



**GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME**

**COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY FOR
THE UTILISATION OF
OP 7 FUNDS
(2020-2022)**

REPUBLIC OF NAURU





Topic

SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY FOR OP7

Country: Nauru
OP7 Resources (Estimated): USD 500,000 +10% of STAR + OP6 balances (if any)
(Resources Outlay): STAR US\$ 10% of STAR; CORE\$ 500,000

OP7 Financial Resources - SGP Country Programme (estimated US\$)¹

Table 1, Nauru: Total Number of Projects supported and disbursement record

OP	Total No. of Projects	Total Grant Amount Committed	Co-finance	
			Cash	In-kind
OP5		960,000 (STAR)		
Total				

(November 2019)

¹The level of SGP OP7 resources is an estimated total of: (i) the GEF7 core grant allocation (to be reviewed annually by CPMT on the basis of performance, co-financing and strategic partnerships, demonstrated NSC commitment rates, and UNOPS delivery); (ii) approved STAR resources; as well as (iii) other sources of third party cost sharing & co-financing (country, regional and/or global levels). SGP countries with remaining OP6 balances that have not been pipelined will be expected to use these balances in line with the OP7 strategic approach in order to be coherent in terms of SGP programming and results expected.



List of Acronyms

CBO	Community Based Organization
COB	Convention on Biodiversity
CPMT	Central Programme Management Team
CPS	Country Programme Strategy
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research.
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EC	EcoNauru
ES	Environmental Sustainability
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHGs	Green House Gases
HFCs	Hydrofluorocarbons
IK	Indigenous Knowledge
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MEAs	Multi-lateral Environment Agreements
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MPA	Marine Protected Areas
NC	National Coordinator
NCSA	National Capacity and Self- Assessment
NEMS	National Environmental and Management Strategy
NEP	National Environmental Policy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NSC	National Steering Committee
NUC	Nauru Utilities Corporation
NDMO	National Disasters Management Office.
NRC	Nauru Rehabilitation Corporation.
RONAdapt	Republic of Nauru Adaptation to Climate Change.
SGP	Small Grants Programme
SIDS	Small Island Developing State
SRO	Sub-regional Office
STAR	System for the Transparent Allocation of Resources
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services



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The GEF SGP and the Country Programme Strategy

Introduction

Nauru's National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) outlines the key focal areas of social, economic and environmental challenges, and key development priorities (Government 2009). These developmental and environmental challenges also illustrate Nauru's vulnerability to external stresses and risks, including those posed by climate change and disasters. The Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme (GEF SGP) was established in 1992 as a corporate programme of the GEF. It is implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and executed by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), on behalf of the GEF partnership. Since 1992, the GEF SGP has funded over 15,000 projects in 124 countries in the five GEF Focal Areas of *Biodiversity Conservation, Climate Change Mitigation, Protection of International Waters, Prevention of Land Degradation & Sustainable Forestry, and Chemicals which include the Elimination of Persistent Organic Pollutants*. The GEF SGP funds projects only through Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) with an emphasis on the poor and marginalized groups, and communities. The programme's objectives are to achieve environmental sustainability, reduce poverty and build capacity.

To achieve its global mission of addressing global environmental problems at the community level, SGP has pledged to work in a *decentralized, transparent, participatory, inclusive, efficient, flexible and cost-effective manner*, and to create partnerships with Government, the private sector, donors and groups with a similar mission. This translates into being responsive, proactive and working with communities to address global environmental problems through initiatives that cumulatively and synergistically create positive impacts in the environment and for communities. SGP is country driven and most project decisions are made by the National Steering Committee (NSC), which is a volunteer group of nationals representing the CSO sector (in the majority), Government, the private sector, and academia.

SGP uses the Country Programme Strategy (CPS) to focus and to achieve impacts in a dynamic environment of competing needs which are championed by many different stakeholders with varying agendas. The CPS is the primary document which clearly articulates the platform for programming in each country. It is a guide to programme and project development, lays the basis for project implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and is a vehicle for developing and maintaining a result oriented, knowledge driven programme over an operational programme period which is usually 3 to 4 years.

During Operational Phase 5 and Operational Phase 6 (OP-5 & OP-6) period (2011- 2020), Nauru had a total of US\$960,000 available of grant funds under thematic focal area Climate Change, which shall be disbursed through Planning Grants (up to US\$5,000), Full Grants (up to US\$50,000). Since the inception of the National Institutional Host, EcoNauru, there has been a revamp of the Small Grants Programme where a National Steering Committee and National Project Coordinator were established. Nauru has submitted thus so far 5 project concepts and 3 NSC approved projects that are currently under the pipeline which has a total budget of USD180,000. It is hoped that the remaining funds would be invested into future projects which replicates successful demonstration projects which are successfully implemented. Moreover, it is envisaged that some resources are targeted towards capacity building of the umbrella CSO organization EcoNauru and implementation cost for the pass-through other NGO organization. CSOs will be invited to apply for grants which fall within the defined priority areas for Nauru as stated in this strategy.

Executive Summary

The Purpose: To outline the Nauru Country Programme Strategy (CPS) for the GEF-SGP project implementation in Nauru under Operational Phase 5 and Operational Phase 6 (OP5 & OP6) period of 2019 – 2021, and to provide an operational framework for Operational Phase 7 (OP-7). This plan summarizes the activities proposed to be implemented in Nauru during this period. The activities are aligned to the GEF SG focal areas whilst considering the needs and aspirations of the people of Nauru. The strategy also encompasses the wide range of existing strategies which are relevant to scope of the GEF, Small Grants Program. The Strategy needs to address issues which are aligned with activities that provides tangible solutions. In the initial stages there needs to be a community wide awareness and capacity building is to be carried out so that people can understand the significance of these activities consequently support it so that it is successful and beneficial for the country.

Nauru's principle policy strategy is the National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) which outlines its main social, economic and environmental challenges, and key development priorities (Government 2009). These developmental and environmental challenges also illustrate Nauru's vulnerability to external stresses and risks, including those posed by climate change and disasters. The NSDS also addresses community development which included the extensive inclusion of community leaders within the grass roots level during the multi-stakeholder consultations. Nauru Government has endorsed in the NSDS to promote and strengthen partnership with community groups to increase community role in governance and decision-making process.

The key pillars of sustainable development that have been identified in the NSDS which are; Nauru's susceptibility to drought and access to potable water source, limited land and poor quality of soil, environmental degradation (Government 2009). For example, water contamination, coastal erosion, loss of biodiversity, fragile economy that is reliant on foreign aid and finite resources. Nauru is highly reliant on international export markets for essential services i.e. food stuff, fossil fuel, foreign currency, and also has low human capacity, linked to low levels of education and high rate of chronic and lifestyle diseases (Government 2009). Nauru's sustainable development pillars clearly signifies a universal perspective as they have been identified in the UN Sustainable Development Goals which is comprised of economic viability, environmental protection and social equity. If Nauru addresses these issues, it would be in a better position to manage and adapt to future adverse conditions that would be fundamental in adapting and mitigating the effects of climate change.

The Context: The Republic of Nauru is a Pacific Island nation comprised of a single island with a land area of 22 squared km. Nauru is a small Island Nation which is the third smallest nation in the world from the Vatican City and Monaco (Nauru Government 2015). The island is in the central Pacific Ocean 42 km south of the equator and 1287 km west of the International Date Line. Ocean Island (Banaba) is its nearest neighbor. The Island is distinctively shaped in a small single oval-shaped and raised coral equatorial island, with an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of 320 000 km². The population of Nauru is 10,084 (2011) which is comprised of 5,105 males and 4,979 females. The average population annual growth rate is 1.8% but Nauru's fertility is increasing to around 2.9% which translates that population will double in the year 203(Nauru Statistics 2015).

The middle part of the island has been predominantly used for phosphate mining and is a few metres above sea level, which the highest level is 30 metres above sea level. The middle part of the Island is dominated by pinnacles and outcrops of limestone, which was the result of nearly a century of phosphate rock mining. The outer part of the Island consists of the coastal rim which is 150 – 300 m wide, that is encircled by a fringing coral reef which is occupied by 80% of the population. The climate is equatorial, hot and humid throughout the year, with the rainy period occurring around December to February. The drier periods are usually between May to November and average rainfall is around 2,000 mm per year but is highly variable. However, Nauru is highly vulnerable to intense drought periods where the lowest rainfall ever recorded was 280 mm per year.

Situation Analysis:

Nauru's geographical location places the small island state in isolation from major ports via air or land in terms of distance. The infrequency and cost of air transportation makes accessing essential service and goods in other countries very difficult. This isolation can increase the high costs of imports and exports, which would impact local household consumers. In pursuance of implementing the three pillars of sustainable development, economic, social and environmental, this poses a wide range of challenges for Nauru. The NSDS in support of other relevant documents including other documents such as form the basis of the Nauru's long-term sustainable development plans. The main priority areas identified include:

- Climate Change
- Biodiversity Conservation
- Water Access and Quality
- Fisheries
- Trade
- Education
- Health
- Human Resource Development.

The country programme strategy include the following thematic focus areas:

Climate Change

The priorities outlined in the RONAdapt are intended to contribute to the achievement of the NSDS and to increasing Nauru's resilience to climate change and disasters, by targeting the following key goals of the promotion and protection of water security, energy security, food security, environment and human wellbeing and health (Nauru Government 2015). The key elements of RONAdapt is to reduce vulnerability of Nauru to external stress and enhance capacity to manage and increase resilience to climate change and disasters (SPC 2015). Moreover, strategic mainstreaming and deliberation of climate change and disasters risks inclusion in all sectors, which would promote a vibrant government and communities' partnership, that is reflected in national and sectoral plans. In addition, pragmatic coordination between stakeholders at the national level between the government of Nauru and its development partners, to ensure a collaborative future future aligns with Nauru's priorities for building resilience. The final key objective of Ronadapt is to build human capacity that could facilitate the implementation and protection of climate change related effects. However, climate change is an SGP priority niche for OP7 and detailed at **table 2 (UNDP 2018)**.



Climate Change Awareness Day for Nauru Primary School.

Biodiversity

Nauru's biodiversity has been placed under extreme pressure due to intensive phosphate mining which has led to the degraded state of its flora and fauna (K Onorio T Deiye 2012). However, flora and fauna will always play an important role in laying the foundations for sustainable livelihoods and the survival of the rich Nauruan culture. Nauru has been through an economic crisis in 2004, which made Nauruan's more aware that with increased climatic variability and the need for the island to become more self-reliant in providing for their own food and other essential services. The reliance on their native flora and fauna further stresses the importance of sustainably managing and protecting the vegetation and fauna of the island. Nauru's threatened plants and fauna needs to be protected and restoration efforts needs to be proactively implemented as this would prove crucial in instilling a culturally and environmentally appropriate ways of promoting a sustainable future in Nauru.

The indigenous flora and the vegetation of Nauru are among the most limited on earth (Sheila A. McKeena et al 2015). This is attributed to Nauru's small size, limited habitat diversity, and its physical isolation from the Asian continent and other island sources of colonizing plants, just over 60 indigenous species of vascular plants (i.e. ferns, gymnosperms and flowering plants, and excluding non-vascular plants, such as mosses, lichens, etc.) have been recorded from the island (Sheila A. McKeena et al 2015). Although food plants represent 15% of the exotic flora, due to the harsh environment, limited land area and limited focus on food production in Nauru, many of these species are restricted in numbers or utility and are often represented by experimental attempts to diversify food production or by individual, often immature specimens of a given species (Sheila A. McKeena et al 2015).

Food plants of importance on Nauru include numerous edible pandanus and coconut cultivars,

some of which are traditional native plants such as breadfruit and bananas. Recent localized initiative to involve communities in kitchen garden activities has thus so far been beneficial to small community groups as it has provided them greater access to nutritious food that is necessary to live a healthy life. Many households now have 'kitchen' or backyard gardens, initiated with the Ridge to Reef and Taiwan Agricultural Mission assistance, where they have planted vegetables and fruit trees. The country has good soil and enough land area to support small-scale gardening. More people are eating cassava and breadfruit instead of processed food. The OP6 and 7 will focus on strengthening small scale community farming projects for Nauruan's so they can be trained and supported with the necessary equipment and materials to successfully implement the activities.

Water Access and Quality

Water is a scarce resource in Nauru as there is no surface water. Groundwater is slightly brackish and broadly polluted with fecal contamination which seriously limits its potential use (Bouchet and Sinclair 2010). Rainwater is therefore the principal source of water with more than 90% of the population having access to rainwater harvesting facilities (NBS 2009). However, climate variability is high in Nauru and drought periods are relatively frequent. After approximately a month without any rain, most of the domestic rainwater tanks are nearly empty (Falkland 2009). Desalinated water is thus vital for Nauru, especially during drought periods. The main climate extreme experienced by Nauru is drought, which last for 36 months (CSIRO et al 2011). Droughts usually occur during La Niña events when the surrounding sea temperature is lower, resulting in less cloud and rainfall. Prolonged droughts impact the underground freshwater lens, resulting in water supply problems and severe stress on natural ecosystems (CSIRO et al 2011).

The NSDS Implementation Strategy has identified water access and quality as a critical factor that needs to be addressed with some urgency. The strategy puts emphasis on providing reliable supply of clean water and adopting better management of water resources. The NSDS stressed the importance of improvement of water collection and storage at the household and business levels. The OP6/7 would provide and conduct community awareness training for conserved water use and the maintenance and the installation of new water tanks for storage.

Human Health (Cross Cutting).

Nauru is rated amongst the highest in the world of lifestyle (or non-communicable diseases – NCDs) which has placed a significant burden on communities and the government to budget for the medical cost of trying to combat the disease (MoH 2014). The Nauru NCD Risk Factors Report further highlighted that Nauru has the poorest health indicators for NCDs (cardiovascular disease, diabetes, cancer and respiratory diseases) in the Pacific region. Risk factors such as obesity, smoking, low levels of physical activity and poor nutrition are the major contributors towards non-communicable diseases (NCD's), which in turn are the most important drivers of morbidity and mortality in Nauru. Most hospital admissions in Nauru are due to diabetes and associated complications. Life expectancy in Nauru is among the lowest in the Pacific region and has declined over the last 1-2 decades. The National Health Strategic Plan (2010-2015) cites NCD's as the cause of 79% of deaths on the island (MoH 2014). The OP7 would seek opportunities amongst the communities to provide a healthier lifestyle such as the promotion of kitchen garden activities and increased conservation of marine resources and plants through biodiversity conservation that would provide a healthier and nutritious diet from freshly grown vegetables and fruits.

Fisheries Cross Cutting

Food security ranks amongst the most critical issue in Nauru as the population is highly dependent on export markets for essential food supply (Aliti Vunisea 2007). Food insecurity have been the cause of social instability as the price of imported produce increases due to shipment cost and high cost of imported goods. Local fishes and seafood are the main source of protein for more than 98 per cent of Nauruan households. It is also the main source of income for most local fishers as they sell their catches to local restaurants (Aliti Vunisea 2007). Nauruan's have for the past few generations not had to fish for food due to the revenues of the phosphate. However, most Nauruan's are starting to learn traditional fishing methods and adapting to the subsistence livelihood. The level of marine resource consumption for subsistence consumption is measured at 110 metrics ton per annum (Robert Gillett and Chris Lightfoot 2001). The small grants program for OP7 would provide support to promote training and awareness raising campaign on fisheries and marine environment management for local communities in conservation and traditional knowledge. The OP7 would also seek to pursue training courses for communities to complete comprehensive training opportunities to foster appropriate local knowledge for the sustainable management and conservation of marine resources.

The Strategy

The initial objective of Nauru's Country Programme is to conduct a community wide awareness and capacity building on this plan so that people can understand the significance of this plan and the activities it pertains consequently collaborate with the implementers so that the activities are successful consequently benefit the nation.

The nation's understanding of the GEF Focal areas Biodiversity Conservation, Climate Change Mitigation, Land Degradation and Sustainable Forestry, Chemicals, and International Waters, while focusing on environmental sustainability and poverty reduction is vital for the successful implementation of the activities outlined in this plan. The approaches that will be taken for capacity building are (1) Media interview (ii) Community consultations and meetings (iii) Formal training of Nauruans in areas of expertise required for the successful implementation of activities and (iv) inclusion of environment topics in the education curriculum.

Furthermore, the program is founded on eight principles to guarantee its success. The eight principles are sustainability; creativity and innovation; participation and inclusiveness; accountability and transparency; equity; respect; learning; and results focused. Using a Results Based Management Approach, GEF SGP in consultation with its steering committee that represents each of the 14 communities identified several outcomes for each of the ten GEF SGP global objectives and added three cross-cutting themes which are summarized in Table 1 below. All projects will contribute to these Nauruan and global outcomes.

SGP country programme niche

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:

Table 1. List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes

Conventions + national planning frameworks + Legal Framework	Date of ratification/accession/done
Conventions	
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
National Planning Frameworks	
UNFCCC National Communications (1 st , 2 nd)	First NC 1999, Second NC 2014
Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for Paris Accord	7 April 2016
Republic of Nauru National Implemetation 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
Legal Frameworks	
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



National Steering Committee Consultation of the Country Program Strategy for OP7



Targeted Community Awareness Programs for Climate Change

Table 2

BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION							
SGP PRIORITY NICHE				RESULTS FRAMEWORK			
OP7 Project Objectives	Nauru Objectives	Responsible Personnel	SGP Priority Areas of Action in Nauru	Outcomes	Indicators	Means of Verification	Activities
Objective 1: Improve community based actions to sustain the protection of indigenous and community conservation areas.	The rehabilitation, conservation, and sustainable use of biodiversity, is integrated into national, sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, policies and programs.	EcoNauru, Community members, Dept. of CIE, Nauru Rehabilitation Corporation and other relevant State owned entities.	Improve the monitoring and policing of conservation areas.	Reduced poaching/overexploitation of biodiversity and increased natural sustainability. Added benefits include increased coastal adaptation for the coastline.	Increased spill over count of species and the natural rebuilding of coastlines	Field surveys Project reports Community input Independent observations	Identify 3 appropriate conservation protected areas in terrestrial and marine areas in Nauru.
Objective 2: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into common landscape and seascape programs.	To improve and strengthen multi-sectoral collaboration in promoting conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in Nauru	EcoNauru, Nauru Rehabilitation Corporation, RONPHOS, Dept. of CIE, Planning and Aid Division of the Govt. Finance Dept.	Media outreach workshops, community meetings, and education programs implemented. Workshops on traditional ecological frequently conducted.	Improved conservation practices are incorporated. Publication of the Traditional and ecological knowledge of Conservation and biodiversity is achieved and widely accepted by multiple sectors.	National curriculum adopts biodiversity conservation. More interactive feedback through the media. More research developed.	Project reports	National activity involving 3 projects to be determined through initial scoping.

CLIMATE CHANGE							
SGP PRIORITY NICHE				RESULTS FRAMEWORK			
OP7 Project Objectives	Nauru Objectives	Responsible Personnel	SGP Priority Areas of Action in Nauru	Outcomes	Indicators	Means of Verification	Activities
Objective 3: Enabling the co-benefits of low carbon energy access	Promote the use of energy efficient technology by primarily focusing on solar, but exploring possibilities with sea water and biogas technologies as well.	EcoNauru in collaboration with local experts and community leaders. Consultations with the Department of CIE will be needed.	Community awareness through the media, meetings, and education programs.	At least one solar farm set up and installed in a local community. Dedicated segments through media are provided to deliver Climate Change advocacy.	Increased use in energy efficient and renewable energy technologies. Communities become less reliant on power consumption from the main grid.	Field Survey Project reports M&E Assessments post project lifetime continued. Independent evaluations.	Solar water purifier project Solar farm (community level) Other projects such as compost toilets and biogas related projects can also be explored.
	Develop locally tailored approaches and initiatives to mitigate the causes of climate change and adapt to its impacts (NSDS 2005-2025).		Scaling up of previously proven low carbon technologies to suit the local circumstances of communities.	Contributed to the overall NSDS target of nationwide use of renewable energy at 50% achieved.			
Objective 4: Increase use of RE technologies	Achieve target of 50% RE nationwide	EcoNauru Sports orgs. Dept. of Health Dept. of Transport	Strengthen communities to use RE technology be able to apply it to areas such as transportation.	Domestic energy is increased. Healthier lifestyles achieved. E-transport introduced.	Dependency on grid reduced. Road traffic decreased.	M&E surveys post project lifetime. Technical <i>before and after</i>	E-vehicle project. Alternative transportation means project. Investment of HR

		Communities Dept. of CIE			Technical capacity increased.	evaluations done independently	
Objective 5: Promoting social inclusion	Strengthening social and community sector goals (NSDS 2005- 2025)	EcoNauru Faith based orgs Local experts Communities Dept. of CIE Women's affairs	Increase public awareness, capacity building and technical training through social inclusion	Decision making by a certain percentage of women made mandatory and recognized as common practice.	Higher participation rate of vulnerable people in community. Increased cross- sectoral involvement.	Verification report submitted by women participants based on effectiveness of program.	Outreach programs. Leadership and management courses to empower women and other vulnerable groups.
Objective 6: Climate change and variability incorporated into all aspects of water and sanitation management.	National Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Implementation plan (NWSHIP)	EcoNauru Local experts Communities Dept. of CIE Nauru Utilities Corporation	Data collection and effective documentation. Disaster prevention and drought preparedness.	Data systems established/upgraded. Higher level of locally trained personnel. Inter-sectoral and regional networks expanded.	Stress demand on national water utilities relatively lower during droughts. Closer grassroots involvement in NWSHIP.	Community feedback. Project reports. Surveys completed by water utilities authority.	Informative workshops. Pilot projects tailored to suit communities circumstances. Data and documentation training courses.
LAND DEGRADATION							
SGP PRIORITY NICHE				RESULTS FRAMEWORK			
OP7 Project Objectives	Nauru Objectives	Responsible Personnel	SGP Priority Areas of Action in Nauru	Outcomes	Indicators	Means of Verification	Activities

Objective 6: Rehabilitation, conservation, and sustainable use of biodiversity integrated into cross-sectoral policies.	Legal frameworks created for the replanting of native plants. Community awareness on legal frameworks.	EcoNauru Communities Dept. of CIE ROC Taiwan technical team Nauru Rehabilitation Corporation	Creation of related legal/policies acts. Establishment of nurseries/sanctuary parks. Community awareness and capacity building.	Legal framework established. Technical capacity and legal understanding increased within communities. Sanctuary plans endorsed.	Flow of ecosystem services are improved to help sustain livelihoods of local communities	Project reports Surveys Independent assessments Community feedback	2 projects: Legal workshops and training sessions. Recommendations developed by communities to submit to Government. Local policies developed.
Objective 7: Reduce the socio-economic pressures of community land use	Strengthen land use planning in communities Align community priorities to national ‘Higher Ground Initiative’ concept.	EcoNauru Dept. of CIE Nauru Rehabilitation Corporation Civil Society Groups	Develop local land use systems for communities. Alleviate pressure on the coastal area by exploring options Increase awareness	Improved planning with purposeful placing of infrastructure. Coastal land area is protected and remains useable for current and future generations	Environmentally friendly methods are more common. Innovative solutions are more frequent. Land disputes decrease. Shoreline sedimentary deposits are evident	District community reports Feedback survey Official census from Statistics Bureau Sand profiling reports Nauru Lands Committee Survey.	2 projects: To be determined by communities based on local circumstances

It is important to note that the above table represents the interests of stakeholders communicated during the several consultations conducted throughout the development of this report. However, the CPS is a living document and priorities may evolve over time, therefore the focus of the above priorities are primarily aimed at the GEF OPS cycle to which it has been allocated to. Different targets under future cycles should aim to build upon the existing conditions for further improvement, or if different priorities are pursued, they should then be done so in a complementary manner which ensures the continuity of the above already invested efforts without rendering them obsolete.

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