

Strategic Results Framework

Project Strategy	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Sources of verification	Assumptions
<p>Objective</p> <p>To strengthen the ability of all Cook Island communities and the public service to make informed decisions and manage anticipated climate change driven pressures (including extreme events) in a pro-active, integrated and strategic manner</p>	<p>Number of households in the Pa Enea and Rarotonga target villages (Ruaau and Akaoa) and the number of public officers dealing with Pa Enea sustainable development who have enhanced adaptive capacity to respond to climate-induced risks</p>	<p>Past climate change assessments and planning processes (principally attached to the National Communications process and a few projects) have raised awareness amongst community members and public officers on climate change, but responses are limited to a few projects and ad-hoc coping measures by communities. As a result communities lack adequate capacity to adapt to climate-induced impacts affecting food and water supply, coastal ecosystems, tourism and related livelihood activities.</p>	<p>By the end of the programme at least 1600 households and 100 public officers in the Pa Enea have increased their adaptive capacity</p>	<p>Project implementation, technical, and training workshop reports</p> <p>Community consultations and surveys on perceived risk reduction</p> <p>National and sectoral policy documents and island level adaptation plans</p>	<p>Availability of necessary expertise and experience to undertake activities required to integrate climate risk management in relevant policies and other instruments</p> <p>Political will and commitment by senior government officials to integrate climate risk management</p> <p>Strong coordination amongst climate change and disaster risk reduction stakeholders in country</p> <p>Strong community leadership and support for, and engagement in project activities in the Pa Enea</p>

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<p>Outcome 1</p> <p>Efficient and effective support at national level for disaster risk reduction and adaptation initiatives in the Pa Enea</p>	<p>Number of national policies and related instruments enhanced in ways that support CCA and DRR</p> <p>Number of government staff with job descriptions that make reference to climate and disaster risk management and who have received relevant training</p>	<p>Relevant national policy instruments, coordination mechanisms and institutions do not address climate risks in an adequate manner</p> <p>Climate and disaster risk management are seen as the sole responsibility of the National Environment Service and Emergency Management Cook Islands</p>	<p>At least four relevant national level policy instruments, and coordination mechanisms addressing have integrated climate risk management</p> <p>At least 75 government staff with responsibilities for sustainable development in the Pa Enea have job descriptions that make reference to climate and disaster risk management</p> <p>At least 100 government staff with responsibilities for sustainable development in the Pa Enea will have received formal training in climate and disaster risk management</p>	<p>National policy documents</p> <p>Ministry Corporate and Strategic Plans</p> <p>Annual reports of ministries and other government agencies</p> <p>Project reports</p> <p>Project monitoring and evaluation reports</p> <p>Annual reports of ministries and other government agencies</p>	<p>Political will and commitment, and availability of necessary expertise and experience, to undertake activities required to integrate climate risk management in relevant policies and other instruments</p> <p>Appropriate staff members are selected for training by their host agencies</p> <p>Very low staff turnover resulting in sustained capacity of government and partner institutions</p>

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Outcome 2 Key players in Pa Enea development have the capacity to reflect disaster risk management and adaptation considerations when planning, making decisions and during operations	SRIC Focal Points for each inhabited Pa Enea appointed and funded	There are no individuals in the Pa Enea who have formal responsibilities for, and oversight of, climate risk assessment and management in the context of sustainable island development	By the end of year 1 of the programme SRIC Focal Points appointed and fully operational in 11 inhabited Pa Enea	<p>Reports of island councils, and secretaries</p> <p>Project reports</p> <p>Project monitoring and evaluation reports</p>	<p>Suitably qualified personnel available in each inhabited Pa Enea</p> <p>SRIC Focal Points establish effective working relationships with island administrations, councils and community leaders</p>
	Prepare integrated climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction action plans for each of the 11 inhabited Pa Enea	No Pa Enea has a climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction action plan or any other formal mechanism for addressing climate and disaster risks in a pro-active, integrated and strategic manner	By the end of the 3 rd year, integrated climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction action plans approved for each of the 11 inhabited Pa Enea, and harmonized with island development plans	<p>Reports of island councils, and secretaries</p> <p>Project reports</p> <p>Project monitoring and evaluation reports</p>	<p>Political will and commitment to ensure plans are prepared in a fully participatory manner</p> <p>Strong community leadership and support for, and engagement in project activities in the Pa Enea</p> <p>Availability of necessary expertise and experience to undertake activities required to prepare integrated climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction action plans</p>
	Island stakeholders and key players trained in climate and disaster risk assessment and their management	Island stakeholders and key players have little practical understanding of climate and disaster risk assessment, and how this understanding can contribute to sustainable island development	By the end of the 3 rd year at least 500 island stakeholders and key players have been trained in climate and disaster risk assessment and management involving both men and women in an equitable manner	<p>Training evaluation reports</p> <p>Reports of island councils, and secretaries</p> <p>Project reports</p> <p>Project monitoring and evaluation reports</p>	<p>Political will and commitment to ensure effective use of climate information, and undertake monitoring of climate impacts on terrestrial, marine, and coastal ecosystems</p>
	Number of successfully completed capacity building projects funded by the SRIC Small Grants Programme	It is exceedingly difficult for stakeholders in the Pa Enea to access the UNDP/GEF SGP; that programme no longer funds capacity building initiatives	By the end of the 3 rd year, at least 50 initiatives to build capacity in climate and disaster risk assessment and management are funded by	<p>Reports of the Steering Committee of the SRIC Small Grants Programme</p> <p>Reports of island councils, and secretaries</p>	<p>Efforts to build capacity for grant application and execution are successful</p> <p>The Steering Committee is independent of political and other influences</p> <p>Strong community</p>

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			the small grants programme, and are completed successfully, involving both men and women in an equitable manner	Project reports Project monitoring and evaluation reports	interest in, support for, and engagement in capacity building activities in the Pa Enea

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Outcome 3 Enhanced resilience to climate change, including weather- and climate-related disasters, for all 11 inhabited Pa Enea	Increase in the volume (Litres) of water storage capacity in communities affected by climate-induced water shortages	The current estimated total water storage capacity in the 11 Pa Enea is about 7 M L. The current open reservoir of 10 M L in Ruaau, and Akaoa (Rarotonga), is completely dysfunctional and needs to be repaired or replaced by another type of storage facility. The infrastructure (e.g. pumps, pipes, guttering) supplying the storage facilities are in poor status reducing efficiency of supply, needing upgrade and maintenance, to satisfy demand and to face climate-induced disturbances in water supply.	By the end of the programme the water storage capacity is increased by at least 14 M L in affected communities as a result of the water infrastructure adaptation projects implemented in at least 7 islands (Aitutaki, Atiu, Mangaia, Mitiaro, Palmerston, Pukapuka and Nassau and Rarotonga)	Project technical assessments and reports Reports on community consultations, trainings and surveys Site/field visits and surveys Reports of Island Water Committee meetings Annual reports of ministries and other government agencies, including island councils and administrations	Strong island and community interest in, support for, and engagement in capacity building activities in the Pa Enea Island councils and secretaries can identify the need for, and oversee implementation of interventions that address climate and disaster risks in a proactive, integrated and strategic manner Strong island and community interest in, support for, and engagement in the design and construction of infrastructure that will not only enhance island and community resilience, but is designed with attention to future climate risks
	Km of coastline with climate resilient shoreline protection measures introduced	Currently coastal protection measures applied by communities are ad-hoc and piecemeal, limited to some vegetation planting along the shore, but lacking the capacity to introduce shoreline protection measures in a planned and systematic way.	By the completion of the programme climate resilient shoreline protection measures are introduced in at least 20 Km of coastline in at least 3 islands (Aitutaki, Palmerston and Rakahanga)	Project monitoring and evaluation reports	Island councils and secretaries can oversee implementation of infrastructure projects that will enhance island and community resilience
	N. of households with enhanced capacity to reduce climate-induced disturbances in food supply through applying climate resilient agriculture and fisheries techniques	Currently the estimated 920 households engaged principally in subsistence agriculture or fishing activities in the 5 islands are ill-prepared to adapt to climate change impacts. They lack the capacity to apply adequate land management, crop	By the end of the programme at least 750 households have increased capacity in applying climate resilient agriculture and fisheries practices in at least 5 islands (Aitutaki, Atiu, Manihiki, Mangaia		

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		cultivation and fisheries techniques, and food storage methods, consequently being affected by climate-induced disturbances of food supply, such as droughts or cyclones	and Mauke)		
	N. of households with access to enhanced health services and practices adapting to climate-induced health risks	The total number of households in these 5 islands is 460. Current prevention activities are limited to occasional cleanup programmes (tutaka) to control areas of stagnant water, while there is inadequate capacity of health staff to diagnose and respond to climate-related illnesses.	By the end of the programme at least 400 households have access to enhanced health services and practices in at least 5 islands (Mangaia, Mauke, Mitiaro, Palmerston and Pukapuka)		
	N. of local tourism enterprises applying climate resilient management techniques	The total number of tourism enterprises in these 3 islands is 67, 54 of these are located in Aitutaki. Currently tourism operators cope with climate-induced impacts (like water shortage, coastal erosion) in an ad-hoc fashion, lack capacity to undertake integrated adaptation measures.	By the end of the programme at least 50 local tourism enterprises apply climate resilient adaptation techniques in at least 3 islands (Aitutaki, Atiu and Manihiki)		

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Outcome 4 Lessons learned and best practices improve the effectiveness of initiatives to enhance the resilience of Pa Enua and other vulnerable communities	Number of knowledge materials generated on lessons learned and best practices,	There is no systematic programme in the Cook Islands to capture lessons learned and best practices in adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and related projects, and disseminate them for wider use	At least 5 knowledge materials (experience notes, case studies, photo stories, videos, etc.) are generated per year starting from year 1 of the programme	Documents on lessons learned, best practices and case studies Project reports E-mail exchanges with other countries Project monitoring and evaluation reports	Locally available printing, video and audio production firms have the ability to engage with the SRIC programme
	Training materials prepared and evaluated	There is a critical lack of training materials for	By the end of the programme at least four training packages	Independent evaluation reports	Local capacity exists to produce training materials that are of a

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		enhancing the capacity of island stakeholders and key players in climate and disaster risk assessment and their management, in adaptation planning, in the use sector-tailored climate information and in implementation of climate-resilient practices	receive positive evaluations in independent assessments	Reports of island councils and secretaries Project reports Project monitoring and evaluation report	high standard Island stakeholders and key players have a high interest in, support for, and engagement in capacity building activities in the Pa Enea