



**SGP** The GEF  
Small Grants  
Programme



# SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2023)

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**NAURU**



# COUNTRY REPORT CARD

## FY 2017-2023

### PORTFOLIO PROFILE SINCE INCEPTION

Country Programme Name	<b>Nauru</b>		
Year Started	2016		
	<b>GEF</b>	<b>Non-GEF</b>	<b>Total</b>
Number of projects	11	-	<b>11</b>
Grant amount committed	942972	-	<b>942,972</b>
Project level co-financing in cash	-	-	-
Project level co-financing in kind	-	-	-
Total co-financing *	-		
<p><small>Source: SGP database as of 2023</small></p> <p><small>* Total co-financing = Total project level co-financing (in cash and in kind) + Non-GEF grant amount committed</small></p>			

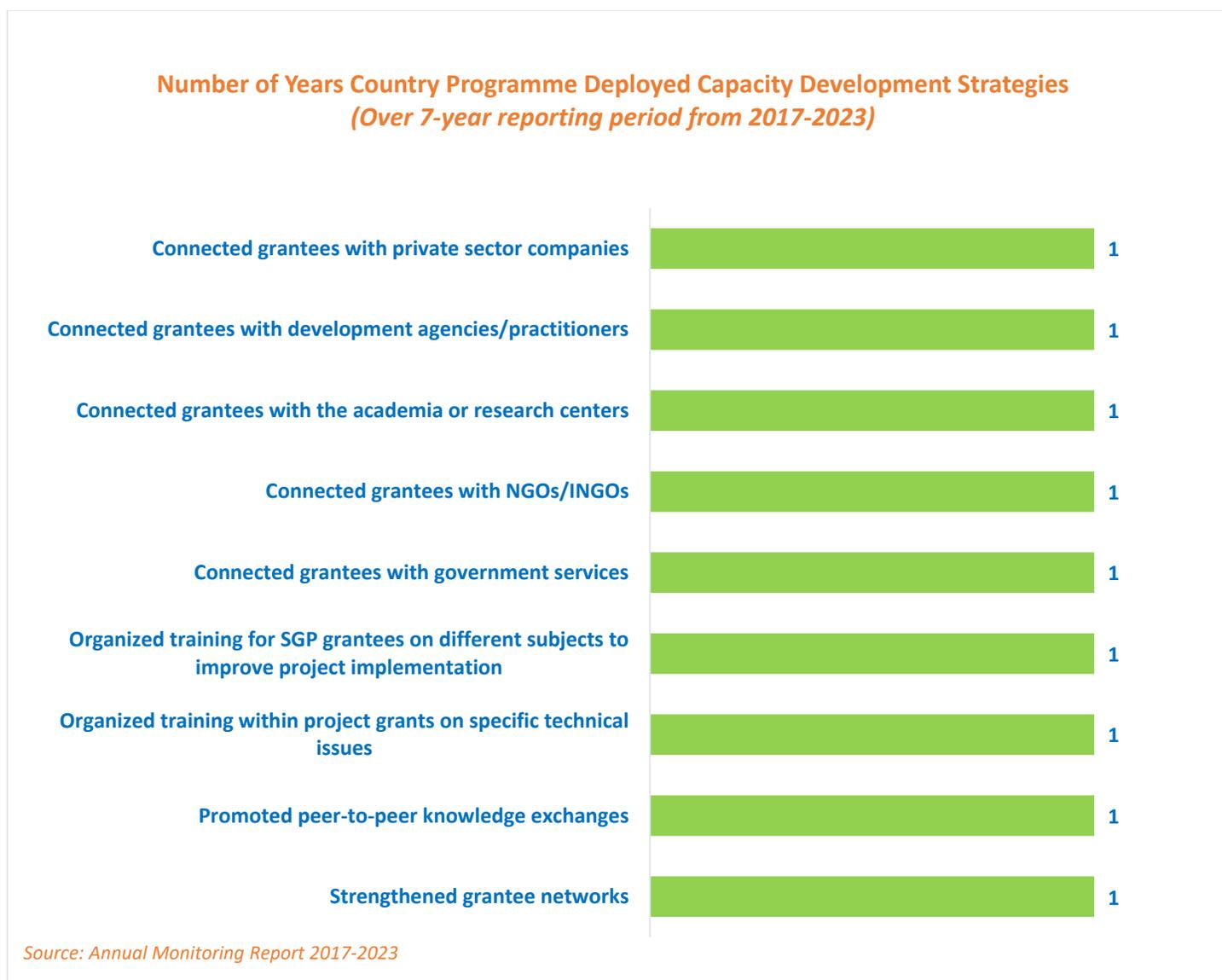
	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
** Kindly note figures in column "Total Value 2016-2023" have undergone comprehensive quality assurance that supports aggregation of results over time. This includes removal of duplicative data over time and/or inclusion of more results based on verification by SGP country teams.			
<b>PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES</b>			
<b>Climate Change</b>			
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	5	-	5
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	4	-	4
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	100	-	100
<b>Capacity Development</b>			
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	14	-	14
Number of community-based organizations with strengthened capacities	4	-	4
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	1,000	-	1,000
<b>GRANTMAKER PLUS</b>			
<b>CSO-Government Dialogue</b>			
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	10	-	10
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	18	-	18
<b>Gender</b>			
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	2

	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
<b>Indigenous Peoples</b>			
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	10	-	10
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	5	-	5
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	2
<b>Ways to encourage IP projects</b>			
Proposals accepted in local languages (yes/no)	Yes	-	1
Proposals accepted using participatory video (yes/no)	Yes	-	1
Involved indigenous peoples in NSC and/or TAG (yes/no)	Yes	-	1
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	Yes	-	1
<b>Youth</b>			
Number of completed projects that included youth	4	-	4
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	2
<b>Persons with Disability</b>			
Number of disabled persons organizations	18	-	18
<b>BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)</b>			
Projects replicated or scaled up	10	-	10
Projects with policy influence	10	-	10
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	10	-	10
<b>PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS</b>			
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	25	-	25

	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Community-level trainings conducted	18	-	18
Number of projects monitored through field visits	8	-	8
<b>PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT</b>			
<b>National Steering Committee</b>			
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	10	2	12
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	10	10	10

## GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall aggregated SGP portfolio.

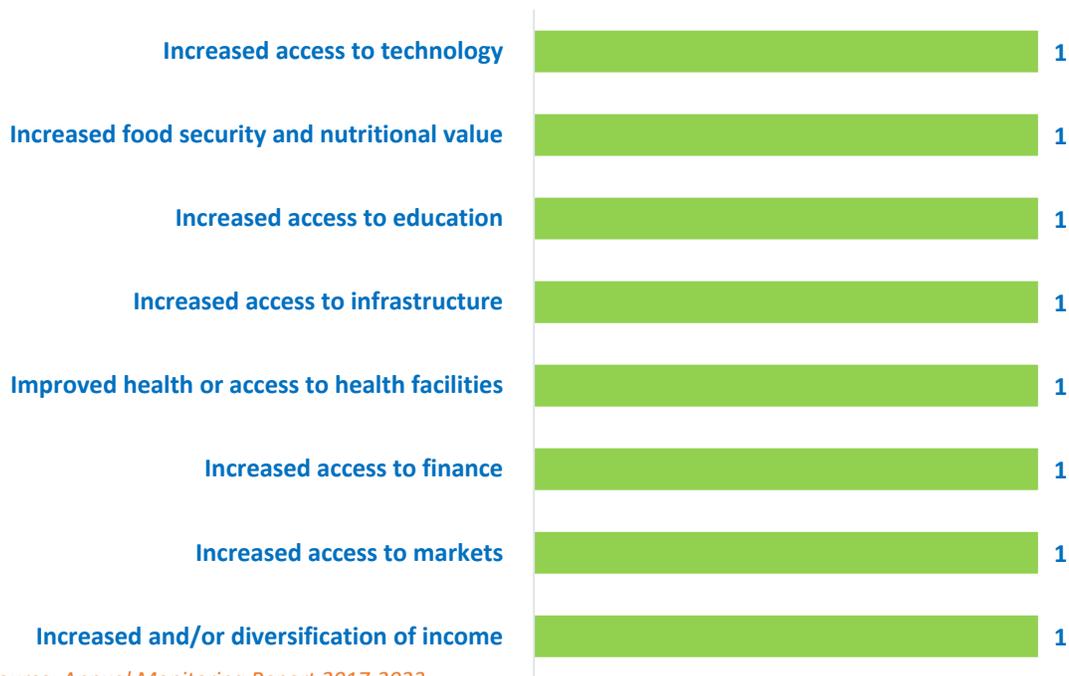


**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies  
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



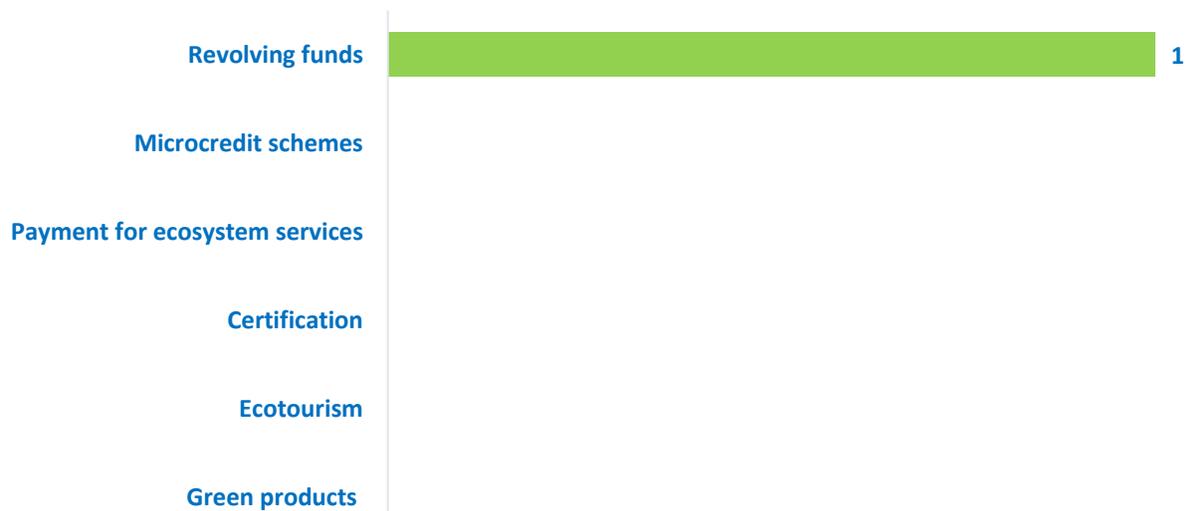
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life  
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Market-based and Financial Mechanisms to Improve Community Livelihoods  
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals  
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

## EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

### Partnership

In **St. Lucia**, the *Laborie Fishers and Consumers Co-operative* implemented a Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) project with the goal of enhancing water security in the Laborie community, particularly during periods of drought and following natural disasters. The project's innovative approach involved the creation of the Caribbean's first mobile solar-powered desalination unit, designed by local engineer and fisher Karlis Noel. This unit not only converted seawater into safe drinking water but also had a solar dryer to process the brine into salt, resulting in zero waste. The system was highly cost-effective and energy-efficient, producing approximately 3,785 liters of potable water daily. An independent study conducted by the *Caribbean Public Health Agency* confirmed the quality and safety of the water, meeting stringent standards. The success of this project gained recognition from the St. Lucian government and received extensive coverage in the media, both nationally and regionally. The solar desalination unit was promoted as a replicable model to address water scarcity in other coastal communities, with support from the SGP.

In 2018, the SGP office in **Nauru** expressed interest in replicating this innovative system to tackle similar water scarcity and saltwater intrusion issues in their region. Subsequently, a series of knowledge exchanges and capacity-building sessions were conducted between St. Lucia and Nauru. By 2019, a smaller, more efficient desalination unit was constructed in Nauru with a daily production capacity of 2,400 liters of safe drinking water. This unit has since become operational in Nauru, and its success has sparked growing interest from donors, academia, and other development partners, to replicate this technology to assist vulnerable Pacific communities. This South-South collaboration between St. Lucia and Nauru exemplified the broader possibilities of knowledge sharing, capacity building, and skill development among Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs). **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2022-2023)**

## ALIGNMENT OF OP7 COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES

The SGP continues with the approach of thinking locally but acting globally and can make quite a difference in contributing to helping Nauru address many of its conventions and national/regional plans and programs. Nauru is currently parties to treaties and conventions as listed:

Conventions + national planning frameworks + Legal Framework	Date of ratification/accession/done
<b>Conventions</b>	
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	8 February 1994 by Ratification
Waigani Convention.	5th September 2008 Ratification.
Cartagena Protocol	11 September 2003 by Accession.
Kyoto Protocol	16 August 2001.
Paris Agreement (UNFCCC)	22 April 2016 by Ratification.
UN Convention to Combat Désertification (UNCCD)	22 September 1998 by Ratification/Accession
Basel Convention	12 November 2001 by Accession.
Montreal Protocol	12 November 2001 by Accession.
Stockholm Convention	9 May 2002 by Ratification.
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea	23 January 1996 by Ratification.
Vienna Convention	23 January 1996 by Accession.
London Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter	2018

<b>National Planning Frameworks</b>	
UNFCCC National Communications (1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> )	First NC 1999, Second NC 2014
Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for Paris Accord	7 April 2016
Republic of Nauru National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	5 October 2012
Nauru's National Report to the Basel Convention (2004)	15 September 2006
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	April 2003
Republic of Nauru Framework for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (RONAdapt)	23 Feb 2015
State of Conservation Report Nauru- Country Report.	2013
National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) 2019 – 2030.	Revised 2019.
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	First NBSAP submitted 2013.
Nauru Energy Road Map 2014 - 2020	2013
Nauru Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development of Agriculture 2007-2017	2005
Nauru 20 year Water and Sanitation Master Plan	March 2015
Nauru Biological Rapid Assessment (BIORAP)	June 2018.
Traditional and Cultural Heritage Sites of Nauru	2018
<b>Legal Frameworks</b>	
Nauru Utilities Corporation (Amendment) Act 2016 (No. 7 of 2016).	In force 28 January 2016
Nauru Fisheries & Marine Resources Authority (Amendment) Act (No. 9 of 2016).	In force 29 January 2016.
Port Authority (Amendment) Act 2016 (No. 6 of 2016).	In force 29 January 2016.
Nauru Lands Committee (Amendment) Act 2012	In force 10 October 2012
Disaster Risk Management Act 2008 (No. 15 of 2008).	In force 18 December 2008.
Agricultural Quarantine Act 1999 (No. 5 of 1999).	In force 3 November 2011.
Environmental Management and Climate Change Act 2020	In force 23 October 2020
Nauru National Heritage Act 2017	In force 14 September 2017.
Nauru Rehabilitation Corporation Act 1997	In force 15 April 2011
Public Health Ordinance 1925	In force 14 October 1983

UNDP-implemented Small Grants Programme is delivering integrated results at the country level supporting local level capacities aligned with multiple Multilateral Environmental Conventions. This includes support to work for CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), UNFCCC Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) and National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA), UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP), and localization of Sustainable Development Goals, amongst many others.

## METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF COUNTRY REPORT

- Results aggregations over time are only for completed projects.
- With SGP's rolling modality, results reflect all ongoing operational phases during the indicated period. Please refer to the total projects completed on the first page for information in this regard.
- The source of reported results is the annual monitoring process, which is part of the annual monitoring requirements for each country programme. Additionally, evaluative evidence sources have also been leveraged, if available for the country programme.
- This results report benefits from extensive quality assurance. All information across all countries in the portfolio is harmonized, verified, and evidenced before being reported. Several layers of this quality assurance have been implemented in the generation of this report and there are no result duplications across years. This point is important not only for a specific unit of measurement (i.e., indicator selected) but also for results aggregation across years in a given operational phase. Reported results include both direct and indirect global-environmental and socio-economic benefits. This is due to SGP's work in two key areas:
  - SGP works towards behavioural change at individual, organizational, and community levels. Social determinants that shape human interaction with the environment play an important role, especially at the community level, as sustainability and the continuation of environmental gains often depend on them. These factors include positive shifts in knowledge, attitudes, practices, social and cultural norms, and conventions. Such interventions shape not only demand but also communication between community leaders and other influencers in promoting the adoption of environmentally friendly behaviours and practices. Often, SGP projects have ripple effects that go well beyond the direct scope of the project, emphasizing the importance of measuring indirect impact.
  - Encouraging Community Action for Environmental Change. For many years, SGP has focused on promoting and supporting local community groups to bring about broader and sustainable environmental change. This approach is a key aspect of SGP's work and recognizes the power of motivated community groups to create significant impact and drive positive transformation. Community group action refers to informal gatherings of individuals and organizations in the community who share a common belief and purpose. It involves taking practical steps over time to address environmental and socioeconomic challenges and creating positive change. This grassroots-level approach relies on the active involvement and empowerment of the community, with the initial efforts acting as a catalyst for further mobilization. By encouraging self-governance and involving those most affected by the issues, community action can extend its influence to more people in the community, underscoring the importance of measuring indirect impact.