

**EN**

**11<sup>th</sup> EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND  
NATIONAL INDICATIVE PROGRAMME 2014-2020  
FOR THE REPUBLIC OF NAURU**

## GENERAL CLAUSES

The Government of the Republic of Nauru and the European Commission hereby agree as follows:

- (1) The Government of the Republic of Nauru and the European Commission, hereinafter referred to as the Parties, determined the general orientations for cooperation for the period 2014 to 2020.

These orientations which are included in the National Indicative Programme, concern the European Union Aid in favour of the Government of the Republic of Nauru, and were drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Articles 2 and 4 of Annex IV to the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement, signed in Cotonou on 23 June 2000, revised and signed in Luxemburg on 25 June 2005 and revised and signed in Ouagadougou on 22 June 2010. The National Indicative Programme is annexed hereafter.

- (2) As regards the indicative programmable financial resources which the European Union envisages to make available to the Government of the Republic of Nauru for the period from 2014 to 2020, an amount of EUR 2.4 million is foreseen for the allocation referred to in Article 3.2 (a) of Annex IV of the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement (A-allocation).

A B-allocation referred to in Article 3.2 (b) can be established to cover unforeseen needs. This allocation is at EUR 0 until a need arises. These allocations are not entitlements and may be revised by the Commission, following the mid-term and end-of-term reviews, in accordance with Article 5.7 of annex IV of the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement.

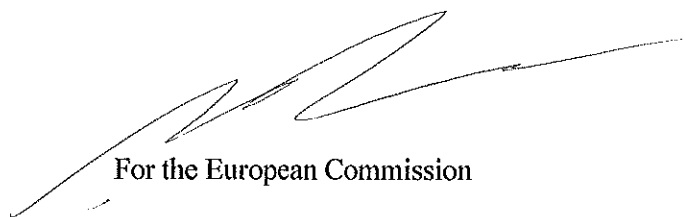
- (3) The A-allocation is destined to cover macroeconomic support, sectoral policies, programmes and projects. The National Indicative Programme concerns the resources of the A-allocation. It also takes into consideration financing from which the Government of the Republic of Nauru benefits or could benefit under other European Union resources. It does not pre-empt financing decisions by the Commission.
- (4) The B-allocation is destined to cover unforeseen needs such as humanitarian, emergency and post emergency assistance, where such support cannot be financed from the EU budget, contributions to internationally agreed debt relief initiatives and support to mitigate exogenous shocks. The B-allocation shall be established according to specific mechanisms and procedures and does therefore not constitute a part of the programming.
- (5) Pending the entry into force of the Internal Agreement between the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States of the European Union, meeting with the Council on the financing of European Union Aid under the multiannual financial framework for the period 2014 to 2020, financing decisions for projects and programmes can be taken by the Commission at the request of the Government of the Republic of Nauru within the limits of the A- and B-allocations referred to in this document under the condition that sufficient financial resources are available in the transitional measures ("Bridging Facility") composed of uncommitted balances from the previous EDFs and from funds de-committed from projects or programmes under those EDFs. The respective projects and programmes shall be implemented according to the rules and procedures of the 10<sup>th</sup> EDF until the entry into force of the 11<sup>th</sup> EDF implementing rules and financial regulation.

- (6) The European Investment Bank may contribute to the implementation of the present National Indicative Programme by operations financed from the Investment Facility and/or from its own resources, in accordance with Articles 2c and 3 of the 11<sup>th</sup> EDF multi-annual financial framework for the period 2014-2020.
- (7) In accordance with Article 5 of Annex IV to the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement, the (National Indicative Programme as well as the A-and B-allocations can be revised following the mid-term review and the end-of-term review or ad hoc reviews.

Signatures



For the Government  
of the Republic of Nauru



For the European Commission

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## **Acronyms and Abbreviations**

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries
CRA	Climate Risk Assessment
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination all forms of Discrimination Against Women
EDF	European Development Fund
EIB	European Investment Bank
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
NAO	National Authorising Officer
PFM	Public Finance Management
PEFA	Public Expenditure and Financial Assessment
SRC	Sector Reform Contract
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

## 0. Summary

The Republic of Nauru is located in the South Pacific Ocean, north-east of the Solomon Islands. It is one of the three phosphate rock islands in the Pacific with a land area of only 21 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of 9434 (2013). Its Exclusive Economic Zone stretches over 308 502 km<sup>2</sup> and its currency is the Australian Dollar. Nauru became independent in 1968. The President is elected every three years by the 19-member unicameral Parliament. 14 Members support the President, who is both head of government and head of state. President Baron Waqa was elected in June 2013, and next elections are due in 2016. There is a loose party structure alongside strong clan affiliations. With nearly 20 governments in the last decade, this has led to myriad episodes of political instability. The present Government, however, seems to be in a relatively strong position given Nauru's positive economic outlook, and its commitment to pay outstanding salaries over the next three years.

Nauru enjoyed the highest per capita income by any sovereign state in the world during the late 1960s and early 1970s due to phosphate mining. Phosphate reserves have since been exhausted, and a trust fund set up to manage the island's wealth diminished in value. The result has been a severe economic downturn. Current GDP per capita stands at around USD 6600. For much of the last decade, Nauru could not pay salaries to its public servants, imports dried up, and Nauruns returned to subsistence fishing. In 2013 the economy has boomed with 8% growth (ADB 2013). The re-opened Australian Offshore Processing Centre (OPC) has made the difference. The OPC employs currently 650 Nauruns and houses 800 asylum seekers. The national airline is investing in a new fleet to meet demand for increased traffic. From 40% unemployment, Nauru is heading towards full employment and skills shortages. Poor infrastructure, however, still impedes economic development, and Nauru's total debt stands AUD 869 million. The government has developed a debt management strategy, based on seeking remission and re-scheduling debt. Fishing licenses and secondary phosphate mining (expected to be viable for the next 15-20 years) will further contribute to Nauru's economic recovery.

Against this background, the Government indicated its preference to maintain Energy as the focal sector for EDF11. Based on identified priorities in the country and its continuity with the EDF10 cooperation, this choice was endorsed. The 11<sup>th</sup> EDF National Indicative Programme, in the amount of **EUR 2.4 million** for the period 2014-2020 will thus focus on this one sector, which is considered vital for the Country's sustainable and inclusive development:

**Energy Efficiency / Renewable Energy** – building on successful EDF initiatives, continued support will be provided to improve energy efficiency and promote renewable energy, for which an amount of **EUR 2.16 million** or 90% of the total NIP, is foreseen.

**Support Measures** – for which an amount of **EUR 240 000**, or 10% of the total NIP, is earmarked. This includes activities aimed at supporting the programming, preparation, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and visibility of EU-Nauru cooperation.

The Country will also benefit considerably from regional activities under the forthcoming EDF11 Regional Indicative Programme for the Pacific, which is likely to focus on (1) Regional Economic Integration, including Trade-Related Assistance; (2) Sustainable Management of Natural Resources; and (3) Governance, Support to Non-State Actors, as well as Capacity Building.

In addition, the NIP may be complemented by operations financed by the EIB from the Cotonou Investment Facility, the Investment Facility for the Pacific, and/or the EIB's Own Resources.

## **1. The overall lines for the EU response**

### **1.1. Strategic objectives of the EU's relationship with the partner country**

The European Union (EU)-Nauru development co-operation and partnership is guided by the latest revision of the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP)-EU Partnership Agreement, signed in Cotonou in 2000 and updated in Ouagadougou in June 2010.

The ACP-EU Partnership Agreement will remain in force until 2020 and is centred on the objective of reducing, and eventually eradicating, poverty through sustainable development and gradual integration of ACP countries into the world economy.

Cooperation between the EU and Nauru shall therefore continue to pursue these objectives while taking into account the fundamental principles of the Agreement such as human rights, democratic principles, the rule of law, good governance and conflict prevention and resolution. As stated in the objectives of the partnership, "the principles of sustainable management of natural resources and the environment, including climate change, shall be applied and integrated at every level of the partnership".

While a strong ownership of the country development strategy and the alignment of EU aid with this strategy will remain essential elements, the EU development approach set out in 2011 "EU Agenda for Change" and in the 2012 EU Communication *"Towards a renewed EU-Pacific development partnership"* will also be reflected. As a result, efforts will be made toward developing a more targeted delivery of aid to ensure maximum poverty reduction and increased assistance will be provided to address climate change challenges in Nauru, in cooperation with other Pacific Islands Countries, with an emphasis on the promoting long term sustainable and inclusive growth.

The overarching National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) of Nauru, along with the relevant sector strategies and investment plans, are consistent with the EU development policy. In particular, the priority areas of human rights, democracy, good governance, as well as inclusive and sustainable growth for human development are explicitly and clearly embedded in the National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS).

Furthermore, crosscutting issues such as environmental sustainability and climate change adaptation are crucial for the very existence of Nauru and are therefore systematically embedded in all strategic papers approved by the Government. Gender balance is also adequately streamlined in the strategic documents.

An integrated energy road map is also expected to be adopted by the government by the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2014, which provide an additional base of identification and formulation of the EDF development cooperation. As Nauru is classified in the 'Upper-Middle Income' category, a post-2020 transition from development assistance will be considered, and this will need to be duly considered in the 11<sup>th</sup> EDF cooperation too.

The principle of alignment of the EU development strategy with the country national development strategy has guided the EU 11<sup>th</sup> EDF programming and implementation. The NSDS, along with relevant sectoral strategic papers, such as the Nauru Economic Infrastructure Strategy and Investment Plan (NEISIP), developed through a comprehensive consultative process, consolidate the development gains achieved against the Millennium Development Goals to date and exemplify the reform agenda of the Government. A donor coordination process has been established and development partners are engaged in structural and financial reform priorities drawn from the NSDS and NEISIP.

### **1.2. Choice of sectors**

Nauru is a Pacific Small Island developing State with a population of around 10 000 inhabitants located to an island of 21 km<sup>2</sup> with an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of 308 502km<sup>2</sup>.

Under the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> European Development Funds (EDF), the EU provided about EUR 6 million in bilateral development cooperation, mostly in the energy sector.

The 9<sup>th</sup> EDF Energy Sector Programme successfully supported the installation of pre-payment meters and solar Photovoltaic (PV) panels. The former contributed to decreasing electricity consumption and both improved efficiency of electricity supply.

The 10<sup>th</sup> EDF programme focuses on electricity distribution efficiency, through actions to reduce grid losses and power cuts (EUR 2.3 million), mostly through supplies of equipment, but also through capacity building and awareness campaigns activities.

A further EUR 0.4 million were earmarked to support the Technical Cooperation Facility. Nauru also benefits from the regional Global Climate Change Alliance project for the Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

In March 2013, Development Commissioner Andris Piebalgs announced an EUR 25.5 million pledge at the Pacific Energy Summit, co-hosted by the European Union and New Zealand in Auckland. Part of the pledge is intended to strengthen the ongoing 10<sup>th</sup> EDF programme in Nauru by undertaking complementary actions under joint management with the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

The programming dialogue indicated a willingness from the beneficiary to extend cooperation under the 11<sup>th</sup> EDF in the energy sector as a continuation of the current support.

However, because of systemic ongoing difficulties in the implementation and the administrative management of the current decentralised cooperation programme, it is thus proposed that other implementation modalities, in particular indirect centralised management and/or delegated cooperation and/or joint management, be considered in the identification and formulation cycles. This would reduce risks of not committing the funds due to lack of administrative capacities of the beneficiary. This should also be weighed in terms of leverage of our ongoing cooperation in Nauru, given the political specificities, the limited political leverage and influence, as well as the limited size of the allocated EDF envelope compared to other donors, who currently are, and will remain, much more present in the country.

Past experiences to support Non State Actors (NSA) capacity building in Nauru have failed due to the unavailability of appropriate NSA organisations on the island, capable of undertaking efficient programme delivery, in addition to the lack of banking facilities in Nauru. It is therefore proposed that no measures in favour of civil society be built in the 11<sup>th</sup> EDF bilateral allocation to Nauru, but rather that civil society be indirectly supported through energy actions targeted at household level.

## **2. Financial overview (indicative amounts)**

A single programme including the following projects has been outlined:

Energy efficiency/renewable energy	EUR 2 160 000	(90% of total)
Measures in favour of civil society	EUR 0	(0% of total)
Support measures	EUR 240 000	(10% of total)
<b>Total</b>	<b>EUR 2 400 000</b>	<b>(100%)</b>



### **3. EU support per sector**

#### **3.1 Energy Efficiency/ Renewable Energy (indicative amount EUR 2 160 000)**

##### **3.1.1 The following overall and specific objectives will be pursued:**

###### **Overall Objective:**

The overall objective is to improve social and economic development, reduce poverty and contribute to a sustainable low-carbon development while increasing resilience to climate change.

###### **Specific Objective:**

The specific objective is to reduce dependence on imported fossil fuel through the improvements in energy efficiency and promotion of renewables as it contributes to the country's shift to a low carbon economy.

##### **3.1.2. For the specific objective the main expected results:**

As the EDF programme targets the central supply network for the electricity and water, the entire population of the island is both the target group and the final beneficiaries of the 11<sup>th</sup> EDF. This amounts to about 10 000 people in 1940 households. The aimed results of the programme include the following:

1. The reliability of the power supply will be increased, particularly through improvements in the efficiency of generation equipment at generation and/or promotion of renewables in generation and/or distribution and/or demand-side.
2. A compendium of the datasheets, manuals, operation and maintenance procedures, and troubleshooting procedures will be established at the NUA in electronic and hard copy formats. It will be updated as new equipment is installed. This will require careful planning and maintaining a good inventory of spare parts.

**3.1.3.** The main indicators for measuring the aforementioned results are contained in the sector intervention framework (Attachment 3). The NSDS provides for a structured monitoring of progress towards achieving its objectives, with progress towards the long term 2025 objectives kept in frame, which can be taken as an indication of the current priorities of the country. Detailed indicators for monitoring of implementation are elaborated in the sector strategies and master plans, such as NEISIP, which give satisfactory details on measurable milestones and indicators.

##### **3.1.4. Donor coordination and policy dialogue**

External aid and internal implementation is coordinated through the Planning and Aid Division within the Ministry of Finance, which also hosts the EDF National Authorising Officer. By far, the most significant bilateral donor is Australia with other donors, such as New Zealand and Taiwan sustaining more limited development ties.

As a result cooperation with other international donors is mainly achieved in the framework of the Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility (PRIF), which includes the European Investment Bank (EIB), on the specific infrastructural issues related to the energy sector. In particular, the envisaged closer cooperation between the EU and the ADB, under the aegis of the Auckland Energy Pledge which includes stronger energy cooperation between the EU and New Zealand, will provide an additional platform for collaboration and coordination between the country and the donor community. It is expected that most of this coordination will take place in the framework of PRIF.

Any opportunities for blending grants with loans and other capital in Nauru will be examined in particular in the framework of the Investment Facility for the Pacific (IFP). It is expected that any such opportunities will be analysed in common by the eligible finance institutions and the European Commission and agreed with Nauru.

### **3.1.5. The Government's financial and policy commitments**

Government is committed to improving Public Financial Management (PFM), as well as governance of the energy sector including records of the Nauru Utility Corporation (NUC). Special attention shall be taken to tackle non-technical losses, in particular due to meter tampering or non-payment of tariffs.

In order to create an adequate institutional framework an Energy Road Map to determine functions and authority required for effective Energy Administration will be developed, approved, and enforced. The Act will be based on the National Energy Policy and determine roles and responsibilities in the energy sector. The NUC will be allocated with adequate human and financial resources to effectively address important, practical energy policy matters. A separate annual budget line will be provided for the Energy Administration. This budget allocation will allow for the development of skills and capacity necessary to review, update and implement the energy policy framework.

Recognising that improving the efficiency of energy use has greater short term value on reducing consumption of fossil energy than other actions, taxes and policies will be revised to encourage the import and sale of appliances, vehicles and boats having the highest energy efficiency; develop energy efficiency standards for new buildings and renovations including homes, businesses and government premises.

**3.1.6.** When needed, the appropriate type of **environmental assessment** (Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) or Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)) will be carried out: See guidelines (<http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/public-environment-climate/documents>)

The environmental assessment and climate risk assessment procedures in the Guidance for the Integration of Environment and Climate Change in EC Development Cooperation will be applied to determine the need for an environmental assessment (SEA in the case of a programme or EIA in the case of a project) and/or a Climate Risk Assessment (CRA). Even if an environmental assessment or a CRA is not deemed necessary, the screening questionnaire will help identify environmental and climate change (adaptation and mitigation) aspects that could be integrated in the project/programme formulation in order to enhance their environmental and climate change performance.

### **3.1.7. The overall risk assessment of the sector intervention:**

The major risk associated with implementing the programme is related to the government's ability to manage, administer and implement its role in the programme cycle. Under the currently enforced decentralised management, weak capacity, high administrative costs and frequent political instabilities inducing changes to the NAO have hampered and jeopardised the implementation of the bilateral development envelope. The main risks therefore include possible political instabilities, and appropriate resources not being allocated to the management of the EU EDF programmes. The country is highly vulnerable to climate change, under which the frequency of extreme weather events is expected to increase. Extreme weather events and sea level rise can threaten energy infrastructure and prolonged droughts create higher energy demand<sup>1</sup>. Vulnerability to climate change is exacerbated by the large levels of environmental degradation, primarily associated to phosphate mining.

Mitigating measures include the provision of a capacity support programme detailed in section 6.

#### **4. Measures in favour of civil society**

N/A

#### **5. B-allocation**

The B-envelope for unforeseen needs was allocated to the Multi-country Regional Programme in Disaster Preparedness under the 10<sup>th</sup> EDF. The project, recently completed, enhanced water tanks by increasing storage capacity for water received from Nauru's reverse osmosis desalination plants.

A B-allocation may be included in the MIP for unforeseen needs (specifically relevant for fragility situations). This allocation is at EUR 0 until a need arises. In case of necessity, a Financing Decision to meet an unforeseen or urgent need can always be taken notwithstanding the status of the indicative B-allocation mentioned in the MIP.

#### **6. Support measures**

##### **6.1. Measures to support or accompany the programming, preparation or implementation of actions**

A support facility, in the form of a Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF) of a maximum of EUR 240 000 aims to support and accompany the programming, preparation and implementation of actions. Such facility is not considered as a sector and can therefore be programmed in addition to the maximum of three sectors. It is to be used for supporting activities of limited amounts. It may not be used neither for financing small projects in additional sectors to the maximum three sectors, nor for actions related to cross cutting issues.

##### **6.2. Support to the National Authorising Officer**

The need to support the NAO in implementing his/her tasks will depend on the definition of these tasks according to the management modality chosen, which in turn will be the subject of the identification and formulation phases. The aforementioned TCF, however, foresees the provision of a TA to the NAO team to assist in these duties. In addition, a TCF stemming from the 10<sup>th</sup> EDF allocation is expected to remain in force as activities should commence in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2014.

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<sup>1</sup> Nauru National Assessment Report for the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

**Attachment 1: Country at a Glance (Key macro-economic indicators and key MDG and development indicators)**

**Attachment 1A: Key macro-economic indicators**

Key macro-economic indicators										
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Basic data										
1	Population (in 1000)	10.058	10.037	10.025	10.024	10.032	10.051	10.081	10.122	10.175
	- annual change in %	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
2a	Nominal GDP (million EUR)	28	39	48	62	95	-	-	-	-
2b	Nominal GDP per capita (EUR)	2 820	3 918	4 742	6 210	9 424	-	-	-	-
2c	- annual change in %	68.6	38.9	21.0	31.0	51.7	-	-	-	-
3	Real GDP (annual change in %)	95.6	-18.6	-11.3	3.8	4.9	8.0	8.0	-	-
4	Gross fixed capital formation (in % of GDP)	43.3	43.5	42.2	43.3	43.1	-	-	-	-
Balance of payments										
5a	Exports of goods (in % of GDP)	383.0	110.3	151.6	140.0	125.7	-	-	-	-

	of which the most important: (in % of exports)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
	of which share of regional trade (in % of exports)	19.3	7.5	8.0	6.3	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5b	Imports of goods (in % of GDP)	217.0	187.4	34.8	37.3	34.1	-	-	-	-
	of which share of EU imports (in % of imports)	6.5	2.7	6.0	4.3	0.0	-	-	-	-
5c	Trade balance (in % of GDP)	166.1	-77.3	116.8	102.6	91.6	-	-	-	-
6	Export of services (in % of GDP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	of which the most important: (in % of exports)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6a	Current account balance (in % of GDP)	11.9	-7.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Net inflow of remittances (in % of GDP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Net inflows of foreign direct investment (in % of GDP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	External debt (in % of GDP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Service of external debt (in % exports goods + services)	0.6	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

11	Foreign exchange reserves (in months of imports of goods and non-factor services) and non-factor services)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Trade capacity</b>										
12	Average cost to export (USD per container)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Global competitiveness index	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Government budget</b>										
14	Revenues (in % of GDP)	61.7	80.7	49.5	62.1	85.3	-	-	-	-
	of which: grants (in % of GDP)	34.3	38.8	44.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
	of which: external tariff income (in % of GDP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Expenditure (in % of GDP)	71.8	80.4	43.5	61.4	86.5				
	of which: capital expenditure (in % of GDP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Deficit (including grants in % of GDP)	-10.1	0.3	6.0	0.6	-1.2	-	-	-	-
16a	Deficit (excluding grants in % of GDP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Total (domestic+ external) debt (in % of GDP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Monetary policy										
18	Consumer price inflation (annual average rate in %)	1.0	21.2	-0.6	-3.5	-0.5	0.5	2.5	-	-
19a	Commercial Bank Lending Rates (annual average rate in %)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
19b	Deposit Rates (annual average rate in %)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Exchange rate: annual average national currency / 1EUR	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4

#### Sources

1. Population: UNDESA <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Excel-Data/population.htm>
2. All the rest of the data is from the Asian Development Bank's Statistical Database.
3. For the MDGs and development indicators, additional information is provided in the attached excel file (which shows data sources in the 'comments').

Attachment 1B: Key MDG and development indicators

KEY MDG AND DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS												
Key indicators		1990	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 Expected Achievements (On-Track/Off-Track/Mixed/Insufficient information/Not Applicable)	2015 Original Goals
1	Proportion (%) of population below 1\$/day in PPP [Source: PIFS 2010 & 2013 MDG Report (for 2008 using data for 2006, based on National Basic Poverty needs)]	...	...	25.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>OFF TRACK TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL.</b> TARGET 1.A 1 in 4 people below BNPL according to 2006 HIES. Little sign now of Nauru's former wealth. Economy generally contracted in 2000s, except for a slight reprieve in 2008 due to renewed mining of secondary phosphate. As Nauru faces significant economic challenges and with lack of job opportunities, likely that hardship is increasing. [Source: PIFS 2013 MDGs Report, pg 18]	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day
2	Prevalence (%) of underweight children under age 5 [Source: PIFS 2013 MDG Report]	...	...	5.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>MIXED RESULTS IN ACHIEVING THIS GOAL.</b> TARGET 1.C Low prevalence of underweight children. Fair degree of food poverty in the aftermath of local financial crisis in 2004 but since the economic recovery and stabilisation of Government, situation has improved. Nauru imports majority of its food items and there is a general shortage of fresh local produce. [Source: PIFS 2013 MDGs Report, pg 18]	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger



3	Under 5 child mortality (per 1,000 live births) [Source: <a href="http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx">http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx</a> ]	58	42.2	39.1	38.9	38.5	37.8	37.1	...	...	<b>MIXED RESULTS IN ACHIEVING THIS GOAL.</b> TARGET 4.A Under-five mortality declined. Infant mortality down slightly. Drug shortage affected measles immunisation coverage. As supplies recovered, authorities vaccinated those children that missed out in the following year. Even though child mortality has fallen, it is still relatively high for a small population. [Source: PIFS 2013 MDGs Report, pg 18]	Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate
4	HIV Prevalence in Population aged 15-24 (%) [Source: PIFS 2013 MDG Report]	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	...	<b>ON TRACK TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL.</b> TARGET 6.A At present, Nauru has no reported HIV/AIDS case. [Source: PIFS 2013 MDGs Report, pg 18]	HIV have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV and AIDS
5	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) [Source: PIFS 2010 MDG Report (for 2000) & <a href="http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx">http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx</a> (for 2008)]	...	100.0	97.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>ON TRACK TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL.</b> TARGET 5.A No data on maternal deaths but 97 percent skilled attendance and high antenatal coverage. Nauru has an absence of traditional birth attendants, easy access to the Hospital, high antenatal coverage and administers MNCH and safe motherhood programs. [Source: PIFS 2013 MDGs Report, pg 18]	Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

6	Children 1 year old immunized against measles (%) [Source: <a href="http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx">http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx</a> ]	...	7.0	99.0	...	99.0	99.0	99.0	...	...	<b>MIXED RESULTS IN ACHIEVING THIS GOAL.</b> TARGET 4.A Under-five mortality declined. Infant mortality down slightly. Drug shortage affected measles immunisation coverage. As supplies recovered, authorities vaccinated those children that missed out in the following year. Even though child mortality has fallen, it is still relatively high for a small population. [Source: PIFS 2013 MDGs Report, pg 18]	Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio
7	Total net enrolment ratio in primary education, both sexes [Source: PIFS 2013 MDG Report]	75.1	60.3	...	...	...	95.0	...	...	...	<b>ON TRACK TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL.</b> TARGET 2.A Primary education is free for all students, including the provision of textbooks. Problems with truancy, particularly in high schools – result of perceived low value of education, due to lack of jobs. Government prioritised its spending on the education sector and in 2011, passed the Education Act, which among other initiatives, takes parents to task if their children are truant. Enrolment rates for the school cohort monitored for primary completion since 2006 indicate that over 80 percent of this cohort should complete primary school by 2015. [Source: PIFS 2013 MDGs Report, pg 18]	Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

8a	Gender Parity Index in primary level enrolment [Source: PIFS 2013 MDG Report (for 1990, 2011) & <a href="http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx">http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx</a> (for 2000, 2008)]	1.03	1.33	1.06	...	...	1.06	...	...	...	<b>ON TRACK TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL.</b> <b>TARGET 3.A</b> Achieved gender parity in education but concerns over the enrolment of boys at the high school level. Without no recent data, difficult to gauge the trends in women's economic participation. In June 2013, Nauru elected a woman to parliament – the last time a woman was elected to parliament was in the 1990s. [Source: PIFS 2013 MDGs Report, pg 18]	Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015
8b	Gender Parity Index in secondary level enrolment [Source: PIFS 2013 MDG Report (for 2011) & <a href="http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx">http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx</a> (for 2000, 2008)]	...	1.17	1.20	...	...	1.1	...	...	...		
8c	Gender Parity Index in tertiary level enrolment [Source: PIFS 2013 MDG Report]	0.60	2.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

9	Percentage of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary, both sexes [Source: PIFS 2010 & 2013 MDG Report]	...	25.4	...	...	...	92.8	...	...	...	<b>ON TRACK TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL.</b> TARGET 2.A Primary education is free for all students, including the provision of textbooks. Problems with truancy, particularly in high schools – result of perceived low value of education, due to lack of jobs. Government prioritised its spending on the education sector and in 2011, passed the Education Act, which among other initiatives, takes parents to task if their children are truant. Enrolment rates for the school cohort monitored for primary completion since 2006 indicate that over 80 percent of this cohort should complete primary school by 2015. [Source: PIFS 2013 MDGs Report, pg 18]	Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling
10	Population with sustainable access to improved water source (%) [Source: <a href="http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx">http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx</a> ]	...	93.0	95.0	95.0	96.0	96.0	...	...	...	<b>MIXED RESULTS IN ACHIEVING THIS GOAL.</b> TARGET 7.C Proportion of the population using an improved drinking water source has risen since 1990, while earlier gains made in using improved sanitation facilities have back-tracked since 2000. [Source: PIFS 2013 MDGs Report, pg 18]	Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources
11a	Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants [Source: <a href="http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx">http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx</a> ]	13.1	17.9	17.7	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...

11b	Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants [Source: <a href="http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx">http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx</a> ]	0.0	11.9	...	...	60.5	65.0	65.6	...	...	...	...
11c	Internet users per 100 inhabitants [Source: PIFS 2013 MDG Report (for 2000) <a href="http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx">http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx</a> (for 1990, 2011)]	0.00	3.00	...	...	...	54.00	...	...	...	...	...
12	Cost of business start-up procedures (% of GNI per capita) [Source: <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/country">http://data.worldbank.org/country</a> ]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Time required to start a business (days) [Source: <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/country">http://data.worldbank.org/country</a> ]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Real GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2005 international \$) [Source: <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/rm.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/rm.html</a> ]	...	...	5000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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15	Access of rural population to an all season road [ <a href="http://www.quandl.com/browse/worldbank/international-development-association-results-measurement-system/access-to-an-all-season-road-of-rural-population-all-countries">http://www.quandl.com/browse/worldbank/international-development-association-results-measurement-system/access-to-an-all-season-road-of-rural-population-all-countries</a> ]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Household electrification rate [ <a href="http://www.quandl.com/society/household-electrification-rate-all-countries">http://www.quandl.com/society/household-electrification-rate-all-countries</a> ]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Unemployment (in % of labour force, ILO def.) [Source: <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/kr.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/kr.html</a> ]	...	...	90.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Employment in agriculture (in % of total employment) [Source: <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/kr.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/kr.html</a> ]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Key indicators</b>		<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015 Expected Achievements (On-Track/Off-Track/Mixed/Insufficient information/Not Applicable)</b>	<b>2015 Original Goals</b>

1	Proportion (%) of population below 1\$/day in PPP [Source: PIFS 2010 & 2013 MDG Report (for 1990, 2000 & 2008 based on National Basic Poverty needs)]	25.5	34.4	28.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	ON TRACK TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL. TARGET 1.A - Poverty not a problem. High GDP per capita. Citizens have access to NZ job markets and welfare systems. Good access to essential services. But income inequality between Rarotonga (main island – tourist-based economy) and outer islands (subsistence economy). Government committed to developing outer islands. [Source: PIFS 2013 MDGs Report, pg 13]	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day
2	Prevalence (%) of underweight children under age 5 [Source: PIFS 2010 MDG Report]	15.0	7.0	7.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	ON TRACK TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL. TARGET 1.C Hunger is not an issue. Major concern is not with underweight children but with overweight children. [Source: PIFS 2013 MDGs Report, pg 13]	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger
3	Under 5 child mortality (per 1,000 live births) [Source: <a href="http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx">http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx</a> ]	24.9	17.4	12.1	11.7	11.3	10.9	10.6	...	...	ON TRACK TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL. TARGET 4.A National target is to maintain a low under-five mortality rate. Both the U5M and IM rates have declined in the review period, consistent with the increase in the measles immunization coverage. Child mortality rates significantly low compared to international standards. Public health care for children up to 16 years of age is free. Major challenge is provision of quality health services to the outer islands. [Source: PIFS 2013 MDGs Report, pg 13]	Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

4	HIV Prevalence in Population aged 15-24 (%) [Source: PIFS 2013 MDG Report]	0.0	0.0	...	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	ON TRACK TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL. TARGET 6.A Zero reported cases but high prevalence of STIs, and coupled with low condom use, mobility of residents and high number of tourists, the spread of HIV/AIDS is still a risk. [Source: PIFS 2013 MDGs Report, pg 13]	HIV have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV and AIDS
5	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) [Source: <a href="http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx">http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx</a> (for 1991 used for 1990; for 2001 used for 2000 & 2008)]	99.0	98.0	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	ON TRACK TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL. TARGET 5.B Skilled birth attendance generally high. Although low by international standards. [Source: PIFS 2013 MDGs Report, pg 13]	Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio
6	Children 1 year old immunized against measles (%) [Source: <a href="http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx">http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx</a> ]	67.0	76.0	95.0	78.0	99.0	89.0	...	...	...	ON TRACK TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL. TARGET 4.A National target is to maintain a low under-five mortality rate. Both the U5M and IM rates have declined in the review period, consistent with the increase in the measles immunization coverage. Child mortality rates significantly low compared to international standards. Public health care for children up to 16 years of age is free. Major challenge is provision of quality health services to the outer islands. [Source: PIFS 2013 MDGs Report, pg 13]	Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio



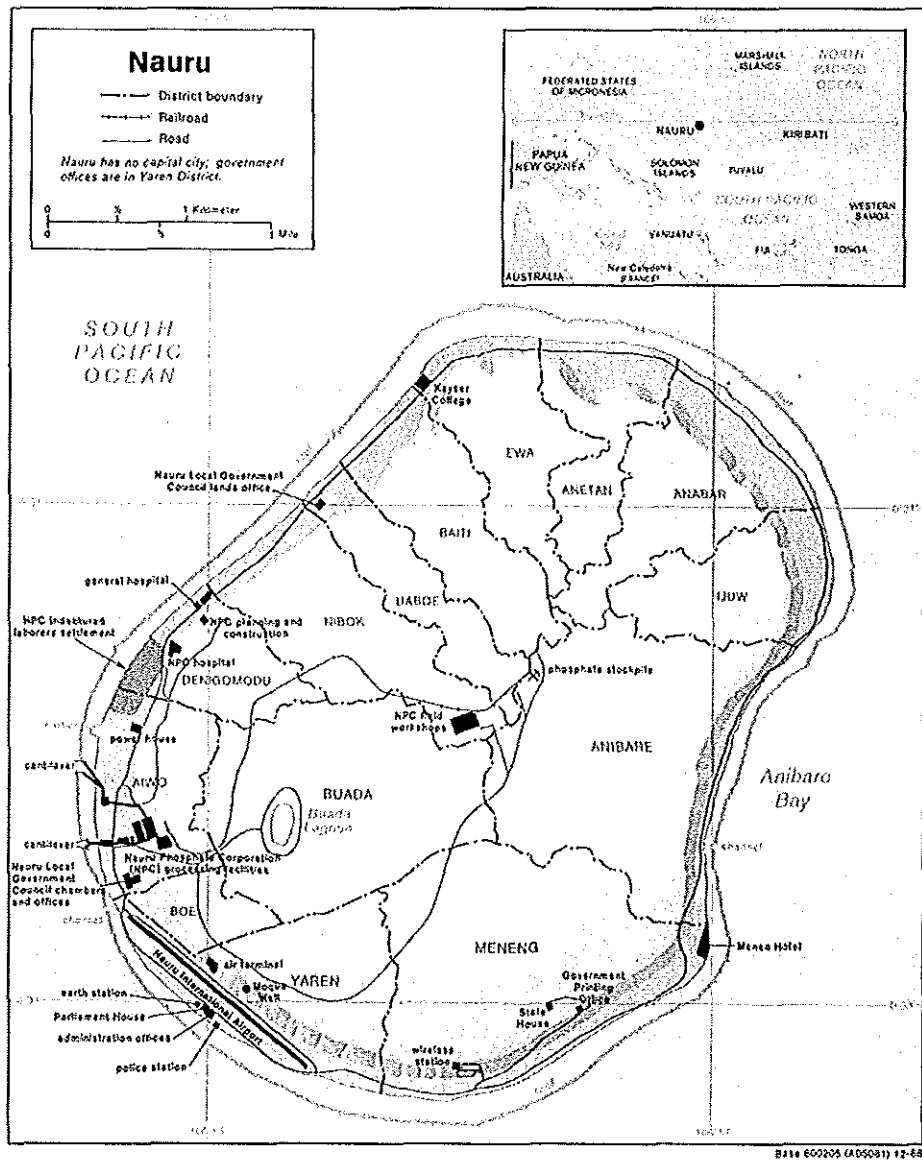
7	Total net enrolment ratio in primary education, both sexes [Source: PIFS 2010 & 2013 MDG Report (for 1990, 2011) & <a href="http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx">http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx</a> (for 2000, 2008, 2010)]	99.4	94.3	98.7	...	98.4	98.0	...	...	...	<b>ON TRACK TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL.</b> TARGET 2.A Long history of providing free and compulsory basic education dating back to 1896. Net enrolment rates and literacy rates high. Recent decline in the survival rate to the last grade in primary education was due to outmigration. Government focussed on improving the quality of education. [Source: PIFS 2013 MDGs Report, pg 13]	Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling
8a	Gender Parity Index in primary level enrolment [Source: PIFS 2013 MDG Report (for 1990) & <a href="http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx">http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx</a> (for 2000, 2009, 2010, 2011)]	0.98	1.01	...	1.07	1.02	1.03	...	...	...	<b>ON TRACK TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL.</b> TARGET 3. A Gender parity in education achieved – more girls attending secondary school. Women's economic participation increasing but concerns over pay disparities. Low representation in parliament, as women face several challenges from entering politics, including lack of time and financial resources, weak social capital and deep-rooted beliefs that politics are the domain of men. National Gender Policy in place since 1995. [Source: PIFS 2013 MDGs Report, pg 13]	Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015
8b	Gender Parity Index in secondary level enrolment [Source: PIFS 2013 MDG Report (for 1990) & <a href="http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx">http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx</a> (for 2000, 2009, 2010, 2011)]	1.12	1.14	...	1.13	1.10	1.20	...	...	...		
8c	Gender Parity Index in tertiary level enrolment [Source: PIFS 2013 MDG Report (for 1990, 2000) & <a href="http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx">http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx</a> (for 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011)]	86.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	...	...	...		

9	Percentage of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary, both sexes [Source: PIFS 2010 & 2013 MDG Report]	82.1	99.9	...	...	75.0	...	...	...	...	ON TRACK TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL. TARGET 2.A Long history of providing free and compulsory basic education dating back to 1896. Net enrolment rates and literacy rates high. Recent decline in the survival rate to the last grade in primary education was due to outmigration. Government focussed on improving the quality of education. [Source: PIFS 2013 MDGs Report, pg 13]	Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling
10	Population with sustainable access to improved water source (%) [Source: <a href="http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx">http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx</a> ]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...	...	ON TRACK TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL. TARGET 7.C Although recent data not available, access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation considered to be high. Major issues include addressing leakage/wastage of reticulated water and tackling water quality issues from septic tank leakage. [Source: PIFS 2013 MDGs Report, pg 13]	Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources
11a	Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants [Source: <a href="http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx">http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx</a> ]	16.98	31.86	33.44	34.09	35.63	36.47	37.88	...	...	...	...
11b	Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants [Source: <a href="http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx">http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx</a> ]	0.00	3.10	33.34	34.49	38.46	46.74	54.07	...	...	...	...
11c	Internet users per 100 inhabitants [Source: <a href="http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/">http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/</a> ]	0.00	15.66	25.41	30.29	35.71	44.00	52.21	...	...	...	...

	mdg/data.aspx]											
12	Cost of business start-up procedures (% of GNI per capita) [Source: <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/country">http://data.worldbank.org/country</a> ]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Time required to start a business (days) [Source: <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/country">http://data.worldbank.org/country</a> ]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Real GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2005 international \$) [Source: <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cw.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cw.html</a> (2005 data used for 2008)]	...	...	9100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Access of rural population to an all season road [ <a href="http://www.quandl.com/browse/worldbank/international-development-association-results-measurement-system/access-to-an-all-season-road-of-rural-population-all-countries">http://www.quandl.com/browse/worldbank/international-development-association-results-measurement-system/access-to-an-all-season-road-of-rural-population-all-countries</a> ]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Household electrification rate [ <a href="http://www.quandl.com/">http://www.quandl.com/</a> ]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	society/household-electrification-rate-all-countries]											
17	Unemployment (in % of labour force, ILO def.) [Source: <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cw.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cw.html</a> (2005 data used for 2008)]	...	...	13.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Employment in agriculture (in % of total employment) [Source: <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cw.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cw.html</a> (1995 data used for 2000)]	...	29.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

**Attachment 1C: Map of Nauru**



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## Attachment 2 – Tentative matrix of intervention from other donors

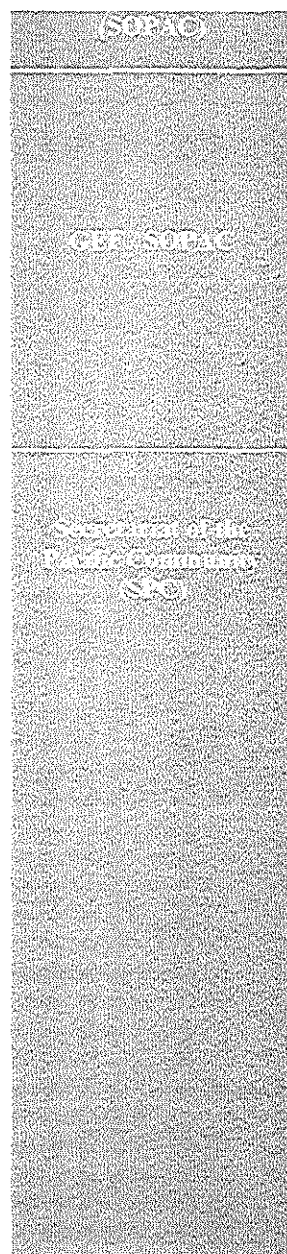
Donor	<u>Economic Sector</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Microeconomic Management</li> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Fisheries</li> <li>• Mining &amp; Quarrying</li> <li>• Business Development</li> <li>• Tourism</li> <li>• Multiple Services</li> </ul>	<u>Social/Community Sector</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Health</li> <li>• Sports</li> <li>• Traditional Leadership &amp; Culture</li> <li>• Women &amp; Development</li> <li>• Youth Development</li> <li>• Employment</li> </ul>	<u>Infrastructure Sector</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy</li> <li>• Water &amp; Sanitation</li> <li>• Waste &amp; Sewerage</li> <li>• Transport</li> <li>• Communication &amp; Media</li> </ul>	<u>Cross-Cutting Sector</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public Administration</li> <li>• Governance Institutions</li> <li>• Land</li> <li>• Environment</li> </ul>
<p>Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)</p>	<p><u>Business Development</u> – UNV Entrepreneurship Development Programme, RONPHOS management review, Structural review of Menen Hotel</p> <p><u>Finance</u> – 3 inline finance personnel, MYOB payroll, Logistics Imprest Account</p> <p><u>Fisheries</u> – Institutional strengthening, Fisheries management specialist</p>	<p><u>Education</u> – School refurbishment, &amp; maintenance, Director of Education, Nauru Secondary School reconstruction, Equipment for NSS, Technical Assistant for Education (PIPELINE)</p> <p>Australian Regional Development Scholarships</p> <p><u>Health</u> – Medical records (HMIS), Drugs and consumables, Provision of general medical, medical specialist and other equipment maintenance repairs and upgrade, Critical building refurbishment, NCD strategy and diabetes plan implementation, 3 1/3 inline health personnel, school breakfast program, Health promotion, Oxygen Plant</p> <p>Training and upgrading of local staff, Specialist medical visits</p> <p><u>Sports</u> – Refurbishment of district courts, Nauru sports programme 'Epon Keramen'</p>	<p><u>Water</u> – Ground water prospection,</p> <p><u>Energy</u> – Lease, maintenance and provision of portable generators, 2 inline personnel, Power production parts, Power distribution, Rehabilitating Fuel Pipelines</p> <p><u>ICT</u> – Strengthening IT literacy and IT infrastructure,</p> <p><u>Law / Justice</u> – Infrastructure project (Police HQ)</p>	<p><u>Governance</u> – Commonwealth Ombudsman Office</p> <p><u>Public Administration</u> – Capacity building HID Strategy, Births, deaths &amp; marriages (PROMADIS), Director of Human Resources</p> <p><u>Home Affairs</u> – Media consultancy</p> <p><u>Law / Justice</u> – One in-line Commissioner,</p>

Australian Federal Police (AFP)				Operations Advisor and Logistics Administration Officer, Technical Assistance through the deployment of Technical Advisors-trainers to conduct Regional Management Development Program
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	<p><u>Finance</u> – Nauru Intergenerational Trust Fund, Asian Development Fund (ADF) grant aid, Public Expenditure Financial Accountability review PEFA (August) Sub regional audit support programme Regional Strengthening public fin. Management in pacific Dev. Member Countries, Pacific Economic Management Technical Assistance</p>		<p><u>Transport</u> – TA for safe berthing wharf, <u>Utilities</u> – TA review of draft legislation to establish utilities as a separate State Owned Enterprise</p>	
China		<p><u>Health</u> – medical training scholarships, Deployment of medical experts</p>		
Czech Republic			<p><u>Water</u> – Repair/replace gutters for households <u>Utilities</u> – Renewable Energy Project (REP5): Energy efficiency, Industrial use of gases (PIPELINE), EDF 10 Distribution/transmission line review and refurbishment, EDF 10 Energy efficiency and Renewable energy projects <u>Water</u> – EDF 9 Envelope B on Disaster Risk Management</p>	<p><u>Governance</u> – Technical Cooperation Facility</p>
European Union (EU)	<p><u>Fisheries</u> – strengthening fisheries management: improving fisheries resources and optimising fishing returns <u>Agriculture</u> – Development of Sustainable Agriculture Program (DSAP) Regional program implemented <u>Business Environment</u> – TA Develop Foreign Investment Act</p>	<p><u>Education</u> – Pacific Regional Initiative for basic Education (PRIDE)</p>		
Food and Agricultural	<p><u>Food Security</u> – Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) farmers received equipment: i. Introduction of disease free banana species, ii. Input supply to vulnerable populations under the Initiative on Soaring Food Prices (ISFP), Food Security and Sustainable Livelihood Program for the Pacific</p>	<p><u>TCP Facility</u> – Introducing Agriculture &amp; Fisheries in school curricular (PIPELINE 2010), Telefood Projects</p>		

Organisation (FAG)	(FSSLP): i. Fruit Trees production (PIPELINE 2010) ii. Livestock breeding programme on pigs, chickens, goats, etc (PIPELINE 2010) iii. Marine Protected Area programme (PIPELINE 2010), South-South Corporation Technical Assistance: i. Livestock and Crop Technician ii. Tilapia and Milkfish Technician iii. MPA (Marine Protected Area) Expert		
Germany			
Greece			
Israel			
India			
Italy	<u>Business Development</u> – Central market (PIPELINE), Technical Assistance in the formulation of an action plan for sustainable agriculture	<u>Health</u> – Medical supplies for hospital pharmacy, Deployment of medical specialists	<u>Water</u> – Gravitational water tank system at the Nauru Fire Department, Replace/repair gutters for households <u>Energy</u> – Desalination plants (solar powered pilot project) – (PIPELINE) <u>ICT</u> – IT experts (PIPELINE) <u>Law/ Justice</u> – Police training
Italy	<u>Business Development</u> – Central market (PIPELINE), Technical Assistance in the formulation of an action plan for sustainable agriculture	<u>Health</u> – Provision of medical equipment, Redevelopment of Oxygen Plant to double capacity	<u>Water</u> – Household water storage, Exploitation of ground water resources (pilot project) around Nauru's Topside, <u>ICT</u> – TA for Energy efficient, equipment for school labs, <u>Utilities</u> – Biogas (PIPELINE) <u>Water</u> – Menen community brackish elevated water tank system, 2 water delivery trucks, 1 delivery truck (PIPELINE), Water RO System requested,
	<u>Fisheries</u> – Provision of fisheries equipment and capacity building through training programs held in Japan	<u>Health</u> – EPI (Expand Program of Immunization), logistical support, <u>Education</u> – TVET Training Assistance	<u>Governance</u> – Director of Audit position, Strengthen capacity of Audit Office (PIPELINE) Chief Accountant position (PIPELINE) <u>Public Administration</u> – Expatriate housing phase 2 <u>Capacity Building</u> – Training, education <u>Public Administration</u> – TA procurement and contracting reform, record management and Government archives <u>Environment</u> – Preparatory study on



Japan (JICA)			Refurbishment of fire station, Community water storage tanks, Community solar pumps for brackish water accessibility, Institutional strengthening of water supply sanitation (PIPELINE) <u>Energy</u> – Non project grant aid purchase of diesel for power generation, Solar powered water pumps for communities, <u>Transport</u> – Development of a safe berthing wharf, Ports project	climate change programs in the Pacific Islands
New Zealand Agency for International Development (NZAID)		<u>Education</u> – Support in curriculum development and implementation, Teacher training, School supplies (books, computers), ICT support, literacy programs (4S), benchmarking, assessment and moderation, A.C.T Accreditation <u>Health</u> – Nauru Training Officer	<u>Transport</u> – 1 x-ray machine for baggage screening (Aviation Security New Zealand)	<u>Law / Justice</u> – Justice Personnel Secretary for Justice, Director of Public Prosecutions, Resident Magistrate, Oceania Customs Organisation (OCO): amendment to customs ordinance <u>Parliamentary counsel</u> : Consolidation Project
Pacific Island Forum Secretariat (PIFS)			Sub-regional Coordination: <u>i. Energy</u> – bulk fuel procurement support	
Japan (ROO)	<u>Food security</u> – Donation of rice, kitchen gardening, Pilot project on cultivation of milk fish <u>Business Development</u> – Business Profiting: Identifying possible niche products for business (PIPELINE), Microfinance Project (PIPELINE)	<u>Education</u> – Access to farm for school excursions, 2 University of Taiwan undergraduate scholarships <u>Health</u> – Visiting Mobile Medical Team visiting infant schools, school breakfast program, 2 Nursing volunteers, Rotating Medical Team, Medical supplies/drugs, 2x 3 month annual scholarships	<u>ICT</u> – ICDF volunteer schemes, ICT hardware	<u>Governance</u> – General budget support
South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission	<u>Fisheries</u> – Boundary Delimitation Project (PIPELINE 2010)	<u>Health</u> – HYCOS water testing machine, Testing water quality: Hydrogen Sulphide (pilot project)	<u>Water</u> – EU regional programmes & water facility projects, Pacific Hydrological Cycle Observing System: rain fall monitoring equipment,	<u>Governance</u> – National Disaster Risk Management Plan



**Agriculture** – Facilitated export of fresh produce/market access/related activities,  
 Provided drought and salt tolerant banana and sweet potato plants,  
 Training of animal health,  
 Provision of seeds; papaya and *mucuna*, DSAP training and trialling of organic pesticides,  
 Bucket irrigation by DSAP for production of root crops and vegetables,  
 Compost fieldwork being promoted,  
 TA training in design, conduct, data collection and analysis of on-farm trials,  
 Launched Paravet training,  
 Training in development of animal health emergency plans, disease investigations, sampling & operating procedures  
**Fisheries** – outboard motor repair and maintenance training with the tuna fishing association,  
 Sea safety workshop conducted with NFA and NRMRA,  
 Assistance in preparing funding proposals to develop aquarium

**Education** – mapping of peer education and strategy development  
**Health** – Global Fund HIV/AIDS & TB,  
 NCP Funding 2-1-22 Pacific Framework: Pandemic Readiness Plan,  
 Procurement of vaccine,  
 Pacific Regional Influenza Pandemic Preparedness Project (PRIPPP): provision of funding support for influenza related specimen shipping, personal protective equipment (PPE), TA to support the National NCD Plan,  
 Strengthening capacity for HIV/STI testing & monitoring and procurement/supply of related medicine and equipment,  
 Capacity building of health workforce  
**Culture** – TA for development of a National Culture Policy  
**Women & Development** – 7 months training for 2 women in CETC (Community Education Training Centre),  
 Business training workshops by CETC trainers, skills based training

water quality monitoring equipment,  
 GIS roof catchment inventory  
**Water** – Support mainstreaming sanitation issues into national water policies,  
 Protection of groundwater resources from pollution through sanitation upgrading,  
 Stress reduction of water resources through conservation and improved water management,  
 Capacity development, awareness and improved sanitation management,  
 Implementing a pilot project on water sanitation

**Transport** – Regional Maritime Programme, Funding to Review and Draft PIMLaws,  
 Training and TA for port facility personnel and marine accident investigation.  
 Regional Marine Program dialogue on the commencement of a Central Pacific Shipping Commission  
**ICT** – One Laptop Per Child pilot project started, TA provided,  
 Multi-media training in radio, print media, design skills and graphics

**Governance** – Drafting National Biosecurity Bill (PIPELINE 2010)  
**Environment** – Seed collection, Technical Assistance offered to NRC in the establishment of a nursery (propagation),  
 Pest incursion responses and quarantine pest surveillance provided,  
 Audited fruitfly surveillance systems/mapped trap sites/recorded data,  
 TA CMS online completed, installed and commissioned BIF provided software/computers/servers/accessories to implement BIF,  
 Training in support of national biosecurity operational manual,  
 TA for legal assistance with national biosecurity law consultations,  
 Phytosanitary capacity evaluation,  
**Law / Justice** – Review and print up of Nauru Passenger Arrival Cards for quarantine monitoring and regulations,  
**Public Administration** – Statistics Data Archiving,  
 Updating of the NSO PRISM website,  
 Evaluation of Data Archiving

	<p>industry, feasibility to export reef fish,</p> <p>Assistance with amendment to EC regulations,</p> <p>Review of the community-based fisheries management programme,</p> <p>Oceanic Fisheries Programme: production of the 2009 National Tuna Fisheries Status Report, tuna tagging in Nauru waters (WP3) undertaken,</p> <p>Support to national tuna database and assistance with processing foreign licensed tuna fisheries data,</p> <p>NTFSR completed</p> <p><u>Business Development</u> – Assistance on microenterprise ventures</p>	<p>(fabric arts) provided by CETC to Nauru trainers</p> <p><u>Youth Policy</u> – Youth empowerment scheme – Youth Policy Support</p> <p><u>Civil Society</u> – RRRT developing legislation to combat violence against women through TA and training,</p> <p>RRRT Paralegal training programme</p>			
South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)				<p><u>Energy</u> – The Pacific Islands Greenhouse Gas Abatement Renewable Energy Project (PIGGAREP) Wind Testing</p> <p><u>Water</u> – Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC) assessments on household water management in 3 Districts and implementing a pilot project,</p> <p>Mainstreaming climate change issues into national water policies</p>	<p><u>Environment</u> – Drafting of a National Water Policy Framework (PIPELINE 2010),</p> <p>Socio-economic Survey on conjunctive use of water (PIPELINE 2010),</p> <p>Feasibility study on alternative water access for hotspots in Location &amp; Aiwo Districts (PIPELINE 2010)</p>
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)					<p><u>Environment</u> – Drafting of the National Action Plan to address land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought</p>
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	<p><u>Finance</u> – The Future Generations Fund,</p> <p>Review of the NSDS</p> <p><u>Financial Services</u> – Entrepreneurship Centre (facilitating role)</p>	<p><u>Health</u> – Nurse &amp; pharmacist volunteers (UNV) [positions waiting to be filled]</p>		<p><u>Governance</u> – constitutional review, UN Joint Presence and Strengthening Aid Coordination (UNV)</p> <p><u>Law / Justice</u> – TA reporting, CRC (Convention and Rights of Children), Capacity report building</p>	
	<p><u>Agriculture</u> – SLM TA to Fruit Tree Programme (Breadfruit)</p>	<p><u>Community</u> – Coastal fisheries protection,</p> <p>Nauru Aquaculture Association (NAQUA)</p>		<p><u>Environment</u> – Sustainable Land Management (SLM): drafting of national Action Plan for land degradation and mitigation of drought, National Biodiversity Strategy of</p>	

United Nations Development Programme Global Environment Facility (UNDP-GEF-SGP)
United Nations Development Programme (UNEP)-GEF
United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

Finance – Technical Assistance for  
NSDS review

Fisheries – Setup of National  
Database on Coastal Monitoring

Education – Appraisal of the  
education system,  
Support library & science,  
TVET / language support,  
Building teacher training and  
competency  
Nauru Language and Culture  
Commission – Arts and craft Nauru  
centre (PIPELINE),  
Nauru language in the national  
curriculum

Health – Procurement of  
Reproductive Health Commodity  
Security: contraceptives/condoms and  
supplies,

Action Plan (NBSAP),  
Second national Communication  
(SNC): continuation of assessment on  
vulnerability and adaptation,  
Greenhouse Gas inventory, capacity  
building, public awareness and  
education, introduce mitigation  
assessment and National  
Implementation Plan and develop  
recommendations for introduction of  
National policies to address climate  
change,  
Drafting of the National Action Plan  
for Adaptation, (NAPA)  
Third National Communication Project  
(PIPELINE): update on all previous  
components of INC and SNC and  
review recommended National policies  
to address climate change, commence  
actual implementation of adaptation  
and mitigation projects recommended  
in SNC

Environment – Development of a  
Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPS),  
Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS)  
Project,  
GEF-PAS Hazardous Waste Project  
(PIPELINE)

Environment – Coastal Monitoring  
Project

Governance –  
Joint UN Assistance on the review of  
the NSDS,  
Technical Assistance on Results Based

		Technical Assistance – Development of a Reproductive Health Policy and Strategy Document, Technical Assistance – on repositioning Family Planning and Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health	Management and Monitoring and Evaluation
United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)		<u>Social Development</u> – Women's affairs programs, Workshops on domestic violence, Women's Safe House completed	
United States of America			<u>Capacity Building</u> : Disaster Management Education and Training, Maritime Security Officer Training, Multilateral Security Cooperation Training
Promote Progress, Not need Donor funding	<u>Macroeconomic Management</u> – Support for State Owned Enterprises, Asset recording, Public debt management <u>Agriculture</u> – National Food Security Vulnerability Assessment, TA	<u>Health</u> – Construction of Nauru's DOH Multipurpose health facility, Funding hospital/health information system, Oxygen Plant <u>Sports</u> – Construct National Sports Oval <u>Culture</u> – Establish cultural centre and arts and crafts museum <u>Social Development</u> – Well Women Clinic (PIPELINE)	<u>Public Administration</u> – Procurement reform, TA Government Archives, Expatriate Accommodation phase 3 <u>Lands</u> – Supply of Survey Equipment & Training for Secondary Mining, Development of a Digital Data sharing system for Lands Records, Security and archiving of Land records, Internal Management Institutional strengthening of Lands & Survey, GPS Station <u>Governance</u> – Strengthening border control organisational structure, Audit capacity building (training) <u>Law / Justice</u> – Developing IP (Intellectual Property) <u>Public Administration</u> – TA – Options to improve efficiency of State Owned Enterprises, including options to outsource services to the private sector, TA – options to improve planning coordination & consultation between
	<u>Macroeconomic Management</u> – TA - Drafting of broad based consumption tax legislation, TA – Expand operations of and improve performance of Revenue Office, TA – develop Government Accounts	<u>Education</u> – TA – develop child, youth and community education policy TA – develop school environment and behaviour management policies, Refurbish facility for special needs students,	<u>Energy</u> – Bulk fuel procurement, Refurbish fuel storage and distribution infrastructure, Implement renewable energy (solar, wind) infrastructures, TA – implement National Energy

Future NSDS Projects / Concepts – these are taken from the NSDS and may be funded by either donors or using domestic funds

and related economic statistics for Nauru

Agriculture – Increase agriculture initiatives to boost domestic food production including domestic kitchen gardens and nurseries, TA – develop forestry management plan,

TA – develop district piggeries and poultry farms, Establish a resource centre on agriculture and livestock production

Fisheries – Promote development of aquaculture,

TA – update national aquaculture plan,

TA – update Fisheries Act and associated legislative framework, TA – feasibility study on alternate (including traditional) fishing techniques,

Eliminate illegal, unregulated & unreported (IUU) fishing

Mining – Refurbish mining infrastructure,

TA – feasibility studies to identify alternate mining industries (including better utilisation of mining by-products),

Further rehabilitation of mined land

Business Development – Review and streamline business regulatory environment to remove barriers to private sector investment,

TA – develop SME development strategy incl. identification of viable cottage industry options,

TA – support for private sector representative organisations,

TA – development of national trade policy

Tourism – TA – tourism master development plan,

Provide support for community based disability organisations,

TA – develop teacher workforce survey instrument,

Improve teacher skills and capacity through training,

Increase library resources including IT based library facilities,

TA – develop curriculum resources on teenager sexual health,

Relocate USP Centre,

TA – develop people with disabilities policy,

TA – Improve capacity of teachers and parents to counsel and assist youths with problems

Nauru Language and Culture

Commission – Develop Commission which will strengthen cultural and national identity,

Develop a Nauru language dictionary

Health –

TA – review and update preventable health and NCD strategies and programs,

Implementation of active preventative programs,

TA – develop standard treatment guidelines and protocols,

Establish diabetes centre and associated resources,

Refurbish kidney dialysis units and build staff capacity,

TA – review reproductive health on Nauru and establish reproductive health policy,

Training on adolescent sexual reproductive health,

Midwife training,

Update obstetric care equipment and staff training,

TA – emerging pandemic preparedness planning,

Policy Strategic Action Plan (NEPF)

Water and Sanitation – TA develop National water resource management policy,

Improve water storage capacity and infrastructure,

Upgrade desalination plant

Waste and Sewerage – TA develop solid waste, hazardous waste and marine pollution management strategy,

TA – develop marine pollution prevention legislation

Transport – Road maintenance including cleaning of drains, resealing damaged roads and rehabilitation of street lights,

Procurement of harbour infrastructure including rafts and moorings,

Construct harbour buildings,

Construct long term wharf facility,

Refurbish aviation infrastructure,

Resurface runway,

Upgrade airport safety and security facilities to meet minimum international standards

Communications and Media –

TA – develop household internet access strategy,

TA – develop media independence policy,

ministries and departments,

TA – develop social statistics and indicators for Nauru,

TA – Draft updated public financial management legislation,

TA – Implement performance management framework for public service,

TA – revise Public Service Act,

TA – undertake skills gap analysis in Nauru public service departments,

Maintain Parliament buildings and facilities,

Fund/fill Chief Accountant position

Governance Institutions – Fill/fund Ombudsman position,

TA – update Audit Act,

Complete outstanding audits of government and SOE accounts annually,

Fund/fill Solicitor General,

Fund/fill Chief Correctional Officer advisor,

Fund/Fill public defender,

Implement court recording and document management system,

Improve jail facilities,

TA – capacity building of correctional services officers, border control officers,

Provision of CCTV and alarm system,

Construct juvenile holding centre,

Improve DPPD / AMU coordination and capacity building,

Preparation and audit of outstanding Public Accounts,

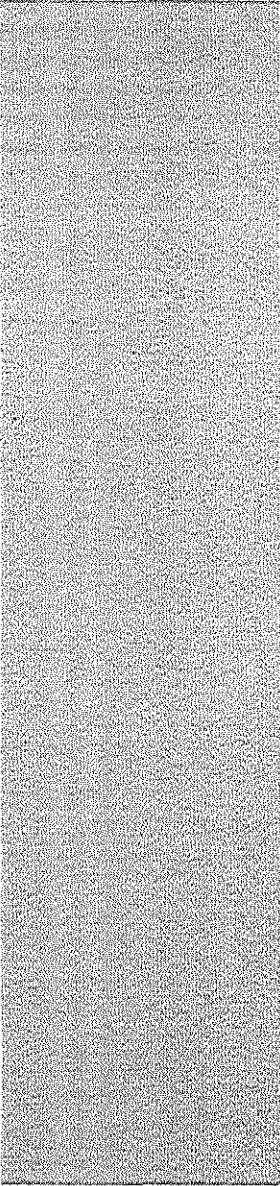
Land – TA support establishment of Land Review Commission,

Conduct land boundaries survey,

Implementation of land management information system,

TA – review land use and zoning scheme





TA – tourism marketing analysis and market development including development of promotional materials and internet site,  
Support private sector development of deep sea fishing tourism operations  
Financial services – TA – review and update regulatory environment for financial services,  
Development of commercial banking and insurance facilities

TA – Hospital disaster management plan developed,  
TA – reproductive health security needs assessment,  
Fill critical skills gaps with expat medical staff,  
Long-term workforce development and training,  
Design and planning for new hospital facilities,  
Construction of new multipurpose hospital facility,  
TA – develop medical equipment asset management and maintenance plan,  
Construction of a morgue facility,  
Decompression chamber  
Sports – Refurbish existing sporting facilities,  
Acquisition of land for new facilities,  
Develop integrated sports program,  
Support introduction of district sports program,  
Elite sports program  
Traditional Leadership and Culture – Develop community leadership program and supporting governance structures,  
Catalogue Nauru heritage sites  
Women and Development – Support establishment of women's safe house,  
Develop capacity of community based women's groups  
Youth – Develop and implement life skills program,  
Establish youth sexual health counselling service,  
Civil Society – Support development of community based organisations capacity to contribute to government decision making processes

Environment – Develop Marine Protected Areas framework and associated legislation,  
Develop Nauru's capacity to apply ecosystems approaches to fisheries conservation,  
Develop framework for sustainable use and management of natural resources and environment,  
Develop national policy for national environment monitoring and reporting,  
Conduct community and public awareness on climate change and conservation of biodiversity,  
Improve water harvesting infrastructure

### Attachment 3 Template for Sector intervention framework

Sector 1: Energy sector		
Specific objective 1: Energy needs of the communities are fulfilled through a sustainable and environmentally sound energy supply		
Expected Results	Indicators <sup>2</sup>	Means of verification
1. The reliability of the power supply will be increased, particularly through improvements in the efficiency of generation equipment at generation- and/or distribution- and/or demand-side.	<p>Technical and non-technical losses in power generation, distribution and end-use, measured as a percentage of energy generated and distributed</p> <p>The absolute value of energy (in MWh) per year saved through energy efficiency measures</p> <p>The number of monthly/yearly breakdowns, counted as individual incidents</p> <p>The amount of time when power is unavailable, per month/year.</p>	<p>Country data/ with programme Support/ NUC data/ Operations assessment report.</p> <p>UN reports</p> <p>ADB reports</p> <p>PRIF reports</p> <p>PPA Benchmarking</p>
2. A compendium of the datasheets, manuals, operation and maintenance procedures, and troubleshooting procedures will be established at the NUA in electronic and hard copy formats.	The existence of basic operational documents such as datasheets, accurate spare parts inventory, manuals, maintenance and operation and troubleshooting procedures in electronic and hard copies.	Country data/ with programme Support/ NUC data/ Operations assessment report.

The results, indicators and means of verification specified in the present annex may need to evolve to take into account changes intervening during the programming period.

<sup>2</sup> Baselines will be included at the latest in the Action Documents.

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Attachment 4. Template for Indicative timetable for commitments

	Indicative allocation (million EUR)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
SECTOR – Energy			2.16					
<i>For ACP:</i>								
Other measures (support to civil society)								
B- allocation								
Support measures								
• Measures to support or accompany the programming, preparation or implementation of actions			0.12					
• Support to the National Authorising Officer			0.12					
Total Commitments			2.40					