Niue'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 Niue, 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 Niue has selected the water sector as their focus for Output 3.

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

Background to Niue

Geographical Setting

Niue is the world's largest and highest single coral atoll with a land area of 259 km^2. Also known as "the Rock of Polynesia", it is situated in the southwest Pacific Ocean (19^{o}S, 169^{o}W) about 2,400 km northeast of New Zealand. It is approximately 480 km east of Tonga, 930 km west of Rarotonga and 660 km southeast of Samoa. Niue is characterised by three terraces: the rim of the lower terrace averages 28 m above sea level, with the upper rim averaging 69 m above sea level. The slopes of the terraces are rough with jagged coral outcrops. The island has a rugged, rocky coastline, featuring steep cliffs, caves, deep chasms and blowholes. There are 14 villages distributed around the island's coast, one of which is Alofi, the capital. The resident population of Niue is 1,624 (2016). The Niuean economy suffers from many constraints, including its size, geographic isolation, few resources, and a small population. This makes Niue economically vulnerable to changes in the country's physical environment, including those related to climate change.

Vulnerability and Climate Change Projections for Niue

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

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

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

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

National Policies and Strategies

Climate change resilience and sustainable livelihood are among the key priorities for Niue which are critical to achieve to ensure sustainable development. Among the key policies are the following:

- *Ko e Tohi Fakatokatoka Gahua ha Niue (Niue National Strategic Plan - NNSP) 2016-2026,* which includes climate change and environment among the national development pillars.
- Niue National Climate Change Policy (2010) which provides a whole-of-government approach to climate change adaptation.
- Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management in Niue (2015-2019) which is aimed at strengthening national resilience and increasing the value of the emergency management sector in Niue.
- Health Strategic Plan (2011-2021) which strives for a healthy population, well supported by quality health services.

Related Projects and Activities

The EU-GIZ Adapting to Climate Change and Sustainable Energy (ACSE) Programme – *Alofi water reduction* project – is currently in its closing stages in Niue. The ACSE project in Niue was aimed at reducing the risk to the water lens by effectively managing sanitation through a programmatic approach by reducing risk to human health and coastal livelihoods.

The Pacific Ridge to Reef (R2R) Programme – *Testing the integration of water, land, forest & coastal management to preserve ecosystem services, store carbon, improve climate resilience and sustain livelihoods in Niue* – is currently in its closing stages. The R2R project in Niue was designed to engineer a paradigm shift in the management of terrestrial, coastal and marine protected sites from a site-centric approach to a holistic "ridge to reef" comprehensive approach.

The recently closed Building Safety and Resilience in the Pacific (BSRP) Project was aimed at reducing the vulnerability, as well as the social, economic and environmental costs, of disasters caused by natural hazards. In Niue, the BSRP project funded the National Emergency Operation Centre which was opened in October 2019 and will house the Police and National Disaster Management Office.

About the GCCA+ SUPA Project

Description of the overall GCCA+ SUPA project

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

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

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

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

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

The activities will adopt a people-centred approach[1] throughout and will take into account lessons learnt and wise practices from the regional, national, sub-national and community-based projects and programmes implemented over the last decade.

The Action will contribute to the *Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific* (*FRDP)*, the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction*, the *Paris Agreement* to the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)*, and the *Sustainable Development Goals*, especially Goal 1: no poverty, Goal 2: zero hunger, Goal 3: good health and well-being, Goal 4: quality education, Goal 5: gender equality, Goal 6: clean water and sanitation and Goal 13: climate action and Goal 14: life below water.

The GCCA+ SUPA project in Niue – Enhancing water security and resilience to Climate Change in Niue

A diagnostic assessment by the Pacific Community's (SPC) Integrated Water Resources Management Programme in 2007 highlighted the need for Niueans to invest in rainwater harvesting as a supplementary source of fresh water[2]. The assessment report recommended that reserve tanks should be available with the capacity to not only cater during disasters and power failures, but for daily use as well. The EU-funded Global Climate Change Alliance: Pacific Small Island States (GCCA: PSIS) project in collaboration with the Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC) and PACC+ projects focused on supplying rainwater tanks to 45% of the island's population from 2012 to 2015.

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

[2] SPC. 2007. *Niue Country Information*. Water, Sanitation Program – Geoscience Division. Available online: http://www.pacificwater.org/pages.cfm/country-information/niue.html. Accessed 21 October 2019.

To ensure the consumption of safe water in Niue, the Public Health Unit conducts water quality sampling once a quarter. Samples are collected from water bores, village reservoirs and random households and sent to New Zealand for testing. NZD 42,000 is spent each quarter to send samples for testing. Strategic Action 4 of the Niue Health Strategic Plan (2011-2021) focuses on service delivery and includes ensuring that the capacity and capability of the population health services is retained and strengthened. The GCCA+ SUPA project will scale up existing water security and safe water management measures by the Government of Niue.

Under Key Result Area (KRA) 1 for the GCCA+ SUPA project in Niue, the project will fully install existing rainwater harvesting systems (that have not been connected) in occupied households. This will include the development of criteria for selection of households for installation with special consideration given to the most vulnerable persons, and the establishment of a programme for regular maintenance of rainwater harvesting systems by householders.

KRA 2 will focus on strengthening the water quality monitoring programme for government departments and householders with rainwater harvesting systems. This includes the promotion of synergies amongst the existing water testing programmes in the country.

KRA 3 will focus on the review and update of the Climate Change Framework and the development of a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the Climate Change Unit under the Department of Environment. Currently, there is only one dedicated staff member in the climate change unit. The proposed activity will also establish the terms of reference and job descriptions for the positions under consideration for the climate change unit.

KRA 4 will focus on national coordination of project activities.

The project will directly benefit 500 people and a further 1,219 indirectly in Niue. The population figures shown below have been extracted from the 2017 population census report.

Island	Total population 2017 census	Direct beneficiaries	Indirect beneficiaries
Niue	1,719	500	1,219

The Department of Environment through the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) will lead the implementation in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Services and Ministry of Infrastructure. Other partners include the Department of Health, Project Management and Coordination Unit and Treasury.

Rationale

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

- The sector selected by Niue is one of the five sectors identified in the EU Delegation Agreement as priority sectors needing scaling up interventions for the GCCA+ SUPA project.

- The identified scaling up measure is an effective and tested measure that has elements of sustainability and can be implemented within the timeframe of the GCCA+ SUPA project.
- The selected scaled up measure has socio-economic benefits for the communities and can be implemented using an evidence-based, people-centred approach.
- The selected scaled up measure fits within the scope of the GCCA+ SUPA project budget.
- Fully installing the rainwater harvesting systems will contribute to an increase in the number of households with a backup source of fresh water.
- Strengthening the water quality monitoring programme will enable the Public Health Unit to efficiently conduct:
  - water quality sampling and analysis on-island thereby saving cost and time; and
  - random testing on a needs-basis (e.g. if there is an outbreak of diarrhoea) outside of the planned quarterly testing.
  - more effective water quality testing programme.
  - Pilot electronic remote monitoring of village reservoirs to the National Emergency Operation Centre during times of disasters. This will improve the effectiveness and efficiency of response during and post disaster.
  - capacity building within government.
- Future projections for climate changes show a very high confidence in the direction of long-term change in a number of key climate variables, namely an increase in mean and extremely high temperatures, sea level and ocean acidification. There is only low confidence that the incidence of drought will decrease and medium confidence that the frequency of tropical cyclones will decrease. These projected changes will continue to increase the vulnerability of people living in Niue.
- The government of Niue, through its policies, strategies and plans, places a high priority on strengthening the water and health sectors.
- Adopting a people-centred approach will ensure that the principles of equality and equity are provided to all rights holders in Niue.

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

August 2019: A national consultation conducted by the Department of Environment with national stakeholders for the selection of project focus sector and project site. The selected sector (water) and site were approved by the Project Oversight and Steering Team (POST) and later by Cabinet.

September 2019: A Concept Note for the project was submitted to the EU. Comments from the EU were discussed at the project design consultation in October 2019 in Niue.

October 2019: A project design workshop was held in Niue, 9-10 October 2019. There were 15 participants (F=9, M=5, Unknown=1) from Government of Niue, specific projects i.e. GIZ ACSE and Ridge-to-Reef projects as well as SPC and USP. The Department of Environment provided insight into previous water security measures implemented between 2012 and 2019. The meeting agreed on revised key result areas for GCCA+ SUPA and also outlined activities for each key result area. Following the workshop, there was further discussion about the key result areas.

December 2019: A draft project design document was prepared and distributed

January-April 2020: Several virtual consultative meetings were held between Niue and SPC to refine the draft PDD.

June 2020: Revised PDD prepared and disseminated

3. DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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

Overall Objective

The overall objective is: To enhance climate change resilience and reduce vulnerability in the water sector for Niue's communities.

Specific Objective

The specific objective is: To contribute to an efficient and effective backup water system for households in Niue.

Key Result Areas

KRA 1: Rainwater harvesting systems fully installed in selected, occupied households

In 2016, and towards the end of the Global Climate Change Alliance: Pacific Small Island States (GCCA: PSIS)/PACC/PACC+ projects, additional rainwater harvesting tanks were manufactured at the moulding facility in Niue and distributed to households without tanks with the expectation that the householders had the responsibility to purchase the necessary materials to install the tanks. Householders encountered many problems, including the fact that the necessary connection and installation materials were not available in Niue. As a result, it is estimated there are around 100 households with rainwater harvesting tanks that are not installed or only partially installed.

1.1 Revise and update 2018 village/household inspections

The GCCA+ SUPA project will work with the Department of Environment to revise and update the data collected from the village inspections that were conducted in 2018. It is envisaged that the data collected will inform the implementation of project activities so every effort will be made to ensure that all relevant data, including socio-economic information, is collected.

1.2 Develop criteria for selection of households for rainwater harvesting installation

The GCCA+ SUPA project will work with the Department of Environment and other stakeholders to develop a set of criteria for the selection of households for rainwater harvesting system installation. The data from the village inspections will inform the development and application of the criteria. This activity will be implemented concurrently with Activity 1.1.

1.3 Establish agreements with recipient households

The Department of Environment will establish an agreement with each recipient household. The agreement will outline each party's obligations with regards to the installation, maintenance and monitoring of the rainwater harvesting systems.

1.4 Services of an engineer or equivalent to design installation for each household, including materials, specifications and a full description of the works

The Department of Environment will procure the services of an engineer or equivalent to design the rainwater harvesting system installation for each household. This will include a list of materials needed, the specifications and a full description of the works.

1.5 Procure, purchase and deliver installation materials

The SPC will facilitate the procurement, purchase and delivery of the installation materials based on the list of materials and specifications received from the engineer or equivalent engaged by the Department of Environment. The procurement will adhere to the SPC Procurement Policy.

1.6 Provide training in installation to the contractors

Contractors will be identified and engaged by the Department of Environment for the installations. The selected contractors will receive training in installation prior to the commencement of installation works.

1.7 Complete installation

It is envisaged that the contractors, under the guidance of the engineer or equivalent and the Department of Environment, will complete the installation works within Quarter 3 of 2022.

1.8 Provision of oversight of the installations and compliance with Building Code

The Department of Environment will work with the Ministry of Infrastructure to ensure that all the rainwater harvesting systems installed comply with the updated Niue Building Code.

1.9 Establish a programme for regular maintenance of rainwater harvesting systems by householders and oversight

The Department of Environment will establish and oversee a programme for regular maintenance of the rainwater harvesting systems by householders. Responsibility for maintenance will be included in the household agreements described in Activity 1.3.

1.10 Recruit a skilled communications expert to design a communications plan, and Department of Environment to implement the communications plan

The SPC will facilitate the procurement and contracting of a communications expert to design a communications plan for the project in Niue. The communications plan will promote consistent and clear messaging on the installation and benefits of the rainwater harvesting systems, the responsibilities of the beneficiaries, the contractor/engineer, the Niue government and the GCCA+ SUPA project and the general management and governance of the water systems. The communications plan will comply with the SPC and EU communication and knowledge management guidelines and to be implemented by the Department of Environment. Regular communication and information sharing with the public about the installation of the rainwater harvesting systems is among the lessons learnt from previous projects and having the public fully on board about the activities is seen as vital to the success of KRA 1, and it will also contribute to the success of KRA 2.

KRA 2: Water quality monitoring programme strengthened for government departments and established for householders with rainwater harvesting systems

2.1 Purchase water quality testing equipment to expand the scope of water quality analysis by the Public Health Unit Laboratory

The GCCA+ SUPA team in Suva will work with the Public Health Unit to finalise the terms of reference for the supply and delivery of water quality testing equipment that is needed to expand the scope of water quality analysis by the Public Health Unit Laboratory. The SPC will facilitate the procurement and contracting of the supplier in accordance with the SPC Procurement Policy.

2.2 Equip the Public Health Unit with a vehicle to enable regular water collection and sampling and appropriate transportation of the water samples

The GCCA+ SUPA team in Suva will work with the Public Health Unit to finalise the terms of reference for the supply and delivery of an appropriate vehicle for regular water sampling and transportation of the water samples by the Public Health Unit. The SPC will facilitate the procurement and contracting of the supplier in accordance with the SPC Procurement Policy.

2.3 Provide specialised training in water quality sampling, testing and data analysis to staff of the Public Health Unit Laboratory

Specialised training in water quality sampling, testing and data analysis will be provided to staff of the Public Health Unit Laboratory. The training will enable them to carry out the water quality testing on-island using the equipment purchased by the project (refer Activity 2.1).

2.4 Establish a programme for regular water quality testing of rainwater harvesting systems by households and oversight of the programme (in conjunction with Activity 1.9)

The Public Health Unit will establish and oversee a programme for regular water quality testing of rainwater harvesting systems by households.

2.5 Establish Standard Operating Procedures for the cleaning of community tanks

The Public Health Unit, in collaboration with the Department of Environment, will establish Standard Operating Procedures for the cleaning of community tanks and options for household tanks.

2.6 Pilot of electronic remote monitoring of village reservoirs to the National Emergency Operation Centre during times of disasters.
The Emergency Operation Centre Staff will work with the Public Health Unit and Niue Power Corporation and Water Division of Ministry of Infrastructure to develop guidelines and SOP to pilot electronic remote monitoring of village reservoirs to the National Emergency Operation Centre during times of disasters. The project will identify 1e village reservoir to pilot for the installation of electronic monitoring equipment for the emergency supply of water to communities, including water testing and monitoring during emergencies. The electronic remote monitoring will improve the effectiveness and efficiency of responses during and post disaster.

KRA 3: Review and update the Climate Change Framework and design a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the Climate Change Unit

3.1 Review and update the Climate Change Framework 2014

The services of a qualified and experience consultant will be procured to review and update the Climate Change Framework 2014

3.2 Prepare and develop a Standard Operating Procedure

The consultant in 3.1 will develop a Standard Operating Procedure in close collaboration with the Director of Environment and other relevant key stakeholders in Niue. The activity will include the development of the job descriptions for the positions earmarked for the Climate Change Unit.

KRA 4: National coordination of the project activities

4.1 Employ a National Coordinator housed in Department of Environment

A National Coordinator will be recruited and employed for a maximum of two years or to the limit of the assigned budget. This position will be based at Department of Environment within the MNR to coordinate project implementation. The National Coordinator will report to the (1) Director Department of Environment, Niue and the (2) GCCA+ SUPA Project Manager based in Fiji. The National Coordinator[3] will liaise closely with the USP-based Research and Community Officer[4] (Output 2 of the overall GCCA+ SUPA Action), and any national officer[5] as may be appointed by SPREP under Output 1 of the overall GCCA+ SUPA Action.

4.2 Operational costs for National Coordinator

The project will support the procurement of small equipment (i.e. laptops, desktop printer and external hard drives) and office supplies (i.e. office stationery, printer toner, etc.) specifically for the GCCA+ SUPA National Coordinator.

Logframe

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

Budget and Arrangements for Financial Management

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

Schedule of Activities

Annex 3 presents the schedule of activities.

4. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND EXIT STRATEGY

Institutional Arrangements

Implementation of this project in Niue will be the responsibility of the Department of Environment under the auspices of the MNR and in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Services and Ministry of Infrastructure. The GCCA+ SUPA project in Niue is being implemented under the ambit of the Co-Delegation Agreement, Global Climate Change Alliance Plus – Scaling Up Pacific Adaptation (GCCA+ SUPA), CRIS number:

[3] Terms of Reference described in Annex 4
[4] Terms of Reference described in Annex 5
[5] It is uncertain at this point whether SPREP will be recruiting an officer for Output 1 in Niue

ENV/2018/398237, which was signed by representatives from the European Union Delegation to the Pacific, SPC and SPREP on 27th December 2018.

Project Oversight

In Niue, oversight of the project will be undertaken by the existing Project Oversight Steering Team (POST). It is expected that oversight and advice on any problems or issues will be provided during the regular POST meetings. The GCCA+ SUPA National Coordinator will provide regular (quarterly) updates on progress using a standardised template.

Reporting

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

Day-to-Day Implementation of the Project

The GCCA+ SUPA National Coordinator will have responsibility for overall coordination of the project, including quarterly and annual financial and narrative reporting to Niue government and to SPC. The GCCA+ SUPA National Coordinator is also responsible for day-to-day coordination of the delivery of KRAs 1, 2 and 3 for Niue. The GCCA+ SUPA National Coordinator reports to the Director Department of Environment, and the GCCA+ SUPA Project Manager in SPC.

Whilst the Department of Environment, MNR is the primary implementing partner, it is expected that the Department of Health within the Ministry of Social Services and Ministry of Infrastructure will play an important role in the delivery of the first two KRAs.

Risk Management

Risk	Risk level	Mitigating Measures
Extreme events		
Project implementation delayed by an extreme weather event e.g. cyclone, ocean surge, or major social/cultural events	High	• Ensure planning of activities contains sufficient buffering for minimum one severe and disruptive weather event. • Major social and cultural events to be included in schedules during inception and planning.
Global pandemic COVID 19 (Coronavirus)	High	• Video and audio conferencing through online platforms with local and external partners • Consideration of local consultants where available for appropriate activities • Maximise the use of social media platforms for information sharing and outreach

		• The implementation of innovative and creative communications • Adoption of flexible planning • Maintain social distancing, hand wash and general hygiene practices
Time constraints		
Insufficient time to complete full installation of rainwater harvesting systems	Moderate / High	• Adopt flexible and back-up planning approaches such that alternatives can be prioritised if and when necessary.
National capacity and challenges to full stakeholder involvement		
Country has insufficient capacity to fully implement the project activities	High	• Obtain assistance from government to identify persons who will be committed to the project. • Ensure full commitment of government. • Secondment options with the support of the Niue Public Service Commission (NPSC)
Sustainability		
Project activities are not maintained or sustainable	Moderate	• Build in monitoring and maintenance of on-the-ground measures. • Promote ongoing community engagement during implementation phase. • Communicate with householders and the public on a regular basis using consistent messaging • Involve skilled community members in the installation of the on-the-ground measures. • Capitalise on collaboration opportunities with other development partners. • Alignment of project activities with priorities, sector plans and work programmes ie the NNSP 2016 – 2026, Niue SOE 2019 and the draft 2020 NEMS • Factor in reuse ideas beyond lifespan guarantee for materials and parts procured by the project

Assumptions

- There are many uncertainties around the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, which represents a serious constraint to project implementation. As more information becomes available, mitigation measures will be developed.
- Global economic conditions and national governance do not prevent economic growth.
- Global support for the Paris Climate Change Agreement is maintained.
- Continual high-level national government commitment to prioritising climate change and disaster risk management in the national development agendas.
- Social and political stability is maintained.

- Continuous collaboration amongst development partners occurs and is documented to ensure coherence, complementarity and efficiency amongst climate change and sector-based interventions.

Exit Strategy

Strategy 1: Community Ownership

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

Strategy 2: Further Funding

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

GCCA+ SUPA is working closely with several 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

Within the scope of GCCA+ SUPA, private sector involvement in disaster risk management and climate change adaptation interventions will be encouraged such as through discussions with the Chamber of Commerce.

Strategy 4: Project Closure

Winding down the project's activities as efficiently and effectively as possible to capture the benefits and any lessons learned is the 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 GCCA+ SUPA Activities in Niue

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

Intervention logic	Indicators	Baselines (2020)	Targets (2022)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: Enhance climate change resilience and reduce vulnerability in the water sector for Niue's communities	• Behavioural change commenced as householders regularly monitor their water quality and maintain their rainwater harvesting systems	• Village inspections 2018 datasets	• Increase of 20% of householders regularly monitoring their water quality and maintaining their rainwater harvesting systems	• Village inspections 2018 report • Project reports	
Specific objective: Contribute to an efficient and effective backup water system for households in Niue	• Number of households with an efficient and effective backup system • Number of water security measures put in place for the most vulnerable people	• Village inspections 2018 datasets.	• 100 additional households have an efficient and effective backup system • 5 households with water security measures put in place for the most vulnerable people	• Village inspections 2018 report • Project reports • 2017 Population statistics for Niue (https://niue.prism.spc.int)	• Householders see the value of well-maintained rainwater harvesting systems

Intervention logic	Indicators	Baselines (2020)	Targets (2022)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
KRA 1: Rainwater harvesting systems fully installed in selected, occupied households	• Criteria developed for household installations prioritising the most vulnerable people • Newly installed tanks regularly maintained • Number of households occupied by the most vulnerable for which special arrangements are in place for tank maintenance • People better informed about maintenance of and responsibilities for rainwater harvesting systems	• No criteria • 2018 village household datasets. • 2018 village household datasets • 0	• 1 set of criteria developed and used for selection • 70% of the newly installed tanks regularly maintained • Special arrangements in place for 5 households occupied by vulnerable people e.g. the elderly • 1 communication plan developed • 200 people informed on maintenance and responsibilities for rainwater harvesting systems	• Village survey reports and data • Population statistics for Niue • Project reports	• Possession of backup water systems remains a priority for Niue government • Severe cyclone does not disrupt installation process • There is an availability of the TA and/or Engineer for the water installation works and are able to travel into Niue for the work • The communication plan is completed and implemented in the course of the project

Intervention logic	Indicators	Baselines (2020)	Targets (2022)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
KRA 2: Water quality monitoring programme strengthened for government departments and established for householders with rainwater harvesting systems	• Number of staff in Public Health Unit trained to collect samples, test the samples, analyse and interpret the monitoring results • PHU staff have the skills and equipment to type bacteria in-country • % of households with tanks installed under the GCCA+ SUPA project, regularly (quarterly) measure water quality in their rainwater harvesting tanks • Remote monitoring of village reservoirs piloted	• 1 staff member is skilled in data analysis and interpretation • 0 • 0 • 0	• 3 staff members competent in all aspects of water quality monitoring • 3 staff • 80% of households with tanks installed under the GCCA+ SUPA project, regularly (quarterly) measure water quality in their rainwater harvesting tanks • At least 1 village reservoir piloted for remote monitoring	• Water Committee meeting minutes • Training report • Water quality monitoring reports from Public Health Unit • Project reports • Village household inspections • National Emergency Operation Centre data	• MOH continues its water quality monitoring programme • Householders understand and accept the importance of monitoring the quality of water in the rainwater harvesting tanks • The SOP and Standard Guidelines for the remote monitoring of the village reservoirs are completed well within the project timeframe. • The National Emergency Operation Centre is able to identify a pilot village for the activity and that the identified village accepts to host trials.

Intervention logic	Indicators	Baselines (2020)	Targets (2022)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
KRA 3: Review and update the Climate Change Framework and design a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the Climate Change Unit	• The CC Institutional Framework reviewed and updated • The SOP developed • The job descriptions developed	• 1 Outline CC Institutional Framework 2014 • 0 • 5 outline job descriptions (Climate Change Coordinator; Communications and Data Coordinator; Director Climate Change Unit; Climate Change Mitigation Coordinator; Project Support Officer)	• 1 updated CC Institutional Framework • 1 SOP developed • 5 job descriptions and terms of references developed	• Project reports • GCCA: PSIS Country Report	• The Government of Niue maintains position to establish the Climate Change Entity as a unit under the DOE • The Government of Niue agrees to establish the new positions for the Climate Change Unit
KRA 4: National coordination of the project activities	• Number of quarterly narrative and financial reports submitted by national coordinator	• 0 reports	• 9 reports	• Quarterly narrative and financial reports	• National coordinator is recruited by Q32020 •

Annex 2: Budget and Payment Schedule

Activities	Budget (Euros)
KRA 1: Rainwater harvesting systems fully installed in selected, occupied households	
1.1 Revise and update 2018 village/household inspections	
1.2 Develop criteria for selection of households for rainwater harvesting installation	25,000
1.3 Establish agreements with recipient households	
1.4 Services of an engineer or equivalent to design installation for each household, including materials, specifications and a full description of works	20,000
1.5 Purchase and deliver installation materials	85,000
1.6 Provide training in installation to the contractors	5,000
1.7 Complete installation	60,000
1.8 Provision of oversight of the installations and compliance with Building Code	10,000
1.9 Establish a programme for regular maintenance of rainwater harvesting systems by householders and oversight	5,000
1.10 Recruit a skilled communications expert to design a communications plan, and Department of Environment to implement the communications plan	35,000
Total KRA 1	**245,000**
KRA 2: Water quality monitoring programme strengthened for government departments and established for householders with tanks	
2.1 Purchase water quality testing equipment to expand the scope of water quality analysis by the Public Health Unit laboratory	40,000
2.2 Equip the Public Health Unit with a vehicle to enable regular water sampling and proper transportation of the water samples	40,000
2.3 Provide specialised training in water quality sampling, testing and data analysis to staff of the Public Health Unit laboratory	20,000
2.4 Establish a programme for regular water quality testing of rainwater harvesting systems by households and oversight of the programme (in conjunction with Activity 1.9)	5,000
2.5 Establish Standard Operating Procedures for the cleaning of community tanks	5,000
2.6 Pilot of electronic remote monitoring of village reservoirs to the National Emergency Operation Centre during times of disasters.	20,000
Total KRA 2	**130,000**
KRA 3: Review and update the Climate Change Framework and design a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the Climate Change Unit	
3.1 Review and update the Climate Change Framework	
3.2 Prepare and develop a Standard Operating Procedure	35,000

Activities	Budget (Euros)
Total KRA 3	**35,000**
KRA 4: National coordination of the project activities	
4.1 Employ a National Coordinator housed in Department of Environment	60,000
4.2 Operational costs for National Coordinator	10,000
Total KRA 4	**70,000**
Contingency*	20,000
Grand Total	**500,000**

*Use of the contingency will require SPC's approval

SPC will enter into a Grant Agreement with the Government of Niue to fund the National Coordinator covered under KRA 3. Grant Agreements or Service Contracts may be entered into to fund selected activities described under KRA 1, 2, and 3. Alternatively SPC may undertake the procurement for some activities.

All procurement will be based on SPC's Procurement Policy

SPC Procurement policy - 10 April 201

Other information

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

- Financial transactions and financial statements will be subject to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules and directives of SPC.
- Scanned copies of supporting documents relating to each financial transaction will form part of the quarterly acquittal. Originals will be retained by the Department of Treasury, Niue and made available upon request.
- Fixed assets (equipment): All fixed assets (equipment) will remain the property of SPC until the closure of the project. On closure of the project, the assets will officially be handed over by SPC to the respective stakeholders in Niue. An asset register of all assets purchased should be maintained by the National Coordinator and kept in the Department of Environment.

Annex 3: Schedule of activities

Activities	M1-6 2020	M7-12 2020	M1-6 2021	M7-12 2021	M1-6 2022	M7-12 2022
KRA 1: Rainwater harvesting systems fully installed in selected, occupied households						
1.1 Revise and update 2018 village/household inspections						
1.2 Develop criteria for selection of households for rainwater harvesting installation						
1.3 Establish agreements with recipient households						
1.4 Services of an engineer to design installation for each household, including materials, specifications and a full description of works						
1.5 Purchase and deliver installation materials						
1.6 Provide training in installation to the contractors						
1.7 Complete installation						
1.8 Provision of oversight of the installations and compliance with Building Code						
1.9 Establish a programme for regular maintenance of rainwater harvesting systems by householders and oversight						
1.10 Recruit a skilled communications expert to design a communications plan, and Department of Environment to implement the communications plan						
KRA 2: Water quality monitoring programme strengthened for government departments and established for householders with tanks						
2.1 Purchase water quality testing equipment to expand the scope of water quality analysis by the Public Health Unit laboratory						
2.2 Equip the Public Health Unit with a vehicle to enable regular water sampling and proper transportation of the water samples						
2.3 Provide specialised training in water quality sampling, testing and data analysis to staff of the Public Health Unit laboratory						
2.4 Establish a programme for regular water quality testing of rainwater harvesting systems by households and oversight of the programme (in conjunction with Activity 1.9)						
2.5 Establish Standard Operating Procedures for the cleaning of community tanks						
2.6 Pilot of electronic remote monitoring of village reservoirs to the National Emergency Operation Centre during times of disasters.						
KRA 3: Review and update the Climate Change Framework and design a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the Climate Change Unit						

Activities	M1-6 2020	M7-12 2020	M1-6 2021	M7-12 2021	M1-6 2022	M7-12 2022
3.1 Review and update the Climate Change Framework						
3.2 Prepare and develop a Standard Operating Procedure for the Climate Change Unit						
KRA 4: National coordination of the project activities						
4.1 Employ a National Coordinator housed in Department of Environment						
4.2 Operational costs for National Coordinator						