

**REPUBLIC OF NAURU**  
**Framework for Climate Change**  
**Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction II**  
**[ RONAdapt II ]**  
**2025**



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The preparation of this plan involved extensive consultations with stakeholders from the six priority sectors as well as local stakeholders. The Department of Climate Change and National Resilience acknowledges with appreciation the valuable contributions of government agencies, non-governmental organisations, women's and youth groups, persons with disabilities, communities, and individuals who actively engaged in Nauru's national adaptation planning process over the past year.



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## Foreword

I am honoured to present the Republic of Nauru's Framework for Climate Change Resilience (RONAdapt II).

This framework sets out the Government of the Republic of Nauru's urgent priorities to address our climate vulnerabilities and to strengthen resilience to the escalating impacts of climate change. It is a central instrument supporting our broader national aspiration for a productive, healthy, and sustainable Nauru, and it affirms that for a small island developing state like ours, climate action and development must advance hand in hand.



Nauru is already experiencing the adverse impacts of climate change. Rising sea levels, prolonged droughts, extreme heat, ocean acidification and increasingly unpredictable weather events continue to threaten our communities, infrastructure, and economic activity. Prolonged droughts place additional pressure on our food and water security. Our coastal communities are on the frontline, facing mounting risks from sea-level rise which, if left unaddressed, could reduce land availability and lead to internal displacement in the coming decades.

At the global level, efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions remain insufficient to keep temperature rise within safe limits. For Nauru, and for other small island developing states, this reality underscores the critical importance of climate change adaptation as a central pillar of our national response. By investing in targeted, evidence based adaptation measures, we are working to safeguard the long-term survival, health, and prosperity of our people.

The initial RONAdapt framework, established in 2015, underwent a comprehensive review in 2024. Beginning on 30 April 2024, an inclusive consultation process engaged representatives from government, the private sector, academia, and community organisations. Their perspectives and experiences have helped to shape a framework that responds to the needs and priorities of those most affected by climate impacts, both now and into the future.

RONAdapt II sets out a robust portfolio of sectoral and cross-cutting adaptation strategies tailored to Nauru's unique circumstances. These measures are designed not only to protect our island from climate risks, but also to create opportunities for more resilient livelihoods, improved services, and a stronger, more inclusive economy.

I wish to acknowledge the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme, Monash University PACT, the Eco Nauru Foundation, and CSIRO for their valuable support and contributions to Nauru's adaptation planning process.

I commend this framework to all our partners and stakeholders. I am confident that, with sustained commitment and support, RONAdapt II will guide Nauru towards a more resilient and sustainable future for present and future generations.

**Honorable Delvin O'Neil Thoma**

Minister for Climate Change and National Resilience

## Acronyms

<b>ADB</b>	Asian Development Bank
<b>AF</b>	Adaptation Fund
<b>AUD</b>	Australian Dollar
<b>BAEF</b>	Barriers, Analysis, Enabling Framework (Nauru mitigation study)
<b>BESS</b>	Battery Energy Storage System
<b>BWRO</b>	Brackish Water Reverse Osmosis
<b>CAP</b>	Common Alerting Protocol
<b>CB</b>	Cell Broadcast
<b>CC</b>	Climate Change
<b>CCP</b>	Climate Change Policy (Nauru, 2020)
<b>CEAFM</b>	Community-Based Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management
<b>CFMA</b>	Community Fisheries Management Area
<b>CIE</b>	Department of Commerce, Industry and Environment (Nauru)
<b>CIVRA</b>	Climate Information & Vulnerability Risk Assessment
<b>ClimSA</b>	Climate Services and Applications Programme
<b>CPUE</b>	Catch Per Unit Effort
<b>CREWS</b>	Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems
<b>CSA</b>	Climate-Smart Agriculture
<b>CSR</b>	Corporate Social Responsibility
<b>ADB</b>	Asian Development Bank
<b>DEMA</b>	Department of Environmental Management and Agriculture (Nauru)
<b>DCCNR</b>	Department of Climate Change and National Resilience (Nauru)
<b>DFAT</b>	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Australia)
<b>DLIs</b>	Disbursement Linked Indicators
<b>DNES</b>	Department of National Emergency Services
<b>DoE</b>	Department of Education (Nauru)
<b>DoF</b>	Department of Finance and Sustainable Development (Nauru)
<b>DoHMS</b>	Department of Health and Medical Services (Nauru)
<b>DoID</b>	Department of Infrastructure and Development (Nauru)
<b>DRM</b>	Disaster Risk Management
<b>DRR</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>dS/m</b>	DeciSiemens per metre
<b>ECw</b>	Electrical Conductivity of water
<b>EIA</b>	Environmental Impact Assessment
<b>EMCCA</b>	Environment Management and Climate Change Act (2020)
<b>EOC</b>	Emergency Operations Centre
<b>EPI</b>	Expanded Programme on Immunization (health system surveillance)
<b>ESMP</b>	Environmental and Social Management Plan
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>EWS</b>	Early Warning System
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>FFA</b>	Forum Fisheries Agency
<b>FINALZ</b>	Framework for Institutionalising National Adaptation Learning in Nauru
<b>FRLD</b>	Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage

<b>GEDSI</b>	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>GIS</b>	Geographic Information System
<b>GIZ</b>	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
<b>GoN / RON Gov</b>	Government of Nauru (Government of the Republic of Nauru)
<b>GWh</b>	Gigawatt hour
<b>ha</b>	Hectare
<b>HH</b>	Household
<b>HHWS</b>	Heat-Health Warning System
<b>HMIS</b>	Health Management Information System
<b>HODs</b>	Heads of Departments
<b>HSE</b>	Health, Safety and Environment
<b>IAS</b>	Invasive Alien Species
<b>ICCF / ICS / ICCS</b>	Incident Command and Control System
<b>ICDF</b>	International Cooperation and Development Fund (Taiwan)
<b>IF</b>	Investment Framework (GCF criteria)
<b>IFC</b>	Issued for Construction
<b>IP</b>	Investment Plan
<b>IPP</b>	Independent Power Producer
<b>JICA</b>	Japan International Cooperation Agency
<b>kL</b>	Kilolitre (1,000 litres)
<b>kVA</b>	Kilovolt-Ampere
<b>kW / kWh</b>	Kilowatt / Kilowatt-hour
<b>L</b>	Litre
<b>m<sup>3</sup></b>	Cubic metre
<b>MCC</b>	Motor Control Centre
<b>MEL</b>	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
<b>MFAT</b>	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (New Zealand)
<b>ML</b>	Megalitre (1,000,000 litres)
<b>MoU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>NCCP</b>	Nauru Climate Change Policy
<b>NDC</b>	Nationally Determined Contribution (UNFCCC commitment)
<b>NDMO</b>	National Disaster Management Office (Nauru)
<b>NES</b>	National Emergency Services (Nauru)
<b>NESSP</b>	Nauru Education Sector Strategic Plan
<b>NFMRA</b>	Nauru Fisheries and Marine Resources Authority
<b>NIISP</b>	Nauru Integrated Infrastructure Strategic Plan
<b>NRC</b>	Nauru Rehabilitation Corporation
<b>NSDS</b>	National Sustainable Development Strategy (Nauru, 2019–2030)
<b>NSRUDP</b>	Nauru Sustainable and Resilient Urban Development Project
<b>NUC</b>	Nauru Utilities Corporation
<b>O&amp;M</b>	Operations and Maintenance
<b>PMU</b>	Project Management Unit
<b>PPA</b>	Power Purchase Agreement
<b>PRIF</b>	Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility
<b>PV</b>	Photovoltaic

<b>QA</b>	Quality Assurance
<b>RE</b>	Renewable Energy
<b>RMF</b>	Results Management Framework (GCF)
<b>RO</b>	Reverse Osmosis
<b>RONAdapt</b>	Republic of Nauru Framework for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>RWH</b>	Rainwater Harvesting
<b>SCADA</b>	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
<b>SD</b>	Sustainable Development
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goal
<b>SMEs</b>	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
<b>SMS</b>	Short Message Service
<b>SOM</b>	Soil Organic Matter
<b>SOPs</b>	Standard Operating Procedures
<b>SPC</b>	Pacific Community (Secretariat of the Pacific Community)
<b>SPREP</b>	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
<b>SWRO</b>	Seawater Reverse Osmosis
<b>TA</b>	Technical Assistance
<b>tbd / tbc</b>	To Be Determined / Confirmed
<b>tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>	Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent
<b>TDS</b>	Total Dissolved Solids
<b>ToT</b>	Training of Trainers
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNDRR</b>	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund
<b>UPS</b>	Uninterruptible Power Supply
<b>VFD</b>	Variable Frequency Drive
<b>VHF</b>	Very High Frequency
<b>WASH</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>WB</b>	World Bank
<b>WBRO</b>	Brackish Water Reverse Osmosis (alternative to BWRO)
<b>WMO</b>	World Meteorological Organization

## Executive Summary

Nauru is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The nation faces acute climate risks to its people and infrastructure, including sea level rise, tidal inundation, droughts, extreme rainfall, ocean acidification, and marine heatwaves. With the vast majority of the population and infrastructure concentrated along the coast, and with inland areas degraded by phosphate mining, the country is highly exposed to these risks. Climate hazards threaten water and food security, public health, fisheries, energy, biodiversity, and cultural heritage. Socio-economic vulnerabilities, limited freshwater, and heavy reliance on imports intensify these risks, underscoring the urgent need for integrated adaptation measures. While Nauru faces a unique set of risks and challenges, analyses indicate that Nauru and the Pacific more broadly have a significant climate change mitigation, adaptation, and preparedness funding gap. This RONAdapt is a key component of addressing this greater need, although further support will be needed to adequately respond to climate impacts across Nauru and the Pacific.

The Republic of Nauru Framework for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction 2 (RONAdapt II) renews and expands the earlier RONAdapt (2015), aligning with the National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS), the Nauru Climate Change Policy (NCCP), Nauru's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), and the Higher Ground Initiative (HGI), which includes the whole island master land use plan for future climate resilient development. The overarching vision is a climate-resilient future where adaptation is fully integrated into sustainable development, ensuring water, food, energy, and livelihood security, while safeguarding ecosystems, health, and cultural heritage, and ensuring that all Nauruans are included, particularly women and the most vulnerable groups. The RONAdapt II aims to take real action to strengthen institutional coordination and build resilience across all sectors of society.

Through a transparent, inclusive prioritisation process, 21 scalable activities were proposed and validated with diverse stakeholders and with line ministries that integrated previous actions from RONAdapt (2015). High-priority actions include initiatives such as improving water security, health system resilience, infrastructure and coastal protection, ecosystems, energy, and disaster preparedness.

The financing strategy for Nauru's climate adaptation and mitigation combines domestic resources with international support. As the National Designated Authority to the Green Climate Fund, the Department of Climate Change and National Resilience will lead resource mobilisation and management. The Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund, Global Environment Facility, and the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD), along with bilateral partners, are key for adapting transformational climate finance. Each of the activities proposed in this report has been costed to ensure transparency and alignment with national planning and existing frameworks. Financing priorities emphasise readiness, evidence-based initiatives, private sector engagement, capacity-building, and inclusion of vulnerable groups as beneficiaries for sustained access to climate finance and inclusive, data-driven, sustainable development.

The RONAdapt II will be coordinated by the DCCNR, working with sectoral ministries including Health, Infrastructure, Utilities, Fisheries, Education, Finance, as well as the private sector. Implementation emphasises whole-of-government coordination, international partnerships, and community engagement. Women's groups, youth networks, community service organisations, and the private sector play critical roles in design and delivery. Safeguards ensure transparency and equitable benefits. Monitoring, evaluation, and learning frameworks will track progress, strengthen institutional capacity, and adaptively manage implementation.



# I. Introduction and Background

## Country Context

Nauru is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change due to its small size, geographic isolation, its high reliance on fragile natural systems such as fisheries, and dependence on imports. With the vast majority of its population and infrastructure situated in low-lying coastal areas, the island is highly exposed to sea level rise, coastal inundation, and tidal surges, while historical phosphate mining has left much of the elevated inland area uninhabitable and degraded.

Limited and irregular freshwater sources make the population especially vulnerable to prolonged droughts, and reliance on imported energy sources and food leaves Nauru exposed to global supply shocks. This is further exacerbated by local agricultural constraints caused by water scarcity and poor soils after phosphate mining. Rising temperatures and changing rainfall patterns pose risks to public health through increased heat stress, food insecurity, and the spread of vector-borne and waterborne diseases.

Further, climate change impacts intersect with socio-economic vulnerabilities and constrained land availability, making resilient and sustainable development particularly complex in Nauru. The climate crisis is not only an environmental issue but a fundamental threat to water, energy and food security, health, livelihoods, infrastructure, and culture.

## Policy Alignment

Nauru, has a robust history of prioritising progress on climate-conscious development and establishing readiness to respond to climate impacts. In order to prepare the nation for these impacts, the Government has established and aligned several key frameworks and policies, including the Nauru Climate Change Policy (NCCP), the Republic of Nauru Framework for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (RON-Adapt), the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and revised NDC, the Nauru National Sustainable Development Strategy 2019–2030 (NSDS), the Higher Ground Initiative (HGI), and numerous sectoral plans. These plans are also aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), addressing these goals across sectors.

This Nauru Climate Change Policy (NCCP) provides an overarching policy framework that supports the integration of climate change responses into key sectors and important aspects of Nauruan life. These address the natural environment, energy generation and infrastructure in Nauru and align with and act as an umbrella for existing commitments and policies including the first iteration of RONAdapt (2015), the NSDS, the National Energy Policy Framework (NEPF 2009), and Nauru's Energy Road Map 2018–2020, and Environment Policy. The NCCP guides action on climate change mitigation, adaptation and advocacy. The NCCP specifically maps out how it brings together key climate change related and sectoral policies, plans, and legislation. HGI includes the whole island master land use plan for future climate resilient development, which serves as an important resource for spatially coordinating all climate action across the country.

RONAdapt (2015) was the previous National Adaptation Planning policy, which aimed to improve Nauru's resilience to climate change and natural disasters. It was developed to catalyse Nauru's sustainable development in response to the intensifying impacts of climate change and Nauru's unique vulnerabilities to climate change. The overarching objective of RONAdapt (2015) was to ensure a healthy,

resilient environment for the Nauruan people, and it provides a framework for longer-term planning and programming of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction activities. The RONAdapt (2015) also included a list of priority actions for climate change adaptation, mitigation, and disaster risk reduction, which was reviewed in the production of this report. The activities that need further actions or that were not yet actioned have been integrated into the priority activities of the RONAdapt II.

Nauru submitted an initial Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the UNFCCC in November 2015 and revised this submission in October 2021. There is another update to the revision, which will be submitted in 2025. Key highlights from the 2021 NDC are below; the 2025 edition will increase these ambitions and will be finalised by the end of 2025:

- **From 2015 to 2021:** Increased the unconditional greenhouse gas emission reduction target from 10% to 14%.
- **From 2015 to 2021:** Further organised contributions into eight thematic areas and planned actions in these areas with both adaptation and mitigation benefits.
- **In 2021,** the NDC established a target of reaching net-zero emissions by 2050.

The updated NDC bolstered support for the National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) gender objectives, noting that gender equality and empowering women and girls is a priority area that improves the overall quality of life for all Nauruans. Further, the NDC supports gender equality and social inclusiveness through implementation of the Paris Agreement, the SAMOA Pathway and the 2030 Agenda. Nauru also established in the updated NDC their commitment to implementation of SDG 5 on gender action and to raising capacity for effective climate change action in accordance with SDG 13 and target 13(b).

The NSDS outlines the country's long-term goals for sustainable development, focusing on economic, social, and environmental resilience. It builds on previous iterations of the development strategy in Nauru, addressing challenges such as dependency on phosphate mining. The NSDS emphasises enhancing governance, diversifying the economy, and improving quality of life through investments in education, healthcare, and infrastructure to benefit all Nauruans. The NSDS has 24 goals and 133 key performance indicators across sectors for wholistic improvement of Nauruan life and environmental sustainability. The strategy prioritises collaboration with international development partners to overcome limited domestic resources and capacity constraints.

In addition to establishing climate response priorities through the publication of key national plans, there are also sectoral plans written to support the Nauruan response to the impacts of climate change. These are the Nauru Sustainable and Resilient Urban Development Project, the Strategic Plan for the Conservation and Management of Marine Resources, the Nauru Climate Smart Agriculture Plan, and the Nauru Integrated Infrastructure Strategic Plan, The Sustainable and Climate Resilient Connectivity Project, Resilient Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture.

To support Nauru's climate response and readiness landscape, the Government of the Republic of Nauru has been able to access climate finance in line with their climate-smart development priorities. This included mobilising finance for GCF readiness activities as well as the port development facility project: Sustainable and Climate Resilient Connectivity for Nauru. Further finance has been mobilised across mitigation and adaptation objectives from partners such as the Green Climate Fund and bilateral partners.

## Rationale for RONAdapt II

Nauru urgently requires an updated adaptation, mitigation, and disaster risk reduction plan. The first RON-Adapt, was produced in 2015 and since then, the climate situation has changed, with climate impacts intensifying as well as advances in innovative adaptation responses. Due to Nauru's acute vulnerability to climate change impacts such as sea level rise, coastal erosion, droughts, and increasingly extreme weather events, as well as the small size and isolation of the island, the country faces urgent need to adapt to climate change, engaging a wide breadth of sectors and diverse stakeholders. Further exacerbating these circumstances, Nauru has faced significant land degradation from decades of phosphate mining, which has left much of the surface of Nauru as land that is unusable without rehabilitation. RONAdapt II provides a comprehensive strategy to systematically identify, prioritise, and address the adaptation needs across sectors of Nauru, including across different segments of the community, particularly those most vulnerable.

The evolving nature of climate threats means that Nauru's existing frameworks, like RONAdapt (2015), must be updated to reflect current realities and new priorities, such as safeguarding water and food security and adapting infrastructure to withstand future hazards. By harmonising adaptation initiatives under a single, actionable plan aligned with sustainable development goals and national objectives, Nauru aims to mobilise resources more effectively to build resilience, ensuring the most vulnerable communities are supported, as well as building local institutional capacity, and supporting diverse responses to climate impacts across sectors.

Financial support is crucial for Nauru to move from planning to concrete adaptation action. Due to limited domestic resources and capacity, Nauru needs financial, technical, and knowledge-based support from international partners to design and implement effective adaptation and resilience interventions. Further assistance in addition to the readiness process will help strengthen adaptation governance, bridge remaining capacity gaps, fund evidence-based and locally led solutions, and increase access to further transformational adaptation finance. This multi-faceted support is fundamental for Nauru to manage current and future climate risks, safeguard its people and development gains, and fulfill its international commitments on climate change adaptation and mitigation.

## Objectives of RONAdapt II

RONAdapt II will strengthen the country's preparedness and resilience to climate change impacts by systematically establishing a contextual baseline of climate information (for example, by establishing climate-related risk and vulnerabilities, adaptation finance, policy integration baseline), addressing climate vulnerabilities, and enhancing the coordination and effectiveness of adaptation activities. It seeks to build on and update the RONAdapt (2015) framework to reflect the most current information and integrate new priorities and data, lessons learned, and evolving international commitments. Its primary goals are supporting national sustainable development, encouraging long-term sustainability, and protecting Nauru's most vulnerable from direct and indirect impacts of climate change.

RONAdapt II aims to integrate climate change adaptation, preparedness, and disaster risk reduction across all sectors such as fisheries, agriculture, infrastructure, and health. This response embeds these considerations in national and sectoral development strategies by establishing a set of projects addressing multiple sectors. The proposed projects are scalable and have wide ranging benefits to increase Nauru's response to climate change impacts. Further, this plan prioritises identifying and implementing both immediate and long-term actions to decrease vulnerability to direct and indirect climate impacts, building resilience especially among Nauru's most vulnerable.

For the first time, the updated RONAdapt II has the opportunity to integrate findings from Nauru's first climate risk and vulnerability assessment, which was conducted in 2024 and has informed much of this Plan. The Assessment established a data-driven approach to look at climate related changes and projected impacts across sectors and to take a targeted approach to adaptation solutions across sectors that have wide ranging benefits and maximise positive impact across Nauru.

RONAdapt II sets out to increase access to climate adaptation financing using sustainable and tangible development projects/pathways, and to encourage private sector and development partner engagement with prioritised and costed activities responding to climate needs across all sectors of Nauruan society. RONAdapt II emphasises capacity building and institutional strengthening to support coordination across sectors including between government, civil society, and the private sector, engaging stakeholders across Nauru to reflect current needs and priorities of all Nauruans, including those most vulnerable.

The scope includes a comprehensive assessment and revision of the 2015 RONAdapt framework to incorporate new climate data, priorities, and real/scalable actions for responding to climate impacts across the nation. Nauru aims to further develop capacity building efforts to manage present and future climate challenges in the country, to promote sustainable development, and to ensure a resilient future for all its people.

## **RONAdapt II Formulation Process**

The process for updating RONAdapt was led through a collaborative effort between the Nauru Department of Climate Change and National Resilience (DCCNR), the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), and Monash University Pacific Action for Climate Transitions (PACT), with support from the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

The development of RONAdapt II is informed by a comprehensive review of RONAdapt (2015) with diverse stakeholders, incorporating new data (such as newly available climate risk and vulnerability assessment data) and sectoral vulnerabilities. The formulation process integrated a strong emphasis on governance, institutional coordination, increased adaptation finance, and intensified engagement with the private sector and community, and with particular consideration for the needs of Nauru's most vulnerable.

Workshops and consultations formed a key part of the update process, ensuring inclusivity and the integration of community-based knowledge. Consultations included multiple multi-day workshops in 2024 and 2025 in Nauru, bringing together stakeholders from across different Government departments as well as civil society, and the private sector. This consultative process brought in local stakeholders to identify knowledge gaps, validate findings, and shape adaptation priorities across key sectors, such as water, health, disaster management, infrastructure, agriculture, fisheries, and biodiversity, which helped to inform RONAdapt II and address Nauru's unique climate challenges.

## II. Climate Impacts, Vulnerabilities and Risks

### Observed and Projected Climate Trends and Impacts

A detailed assessment of climate hazards and sectoral impacts was conducted for Nauru in 2024 which detailed the current and future climate conditions and trends for Nauru. This covered a range of climatic factors including average temperature, extreme temperature, average annual and seasonal rainfall, extreme rainfall events, drought, average and extreme winds, sea level rise and coastal inundation, ocean warming, and ocean acidification for Nauru. An overview of these from the Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment is shown in Table 1.

Nauru has a tropical climate, with temperatures ranging from the mid to upper 20s °C and low 30s °C, with little annual temperature variation. The monthly-average sea surface temperature (SST) is 28.6 °C, with an average of 15 days each year above 32 °C and 16 marine heatwave days. While temperature tends to be stable, rainfall is highly seasonal. The wet season runs from December to April with over 200 mm/month and the dry season runs from May to November, where there is usually less than 150 mm/month. Annual rainfall averages 2100 mm, although moderate droughts occur about three times every 20 years. Nauru's position near the equator means there are very few cyclones.

Climate variability across daily to yearly timescales influences heatwaves, droughts, floods, winds, storm surges and ocean swells. The El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) drives variability in the western region of the tropical Pacific. During ENSO, SSTs northeast of Nauru are warmer, shifting the South Pacific Convergence Zone north-east and bringing more rainfall. During La Niña, SSTs are cooler and the South Pacific Convergence Zone shifts south-west making Nauru drier during that time. El Niño typically occurs every three to five years and lasts six to 24 months, while La Niña occurs every three to seven years, with half of events lasting 24 to 36 months.

Climate change in Nauru is affecting temperature, rainfall, sea level and ocean acidity. Between 1979 and 2021, minimum temperatures in Nauru rose by 0.17 °C per decade, maximums by 0.19 °C per decade, hot days increased by 22 per decade, and SSTs rose by 0.22 °C per decade. While maximum one-day rainfall has increased, there is no clear trend in total annual rainfall or drought.

**TABLE 1. Historical climate averages and projected climate change in Nauru.**

Nauru	20-years centred on 2005	Projected change			
		2030 Low/High Emissions*	2050 Low emissions	2050 High emissions	Confidence
<b>ATMOSPHERIC VARIABLES</b>					
28.0 °C	Annual average temperature (°C)	+0.7 (0.3-1.3)	+1.0 (0.9-1.2)	+1.5 (1.2-2.0)	high
15 (6 to 34) days	Annual hot days (days > 32 °C) <sup>a</sup>	N/A	+120 (44 to 169)	+193 (69 to 242)	high
2100 mm	Annual average rainfall (%)	+11 (-19 to 39)	+13 (-1 to +52)	+24 (-6 to +63)	medium
105 mm/day	Annual maximum daily rainfall (mm/day)	N/A	+48	+54	medium
3 (0 to 5) events per 20 years	Average drought frequency (%)	-33 (-77 to +100) %	-33 (-77 to +67) %	0 (-73 to +107) %	medium
<b>OCEAN VARIABLES</b>					
0	Annual average sea level (cm)	+10 (7-14)	+21 (15-28)	+25 (19-33)	high
28.6 °C	Sea surface temperature (°C) over EEZ	+0.2 (-1.5 to +1.6)	+0.5 (-1.2 to +2.0)	+1.0 (-0.9 to +2.3)	high
16 days per year	Marine heatwave frequency (days/year) <sup>b</sup>	N/A	+105 to 140	+180 to 270	high
6.3 days per year	Degree heating weeks (ave days per year) <sup>c</sup>	N/A	+92 to 236	+107 to 344	high
8.04	Annual average ocean pH over EEZ <sup>d</sup>	8.00 (7.96 to 8.05)	7.97 (7.92 to 8.02)	7.92 (7.87 to 7.98)	high
3.8	Annual average aragonite saturation <sup>d</sup>	~3.7 (3.3 to 4.0)	3.5 (3.1 to 3.98)	3.2 (2.8 to 3.7)	high

<sup>a</sup> number of days over the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile of 1995–2014 daily temperatures

<sup>b</sup> Future values are reported, not changes.

<sup>c</sup> Exceed coral bleaching Alert level 2.

<sup>d</sup> Future values shown, not changes compared to historical.

\* Little difference between low and high emissions at 2030

Marine heatwaves in the south-west Pacific lasted five to 16 days in the 1980s to 2000s, increasing to eight to 20 days in the 2010s. Since 1988, Pacific Ocean pH measurements (which are taken near Hawai'i) have shown a 12% increase in acidity, driven by higher rates of oceanic carbon dioxide absorption. Around Nauru, sea level has risen by 3.5–4.5 mm per year since 1993.

Climate projections were created for low and high emissions scenarios using climate model simulations from multiple Shared Socioeconomic Pathways. Annual-average temperature is projected to rise by about 0.7 °C by 2030 relative to the 1995 to 2014 period. By 2050, average temperature increases will range from 1.0 °C under low emissions scenarios to 1.5 °C under higher emissions scenarios. Annual average rainfall is projected to increase 11% by 2030. By 2050, rainfall may rise between 13% under low emissions and 24% under high emissions, with droughts becoming less frequent.

Extreme rainfall events are expected to intensify. By 2050, maximum daily rainfall could increase by 48 mm/day under low emissions scenarios and 54 mm/day under high emissions scenarios. These events are also projected to become more frequent, for example.

Storm surges and swell waves from distant cyclones will continue to affect coastal inundation. Sea level is expected to rise 0.10 m by 2030 relative to the 1995 to 2014 baseline period. By 2050, this increases to 0.21 m under low emissions scenarios and 0.25 m under high emissions scenarios, reaching 0.45 m to 0.69 m respectively by 2090. Marine heatwave days are projected to climb sharply from 16 per year in the 1995 to 2014 baseline period to 105 to 140 days by 2050 under low emissions scenarios, and 180 to 270 days under high emission scenarios. Strong and severe marine heatwaves will become much more common, which will likely have major impacts on coral bleaching, marine life, and fisheries. Further, ocean acidification in the EEZ, which is currently about 8.04, will continue to acidify. By 2050, ocean pH is projected to decline to 7.96 to 8.05 under low emissions scenarios and 7.87 to 7.98 under high emissions scenarios. More extreme El Niño and La Niña events are also likely, driving greater variability in sea surface temperatures, rainfall and extreme weather.

Over the next decade, climate projections are strongly influenced by natural variability, which is hard to predict. Projections beyond that time are influenced by different emissions scenarios, which depend on assumptions about emissions, which are based on predictions about a range of factors including population change, economic development, technological advances and land-use change. The models used in this assessment have a resolution of 100 to 200 km between data points, which is sufficient for estimating large-scale climate features. This resolution is inadequate for regional and local climate features, and so statistical and/or dynamical downscaling would be needed for a more accurate and precise representation of local climate features, particularly for extreme weather events.

## **Vulnerability Analysis**

A national scale climate change risk and vulnerability assessment was conducted for Nauru in 2024, including a multi-hazard risk and vulnerability analysis. The vulnerability analysis component involved systematically examining the degree to which various assets (such as people, ecosystems, infrastructure, and important sectors) are susceptible to the adverse impacts of climate variability and change under different climate scenarios. This work compiled baseline socioeconomic, sectoral/industrial, and environmental data, identifying key elements exposed to climate impacts and assessing their respective sensitivity to climate hazards under different scenarios, such as impacts of drought, sea level rise, ocean acidification, and changes in the hydrological cycle. The vulnerability analysis also assessed the adaptive capacity of people and institutions in Nauru to respond to these hazards and to respond to them if they occur. The process was data-driven and participatory using quantitative indicators such as production values of given assets as well as qualitative insights from stakeholder engagement during workshops in 2024, which ensured that local knowledge and lived experiences informed the assessment. The vulnerability analysis allowed for a subsequent complex multi-hazard risk assessment, which systematically assessed widespread climate risks to Nauru.

## Sectoral and Community-level Multi-hazard Risk Assessment

Sectoral assessments were conducted across nine sectors of the Nauru community:

1. Water resources;
2. Health and wellbeing;
3. Agriculture;
4. Fisheries and marine resources;
5. Disaster management;
6. Coastal protection and infrastructure;
7. Biodiversity and environment;
8. Land management and rehabilitation;
9. Community and culture.

Summaries of each sector are detailed below, the relevant sectoral risk statements highlighted in Table 2. Subsequent to production of the CIVRA report, sectoral consultations took place, for example, for the Water, Agriculture, and Infrastructure sectors. These consultations bolstered report findings and enabled discussion on which critical components of each sector would be impacted by climate change, as well as key vulnerabilities, risks, and an initial scoping of adaptation options.

**TABLE 2. Consolidated Risk Statements from across key sectors in Nauru.**

SECTOR	CONSOLIDATED RISK STATEMENTS FROM CIVRA REPORT
<b>Water resources</b>	Chronic and acute climate hazards compounded with changing demographic profile and poor infrastructure will increasingly affect water security which is important for the public health, agricultural productivity, and environment of Nauru.
<b>Health and wellbeing</b>	Chronic and acute climate hazards will increasingly impact public health issues and the health, safety, and productivity of the Nauruan workforce, placing strain on the highly limited health services and impacting the economy of Nauru.
<b>Agriculture</b>	Chronic and acute climate hazards will increasingly impact the suitability of crop and livestock agriculture on the island, which is important for food security and the culture of Nauru.
<b>Fisheries and marine resources</b>	Chronic and acute climate hazards will increasingly impact the viability of oceanic and coastal fisheries and aquaculture, which are important for both economic and food security, and hold cultural significance in Nauru.
<b>Disaster management</b>	Chronic and acute climate hazards will increasingly impact disaster risk management and emergency services, which are important for reducing the impacts of disasters and protecting human health, essential services, and infrastructure in Nauru.
<b>Coastal protection and infrastructure</b>	Chronic and acute climate hazards will increasingly impact built infrastructure and hinder coastal protection, which are crucial for the livelihood and safety of Nauruan communities and economic development of Nauru.
<b>Biodiversity and environment</b>	Chronic and acute climate hazards will increasingly impact the aquatic, coastal and terrestrial biodiversity of Nauru, which are important for associated sectors such as fisheries, agriculture, freshwater, coastal protection, and the culture of Nauru.
<b>Land management and rehabilitation</b>	Chronic and acute climate hazards will increasingly impact the land management and rehabilitation strategies currently in place, which are important for the sustainability of Nauruan land, livelihoods and culture.
<b>Community and culture</b>	Chronic and acute climate hazards will increasingly impact cultural practices and sites, social cohesion, and community development, which are important for the resilience of Nauru's communities.

Nauru's main sources of potable water are rainfall and the desalination of seawater through reverse osmosis. However, challenges remain in terms of storing and distributing water, particularly during periods of drought. Groundwater is mainly used for washing and gardening, but its availability and reliability differ according to drought exposure, local conditions, and community awareness of water quality and health risks.

Climate change impacts public health in Nauru both directly and indirectly. Direct effects include heat stress and physical injuries from extreme weather events, while indirect consequences stem from issues such as water insecurity (which can lead to waterborne diseases), and food insecurity (which can lead to malnutrition and food-related illnesses). Other health challenges include vector-borne diseases, respiratory problems, and eye, ear, and skin conditions, alongside psycho-social stress and mental health issues arising from stressors related to climate impacts. Free medical and dental services at the Republic of Nauru Hospital are available, and additionally, there is specialised care for diabetes and obesity-related illnesses at the Department of Public Health. For critical injuries or serious illnesses, patients are transferred overseas for treatment using Overseas Medical Referral (OMR).

Agriculture plays a small but important role in Nauru, with minimal production occurring in household gardens for domestic consumption. As of 2021, 5.2% of Nauruan households reported growing food crops, 4.9% growing fruits, and 7.9% raising livestock. Families cultivate crops such as bananas and coconuts, primarily for subsistence purposes. Formal agricultural efforts are focused on breadfruit trials, while naturally growing species such as mango are in the Buada district. Livestock such as pigs and chickens are raised for local consumption, although chicken farming has been in decline since 2011. Agriculture is constrained by water shortages, poor soil fertility, degraded and limited land availability due to the island's historical reliance on phosphate mining. Consequently, the country continues to depend heavily on food imports, which provide up to 90% of Nauru's dietary needs.

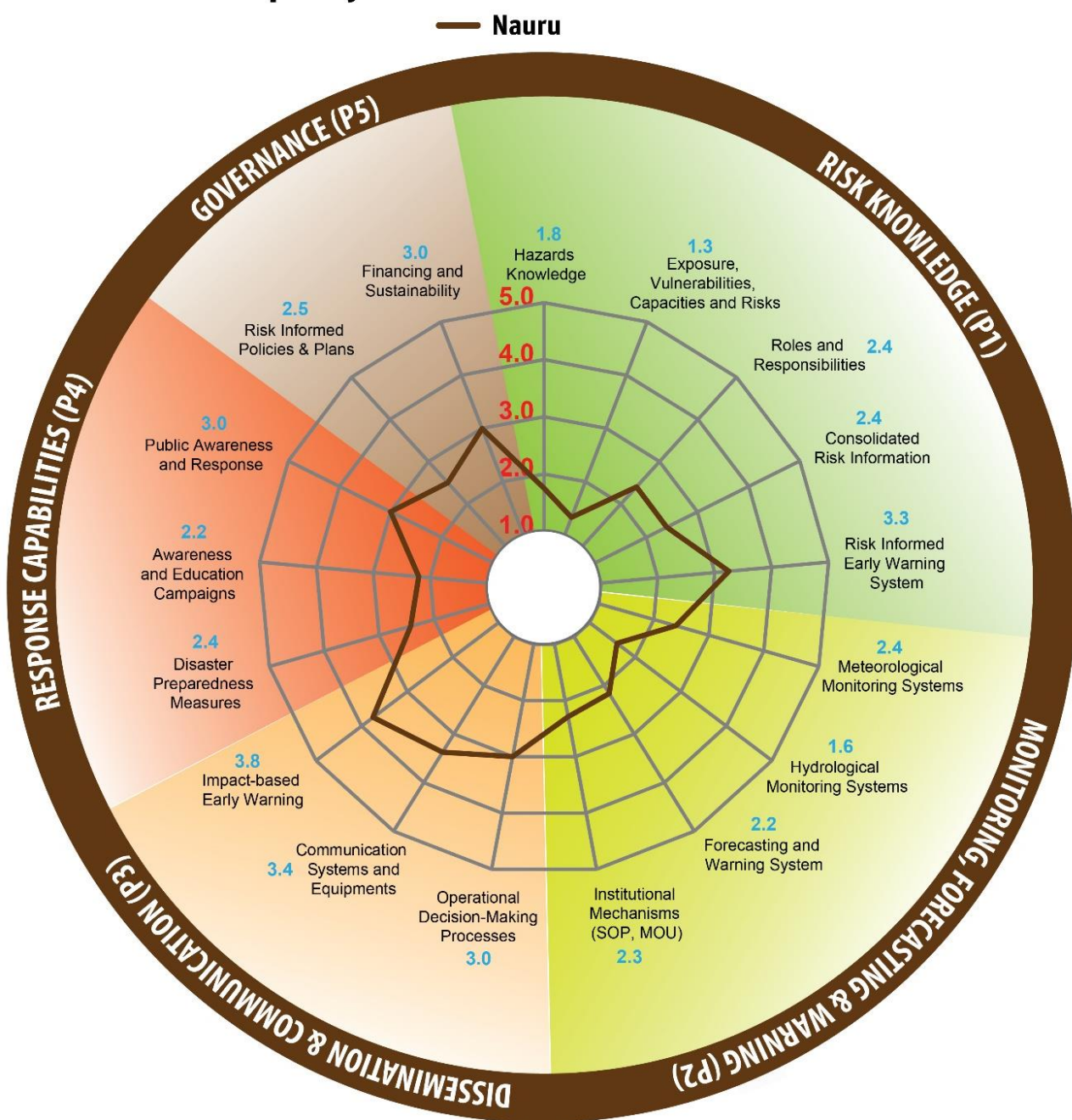
The fisheries sector in Nauru serves two interlinked purposes: safeguarding national food security and generating significant Government revenue from oceanic fisheries. Income from tuna licensing fees underpins essential public investments in health, education, and other vital services, while coastal fishing and aquaculture maintain deep cultural and traditional significance for Nauruan communities. At the household level, reliance on marine resources is profound. The 2019 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) found that over 70% of households depend on coastal fisheries—particularly reef fish and inshore resources—for their subsistence diet. Nutritionally, fish and seafood contribute 50–70% of total animal protein intake, underscoring coastal and oceanic resources as the primary protein source and livelihood safety net for the population.

Nauru has experienced multiple disasters resulting in property damage and disruption of essential services, often making it necessary to undertake assessments and compensation for affected individuals, businesses, and public institutions. The Meteorology Service and Fire Service lead school-based awareness campaigns, including annual tsunami and fire drills for all ten schools on the island. While students are trained to follow evacuation routes to higher ground, the effectiveness of this system has been reduced by outdated information and the construction of new housing that obstructs two existing evacuation pathways.

As of 2024, Nauru's early warning systems remain moderately developed in several areas and need expansion (see Figure 1, page 10). Current alert mechanisms include telecom broadcasts for extreme tides, sea levels, and drought. Strengthening early warning systems through initiatives such as the Climate Risk Early Warning Systems (CREWS)—which deploys wave buoys to enhance ocean monitoring and coastal flooding alerts—has been recommended. The planned development of the Division of National Disaster Management (DNM) is expected to strengthen preparedness, boost resilience, and ensure emergency services can continue to operate under future climate scenarios.

Nauru's population and infrastructure are highly concentrated along the coast, with the vast majority of people and critical infrastructure, including the airport and hospital, concentrated along the coastal plain (50–300 metres wide), known as “Bottomside” around the perimeter of the island. Approximately 34% of total assets and 40% of infrastructure replacement value are located within 100 meters of the coast. This settlement pattern is partially a consequence of extensive land degradation caused by historical phosphate mining, which rendered much of the central “Topside” area unsuitable for habitation or infrastructure.

Biodiversity in Nauru provides essential cultural, environmental, and economic benefits. Communities depend on ecosystems for coastal protection, food sources, traditional medicine, shade, and income. However, biodiversity is increasingly threatened by factors such as climate change and climate variability, natural disasters, unsustainable economic activities, population growth, and evolving cultural norms and lifestyles.



**FIGURE 1. Assessment of the multi-hazard early warning systems in Nauru.**

Past and ongoing phosphate mining has left much of Nauru's land extensively degraded, with rehabilitation progressing very slowly. The presence of wartime explosives and jagged limestone pinnacles also hampers development, as their removal or rehabilitation incurs high costs. Effective land rehabilitation is essential to enable agricultural development, water catchment, conservation, housing, commercial use, infrastructure expansion, and industrial activities. Yet, progress remains constrained by a range of factors, such as outdated land legislation.

Nauru is taking decisive action to confront its pressing land challenges through the Higher Ground Initiative (HGI), a transformative, climate-resilient land-use program that serves as the foundation for building a smart village. The HGI seeks to reclaim and optimise land while developing systems that enhance food production, strengthen agricultural capacity, promote sustainable waste management to prevent land degradation, expand renewable energy use, and ensure efficient water management. These measures are designed not only to protect ecosystems but also to create the modern infrastructure and services that will support a sustainable and resilient smart village. Through the HGI, Nauru aims to meet its national development needs while positioning itself as a regional model for sustainable, climate-resilient growth. To realise this vision, Nauru will require strong assistance from partners in the form of financial support, technical expertise, and capacity development.

To enhance resilience to climate change, Nauru is taking steps to build individual and community capacity. These measures include initiatives to preserve cultural heritage, strengthen programs in women's and youth affairs, expand family and community services, and encourage active public participation in resilience planning and implementation.

Nauru faces multiple, interconnected challenges driven by climate change, environmental degradation, and limited natural resources. Water security is fragile due to dependence on rainfall and desalination, compounded by unreliable storage and distribution systems, as is energy security, which largely depends on imports of fuel. Health services contend with both direct climate effects, such as heat stress, and indirect pressures, such as increased disease burdens linked to water and food insecurity. While small-scale, agriculture is restricted by land degradation, soil infertility, and water scarcity, leaving the island dependent on imports. Fisheries provide both sustenance and critical revenue, reinforcing their importance to livelihoods and government. Settlement patterns along vulnerable coastlines heighten exposure to disasters, while outdated evacuation routes and early warning systems which are still being developed increase risks. Severe land degradation, stemming largely from mining, continues to limit agriculture, housing, and conservation, though initiatives like the HGI seek to build resilience and reverse some impacts. Biodiversity, already under pressure, remains critical for food, shelter, and revenue. Social resilience-building efforts highlight the importance of inclusive stakeholder consultation (particularly of Nauru's most vulnerable populations), as well as cultural preservation, community networks, and widespread participation in climate adaptation.

## Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) Dimensions

The Climate Impact Risk, and Vulnerability Assessment (CIVRA) for Nauru adopted an inclusive process to ensure a diverse range of stakeholder perspectives were consulted in the report and its validation, including consultations with Nauru's vulnerable communities and with women. The identified risks captured the differentiated vulnerabilities and capacities of Nauruan communities. This approach was supported through dedicated engagement activities, including a GEDSI-focused workshop with representatives from government, civil society, and NGOs across sectors during RONAdapt II process. While GEDSI was not treated as a standalone risk category in the assessment, it was systematically integrated into the analysis across all sectors. This ensured that climate risks were understood not only in terms of biophysical or economic asset exposure but also in relation to social cohesion, cultural practices, and the resilience of diverse groups within Nauru.

One of the most significant GEDSI-relevant risks identified in the CIVRA relates to community and culture. Community and cultural practices in Nauru are deeply intertwined with social identity, intergenerational knowledge, and collective resilience. However, these foundations are threatened by chronic and acute climate hazards such as extreme heat, drought, sea level rise, and tidal inundation. The risk assessment highlighted that climate-related water, land, energy, and food insecurity could lead to social unrest and undermine the ability of communities to sustain key cultural practices such as fishing and the use of culturally significant plants like pandanus, which can be used for weaving. For women, people with disabilities, and marginalised groups, these disruptions can further exacerbate inequality by reducing access to safe livelihoods, increasing caregiving burdens, and diminishing opportunities for education and participation in community decision-making.

Sea level rise and coastal inundation present a particularly acute risk for social cohesion and cultural continuity. As coastal areas and sites of significance are damaged or uninhabitable, this may result in challenges of land availability and traditional land tenure systems. This not only threatens to fracture community bonds but may also accelerate the loss of cultural identity tied to specific places and practices. The absence of a register of sites of cultural significance increases the risk of irreversible cultural loss, while the limited structural resilience of housing compounds exposure for already disadvantaged households. These dynamics illustrate how climate change interacts with pre-existing vulnerabilities such as poverty, low education levels, income inequality, and historical exploitation.

GEDSI considerations in this assessment underscore that the risks to community and culture are not only environmental but also social and relational, and can compound on one another. Loss of cultural sites, traditions, and intergenerational knowledge transmission (such as fishing practices) weakens social capital and increases the likelihood of inequality, as women, youth, and marginalised groups can rely more on community networks for wellbeing or livelihoods. Furthermore, disruptions to education, livelihoods, and essential services reduce opportunities for sustainable human development, particularly for groups already experiencing disadvantage. Addressing these risks requires adaptation measures that strengthen cultural resilience, safeguard inclusive participation in decision-making, and ensure that adaptation investments consider the differentiated needs and capacities of Nauru's diverse communities.

## Identification of Adaptation Gaps and Needs

The Climate Impact, Risk and Vulnerability Assessment for Nauru provides a strong evidence base for integrating risk into RONAdapt II, drawing on robust scientific data and validated stakeholder input. The report also highlights key needs that must be addressed to strengthen resilience planning. These include the need for enhanced monitoring of climate variability and extreme events, improved data linking climate hazards with health, infrastructure, and energy impacts, and more systematic collection of health-related information such as heat stress admissions and the effects of phosphate dust. The CIVRA report has highlighted the need to further progress data monitoring and availability in the following areas in order to improve preparedness for climate impacts:

- Enhanced monitoring of climate variability and change, including causes of trends and extreme events.
- Better information about historical links between climate hazards, exposure, vulnerability and impacts, e.g. for heat-related impacts on health and electricity demand. This would inform 'damage functions' that can be used in risk assessments and associated 'loss and damage' negotiations.
- Recordings of heat stress related hospital admissions.
- Better information about the effect of phosphate dust on population health.
- Better information about insect/pollinator capacity to assist with agricultural production.
- Assess impacts on coastal fishery ecosystems using clearly defined reference points to better understand current health and future sustainability.
- Assess how Buada Lagoon, and other groundwater/lagoon levels around the coastal plain, are linked to sea level variability and respond to sea level rise.
- Assess potential flooding of the airport due to the compounding effects of wave over-washing, coastal defence design, the capacity of the airport drainage system, infiltration rates, coinciding heavy rainfall and high groundwater levels.
- Further analysis of a larger sample of CMIP6 climate models with low biases, especially SST and ENSO biases in the Pacific.
- Dynamical and statistical downscaling of CMIP6 climate models over the western tropical Pacific to improve regional and local climate projections.
- Better data for extreme weather events, e.g. wave and wind monitoring.
- Reduced uncertainty about potential tipping points.
- Improved guidance about emission pathway likelihoods.
- Co-design and co-develop products and services to support the uptake of climate change information in policy development, planning, capacity development and decision-making.

On the basis of the CIVRA gaps and needs assessment, RONAdapt II also assessed the comprehensive list of actions and activities proposed under RONAdapt (2015). This supported the analysis and identification of gaps and needs in assessing Nauru's climate impacts, vulnerabilities, and risks. RONAdapt (2015) included a comprehensive and robust set of proposed activities aiming to improve resilience across sectors. Significant progress has been made across the majority of activity areas, with some proposed activities requiring ongoing action. Where any further needs arose from RONAdapt (2015), these have been integrated into the priority projects in RONAdapt II.

### III. Adaptation Strategy and Methodology

#### Overview of Approach

The update of the RONAdapt (2015) was undertaken within the rapidly evolving context in which Nauru must address the increasing impacts of climate change. The original RONAdapt (2015) provided the country with a foundational framework for adaptation and resilience building actions that were identified through extensive technical analysis and community engagement. Over the past decade, however, climate risks have intensified, national development policies have evolved and advanced, and stakeholder expectations have shifted. Preparedness and readiness to adapt to the impacts of climate change have developed, although challenges remain, largely due to capacity and financial constraints. A systematic review and re-prioritisation of adaptation options were needed to optimise responses in the current day landscape, and to ensure that Nauru's national adaptation agenda remains relevant, credible, actionable, driven by the most recent data, and aligned with Nauruan stakeholder needs.

An important element of this effort was the need to establish a transparent, inclusive, and evidence-based approach to adaptation and resilience building activities. The updated process sought to integrate best practices in climate adaptation planning and to optimise actions across sectors, with methods tailored to the realities of Nauru as a remote, small island developing state. The approach was designed to ensure that the new RONAdapt II is not only a technical document but also a nationally owned plan that reflects the perspectives of communities, government institutions, and development partners alike.

The renewal process was informed by a series of guiding principles and consultations across both the Nauruan community and government. First, it was essential to maintain close alignment with national development strategies and policy frameworks. The National Sustainable Development Strategy 2019–2030 (NSDS), the Nauru Climate Change Policy 2021–2030 (NCCP), the Nauru Integrated Infrastructure Strategic Plan 2024 (NIISP), and the Climate Impact Vulnerability Risk Assessment (CIVRA 2024) each provided updated direction and evidence that shaped the prioritisation process. These frameworks confirmed that adaptation in Nauru cannot be treated as a stand-alone exercise but must be integrated with economic, social, and infrastructure planning.

Second, the approach needed to be rigorous and evidence-based, providing a clear rationale for why some activities should be prioritised over others. For this reason, the process adopted a multi-criteria decision analysis framework, adapted for Nauru's national context. The framework provided an objective mechanism for comparing very different types of activities ranging from water infrastructure and aquaculture development to disaster preparedness and community awareness initiatives on a common scale. This ensured that decisions were transparent and credible to both national stakeholders and international financing partners.

Thirdly, the process was deliberately participatory, recognising that adaptation planning cannot be effective without the meaningful involvement of those who will both implement and be affected by adaptation and resilience building actions. Broad-based engagement was therefore embedded at every stage of the approach. Government ministries, state-owned enterprises (SOEs), non-government organisations (NGOs), community representatives, women's organisations, youth groups were all invited to contribute to the identification, scoring, and validation of activities. Their contributions ensured that the plan reflects diverse perspectives and that adaptation priorities are drawn from the lived realities of Nauru's people. As part of this process, in depth analyses were also undertaken across sectors to look at how key components of that sector would be impacted by climate change, as well as scoping key vulnerabilities and risks.

Finally, the approach emphasised practicality and applicability. As a small island nation with limited technical and financial resources, Nauru requires a resilience building plan that can realistically guide decision-making and investment, rather than remain aspirational. The methodology was therefore designed to work effectively

in a data-constrained environment, drawing on available evidence while compensating for gaps with structured stakeholder judgement and local expertise and knowledge. The outputs of the process are not only a shortlist of priority activities but also a strengthened national capacity for future adaptation planning.

Considered in its entirety, this approach reflects a careful balance between international standards of integrity and the practical constraints of national implementation. It ensures that the updated RONAdapt II is both credible and socially legitimate, providing a clear roadmap for climate smart investments that are feasible, strategic, and widely supported. By grounding the process in national development strategies, applying a systematic decision-making framework, and embedding participatory engagement, the approach has produced a set of priorities that Nauru can confidently take forward into detailed planning, financing, and implementation.

## **National Priorities for Adaptation by Sector**

Nauru is taking an integrated approach to climate adaptation, working across ministries as well as the private sector to strategise on efficient and effective projects that offer transformative opportunities and significant local ownership for diverse Nauruan stakeholders, with consideration of Nauru's most vulnerable populations. This whole of government approach is most vividly illustrated by the HGI master land use plan, which is contained in eight detailed volumes that provide a comprehensive vision and strategy for integrating climate resilience into all future development and restoration efforts, including Nauru's first proposed smart village.

Water is consistently identified as a top priority, with activities focused on expanding drought preparedness through new storage tanks, rainwater harvesting for schools and healthcare clinics, and household-level water security programs. Renewable energy-powered desalination and farm water systems are also important for reducing costs of food and water and for strengthening resilience. These actions aim to provide reliable, safe, and affordable water access while reducing dependence on imported bottled water and costly diesel-powered desalination.

Health priorities include strengthening resilience to climate-related diseases through improved epidemiological data and health information systems, as well as enhancing emergency preparedness across the health sector. These measures are designed to protect vulnerable populations during climate shocks such as heatwaves, vector-borne disease outbreaks, and extreme events, ensuring continuity of essential health services.

Infrastructure is addressed through climate-smart government buildings, upgrades in the water sector and energy sector, and improvements in energy efficiency that reduces operating costs across all sectors/ areas of Nauru. Land rehabilitation programs, including under HGI, integrate climate-smart agriculture and seek to ensure long-term safety and service delivery, including through the development of higher elevation interior portions of the island. Coastal protection is another high priority, with integrated coastal management planning, seawall construction, and community-based vegetation planting to safeguard infrastructure and people along the island's parameter.

Ecosystems and natural resource management are strengthened through programs such as community-based fisheries management activities, biodiversity protection, and land restoration with revival of important species. These efforts combine environmental safeguards with food security and cultural continuity, ensuring sustainable use of natural resources. Energy and transport priorities focus on solarisation of government and community facilities, renewable integration into water and food systems, and policy reforms to improve energy efficiency and reduce reliance imports, including on fossil fuels.

The private sector is recognised as a partner in innovation and delivery, with opportunities in aquaculture, manufacturing, water tank production, energy, and more. Private sector engagement in adaptation is encouraged through training, co-investment, and market linkages, supporting national goals of economic diversification and self-reliance.

## **IV. Detailed Sectoral Adaptation Activities**

The Priority Activities for Nauru's RONAdapt set out a practical suite of opportunities for building resilience across key sectors most affected by climate change. Developed through national consultation and aligned with existing strategies, these activities translate broad adaptation goals into concrete, scalable, costed actions that would be transformative for Nauru. They cover critical areas including water security, health, infrastructure, ecosystems and natural resource management, energy and transport, coastal protection and infrastructure relocation, education, and private sector engagement. Together, they represent a sectorally integrated and stakeholder inclusive approach designed to safeguard livelihoods, protect essential services, and ensure that activity benefits reach all Nauruans, including women, youth, and vulnerable groups. Planned activities are listed below with their prioritisation and total indicative costs detailed later in this report (under Financing Strategy). Further project details, implementation, beneficiaries, and financing provided on a project-by-project basis in the Detailed Priority Projects listed in this report.

### **SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY LIST**

1. Sustainable Milkfish Aquaculture Development and Capacity Enhancement Programme
2. Multi-Hazard Early Warning & Emergency Operations
3. Water Storage for Drought Preparedness
4. Renewable Energy Water Systems for Farms
5. Development and Implementation of an integrated Coastal Management Plan, including Strategic Seawall Construction
6. Water Security Resilience through rainwater harvesting and Storage Systems for Public Institutions
7. Integrating Climate Change Education and Building Resilience through Training Programs
8. Strengthen Coastal Resilience through targeted Community Coastal Ecosystem Restoration and re-vegetation planting programme
9. Community Based Fisheries Management (CEAFM)
10. Energy Efficiency in the Water Sector
11. Strengthening Climate–Health Resilience through Epidemiological Research and Health Information Systems
12. Energy Legislation and Reform Program
13. Climate-Smart and Greening of Government Buildings and Offices
14. Climate Smart Agriculture and Land / Soil Productivity Rehabilitation
15. Management of waste for Reduction of Emissions
16. Safeguarding Biodiversity: Invasive Species Eradication and Native Habitat Restoration
17. Nauru – Wide Disaster Risk Vulnerability Assessment
18. Climate Proof and Strengthen Health Sector Resilience
19. Innovative Energy Solutions for Government and Community facilities for climate resilience
20. Climate Resilient Household Water Systems
21. Nauru Higher Ground Initiative for Enhanced Climate Resilience

## **v. Implementation Arrangements**

The implementation arrangements for RONAdapt II are fully detailed on an activity-by-activity basis in this report. These arrangements were designed to ensure strong national leadership, effective coordination with development partners, and meaningful participation at the community level. They have buy-in from the relevant line ministries as well as a broad base of support, which was provided in stakeholder consultation workshops in August 2025. The listed priority activities outline the roles of lead institutions and sectoral ministries, mechanisms for collaboration with partners, and the involvement of subnational authorities and community-based systems. This document also sets out safeguards and a monitoring and evaluation process which enables transparency, accountability, and equitable delivery of adaptation and resilience benefits.

Implementation of the 21 priority activities is anchored in national leadership, with the DCCNR acting as the lead coordinating body. DCCNR is tasked with guiding implementation of RONAdapt II, supported by sectoral ministries such as Health, Infrastructure, Utilities, Emergency Services, Fisheries and Marine Resources, and Education depending on the activity. These institutions provide technical leadership within their sectors while ensuring alignment with Nauru's broader adaptation and resilience policies. The governance structure emphasises strong inter-ministerial collaboration, with DCCNR serving as the focal point to coordinate, monitor outcomes, and report back to government and development partners.

The listed activities highlight the importance of close collaboration with regional and international development partners to provide financing, technical expertise, and capacity support. Coordination mechanisms include joint planning workshops, stakeholder consultations, and regular progress reviews involving Government, civil society, and external partners. These arrangements ensure that donor-funded initiatives are aligned with national priorities, avoid duplication, and strengthen Nauru's direct access to climate finance. Development partners are expected to support both technical inputs (such as design of early warning systems) and institutional strengthening (such as proposal development).

Community engagement is a vital part of the implementation framework. Subnational institutions and governance structures such as women's groups and youth networks, as well as private sector engagement (such as through the Chamber of Commerce) play a critical role in carrying out activities and engaging stakeholders on the ground. Many of the priority actions listed rely directly on community-based systems for sustainability, engagement of women and minority groups, as well as cultural ownership. This ensures that adaptation is participatory, with implementation tailored to the realities of different households and communities within Nauru.

To protect communities and ensure accountability, the plans propose a suite of safeguards and monitoring, evaluation, and learning mechanisms. Environmental and social safeguards are integrated into activity designs to prevent unintended harm, particularly in sensitive ecosystems and vulnerable households. DCCNR will provide oversight of financial flows and reporting of activities to manage climate finance responsibly while ensuring that benefits are equitably distributed.

## vi. Detailed Priority Projects

A list of 21 priority projects are detailed below, which will help Nauru adapt to the impacts of climate change, to mitigate emissions, and enable improved Disaster Risk Reduction. These projects have a plethora of diverse co-benefits and they are both scalable and transformative, working across siloes to facilitate widespread benefits across Nauru.

In developing the set of national priority projects under RONAdapt II, a structured approach was adopted to ensure that each initiative is presented in a manner consistent with international donor expectations, national policy requirements, and effective project management standards. The projects were broken down into phases of implementation, with each phase detailing the activities to be undertaken, indicative costings, and the most appropriate funding pathways. This stepwise structuring allows the projects to be realistic, measurable, and scalable, ensuring that immediate needs are met while also planning for long-term resilience and sustainability.

Each activity phase within a project was described in clear, concise terms, with an emphasis on practicality and alignment to existing sectoral and national plans. Costings were attached at the activity level, with sub-totals for each phase and a final cumulative figure to present the overall investment requirement. Donor mapping was also integrated into the formatting, identifying the most likely partners—whether bilateral, multilateral, regional, or international organisations—based on their known funding priorities and past areas of support. This structured alignment ensures that each project is not only technically sound but also strategically fundable.

The priority projects presented below are based on baseline budgets developed using recent procurement data, infrastructure contract rates, and regional benchmarks, representing the current costs of delivering activities under today's market conditions. However, as a small, remote island nation facing unique climate and environmental challenges, the true cost of adaptation is likely to be considerably higher. Additional cost drivers include remote logistics, climate-resilient design requirements, long-term operations and maintenance, inflation and price volatility, environmental and social safeguards, monitoring and evaluation systems, institutional capacity needs, and contingencies for extreme events.

These figures should therefore be viewed as initial estimates, providing a foundation for prioritisation and sequencing, with the understanding that budgets will need to be refined and elevated as project designs advance. This ensures that the projects can fully reflect the requirements for durable, climate-resilient solutions. By acknowledging this, the Government of the Republic of Nauru is ensuring that adaptation planning remains realistic and future-ready, supporting the integration of financial planning with sustainable development goals to deliver long-lasting benefits for Nauru's people, ecosystems, and future generations.

## ACTIVITY 1.

### Sustainable Aquaculture and Milkfish Investment Enhancement Programme

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**Priority Level** High Priority

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**Timeline** **Short Term (Phase 1):** 2025–2030

**Medium Term (Phase 2):** 2027–2035

**Long Term (Phase 3):** 2035–2040

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**Activity  
Background**

Nauru faces increasing challenges in ensuring sustainable food security due to its small land area, limited freshwater resources, degraded terrestrial ecosystems, and growing vulnerability to climate change impacts. Rising sea levels, coastal erosion, ocean warming, and acidification are intensifying pressures on traditional food sources, while reliance on costly imported seafood continues to grow, placing strain on household incomes and national food sovereignty. According to the 2019 Household Income and Expenditure Survey, over 70% of households rely on fish as a key component of their subsistence diet, underscoring the urgency of strengthening local aquaculture.

Milkfish (*Chanos chanos*) farming has deep cultural and historical significance in Nauru, with Buada Lagoon historically serving as a vital site for subsistence cultivation. Revitalising and modernising this traditional practice present an opportunity to combine indigenous knowledge with modern aquaculture techniques, providing a culturally relevant and climate-resilient livelihood option for future generations.

This programme aims to establish a Sustainable Milkfish Aquaculture Development Programme that responds to multiple national priorities, including climate adaptation, economic diversification, and food security. It will:

- a. Enhance climate resilience by introducing renewable-energy-powered hatchery systems, water quality monitoring, and biosecurity measures to adapt to warming temperatures and changing rainfall patterns.
- b. Safeguard environmental health by mitigating contamination risks in Buada Lagoon and other aquaculture sites, reducing nutrient loading, and improving ecosystem function.
- c. Strengthen livelihoods by enabling smallholder farmers, community groups, and cooperatives to generate sustainable income from milkfish production.
- d. Preserve cultural heritage by reinvigorating a traditional food production practice and embedding it within community-based management frameworks.
- e. Promote inclusive development by engaging with tailored training approaches to ensure accessibility for low-literacy and vulnerable groups. The ecological health of Buada Lagoon is critical for sustaining milkfish aquaculture. Over time, sediment build-up, nutrient loading, and loss of shoreline vegetation have degraded water quality. To restore lagoon resilience, the programme will implement ecosystem-based adaptation measures such as planting native riparian vegetation to stabilise banks, creating buffer zones to filter runoff, and introducing aquatic vegetation and floating wetlands to absorb pollutants and improve dissolved oxygen levels. These actions will not only enhance fish growth and reduce contamination risks but also provide habitat for bird and aquatic species, contributing to the overall biodiversity of Nauru.

Looking ahead, this programme is designed as a phased pathway: beginning with immediate restoration and hatchery expansion (Phase 1), scaling towards a national aquaculture training and feed production system (Phase 2) and culminating in a fully institutionalised aquaculture industry and national resilience hub by 2040, directly reducing reliance on imports (Phase 3).

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## Sustainable Aquaculture and Milkfish Investment Enhancement Programme

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### Activity Description (Phase 1)

- Milkfish Farming Expansion: Establish and operate designated grow-out sites (ponds, Buada Lagoon) supported by hatchery juvenile production.
- Aquaculture Development: Improve production systems, infrastructure, and technology to enhance efficiency, yield, and resilience to climate impacts.
- Aquaculture Capacity Building: Deliver targeted training for farmers and leaseholders in hatchery management, feeding regimes, disease prevention, and business management.
- Aquaculture Contamination Mitigation: Implement water quality monitoring, biosecurity measures, and lagoon sediment remediation to reduce contamination risks.
- Market Linkages & Value Addition: Support product handling, processing, and market access for milkfish products.
- Environmental Safeguards: Integrate Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and best environmental practices to protect lagoon ecosystems and surrounding habitats.
- Integration of traditional knowledge – Ecosystem Rehabilitation for Buada Lagoon: Restore and enhance lagoon-edge vegetation with native and salt-tolerant species to stabilise banks, filter agricultural runoff, and improve water quality. Introduce floating wetland systems and aquatic plants that absorb excess nutrients, helping prevent algal blooms and supporting lagoon biodiversity.
- Expand and upgrade existing government and community ponds to increase production capacity.
- Capacity building with traditional farming methods of managing Milkfish.
- Collecting fry from the surf as the most fry is purchased from Kiribati. Integration of traditional knowledge of managing milkfish such as seasonal catching and sustainable harvesting methods.

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### Activity Description (Phase 2)

- Expand hatchery capacity to double production with solar-powered systems.
- Construct additional Government-owned and community-managed grow-out ponds.
- Install permanent aeration, pumping and biofiltration systems.
- Develop small-scale fish feed production facility using local ingredients.
- Establish a formal Aquaculture Training & Research Centre in partnership with SPC/FAO.
- Strengthen farmer cooperatives and create a milkfish producer association.
- Formalise pond water quality monitoring system with regular reporting.

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### Activity Description (Phase 3)

- Develop large-scale national aquaculture complex with hatchery, research and processing facilities.
  - Establish national aquaculture feed mill.
  - Create cold storage, value-addition processing plant, and distribution hub.
  - Institutionalise aquaculture with recurrent government budget lines and technical staff.
  - Establish lagoon ecosystem management framework with joint oversight.
  - Integrate aquaculture into national school feeding programme.
  - Expand and facilitate inclusive participation of vulnerable community groups.
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## Sustainable Aquaculture and Milkfish Investment Enhancement Programme

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### Funding Pathway

#### Primary Finance:

- Bilateral donors (DFAT, MFAT, EU, JICA, PRC) for infrastructure upgrades, hatchery equipment, and dredging operations.
- Multilateral funds (GCF, Adaptation Fund, IFAD) for climate-resilient aquaculture, lagoon rehabilitation, and sustainable fisheries development.
- International organisations (FAO) for technical assistance, farmer extension services, and sectoral training, or,
- Regional organisations (SPC) for technical assistance, farmer extension services, and sectoral training.

#### Technical Assistance & Capacity Support:

- FAO – aquaculture systems design, feed management strategies, and hatchery optimisation.
- SPC Coastal Fisheries Programme – lagoon fisheries co-management and biosecurity training.
- SPREP – environmental monitoring and EIA compliance.

#### Government Co-Finance & In-Kind Support:

- Department of Fisheries – provision of broodstock, technical staff, and hatchery operations.
- RON Government – allocation of Buada Lagoon and designated ponds, policy support, and reduced import duties on aquaculture equipment.

#### Private Sector & Community Engagement:

- Leaseholders co-investing in feed supply and pond maintenance.
- Potential private sector partnerships with construction and logistics companies for dredging, logistics and transport services.

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### Links to Sectorial Plans

**Republic of Nauru Framework for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (RONAdapt, 2015):** Identifies food security and climate-resilient livelihoods as priority adaptation measures, including sustainable aquaculture.

**National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) 2019–2030:** Commits to economic diversification and reduced reliance on imports through sustainable use of natural resources, directly supporting aquaculture development.

**Environmental Management and Climate Change Act (EMCCA) 2020:** Provides the legal framework for environmental protection, including requirements for Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and safeguards in aquaculture activities.

**Nauru Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP, 2013):** Prioritises wetland and lagoon ecosystem restoration, biodiversity protection, and nature-based solutions that align with aquaculture ecosystem management.

**Fisheries Management Act 2024:** Establishes governance and regulatory frameworks for fisheries and aquaculture, including provisions for sustainable stock management and enforcement.

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## Sustainable Aquaculture and Milkfish Investment Enhancement Programme

INDICATIVE COSTING:	Item Description	Amount (AUD)	Potential Funding Partners
Phase 1 Costings	Hatchery Expansion & Juvenile Production (upgrade capacity, tanks, pumps, broodstock management, renewable energy upgrades)	400,000	DFAT/MFAT, FAO, ADB, JICA
	Buada Lagoon Sediment Removal & Pond Preparation (dredging, aeration, water quality improvement, expanded vegetation restoration)	325,000	GCF Small Grants, SPREP, EU, UNEP, RON Gov
	Transport & Grow-out Systems (boats, tanks, aerators, feed systems)	150,000	FAO, SPC, Private Sector
	Leaseholder Training & Capacity Building (including disability-inclusive and youth training)	125,000	GIZ, SPC Land Resources Division, UNDP
	Capacity building and awareness of traditional methods of farming milkfish.	100,000	DFAT/MFAT, FAO, ADB, JICA
	Monitoring, Biosecurity & EIA Compliance (5-year plan)	100,000	SPREP, RON Gov, GCF
	Contingency (15% of sub-total) – Price & logistics risk	146,000	RON Gov Co-finance, Donor Overheads
<b>Phase 1: Sub-total</b>	<b>1,346,000</b>	Mixed bilateral, multilateral & in-kind government support	
Phase 2 Costings	Hatchery expansion & renewable energy integration	1,200,000	DFAT/MFAT, GCF, IFAD
	Grow-out Pond construction (5–7 new ponds)	1,000,000	EU, FAO, SPC
	Feed production facility	500,000	FAO, Private Sector
	Training centre development	600,000	SPC, FAO, UNDP
	Cooperative strengthening & association setup	200,000	RON Gov, Donors
<b>Phase 2: Sub-total</b>	<b>2,600,000</b>	Mixed bilateral, multilateral & in-kind government support	
<b>BENCHMARK NOTES: PHASE 2:</b> Hatchery expansion: FAO hatchery guidance (US\$234k base for 800 m <sup>2</sup> ) scaled for renewables and doubling capacity. – Grow-out ponds: FAO pond construction unit examples, scaled for 5–7 engineered ponds with pumps/aeration. – Feed facility: Feasibility studies for small feed mills (US\$195k) adjusted for SIDS logistics/building. – Training centre: SPC/DFAT aquaculture training program budgets and Tuvalu PROP annual training (AUD 40–60k). – Cooperative setup: World Bank PROP/PEUMP association support costs (tens of thousands/year), consolidated to AUD 200k.			
Phase 3 Costings	National aquaculture complex	4,000,000	GCF, DFAT, MFAT, JICA
	Processing & export facility	2,000,000	ADB, Private Sector
	Feed mill development	1,500,000	FAO, SPC, IFAD
	Cold storage & distribution hub	1,500,000	PRC, DFAT, MFAT
	Institutionalisation & capacity strengthening	1,000,000	RON Gov, Donors
<b>Phase 3: Sub-total</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	Mixed bilateral, multilateral & in-kind government support	
<b>BENCHMARK NOTES: PHASE 3:</b> National aquaculture complex: Based on FAO/ADB large-scale aquaculture centres in Samoa/Kiribati (US\$3–4M). Processing/export facility: SPC/ADB fish processing hubs with cold storage, typically US\$1.5–2M scale. Feed mill: Expansion of Phase 2 facility, referencing FAO small/medium feed plant benchmarks. Cold storage/distribution hub: World Bank/ADB fisheries cold chain projects (US\$1–2M per facility). Institutionalisation: 10% of programmatic investments, aligning with recurrent staffing and monitoring budgets in Pacific fisheries programs.			
<b>Phases 1 +2 + 3 Total</b>		<b>13,946,000</b>	Mixed bilateral, multilateral & in-kind government support

## Sustainable Aquaculture and Milkfish Investment Enhancement Programme

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<b>Benefits</b>	<p><b>Food Security:</b> Increases local availability of affordable, fresh fish protein.</p> <p><b>Income Generation:</b> Provides commercial opportunities for leaseholders, particularly community groups and small-scale farmers.</p> <p><b>Cultural Continuity:</b> Supports traditional knowledge of milkfish farming while incorporating modern aquaculture techniques.</p> <p><b>Environmental Sustainability:</b> Encourages controlled stocking, feed management, and biosecurity measures to protect ecosystems.</p> <p><b>Economic Diversification:</b> Reduces reliance on imported seafood and fosters a locally driven aquaculture industry.</p>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<p><b>Primary:</b> Lease holding farmers, fishing cooperatives, and Buada community members and extended communities.</p> <p><b>Secondary:</b> Local households benefiting from improved food security, fisheries supply chain workers, and related service providers.</p> <p><b>Tertiary:</b> The wider Nauruan population through reduced imports and strengthened local economy.</p>

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## ACTIVITY 2.

### Multi-Hazard Early Warning & Emergency Operations

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**Priority Level** High Priority

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**Timeline**      **Short Term (Phase 1):**    2025–2030  
                         **Medium Term (Phase 2):** 2027–2035  
                         **Long Term (Phase 3):**    2035–2040

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**Activity Description**

- **National Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) gateway** with automated data feeds (MET/ocean) to generate validated, multi-channel alerts.
- **Alert channels:** 6–8 priority outdoor sirens, SMS short-code messaging, VHF base + ~30 handhelds with 1–2 repeaters, and a pilot Cell Broadcast onboarding.
- **Emergency Operations Centre (EOC):** single area/space with consoles, radio/IP interoperability, displays/video wall, UPS (~30 kVA) + generator (~80 kVA), secure network/access control, and ICS/ICCS software.
- **Risk-to-Action package:** update warning thresholds, impact maps, district evacuation routes, and SOPs/message library using CIVRA/UNDRR/DFAT evidence.
- **Community readiness:** train district wardens, deploy signage and Easy Read/radio/social materials, and national drills.
- **O&M & governance:** asset register, year-1 service contracts, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) dashboard, after-action reviews, and Telecommunications MoUs; Emergency Act permits, and construction Health Safety and Environment (HSE) embedded.

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**Activity Background** Nauru’s vulnerability to climate and disaster risks is intensifying. The Climate and Vulnerability Risk Assessment (CIVRA) identify multiple hazards including coastal inundation from swell and king tides, severe storms, heavy rainfall and flooding, and prolonged drought and heat stress. These events place growing pressure on critical infrastructure, disrupt health and education services, and increase risks to households and communities. With settlements spread across the island and limited redundancy in its power, water, and communication systems, Nauru urgently requires faster, clearer warnings and stronger operational coordination to safeguard lives and reduce economic and social losses.

At present, the country relies on fragmented communication channels and manual processes for hazard alerts. These limitations increase the time it takes for messages to reach the public and reduce the ability of emergency services to coordinate effectively. A modern, integrated early warning and emergency operations platform is therefore essential to strengthen preparedness and response.

This programme seeks to establish a Multi-Hazard Early Warning and Emergency Operations System that aligns with national priorities for safety, resilience, and service continuity. Phase 1 will provide the critical foundation: a Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) gateway with automated meteorological and ocean data feeds; priority outdoor sirens; SMS and radio messaging; and a pilot Cell Broadcast service. A fit-for-purpose Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) will be established with secure communications, backup power, and incident command systems. Risk thresholds, evacuation routes, and standard operating procedures will be updated, while community readiness will be strengthened through signage, training, and national drills.

Looking forward, the programme is designed as a phased pathway. Phase 2 (2027–2035) will scale up siren coverage to all districts, roll out nationwide Cell Broadcast, construct a dedicated EOC building with redundancy, and develop a national public alerting app. It will also institutionalise Incident Command System (ICS) training across ministries and district councils. Phase 3 (2035–2040) will complete the system by introducing a resilient communications backbone (satellite failover and fibre redundancy), establishing a permanent National Emergency & Climate Resilience Centre, and enabling regional CAP interoperability. It will also integrate advanced, forecast-based hazard detection systems and embed governance and recurrent funding mechanisms to ensure sustainability.

By 2040, this programme will deliver a fully integrated, climate-resilient national early warning and emergency operations system. It will protect households, support first responders, reduce disaster losses, and safeguard critical services — ensuring that Nauru’s communities are better prepared for a changing climate and increasingly severe natural hazards

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## Multi-Hazard Early Warning & Emergency Operations

### Funding Pathway (Phase 1)

#### FUNDING PARTNERS

- **Bilateral partners (DFAT, MFAT, EU, JICA via PRIF):** Hardware/works (sirens, VHF/repeaters, EOC fit-out, UPS/genset, cabling, installation).
- **Multilateral Technical Assistance (TA) (ADB / World Bank / SPREP / SPC / UNDP):** Systems design/integration, procurement support, supervision, PMU backstopping, documentation (SOPs/message library), MEL dashboard.
- **WMO / UNDRR / CREWS (Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems initiative):** CAP gateway and broker software, data-feed automation, training, regional interoperability, and peer reviews.
- **Government of the Republic of Nauru:** Facilities/space for EOC, staff time, permits, and minor operating costs.
- **Telecommunications partners (MoU / In-Kind):** SMS short-code onboarding, tariff concessions, credits, and Cell Broadcast pilot enablement.

#### CONDITIONS & SAFEGUARDS

- **Telecommunications MoU(s):** SMS short code, fair-use pricing, CB pilot terms.
- **Governance:** SOPs defining who can issue alerts, audit trail, and data retention.
- **Emergency Act compliance:** permits for siren poles/equipment, construction HSE, noise windows.
- **MEL baselines:** CAP live, sirens commissioned, first national drill completed, % of districts reached in <2 minutes.

#### SCALE-UP OPPORTUNITIES

- Nationwide Cell Broadcast enablement, additional sirens (beyond 6–8), satellite failover for EOC, and public apps — unlocked once Phase-1 DLIs are met.

### Funding Pathway (Phases 2 and 3)

#### SCALE-UP PARTNERS

- **Green Climate Fund (GCF) / Adaptation Fund:** Large-scale financing for nationwide Cell Broadcast rollout, resilient infrastructure, and climate-proofed emergency facilities.
- **ADB / World Bank (Infrastructure Windows):** Civil works for a dedicated EOC building (Phase 2) and the National Emergency & Climate Resilience Centre (Phase 3), as well as redundancy in communications networks.
- **International Telecommunication Union (ITU):** Technical and financial support for nationwide Cell Broadcast integration, digital public alerting apps, and ICT policy frameworks.
- **KOICA (Korea International Cooperation Agency):** ICT systems, satellite communications, and disaster management support.
- **UNDP:** Governance, institutional capacity building, and recurrent budget integration (especially Phase 3).
- **CREWS Initiative (Climate Risk & Early Warning Systems):** Expanded hazard data feeds, forecast-based early warning, and training programmes.
- **European Investment Bank (EIB):** Possible co-financing of resilient digital infrastructure (fibre redundancy, satellite failover).

#### CONDITIONS & SAFEGUARDS

- Ensure open standards for CAP and interoperability with regional systems.
- Disaster governance frameworks (e.g. Public Warning Act) adopted before release of Phase 3 funds.
- Sustainability safeguards: recurrent budget lines and asset management plans must be in place to qualify for long-term infrastructure financing.

#### SCALE-UP OPPORTUNITIES

- **Phase 2 (2027–2035):** Nationwide siren network, full Cell Broadcast rollout, dedicated EOC building, national public alerting app, institutionalised ICS training.
- **Phase 3 (2035–2040):** Redundant communications backbone, National Emergency & Climate Resilience Centre, AI/forecast-based hazard systems, and regional CAP interoperability.

### Links to Sectorial Plans

- **National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) 2019–2030:** Commits to resilience, reliable public services, and community safety through national alerting and coordinated response.
- **Nauru Integrated Infrastructure Strategic Plan (NIISP) 2024:** Aligns with risk reduction, digital systems, and institutional capacity building; embeds whole-of-life operations and maintenance.
- **Climate and Vulnerability Risk Assessment (CIVRA, 2021):** Provides hazard evidence (coastal inundation, severe weather, drought) that is operationalised into thresholds, SOPs, and drills.
- **Environmental Management and Climate Change Act (EMCCA) 2020:** Establishes safeguards, Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA), and requirements for community engagement in installations.

## Multi-Hazard Early Warning & Emergency Operations

INDICATIVE COSTING	Item Description	Amount (AUD)	Potential Funding Partners
Phase 1 Costings	1. National Warning Establishment (CAP + channels)	820,000	PRIF, ADB/WB Technical Assistance grants, SPREP, SPC, WMO/UNDRR/CREWS grant/TA (further detailed below).
	2. Emergency Operations Centre	560,000	
	3. RisktoAction Implementation	180,000	
	4. Community Readiness	120,000	
	5. Project Management Unit & Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (PMU & MEL)	150,000	
	6. Contingency (12%)	219,600	
	<b>Phase 1 Sub-total:</b>	<b>2,049,600</b>	
<b>NOTE:</b> further costing Phase 1 details provided below.			
Phase 2 Costings	1. Expansion of CAP gateway with multi-hazard feeds (tsunami, seismic, drought indices)	500,000	WMO, UNDRR, CREWS
	2. Additional outdoor sirens (10–12 units/ 35k ea)	400,000	DFAT, MFAT, EU, JICA
	3. National Cell Broadcast rollout	1,500,000	ITU (International Telecommunications Union), ADB, World Bank
	4. Dedicated Emergency Operations Centre facility (civil works + redundancy)	2,000,000	ADB, World Bank, GCF
	5. National public alerting app + ICT integration	300,000	SPC, UNDP, ITU
	6. Institutionalised ICS training & 2 national drills	300,000	UNDRR, UNDP, DFAT
	7. Contingency (12% of Phase 2)	600,000	RON Gov, Donors
<b>Phase 2 Sub-total:</b>	<b>5,600,000</b>	Mixed bilateral, multilateral & in-kind government support	
<b>BENCHMARK NOTES (PHASE 2):</b> Sirens @ AUD 35K each (Pacific benchmarks). Nationwide Cell Broadcast deployments in the Caribbean: US\$1–2M. Dedicated EOC buildings in Samoa/Fiji: US\$1.5–2M. ICT alerting apps: SPC/UNDP pilots US\$200–400K. ICS training cycles (5 years): 250–350K.			
Phase 3 Costings	1. Resilient communications backbone (satellite failover, fibre redundancy)	3,000,000	ADB, World Bank, EIB
	2. National Emergency & Climate Resilience Centre (multi-room, hardened facility)	7,000,000	GCF, ADB, WB, DFAT, MFAT
	3. Regional CAP interoperability & Cell Broadcast integration	2,000,000	ITU, WMO, CREWS
	4. Advanced forecast-based hazard detection (AI/data modelling)	1,000,000	UNDRR, CREWS, SPC
	5. Governance, recurrent budget, and institutional strengthening (5 years)	1,500,000	UNDP, RON Gov, Donors
	7. Contingency (10% of Phase 3)	1,400,000	RON Gov, Donors
	<b>Phase 3 Sub-total:</b>	<b>14,000,000</b>	Mixed bilateral, multilateral & in-kind government support
<b>BENCHMARK NOTES (PHASE 3):</b> Regional Resilience Centres (Caribbean examples): US\$5–8M. Communications backbone redundancy projects: US\$3M. Forecast-based early warning pilots (CREWS/UNDRR): US\$0.5–1M.			
Phases Costings	<b>Phases 1 +2 + 3 Total</b>	<b>21,649,600</b>	Mixed bilateral, multilateral & in-kind government support

## Multi-Hazard Early Warning & Emergency Operations

- Benefits**
- **Faster, clearer warnings:** Households nationwide reached via sirens, SMS, and Cell Broadcast.
  - **Improved emergency coordination:** First responders (NES duty officers, Police, Fire & Rescue, Health/ambulance, utilities, Port & Airport operations) benefit from real-time communication and the EOC.
  - **Prepared communities:** District wardens, evacuation routes, signage, accessible materials, and national drills increase readiness.
  - **Service continuity:** Clinics, schools, government offices, shelters, and utilities control rooms receive coordinated instructions during emergencies.
  - **Economic resilience:** Reduced disaster-related losses and faster recovery for businesses and critical infrastructure.
  - **Inclusive protection:** Elderly, people with disabilities, women-headed households, children, non-smartphone users, and low-literacy groups served through multiple alerting channels.
- Beneficiaries**
- **Primary:** Households nationwide; first responders and NES staff; district wardens/volunteers.
  - **Secondary:** Businesses, churches, markets, shops, event sites, and telecom/media partners that rebroadcast alerts.
  - **Institutional:** NES/EOC staff and line ministries (Works, Health, Education, Utilities); District Councils with clearer roles and resources.
  - **Tertiary:** Visitors, migrant workers, and the wider national economy through reduced disruption, continuity of services, and strengthened public trust.

### PHASE 1 COSTING DETAILS

Item Description	Units	Amount (AUD)
<b>National Warning Backbone (CAP + channels)</b>		
CAP gateway & broker software + integration	1	140,000
Automated triggers & data feed integration	1	60,000
SMS platform onboarding + short code & initial credits	1	120,000
Cell Broadcast onboarding/pilot (where feasible)	1	80,000
Outdoor electronic sirens (priority sites)	(\$35,000/unit) 7 units	245,000
VHF base, 30 handhelds, 1–2 repeaters	1	140,000
Message templates library & 2-year support	1	35,000
<b>National Warning Backbone (CAP + channels) – Subtotal</b>		<b>820,000</b>
<b>Emergency Operations Centre (EOC)</b>		
<b>Cabling, Electrical and Installation, testing/ commissioning</b>		100,000
Room refit & consoles/furniture	1	70,000
IP telephony & radio interoperability gateway	1	60,000
Video wall & displays	1	90,000
UPS (~30 kVA) & generator (~80 kVA)	1	120,000
Secure network & access control	1	55,000
ICS/ICCS software & licenses	1	65,000
<b>EOC – Subtotal</b>		<b>460,000</b>

Item Description	Units	Amount (AUD)
<b>Risk-to-Action Implementation</b>		
Update thresholds & impact maps (CIVRA/UNDRR/DFAT)	1	70,000
District evacuation routes (14 districts)	(\$2000 per district) x 14	28,000
Warning SOPs & national message library	1	55,000
After-Action Review template & training	1	27,000
<b>Risk-to-Action Implementation – Subtotal</b>		<b>180,000</b>
<b>Community Readiness</b>		
District wardens training	1	35,000
Signage & awareness materials	1	25,000
Two national drills (logistics & comms)	1	40,000
Accessible Easy-Read, radio & social content	1	20,000
<b>Community Readiness – Subtotal</b>		<b>120,000</b>
<b>PMU &amp; MEL</b>		
PMU & procurement support	1	90,000
MEL dashboard setup	1	30,000
Manuals & handover	1	30,000
<b>PMU &amp; MEL – Subtotal</b>		<b>150,000</b>
Contingency (12%)	—	219,600
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,049,600</b>

## PHASE 1 FUNDING CONTRIBUTIONS

Source / Instrument	Funds which components	Contribution	Amount (AUD)
PRIF bilateral grant	Sirens, VHF/repeaters, EOC room fit-out, UPS/generator, installation	55%	1,127,280
ADB/WB Technical Assistance grants	Design/integration, procurement, supervision, PMU/MEL	20%	409,920
WMO/UNDRR/CREWS grant/TA	CAP gateway, feed automation, training/interoperability	15%	307,440
Government of Nauru (co-finance)	Space, staff time, permits, utilities	5%	102,480
Telecommunications in-kind	SMS onboarding/credits, CB pilot enablement	5%	102,480
Total		100%	2,049,600

## DISBURSEMENT AND PROCUREMENT

**Tranches:** (T1) Design & CAP setup 10%; (T2) Sirens + radios contracts 45%; (T3) EOC fit-out & integration 35%; (T4) Commissioning, drills, handover 10%.

**Packages/Lots:** A) CAP gateway & integration; B) Sirens supply-install; C) VHF base/handhelds + repeaters; D) EOC fit-out (consoles, displays, UPS/generator, access control); E) TA (design, supervision, MEL); F) Community drills & comms.

## ACTIVITY 3.

### Water Storage for Drought Preparedness

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**Priority Level** High Priority

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**Timeline** **Short Term (Phase 1): 2025–2030**  
Install 3 ML tank, tie-ins, Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) basics, O&M training.

**Medium Term (Phase 2): 2027–2035**  
Add second/third 3 ML tanks, expand SCADA, optimise redundancy.

**Long Term (Phase 3): 2035–2040**  
Develop integrated national storage hub (multi-tank complexes), full smart-water monitoring, drought-buffering system.

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**Activity Background** Nauru’s water security hinges on storage because supply and demand are both highly variable. ENSO drives large swings in rainfall from year to year; while mean rainfall may increase in future, variability and extreme events remain a defining risk. Higher temperatures will raise evapotranspiration and peak demands, making multi-day buffers essential for system reliability. The national CIVRA process (CSIRO/University of Melbourne/SPREP) flags water availability as a priority climate risk and is being used to prioritise adaptation options; integrating additional storage into Aiwo’s reticulated scheme directly addresses that risk. At the same time, thin coastal freshwater lenses are increasingly at risk from sea-level rise and storm surge, reinforcing reliance on desalination and centralised storage rather than groundwater alone under current water related programs. The NSUDP, there will be works on possible new reservoirs and a pump station to supply 1,200+ connections. This addition of a 3 ML tank will increase headworks buffer, improve RO production, and pressure/continuity during outages and dry spells. This activity also aligns with NIISP 2024 priorities to “increase NUC water storage capacity” and repair existing tanks. Using the historic central storage baseline (~3,840 kL in 2012), an extra 3,000 kL represents an indicative ~78% uplift.

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**Phase 1: Activity Description**

- Install a 3 ML bolted steel tank (roof + liner) with tie-ins to existing reservoirs and pump station.
- Geotechnical design, foundation, earthworks, access, and fencing.
- Pipework, valves, meters, and dosing skid for chlorination/remineralisation.
- Integration with electrical/MCC and SCADA/telemetry for level, quality, and alarms.
- Commissioning: pressure tests, disinfection, O&M manuals, and operator training.
- EIA/ESMP compliance under EMCCA 2020 with consultations and HSE controls.
- Immediate climate resilience: buffer sized to El Niño/La Niña variability, +78% uplift vs 2012 baseline.

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**Phase 2: Activity Description**

- Construct 1–2 additional 3 ML tanks (modular expansion) to double/triple national storage capacity.
- Expand SCADA for centralised real-time monitoring of all tanks and pump stations.
- Upgrade pump stations with redundancy (VFDs, dual pumps).
- Add dedicated fire-draw hydrant systems and emergency trucking points.
- Build covered catchments and drainage systems to harvest rainfall into tanks where feasible.
- Train NUC operators and district water wardens on integrated asset management.

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**Phase 3: Activity Description**

- Establish a National Water Storage and Resilience Hub, a multi-tank complex integrated with desalination and solar-powered pumping.
- Introduce demand forecasting linked to early warning system for drought early action.
- Expand to outer districts/community tanks for equitable access.
- Develop national-level emergency water reserves for critical facilities (hospital, schools).
- Institutionalise O&M through recurrent budget allocations, spares warehousing, and annual inspection contracts.
- Embed community resilience: district awareness on rationing, household connections, and emergency supply protocols.

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## Water Storage for Drought Preparedness

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### Funding Pathway

#### FUNDING PATHWAY (PHASE 1–2025–2030)

- **PRIF partners (DFAT/MFAT/EU/JICA):** Works & equipment (tank package, logistics, civils, pipework/tie-ins, RTU/telemetry).
- **ADB/World Bank Technical Assistance:** Design-to-implementation, peer review, EMCCA EIA/ESMP support, supervision, PMU backstopping.
- **NSUDP co-financing/variation:** SCADA centralisation, pump-station VFDs, consolidated freight, shared site works.
- **Government of the Republic of Nauru:** Land access, permitting, staff time, customs facilitation, O&M starter budget.
- **SPC / UNICEF / WHO (technical support):** Water safety planning, SCADA operator training, community resilience.

#### FUNDING PATHWAY (PHASE 2–2027–2035)

- **GCF / Adaptation Fund:** Scaling to additional tanks (national drought buffers), expanded SCADA integration, and fire/emergency systems.
- **EIB / ADB Infrastructure windows:** Financing for additional tank complexes and integrated pump redundancy.
- **KOICA / JICA:** ICT and SCADA upgrades, operator training, community engagement.

#### FUNDING PATHWAY (PHASE 3–2035–2040)

- **GCF / World Bank / ADB:** Development of a National Water Storage & Resilience Hub (multi-tank complexes, solar-powered pumps, demand forecasting).
- **UNDP / Adaptation Fund:** Governance, institutionalisation of O&M through recurrent budget support, and community-based drought preparedness.
- **EIB / Bilaterals:** Co-financing smart-water monitoring systems, fibre/satellite redundancy for SCADA backbone.

#### Conditions & Safeguards

- EMCCA EIA/ESMP compliance with construction HSE controls.
- O&M inspection playbook and recurrent budget commitments must be in place for Phase 3.
- Central SCADA integration enforced to prevent fragmented systems.

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### Links to Sectorial Plans

- **National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) 2019–2030:** Advances goals for reliable, safe, affordable water and climate-resilient infrastructure. The 3 ML tank increases headworks buffer, stabilises supply during outages and dry spells, and reduces reliance on tanker distribution—directly supporting service continuity and SDG 6 outcomes.
  - **Nauru Integrated Infrastructure Strategic Plan (NIISP) 2024:** Responds to the water-sector priority to increase NUC storage capacity and improve whole-of-life asset management. This activity delivers new storage, embeds O&M (inspection playbook, annual cleaning, spares), and integrates SCADA/telemetry for asset performance monitoring.
  - **Nauru Sustainable and Resilient Urban Development Project (NSRUDP):** Supports the first reticulated water supply rollout (Aiwo zone with new reservoirs and pump station). The 3 ML tank is hydraulically and operationally integrated—matched levels, valves, and pump curves—while shared SCADA standards and consolidated freight reduce costs.
  - **Climate and Vulnerability Risk Assessment (CIVRA, 2021):** Identifies water availability, drought, and variability as priority climate risks. This project directly addresses those risks by adding multi-day storage buffers, smoothing desalination output, and safeguarding critical users during shortages.
  - **Environmental Management and Climate Change Act (EMCCA) 2020:** Ensures environmental compliance through the EIA pathway (screening → ToR → ESIA/ESMP), with embedded community consultation, construction on Health, Safety and Environmental controls, and monitoring requirements.
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## Water Storage for Drought Preparedness

INDICATIVE COSTING	Item Description	Amount (AUD)	Potential Funding Partners
Phase 1 Costing	Tank, logistics, civils, pipework, basic RTU	1,180,800	PRIF bilateral grant (e.g., DFAT/MFAT/EU/JICA)
	Activity Design, Concept to Implementation, peer review, EIA/ESMP support, supervision	295,200	ADB/WB TA grant (via NSUDP PMU)
	SCADA central integration, pump-station VFDs, consolidated freight	295,200	NSUDP co-financing/variation
	Land, permits, staff time, minor O&M	98,400	Govt of Nauru – co-finance
	Price risk / schedule float	98,400	Unallocated contingency buffer (assignable to PRIF/GoN)
	<b>Phase 1 Sub-total:</b>	<b>1,968,000</b>	Mixed bilateral, multilateral & in-kind support
	<b>NOTE:</b> further costing Phase 1 details provided below.		
Phase 2 Costing	Construction of 1–2 additional 3 ML tanks (modular expansion)	2,400,000	GCF, Adaptation Fund, PRIF
	Expanded SCADA integration across all tanks & pump stations	600,000	ADB, World Bank, SPC
	Pump station redundancy upgrades (dual pumps, VFDs)	450,000	DFAT/MFAT, NSUDP
	Rainwater harvesting integration into tanks	350,000	UNICEF, SPC, EU
	District-level operator & warden training	200,000	UNDP, WHO, SPC
	Contingency (10%)	400,000	Mixed donors & GoN
	<b>Phase 2 Sub-total:</b>	<b>4,400,000</b>	Mixed bilateral, multilateral & in-kind support
	<b>BENCHMARK NOTES – PHASE 2 (2027–2035).</b> Additional 3 ML tanks: AUD 1.0–1.2M per unit (Pacific procurement references for bolted steel tanks with roof + liner, including shipping and foundation). SCADA expansion: AUD 500–700K for multi-tank monitoring systems (aligned with World Bank/ADB water digitalisation pilots in Tonga & Samoa). Pump redundancy (dual pumps, VFDs): AUD 400–500K (benchmark from Fiji's Water Authority pump-station upgrades). Rainwater harvesting integration: AUD 300–400K per module (SPC/UNICEF-supported community rainwater harvesting in Tuvalu & Kiribati). District-level operator/warden training: AUD 150–250K (UNDP/WHO training budgets for multi-year water safety planning rollouts in Micronesia).		
Phase 3 Costing	National Water Storage & Resilience Hub (multi-tank complex with desal & solar pumping)	6,000,000	GCF, ADB, World Bank
	Demand forecasting system linked to early warning	1,000,000	CREWS, UNDRR, SPC
	Community/district storage tanks (outer districts)	2,000,000	UNICEF, DFAT, EU
	Emergency water reserves for critical facilities (hospital, schools, clinics)	1,500,000	WHO, UNICEF, Adaptation Fund
	Institutionalisation of O&M (budget lines, spare parts warehouse, inspection contracts)	1,000,000	Government of Nauru, UNDP
	Contingency (10%)	1,150,000	Multilateral, bilateral & GoN support
	<b>Phase 3 Sub-total:</b>	<b>12,650,000</b>	Mixed bilateral, multilateral & in-kind support
	<b>BENCHMARK NOTES – PHASE 3 (2035–2040)</b> National Water Storage & Resilience Hub (multi-tank complex + desal + solar pumping): AUD 5.5–6.5M (comparable to ADB/World Bank-funded water hubs in Kiribati and Samoa, which combine storage + renewable pumping + control centres). Demand forecasting systems: AUD 800K–1M (CREWS/UNDRR forecast-based financing pilots in Vanuatu, Fiji). Community/district tanks (outer districts): AUD 250–350K per smaller-scale district tank (SPC/UNICEF benchmarks for community-scale bolted steel tanks in Tuvalu and Marshall Islands). Emergency water reserves for critical facilities: AUD 1.5–2M (WHO/UNICEF costings for hospital/clinic water redundancy in SIDS health resilience projects). Institutionalisation of O&M (budget, spares, inspection contracts): 8–10% of programmatic investments per year, based on Pacific utilities' best practice (Fiji, Samoa).		
<b>Total Phases Costing</b>	<b>Phases 1 +2 + 3 Total</b>	<b>19,018,000</b>	Mixed bilateral, multilateral & in-kind government support

## Water Storage for Drought Preparedness

### Benefits

#### Primary (Direct):

- Residential households and critical community users including schools, clinics, government offices, and small businesses (shops, food vendors, laundries) that rely on consistent supply.

#### Secondary (Indirect):

- Road users and communities benefiting from fewer emergency tanker runs and reduced road wear.
- Local contractors and operators through installation, SCADA, and O&M upskilling.

#### Institutional/System Resilience:

- NUC Operations & NSUDP PMU — smoother RO production, energy/load management, and ability to take assets offline for maintenance without service cuts.
- Disaster and emergency management — storage buffer supports drought response, firefighting draws, and contingency for power/plant outages.

#### Inclusion Priorities:

- Vulnerable users such as elderly, people with disabilities, women-headed households, and multi-family compounds, who are most affected by pressure drops and service interruptions.

#### Tertiary Beneficiaries:

- Visitors, migrant workers, and the wider economy through reduced disruptions, continuity of services, and strengthened public trust in water security.

## Phase 1 Costing Details

Item Description	Units	Subtotal (AUD)
Tank supply (3 ML bolted steel, roof & liner)	1	780,000
International shipping & local logistics	1	160,000
Geotech investigation & ring-beam foundation (optimised)	1	190,000
Site earthworks, drainage, access & fencing (shared works)	1	90,000
Inlet/outlet pipework, isolation valves, meters (standardised)	1	140,000
Pump station tie-in with existing infrastructure	1	60,000
Electrical/RTU panel, MCC interfaces, basic SCADA telemetry (central SCADA by NSUDP)	1	110,000
Design (concept→IFC) & peer review integration with existing infrastructure	1	100,000
EMCCA EIA/ESMP & consultations (site-scoped)	1	65,000
Construction supervision & QA testing (reduced)	1	90,000
Commissioning, O&M manuals & operator training	1	30,000
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>1,815,000</b>
Contingency (10% on construction items)	1	153,000
<b>Total (Indicative)</b>		<b>1,968,000</b>

## Funding Contributions

Source / Instrument	Item	Percentage	Amount (AUD)
PRIF bilateral grant (e.g., DFAT/MFAT/EU/JICA)	Tank, logistics, civils, pipework, basic RTU	60%	1,180,800
ADB/WB TA grant (via NSUDP PMU)	Activity Design, Concept to Implementation, peer review, EIA/ESMP support, supervision	15%	295,200
NSUDP co-financing/variation	SCADA central integration, pump-station VFDs, consolidated freight	15%	295,200
Government of Nauru – co-finance	Land, permits, staff time, minor O&M	5%	98,400
Unallocated contingency buffer (assignable to PRIF/GoN)	Price risk / schedule float	5%	98,400
<b>Total</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>1,968,000</b>

## Disbursement and procurement (fast-track)

### Tranches:

1. Design/EIA (10%);
2. Tank & logistics contracts (45%);
3. Civils/mechanicals-electronics & tie-ins (35%);
4. Commissioning/O&M onboarding (10%).

If funding is limited, a Plan B keeps scope intact by: (i) keeping the 3 ML tank but deferring non-critical site beautification; or (ii) staging SCADA extras under other existing related water programs while you deliver the core storage now.

## ACTIVITY 4.

### Renewable Energy Water Systems for Farms

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Priority Level High Priority

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**Timeline** Short Term (Phase 1): 2025–2030  
Medium Term (Phase 2): 2027–2035  
Long Term (Phase 3): 2035–2040

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- Activity Description**
- **Three farms (10 m<sup>3</sup>/day each):** Two brackish groundwater RO (BWRO) sites with solar pumping from shallow bores; one seawater RO (SWRO) site using a small coastal intake/outfall. Solar-PV sized to demand (BWRO ~1–2 kWh/m<sup>3</sup>; SWRO ~2.5–4 kWh/m<sup>3</sup>). Daytime production + elevated tanks replace most battery needs.
  - **Water quality targets (for use):** Irrigation Electrical Conductivity Water (EC<sub>w</sub>) ≤ 0.7 dS/m (Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) ≤ 450 mg/L: “no restriction”); livestock TDS ≤ 2,000–4,000 mg/L dependent on class (poultry, piggery)
  - **Capacity building:** farm-operator training (RO start-up/shutdown, cartridge change, chlorination, remineralisation), monthly log-sheets, and a spare-parts kit (membranes, filters, pumps).
  - **Safeguards/EIA: EMCCA screening;** hydrogeology & sustainable yield for bores; brine management plan (outfall diffuser to meet mixing-zone salinity limits; no discharge in sensitive areas); intake screens/velocity caps; monitoring of EC/TDS at bore and discharge.
  - **Chronic scarcity, rising climate stress:** Nauru faces persistent water insecurity that climate change is intensifying; dependable production and storage are essential to keep farms productive through dry spells.
  - **Food security & livelihoods:** Reliable irrigation and livestock water stabilise output and reduce costly trucking, improving resilience of local value chains in line with national goals.
  - **Institutional readiness:** The Water Division’s mandate is universal, safe, and affordable access with drought preparedness—this project operationalises that mandate for the farm sector.
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## Renewable Energy Water Systems for Farms

**Activity Background** Nauru's farms in across districts face chronic water scarcity, high evaporation rates and salinity, forcing costly trucking and constraining planting schedules and livestock stress rises. The thin, variable freshwater lenses in karstic limestone make traditional surface storage unreliable, while diesel-powered pumping is expensive and volatile. At the same time, Nauru has practical experience with desalination and abundant sun, making solar-powered RO a viable, scalable solution for farm use.

By standardising designs, procurement, and maintenance routines, the project creates a replicable model that government and partners can roll out in Nauru farms. The result is improved food security and livelihoods, steadier supply for cropping and livestock, and a clear pathway to scale under a programmatic funding window. This project will tackle the core bottlenecks by providing 'dependable daily water' at three representative sites. It reduces operating costs and emissions via solar PV; and it embeds the skills and systems needed to keep assets running (training, manuals, spares, monitoring). Elevated tanks and gravity distribution add resilience during cloudy periods and simplify operations. Safeguards ensure sustainable abstraction and environmentally sound brine management, while engagement with farmers, women's groups and youth builds local ownership.

The project will install three solar-powered systems sized for agriculture: two brackish-groundwater RO (BWRO) sites using shallow bores and one seawater RO (SWRO) site at a suitable coast. Each site produces ~10 m<sup>3</sup>/day (~10,000 L/day) into 20–30 m<sup>3</sup> elevated tanks, giving a 1–3-day buffer and stable pressure to drip lines, hose bibs, and livestock troughs without large battery banks.

The technical scope will include: (a) Source works: hydro-survey and test pumping; for SWRO, a screened micro-intake and a brine diffuser outfall located away from sensitive nearshore areas. (b) Treatment & power: RO skids with pre-filtration, anti-scalant dosing, automatic flush; PV arrays (~ 6 kWp BWRO, ~12 kWp SWRO) with simple controls; optional small buffer batteries for controls/start-up. (c) Storage & distribution: elevated tanks on reinforced pads; isolation valves, standpipes, troughs with float valves; secure fencing and sanitary protection zones. (d) Instrumentation: inline flow meters and conductivity (EC/TDS) probes; handheld test kits; basic data logging/remote alarms.

- **Water quality targets:**
  - For irrigation, EC<sub>w</sub> ≤ 0.7 dS/m ('no restriction' for most crops) with blending options if soils/crops allow higher salinity.
  - For livestock, TDS ≤ 2,000–4,000 mg/L depending on species. Remineralisation and chlorination are included to protect pipelines and animal health.
- **Operations & capacity:** Each site comes with hands-on operator training, illustrated O&M manuals, monthly log-sheets, and a spares kit (membranes, cartridges, critical pumps/valves). Year-1 covers quarterly inspections, remote support, and a small O&M allowance to embed routines.
- **Safeguards & governance:** The activity follows the EIA pathway: sustainable abstraction limits, screened intakes, brine mixing-zone design, and community consultations. Land access MOUs, a simple grievance channel, and gender-inclusive participation (women's groups/youth in nursery/record-keeping) are built in.
- **Scalability:** Standardised designs, BoQ templates, SOPs and training create a replicable model for additional farms, improving food security and livelihoods while cutting diesel use and operating costs.

- Phase 1 Activity Description**
- Install three solar-powered systems at government farm sites: two brackish groundwater RO (BWRO) units (10 m<sup>3</sup>/day each) with solar pumping from shallow bores, and one seawater RO (SWRO) unit (10 m<sup>3</sup>/day) with a screened micro-intake and brine diffuser outfall.
  - **Technical scope:** hydro-surveys and test pumping; PV arrays sized to demand (BWRO ~6 kWp each; SWRO ~12 kWp); RO skids with pre-filtration, dosing, and auto-flush; elevated storage tanks (20–30 m<sup>3</sup> each) on reinforced pads for 1–3 day buffer; inline flow and conductivity probes; secure fencing and sanitary protection zones.
  - **Water quality targets:** Irrigation EC<sub>w</sub> ≤ 0.7 dS/m ("no restriction" for most crops); livestock TDS ≤ 2,000–4,000 mg/L depending on species. Remineralisation and chlorination included to safeguard crops, pipelines, and animal health.
  - **Capacity building:** hands-on training for farm operators, illustrated O&M manuals, monthly log-sheets, and stocked spares kits (membranes, filters, pumps). Year-1 includes quarterly inspections, remote support, and an O&M starter allowance to embed routines.
  - **Safeguards:** EMCCA 2020 EIA screening; hydrogeology to confirm sustainable abstraction; brine management plan with mixing-zone design; intake velocity caps/screens; community consultations and gender-inclusive participation.
  - **Immediate climate resilience:** dependable daily production (~30 m<sup>3</sup>/day total) ensures steady irrigation and livestock supply during dry spells, cutting reliance on tanker trucking and stabilising farm output.
  - **Programmatic foundation:** standardised designs, BoQ templates, SOPs, and monitoring routines create a replicable model. This ensures continuity into Phase 2 (additional infrastructure, SCADA expansion, redundancy) and Phase 3 (National Farm Water Security Program, smart-water monitoring, long-term resilience).

## Renewable Energy Water Systems for Farms

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- Phase 2:  
Activity  
Description  
(2027–2035)**
- Expand farm water infrastructure by constructing a fourth solar-powered RO system at the remaining government farm site, bringing total coverage to all four public farm clusters.
  - Install 1–2 additional modular RO units (BWRO or SWRO depending on hydrogeology) at the most productive farms to double system redundancy and increase daily output to ~60 m<sup>3</sup>/day across all sites.
  - Expand SCADA and telemetry integration across sites, linking real-time monitoring of production, storage levels, and water quality (EC/TDS) into the central Water Division platform.
  - Upgrade pump stations with redundancy (dual submersibles, VFDs) and add dedicated fire-draw hydrants and emergency trucking points.
  - Introduce rainwater harvesting modules (roof catchments, gutters, and sediment tanks) at farm nurseries and outbuildings to supplement RO supply and reduce stress on bores/coastal intakes.
  - Strengthen capacity building: advanced training for farm operators and NUC staff, with certification in RO operations, SCADA use, and preventative maintenance. District water wardens engaged to support record-keeping, safety, and emergency response.
  - Climate resilience impact: expanded systems ensure that no single failure (bore pump, membrane, solar array) causes prolonged shortages; improved redundancy and integration sustain reliable farm production through multi-year drought cycles.
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- Phase 3:  
Activity  
Description  
(2035–2040)**
- Establish a **National Farm Water Security Program**, consolidating all farm-scale RO and storage systems into a coordinated “farm water hub” approach.
  - Develop a **Farm Water Resilience Centre** at one central site: a multi-system complex with RO skids, solar-PV mini-grid, and smart-water control room, providing technical support and spare-parts warehousing for all farms.
  - Roll out **demand forecasting** linked to national drought early warning systems, guiding pre-emptive rationing, planting schedules, and livestock water management.
  - Expand **district-level storage tanks** and distribution standpipes near farms, enabling equitable access for women-headed households, smallholders, and livestock keepers during extended dry spells.
  - Provide **dedicated emergency water reserves** at critical food security sites (e.g., poultry, piggery, nurseries) to safeguard national protein and fresh produce supply during climate shocks.
  - Institutionalise **O&M sustainability**: recurrent government budget allocations, long-term service contracts, spare-parts stockpiles, and annual inspection/cleaning regimes embedded in the Water Division’s mandate.
  - Build **community and vulnerable groups engagement**, and TVET trainees involved in nursery water use, monitoring, and reporting; national awareness on “climate-smart farm water” disseminated to support replication on private land when access issues are resolved.
  - By 2040, ensure that Nauru’s four public farm sites have **permanent, climate-resilient, and cost-efficient water security**, underpinning national food supply and reducing dependence on imports.
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## Renewable Energy Water Systems for Farms

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### Funding Pathway

#### Phase 1 (2025–2030)

- DFAT / MFAT / EU PRIF / JICA: Hardware procurement and installation (RO skids, PV arrays, storage tanks, pumps, fencing).
- GCF Small Grants / FAO: Climate adaptation grant window and training support for farm operators.
- SPC–EU / UNDP / SPREP: Technical assistance for safeguards, EIA/ESMP preparation, hydrogeology surveys, and brine management compliance.
- GIZ / SPC Land Resources Division: Capacity building, O&M manuals, and farmer training programs.
- Government of Nauru: Land access, permitting, customs facilitation, co-financing of O&M starter budget.

#### Phase 2 (2027–2035)

- Green Climate Fund (GCF) / Adaptation Fund: Scale-up financing for the fourth government farm site, modular RO expansion, SCADA integration, and redundancy upgrades.
- ADB / World Bank Infrastructure Windows: Financing for larger solar-PV arrays, expanded storage tanks, and integrated redundancy across farm systems.
- KOICA / JICA: ICT upgrades, telemetry systems, and advanced operator certification training.
- UNICEF / FAO / SPC: Co-financing rainwater harvesting modules and district-level training on sustainable water use.
- RON Government Co-finance: Budget contributions for recurrent O&M and extension support staff.

#### Phase 3 (2035–2040)

- GCF / World Bank / ADB: Development of a Farm Water Resilience Centre (hub site), spare-parts warehouse, and smart-water control platform.
- UNDP / Adaptation Fund: Institutionalisation of recurrent O&M budgets, long-term service contracts, and governance frameworks.
- CREWS / UNDRR / SPC: Demand forecasting systems, early warning integration, and AI-based drought-preparedness tools.
- WHO / UNICEF: Co-financing of dedicated emergency reserves for livestock and critical food security sites.
- RON Government: Permanent budget allocations, inspection contracts, and institutional capacity building for farm water systems.

#### Conditions & Safeguards

- **EMCCA 2020 compliance:** hydrogeological surveys, sustainable abstraction limits, screened intakes, brine mixing-zone management.
- **Inclusiveness and engagement** of all vulnerable groups in training, monitoring, and farm water management roles.
- **Sustainability:** Recurrent budget allocations, spare-parts stockpiles, and inspection regimes embedded by Phase 3.

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### Links to Sectorial Plans

- **National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) 2019–2030:** Supports Infrastructure Goal 2 (reliable, safe, affordable, secure, sustainable water) and Cross-Goal 5 on climate resilience. Solar-powered RO systems and elevated tanks provide dependable daily farm water supply, directly contributing to food security and resilience targets.
  - **Nauru Integrated Infrastructure Strategic Plan (NIISP) 2024:** Aligns with investment priorities in water supply and renewable energy integration. Embeds whole-of-life asset management via O&M manuals, spare-parts kits, and monitoring.
  - **Water & Sanitation Master Plan / Nauru Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Policy:** Calls for safe, efficient, and climate-resilient water systems. This project delivers decentralised solar-powered RO production, irrigation water, and livestock supply, reducing dependence on tanker delivery.
  - **Environmental Management and Climate Change Act (EMCCA) 2020:** Requires screening, Terms of Reference, and ESIA/ESMP compliance, including hydrogeology surveys, sustainable yield limits, brine outfall management, and stakeholder consultations.
  - **Nauru Agricultural Sector Strategy 2024–2034:** Sets a roadmap to improve food security, livelihoods, and climate resilience. Prioritises modern water technologies, integration of renewable energy, and community engagement. Solar-RO water systems directly support resilient farming, livestock productivity, and sustainable land use.
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## Renewable Energy Water Systems for Farms

INDICATIVE COSTING	Item Description	Amount (AUD)	Potential Funding Partners
Phase 1 Costing	2× BWRO sites (10 m³/d each)	376,000	DFAT/MFAT, GCF Small Grants, FAO
	1× SWRO site (10 m³/d)	261,000	SPC-EU, UNDP
	Program Setup and Implementation	290,000	FAO, SPC, GIZ, SPREP
	Contingency (10%)	95,000	RON Government Co-finance, Donor overhead allowances
	<b>Phase 1 Sub-total:</b>	<b>1,022,000</b>	Mixed bilateral, multilateral & in-kind support
<b>NOTE:</b> further costing details provided below.			
Phase 2 Costing (2027–2035)	Rehabilitation & upgrading of the 3 pilot farm systems (membrane replacements, PV expansion, tank upgrades)	450,000	DFAT/MFAT, GCF FAO
	Expansion to 4 <sup>th</sup> government-owned farm site (10 m³/day BWRO/SWRO hybrid with PV + tank)	400,000	JICA, EU PRIF, SPC
	Centralised SCADA integration across all farm systems	300,000	ADB, World Bank, ITU (SCADA integration)
	Farmer capacity building (refreshers, manuals, certification)	100,000	FAO, SPC Land Resources, UNDP
	Spare parts warehouse & logistics buffer	100,000	GIZ, SPREP, RON Gov
	Contingency (10%)	135,000	RON Government and Mixed donors
	<b>Phase 2 Sub-total:</b>	<b>1,485,000</b>	Mixed bilateral, multilateral & in-kind support
<b>BENCHMARK NOTES – PHASE 2 (2027–2035):</b> RO skid refurbishments/replacements: AUD 150–200K per site every 5–7 years (Pacific RO benchmark). PV array expansions: AUD 2,500–3,000/kWp (aligned with Pacific Islands PV procurement). SCADA integration (multi-site): AUD 250–350K (World Bank/ADB smart-agriculture pilots in Samoa, Fiji). Spare parts/logistics buffers: 7–10% of total hardware (aligned with FAO regional farm resilience projects).			
Phase 3 Costing (2035–2040)	Development of a Farm Water & Energy Resilience Hub (integration of all 4 farms with centralised SCADA, solar-storage hybrid, and national training facility)	2,500,000	GCF, ADB, World Bank
	Long-term O&M institutionalisation (5-year recurrent budget support, contracts, spares warehousing)	1,000,000	UNDP, Adaptation Fund, RON Gov
	Demand forecasting + drought-response modelling for agricultural water	500,000	CREWS, UNDRR, FAO
	Expansion of emergency water reserves (buffer tanks + firefighting capacity at farm hubs)	800,000	EU, UNICEF, DFAT
	Inclusion programmes (TVET training, community vulnerable groups cooperatives in farm water management)	200,000	SPC, FAO
	Contingency (10%)	500,000	Mixed donors & GoN
<b>Phase 3 Sub-total</b>	<b>5,500,000</b>	Mixed bilateral, multilateral & in-kind support	
<b>BENCHMARK NOTES – PHASE 3 (2035–2040):</b> Farm water-energy hubs (multi-site integration): AUD 2.0–2.8M (benchmarking FAO/SPC regional farm hubs in Fiji & Tonga). Forecast-based agricultural water systems: AUD 400–500K (CREWS/UNDRR regional pilots). Emergency water reserves: AUD 750–900K for distributed tanks and firefighting tie-ins. Institutionalisation of O&M: typically, 8–12% of programmatic capital costs annually (ADB/SPREP practice).			
<b>Total Phase Costing</b>	<b>Phase 1 + 2 + 3 Total</b>	<b>8,007,000</b>	Mixed bilateral, multilateral & in-kind support

## Renewable Energy Water Systems for Farms

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### Benefits

#### Primary (direct):

- Smallholder crop farmers and market gardeners – reliable ~10,000 L/day per site for irrigation via gravity-fed taps and drip lines, reducing costly trucking and securing planting schedules.
- Livestock keepers (poultry, pigs, cattle) – dependable water supply meeting livestock TDS thresholds, improving animal health and productivity.
- Farm operators/caretakers – hands-on operator training, illustrated O&M manuals, and stocked spare-parts kits to keep systems functional.

#### Secondary (indirect):

- Households and local markets – steadier supply of vegetables, fruits, and animal protein; reduced price shocks during droughts.
- Community facilities (schools and clinics) – potential fallback access points during prolonged dry spells or emergencies.
- Local contractors and technicians – job opportunities for installation, routine servicing, and spare-parts supply chains.

#### Institutional/system-level:

- Department of Agriculture – strengthened ability to deliver farm water services and extension support.
- Water Division (DCCNR) – improved monitoring data, standardised SOPs, and safeguards for sustainable abstraction and brine management.
- Project Management Unit (PMU) – enhanced skills in procurement, asset management, and donor reporting.

#### Inclusion priorities:

- Women's groups and youth/TVET trainees – active roles in record-keeping, RO operation, nursery support, and monitoring tasks.
- People with disabilities – benefit from accessible tap points and training adjustments at pilot sites.

#### Long-term resilience (Phases 2–3):

- Farms maintain a secure, climate-resilient supply with redundancy (additional tanks, SCADA upgrades, sustainable brine systems).
  - A National Farm Water Program model is created – scalable to all four government farm sites and adaptable if new land becomes available.
  - The sector contributes to food security, livelihoods, and reduced diesel dependency, in line with Nauru's climate adaptation and agricultural strategies.
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## PHASE 1 COSTING DETAILS

### PHASE 1: THREE FARM SITES

Item Description	Rate	Units	Subtotal (AUD)
<b>A. BWRO Sites (x2)</b>			
Solar PV array 6 kWp (modules, racking, inverters)	\$3,000/kWp	6 kWp × 2 sites	36,000
Borehole drilling & casing incl. pump test	\$30,000/site	2 sites	60,000
Solar submersible bore pump	\$6,000/site	2 sites	12,000
BWRO skid (10 m <sup>3</sup> /day) incl. pre-plumb & controls	\$55,000/site	2 sites	110,000
Storage tanks (20–30 m <sup>3</sup> ) & foundations	\$12,000/site	2 sites	22,000
Pre-filtration (cartridges & housings)	\$5,000/site	2 sites	10,000
Electrical & controls (wiring, protection, PLC)	\$8,000/site	2 sites	16,000
Civils pads & perimeter fencing	\$10,000/site	2 sites	14,000
Spares & consumables (membranes, filters, chemicals)	\$7,500/site	2 sites	15,000
Installation & commissioning labour	\$20,000/site	2 sites	40,000
Training & O&M manuals	\$5,000/site	2 sites	10,000
Year-1 O&M allowance	\$6,500/site	2 sites	13,000
Logistics & freight (import, local delivery)	\$12,000/site	2 sites	18,000
<b>SUBTOTAL – A</b>			<b>376,000</b>
<b>B. SWRO Site (x1)</b>			
Solar PV array 12 kWp (modules, racking, inverters)	\$3,000/kWp	12 kWp × 1 site	36,000
SWRO skid (10 m <sup>3</sup> /day) incl. HP pump & controls	Lump sum	1 site	75,000
Seawater intake (screened pipe) installation	Lump sum	1 site	20,000
Brine diffuser outfall (micro-diffuser)	Lump sum	1 site	22,000
Intake/transfer pump	Lump sum	1 site	5,000
Pre-treatment (media filter & antiscalant dosing)	Lump sum	1 site	12,000
Storage tanks (20–30 m <sup>3</sup> ) & foundations	Lump sum	1 site	12,000
Electrical & controls (wiring, protection, PLC)	Lump sum	1 site	10,000
Civils pads & perimeter fencing	Lump sum	1 site	12,000
Spares & consumables (membranes, filters, chemicals)	Lump sum	1 site	10,000
Installation & commissioning labour	Lump sum	1 site	25,000
Training & O&M manuals	Lump sum	1 site	5,000
Year-1 O&M allowance	Lump sum	1 site	7,500
Logistics & freight (import, local delivery)	Lump sum	1 site	9,500
<b>SUBTOTAL – B</b>			<b>261,000</b>
<b>C. Program Setup &amp; TA</b>			
Hydrogeological survey & water quality testing	Lump sum	–	45,000
EMCCA EIA & ESMP (incl. consultations)	Lump sum	–	47,500
Engineering design & supervision	Lump sum	–	50,000
PMU / project management (12–18 months)	Lump sum	–	70,000
Farmer training program (3 sessions)	Lump sum	–	20,000
Monitoring kit (EC/TDS meters, reagents, logbooks)	Lump sum	–	10,000
Communications & site signage	Lump sum	–	5,000
<b>SUBTOTAL -C</b>			<b>290,000</b>
<b>Contingency (≈10% on hardware works)</b>	Lump sum	–	<b>95,000</b>
<b>TOTAL – Phase 1 (3 sites)</b>			<b>1,022,000</b>

## ACTIVITY 5.

# Development and Implementation of an integrated Coastal Management Plan, including Strategic Seawall Construction

**Priority Level** High Priority

**Timeline** Short Term (Phase 1): 2025–2030  
Medium Term (Phase 2): 2027–2035  
Long Term (Phase 3): 2035–2040

**Activity Background** Nauru's entire population, services, and infrastructure are concentrated along its narrow coastal fringe, which is increasingly at risk from climate change and coastal hazards. Historical settlement patterns placed homes, schools, clinics, roads, power facilities, and water pipelines immediately adjacent to the shoreline. Today, these assets face accelerating threats from wave overtopping, coastal erosion, sea-level rise, and storm surge. The national CIVRA process (CSIRO/University of Melbourne/SPREP, 2021) identified coastal inundation and erosion as among the country's highest-priority climate risks, while the NIISP 2024 lists coastal protection and seawalls as urgent investment needs.

At present, much of Nauru's protective infrastructure is fragmented, poorly maintained, or of inadequate design. Short stretches of older vertical seawalls and revetments have already failed under repeated overtopping and scouring, leaving communities and transport corridors exposed. In parallel, traditional natural buffers such as coastal vegetation have been progressively degraded by clearance, compaction, and unmanaged drainage. Without targeted intervention, further storm and king-tide events will cause escalating damage to property, public facilities, and livelihoods.

This project addresses the urgent need for an integrated and sustainable response by combining engineered solutions and nature-compatible measures within a single program. Engineered seawalls at the most exposed frontages will provide immediate protection and durability, designed with best-practice details such as geotextile filters, back-drainage, toe protection, and robust armour layers. Complementary nature-based solutions (NBS) — dune rehabilitation, sand fencing, small-scale nourishment, and protective planting — will stabilise lower-risk stretches while delivering co-benefits for biodiversity, cultural values, and community amenity.

Crucially, the project embeds resilience in policy, planning, and governance. A national Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) policy will provide zoning, setback, and drainage controls that can be applied consistently across future developments, aligning with EMCCA 2020 safeguards and Nauru's National Climate Change Policy. This institutionalisation ensures that coastal protection is not just piecemeal but mainstreamed into national planning and permitting.

Finally, the project recognises the importance of knowledge, monitoring, and adaptive management. Hazard maps, shoreline profiles, and event-logging systems will give Nauru the ability to track coastal change over time and take pre-emptive action. Training of government staff, contractors, and community groups will build capacity for inspections, post-storm assessments, and routine maintenance. By demonstrating a scalable 200 m stretch of mixed seawall and NBS in phase 1, the project sets a clear model for island-wide replication, supported by a programmatic Coastal Protection Program (CPP) funding and delivery framework.

- Phase 1: Activity Description (2025–2030)**
- **ICM policy & zoning:** Develop and gazette an Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) framework, including setbacks, development controls, drainage and sand management consistent with National and Regional ICM practices.
  - **Risk & design basis:** Update hazard maps for extreme water levels, wave run-up and overtopping, drawing on CIVRA findings and SPC coastal risk datasets; assess asset exposure and criticality.
  - **Priority seawall program:** Design and construct/renew ~120 m of engineered revetments and vertical walls at identified hotspots (Aiwo, Menen, Anibare, Anetan as scoped in NIISP), with durable armour, toe protection and wave-dissipation features suited to Nauru's reef/limestone setting.
  - **Nature-compatible measures:** Establish ~80 m of dune and buffer rehabilitation, sand fencing, and small-cell nourishment trials; pilot living-shoreline concepts where ecology and sediment allow. Given Nauru's lack of mangroves, emphasis is placed on buffers, drainage, and reef-friendly practices.
  - **EIA and safeguards:** Develop and apply a Nauru coastal engineering EIA guideline consistent with EMCCA 2020, ensuring stakeholder engagement, options analysis, and monitoring plans. Approvals are processed under the EMCCA screening → ToR → ESIA/ESMP pathway.
  - **Asset management, monitoring & knowledge:** Install shoreline profiles, fixed benchmarks, and event logging to support adaptive management. Integrate results with DCCNR information portals. Produce standardised O&M manuals and inspection routines (including post-storm checks), and secure budget provisions for long-term maintenance in line with NIISP asset-management improvements.

## Development and Implementation of an integrated Coastal Management Plan, including Strategic Seawall Construction

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### Phase 2: Activity Description (2027–2035)

- **Scale-up seawall construction:** Extend engineered protection to additional high-risk frontages identified in NIISP and CIVRA, using the Phase 1 seawall specification (durable armour, toe keys, crest beam, back-drainage) to maintain consistency and economies of scale.
  - **Nature-based expansion:** Expand dune/buffer rehabilitation and small-cell nourishment to a minimum of 30% of new coastal stretches treated, reinforcing the blended approach of hard + soft measures.
  - **Updated risk mapping:** Integrate climate projections (sea-level rise, storm surge frequency) and expand SPC/CSIRO datasets for adaptive design thresholds.
  - **Policy integration:** Embed ICM zoning and setback guidance into building permits and land-use planning across all districts.
  - **Capacity building:** Train district coastal wardens and works staff on inspection routines, emergency response (post-storm rapid checks), and community awareness programs.
  - **Monitoring systems:** Deploy additional shoreline profiles, digital survey tools, and basic remote sensors (wave/run-up loggers) to track performance and trigger maintenance.
  - **Community stewardship:** Scale up propagation and planting nurseries for native strand species, with women's groups and youth networks leading replanting efforts.
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### Phase 3: Activity Description (2035–2040)

- **National Coastal Protection Program (CPP):** Consolidate all seawall, dune rehabilitation, and policy tools into a single national framework with secure funding (multi-year donor/government envelope).
  - **Integrated coastal hub:** Establish a centralised technical and monitoring hub within DCCNR to manage hazard data, engineering standards, and O&M contracts.
  - **Advanced engineering pilots:** Trial innovative hybrid options (e.g., low-crested breakwaters, artificial reefs, reef-toe stabilisation) in partnership with regional science/engineering partners.
  - **Smart monitoring:** Link shoreline benchmarks, sensors, and hazard maps into a live coastal dashboard that feeds into national early warning and climate information systems.
  - **Institutionalisation of safeguards:** Coastal EIA guidelines updated and formally adopted as binding regulations, with an ESMP template used across all coastal projects.
  - **Community mainstreaming:** District councils and schools adopt “coastal care” activities — shoreline clean-ups, planting days, and awareness events embedded in annual programs.
  - **Resilience dividends:** With engineered and nature-based systems in place, reduced overtopping and erosion risk allow safer infrastructure investments, improved land-use planning, and stronger cultural/amenity values for coastal communities.
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# Development and Implementation of an integrated Coastal Management Plan, including Strategic Seawall Construction

## Funding Pathway

### Phase 1–2025–2030 (Demonstration stretch: 120 m engineered seawall + 80 m nature-based solution)

- PRIF partners (DFAT/MFAT/EU/JICA): Primary grants for civil works, equipment, and small-scale monitoring goods.
- ADB Technical Assistance (TA): Finance design, hazard mapping, supervision, and PMU set-up.
- GCF Readiness / SAP: Cover ICM policy package, NBS pilot, and monitoring system integration.
- Government of the Republic of Nauru (co-finance): Site access, utilities, storage, and staff time.

### Phase 2–2027–2035 (Scale-up to multiple priority hotspots, minimum 30% NBS share)

- GCF / Adaptation Fund: Finance blended protection (engineered seawalls + NBS expansion) and community engagement.
- EIB / World Bank Coastal Resilience Windows: Loan or grant-finance for larger stretches of seawall replication.
- SPREP / SPC (regional TA): Technical support for shoreline monitoring, dune rehab, and NBS propagation nurseries.
- Bilateral donors (Australia/NZ/EU/JICA): Target cost-sharing for additional engineered works and monitoring systems.

### Phase 3–2035–2040 (National Coastal Protection Program consolidation)

- GCF / World Bank / ADB (Programmatic support): Establish and scale a national CPP window with multi-year envelopes and hotspot selection criteria.
- UNDP / Adaptation Fund: Support long-term governance, ESMP enforcement, and institutionalisation of safeguards.
- Regional partners (SPC, CSIRO, USP): Technical cooperation on smart monitoring, hazard data, and adaptive design standards.
- Government of the Republic of Nauru recurrent budgets: O&M, post-storm inspections, spares, and community outreach institutionalised.

### Conditions & Safeguards

- EMCCA EIA compliance: One ESMP template across all financiers; mitigation/monitoring built into contracts.
- O&M commitments: Recurrent budgets, stockpile of spare armour, and trained inspection teams must be in place.
- Balanced portfolio: At least 30% of total frontage under NBS/nature-compatible solutions to keep lifecycle costs manageable and deliver co-benefits.

## Links to Sectorial Plans

- **Nauru Integrated Infrastructure Strategic Plan (NIISP) 2024:** Identifies coastal and environmental protection (seawalls, land reclamation, and protection works) as priority infrastructure. Highlights the necessity of whole-of-life asset management, which aligns with the O&M manuals and shoreline monitoring introduced in this project.
- **National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) 2019–2030:** Emphasises climate resilience, infrastructure reliability, land management, and environmental sustainability. The project supports these themes by delivering durable coastal protection and nature-compatible measures that safeguard people and assets.
- **National Climate Change Policy / RONAdapt (2015 & 2025 context):** Calls for adaptation across sectors and mainstreaming coastal zone management. This project strengthens that policy by integrating coastal resilience into planning, hazard mapping, and governance structures.

## Development and Implementation of an integrated Coastal Management Plan, including Strategic Seawall Construction

INDICATIVE COSTING	Component	Amount (AUD)	Potential Funding Partners
Phase 1 Costing	Civil works, small equipment	764,100	DFAT/MFAT/EU/JICA – grant
	Design, EIA support, supervision, PMU set-up	339,600	ADB – TA grant
	ICM policy/mapping, NBS, monitoring system	254,700	GCF – Readiness/SAP
	Comms/signage, training, O&M manuals	254,700	Another PRIF partner – grant
	Staff time, site access, utilities, storage	84,900	Government – co-finance (cash/in-kind)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,698,000</b>	
<b>NOTE:</b> further costing details Phase 1 provided below.			
<b>BENCHMARK NOTES – PHASE 1:</b> Engineered seawalls (Pacific benchmarks) AUD 5,500–6,500/m (includes demolition, foundation prep, armour). NBS measures AUD 800–1,000/m for planting, fencing, and small nourishment trials. Policy/mapping packages: AUD 250–300K typical under GCF readiness support.			
Phase 2 Costing (2027–2035)	Additional seawall stretches (400–600 m, priority hotspots)	3,000,000	PRIF bilateral (DFAT/MFAT/EU/JICA), ADB
	NBS buffer rehabilitation + nourishment (min. 30% share)	800,000	SPC, GCF Adaptation, UNDP
	Coastal hazard updates & monitoring expansion	500,000	ADB, World Bank, CREWS
	Capacity building & O&M systems (district wards, inspections)	400,000	UNDP, GIZ, SPC
	Contingency (10%)	470,000	Mixed donors & GoN
	<b>Phase 2 Sub-total</b>	<b>5,170,000</b>	Mixed bilateral, multilateral & GoN
<b>BENCHMARK NOTES – PHASE 2:</b> Seawall scale-up AUD 5–6M per km (depending on armour type, foundation). NBS scaling: AUD 600–1,200/m, based on Tuvalu & Kiribati shoreline planting programs. Monitoring packages (shoreline profiling, sensors, data portals) ≈ AUD 400–500K typical in SPC/ADB projects.			
Phase 3 Costing (2035–2040)	Multi-km seawall + nature-based protection works (2–3 km total)	10,000,000	GCF/Adaptation Fund, ADB, World Bank
	Institutionalised O&M (budgets, stockpiles, inspections)	1,200,000	Government of Nauru, UNDP
	Integrated ICM governance, policy mainstreaming	1,000,000	GCF/UNDP/UNEP
	Community-based adaptation (district planting, signage, awareness)	600,000	SPC, SPREP, NGOs
	Advanced hazard modelling, forecasting & early warning linkages	900,000	CREWS, WMO, UNDRR
	Contingency (10%)	1,370,000	Multilateral, bilateral & GoN
	<b>Phase 3 Sub-total</b>	<b>15,070,000</b>	Mixed bilateral & GoN
<b>BENCHMARK NOTES – PHASE 3:</b> National CPP programs in Pacific Islands range AUD 12–20M depending on km length (Fiji, Kiribati, Tuvalu). Institutionalised O&M 7–10% of capital investments annually (budgeted recurrently). Advanced hazard/forecasting AUD 700K–1M per national system (aligned with CREWS/UNDRR).			
<b>Total Phase Costing</b>	<b>Phase 1 + 2 + 3 Total</b>	<b>21,938,000</b>	Mixed bilateral, multilateral & in-kind support

# Development and Implementation of an integrated Coastal Management Plan, including Strategic Seawall Construction

## Benefits

### Phase 1 – Demonstration (2025–2030):

- Immediate risk reduction at a high-priority frontage through engineered seawalls (~120 m) and complementary NBS (~80 m), lowering overtopping and erosion that threaten homes, coastal roads, and services. Asset longevity is built in with O&M manuals, post-storm inspection protocols, and a small stockpile of spare armour. The project also introduces data-driven decisions via updated hazard maps, setback zoning, and permitting guidance, improving how approvals and investments are made. Community & culture are strengthened by planting culturally significant native species and involving vulnerable community groups coastal stewardship.

### Phase 2 – Scale-up (2030–2035):

- Expansion of the Coastal Protection Program (CPP) window brings the scalable model island-wide. Additional priority hotspots are addressed with repeatable seawall specifications while NBS segments remain mandatory (≥30%) to balance costs and co-benefits. Training of local contractors and government inspectors institutionalises inspection and maintenance routines. Benefits at this stage include broader asset longevity across multiple districts and improved community resilience through visible, nature-compatible protection measures.

### Phase 3 – Integrated Coastal Management System (2035–2040):

- A national ICM framework with monitoring stations, shoreline profiles, and pre-emptive maintenance triggers ensures long-term resilience. A dedicated O&M budget line and routine contractor inspections keep lifecycle costs predictable. At this phase, data-driven governance is embedded into approvals and infrastructure planning across Government. Communities island-wide benefit from a culture of stewardship, while restored coastal vegetation provides cultural, ecological, and amenity co-benefits. The result is a fully scalable, programmatic approach to coastal protection that integrates engineered and nature-based methods into national adaptation practice.

## PHASE 1: COSTING DETAILS

Item Description	Rate (AUD)	Unit	Subtotal
<b>ICM Policy &amp; Zoning</b>			
Policy/legal specialist – draft ICM policy & regs	\$1,400/day	50 days	70,000
Land-use planner – zoning & development controls	\$1,100/day	30 days	33,000
Coastal engineer – peer review of standards	\$1,500/day	10 days	15,000
SOPs & permitting workflow design	\$1,100/day	15 days	16,500
Stakeholder consultations (x3) & validation workshop	1	1	35,000
Cabinet brief & legal gazettal,	1	1	7,000
<b>Communications materials</b>			
Plain-language guidance & large-format maps	1	1	17,500
Project Admin support (apportioned)	\$1,200/day	20 days	24,000
Legal drafting instructions & EMCCA alignment note	\$1,200/day	20 days	24,000
ICM layers to data portal (cartography & tiles)	1	1	28,000
Independent legal/technical QA	1	1	20,000
Printing & translation	1	1	10,000
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>300,000</b>

## PHASE 1: COSTING DETAILS

Item Description	Rate (AUD)	Unit	Subtotal
<b>Hazard Mapping &amp; Design Basis</b>			
Topography/bathy spot surveys (tie-ins)	1	1	35,000
Wave/run-up/overtopping modelling	\$1,500/day	40 days	60,000
GIS analyst – hazard mapping	\$1,000/day	30 days	30,000
Data purchase & licences	1	1	15,000
Exposure/criticality analysis & maps	\$1,000/day	20 days	20,000
Field validation & ground control	\$800/day	10 days	8,000
Metadata & dataset packaging	1	1	23,000
Independent peer review	\$1,800/day	5 days	9,000
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>200,000</b>
<b>Priority Seawalls (~120 m)</b>			
Site establishment		1	20,000
Demolition & disposal	\$400/m	120 m	48,000
Excavation & foundation prep	\$320/m	120 m	38,400
Geotextile filter & back-drainage	\$200/m	120 m	24,000
Underlayer (core/secondary armour)	\$560/m	120 m	67,200
Primary armour (rock/concrete units)	\$1,840/m	120 m	220,800
Toe protection (beam/keys/berm)	\$640/m	120 m	76,800
Crest beam & coping	\$720/m	120 m	86,400
Backfill & surface reinstatement	\$240/m	120 m	28,800
Environmental controls (ESMP measures)	1	1	10,000
Temporary access & plant mobilisation	1	1	40,000
Materials testing & QC	1	1	10,000
As-built survey & documentation	1	1	8,000
Package contingency (~ 6%)	1	1	41,600
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>720,000</b>
<b>Dune Rehabilitation &amp; Nourishment</b>			
Site concept & planting design	1	1	30,000
Sand fencing & buffer rehabilitation	\$180/m	80 m	14,400
Revegetation materials & labour (native species)	\$220/m	80 m	17,600
Small-cell nourishment (~5 m <sup>3</sup> /m)	\$150/m	80 m	12,000
Monitoring markers & signage	\$50/m	80 m	4,000

## PHASE 1: COSTING DETAILS

Item Description	Rate (AUD)	Unit	Subtotal
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>78,000</b>
<b>EIA &amp; Safeguards</b>			
Screening & ToR preparation	\$1,200/day	10 days	12,000
Baseline synthesis & alternatives analysis	\$1,400/day	20 days	28,000
Community consultations (4 events)	\$7,000/event	4	28,000
ESIA report & ESMP	\$1,400/day	30 days	42,000
Monitoring plan & contractor ESMP integration	\$1,200/day	10 days	12,000
GRM setup & comms materials	1	1	10,000
Disclosure & public notice	1	1	5,000
Independent review & approval support	\$1,500/day	10 days	15,000
Environmental monitoring kit (silt curtains, spill kits)	1	1	8,000
PMU safeguards officer time	\$800/day	30 days	24,000
Contingency & logistics	1	1	16,000
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>200,000</b>
<b>Monitoring &amp; Asset Management</b>			
Shoreline profiles & fixed photo-points (set-up)	\$2,000/site	15 sites	30,000
O&M manuals, inspection checklists	\$1,100/day	15 days	16,500
Staff training (3 days, ~20 staff)	1	1	12,000
Monitoring and inspection rounds (quarterly)	1	1	20,000
Initial spare-armor stockpile	1	1	60,000
Data portal integration & storage (NAS/backup)	1	1	25,000
Portable tools & PPE	1	1	6,500
Post-storm rapid assessment allowance (incl. drone)	1	1	30,000
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>200,000</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,698,000</b>

## ACTIVITY 6.

# Water Security Resilience through Rainwater Harvesting and Storage Systems for Public Institutions

Priority Level High Priority

**Timeline**

**Short Term (Phase 1: 2025–2030)** – Install new tanks for priority schools, hospitals, and government offices; rehabilitate existing institutional systems; introduce filtration and training.

**Medium Term (Phase 2: 2030–2035)** – Expand coverage to all major public institutions and community halls; pilot local tank manufacturing support.

**Long Term (Phase 3: 2035–2040)** – Establish national-scale program including household support schemes, tank subsidies, and full integration into national water security strategy.

**Activity Background** Nauru’s water security is one of its most critical and persistent challenges. The island has no permanent rivers or lakes, and its thin freshwater lenses are increasingly saline and unreliable due to sea-level rise, drought, and contamination risks. As a result, rainwater is the single most important source of freshwater for households and institutions alike. However, the island’s dependence on variable rainfall makes it highly vulnerable to extended dry spells, particularly during El Niño years when rainfall declines sharply.

Public institutions — schools, clinics, hospitals, government offices, and community centres — are at the frontline of this challenge. When tanks run dry, education is disrupted, health services are compromised, and government operations slow down. In many cases, existing tanks are too small, poorly maintained, or damaged, and therefore cannot provide reliable storage. This leaves institutions dependent on costly desalination trucking and imported bottled water, both of which strain public budgets and expose service delivery to supply chain risks.

Investing in expanded and rehabilitated rainwater harvesting and storage systems addresses these vulnerabilities directly. By installing large-capacity tanks, upgrading catchment and guttering systems, and embedding simple treatment technologies, institutions can maintain a dependable, safe, and potable water supply even during prolonged dry periods. Elevated tanks also provide gravity-fed supply, reducing energy demands and ensuring continuity during power outages.

Another structural challenge lies in the high cost of imported tanks. At present, tanks are shipped from Australia and Fiji, with freight often exceeding the cost of the tank itself. This is financially unsustainable and undermines national resilience. Supporting the emergence of local tank manufacturing capacity would reduce costs, create jobs, and keep economic benefits within Nauru. Strengthening private-sector capacity to produce tanks locally, with technical and financial support, will therefore be built into later phases of this program.

This activity is designed to be phased: Phase 1 addresses urgent institutional needs, Phase 2 expands to all remaining public facilities and pilots local tank production, and Phase 3 moves toward a national rainwater harvesting program with household-level inclusion. Taken together, these investments will deliver reliable water supply for critical services, reduce reliance on expensive desalination, and embed water harvesting as a cornerstone of Nauru’s climate change adaptation strategy.

- Phase 1: Activity Description (2025–2030)**
- **Install new large-capacity rainwater tanks:** Equip schools, hospitals, government offices, and community centres that currently lack reliable storage with durable tanks sized for institutional demand.
  - **Rehabilitate and upgrade existing systems:** Repair and improve old catchments, gutters, and storage tanks to restore functionality, increase efficiency, and reduce leakage and losses.
  - **Incorporate water treatment and filtration:** Add purification technologies (basic filters, chlorination, UV options) to ensure potable water for drinking, cooking, and hygiene in institutional settings.
  - **Build resilience against drought:** Expand total institutional storage capacity so that tanks can buffer several weeks of low/no rainfall, reducing reliance on costly desalination trucking.
  - **Safeguards and compliance:** All sites screened under EMCCA 2020, with consultations at each institution and community level. O&M manuals and staff training delivered alongside installations.

## Water Security Resilience through Rainwater Harvesting and Storage Systems for Public Institutions

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### Phase 2: Activity Description (2030–2035)

- **Scaling across all institutions:** Extend installations and upgrades to cover all remaining public facilities nationwide, ensuring universal institutional access to reliable rainwater storage.
- **Integration with water safety planning:** Link institutional systems with national WASH policy standards (inspection, disinfection schedules, water quality testing) to embed good practices.
- **Local tank production pilot:** Provide targeted support for local private-sector tank producers, including equipment upgrades, skills transfer, and preferential procurement. This reduces freight dependence and ensures long-term supply.
- **Advanced treatment systems:** Introduce modular treatment add-ons (larger filtration units, chlorination dosing skids) for larger institutions such as the hospital, ensuring compliance with WHO standards.
- **Capacity building:** Train district-level water wardens, custodians, and maintenance teams to undertake inspections, report issues, and perform simple repairs.

### Phase 3: Activity Description (2035–2040)

- **National rainwater harvesting program:** Expand beyond institutions to household and community hall-level systems, providing equitable access across districts.
  - **Institutionalisation of local manufacturing:** Fully establish a sustainable local tank production industry, supported through fiscal incentives, technical partnerships, and integration into Nauru's adaptation economy.
  - **Smart monitoring and management:** Deploy simple IoT/telemetry units (e.g., level and quality sensors) to track institutional tanks nationally, feeding data into DCCNR and Water Division dashboards.
  - **Climate buffering:** Build contingency storage hubs at strategic community facilities to serve as district-level drought reserves during El Niño events or desalination outages.
  - **Sustainability and inclusion:** Secure recurrent O&M budgets, embed inspection checklists, and ensure women's groups, youth, and persons with disabilities are included in management and awareness programs.
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# Water Security Resilience through Rainwater Harvesting and Storage Systems for Public Institutions

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## Funding Pathway

### Phase 1 (2025–2030)

- **Multilaterals & Climate Finance:** GCF SAP/Readiness, Adaptation Fund (AF), GEF – cover procurement of new institutional rainwater tanks, rehabilitation of existing systems, and filtration/treatment units.
- **PRIF Bilaterals:** DFAT, MFAT, JICA, EU – finance hardware supply (tanks, gutters, treatment kits), shipping/logistics, and civil works for institutional sites.
- **Technical Assistance:** SPC, SPREP, UNICEF, WHO – support training, hygiene promotion, WASH monitoring, and EIA/ESMP processes.
- **Government of the Republic of Nauru:** Land/facility access, permitting, staff time, and oversight through the Water Division and Infrastructure.

### Phase 2 (2030–2035)

- **Climate Finance:** GCF/GEF/AF – finance scale-up across all institutions and initiate local production support (machinery upgrades, moulds, quality control standards).
- **Multilaterals:** ADB Infrastructure/Water Security Window, EU Green Deal for possible co-finance tank distribution and system upgrades at a national scale.
- **Bilateral Partners:** DFAT/MFAT/JICA – subsidise freight consolidation, on-island installation teams, and co-funding for treatment upgrades.
- **Technical Partners:** SPC Land Resources Division, FAO, GIZ – provide training for farm-linked and institutional users and strengthen community O&M programs.
- **Government of the Republic of Nauru:** Co-finance local tank industry pilot, preferential procurement, and recurrent O&M budget allocations.

### Phase 3 (2035–2040)

- **Programmatic Climate Finance:** GCF programmatic window, UNDP/AF – cover household and community expansion, climate-resilient hubs, and smart monitoring systems.
- **Multilaterals:** World Bank, ADB – support digital integration (telemetry/IoT) and construction of district-level storage hubs.
- **Bilateral Partners:** KOICA, DFAT, MFAT, JICA – assist with technology transfer for local manufacturing scale-up, regional trade access, and longer-term supply-chain resilience.
- **UN Agencies/TA:** UNICEF/WHO/SPREP – continue technical support on WASH monitoring, climate-health safeguards, and community engagement.
- **Government of the Republic of Nauru:** Full institutionalisation of local production through incentives and oversight, plus annual budget allocations for inspection and maintenance programs.

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## Links to Sectorial Plans

- **National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS 2019–2030):** Calls for improved water supply and sanitation as a key enabler of sustainable development. Institutional tanks in schools, hospitals, and government offices strengthen service continuity, public health, and resilience to droughts
  - **Nauru National Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Policy:** Highlights the necessity of safe water access, improved storage, and sound management practices. This project directly delivers on institutional WASH targets by rehabilitating catchments, upgrading tank systems, and adding treatment/filtration
  - **RONadapt (2015 and 2025):** Identifies water security as one of Nauru’s top climate adaptation priorities. By expanding rainwater harvesting and storage in public institutions, this project operationalises the national adaptation framework and provides immediate resilience benefits
  - **Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG 6):** Ensures availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. Institutional rainwater harvesting contributes to universal access while reducing reliance on desalination and imported bottled water
  - **Local Production/Private Sector Development (Phase 2 & 3 relevance):** Aligns with national strategies for private sector strengthening by supporting local tank production. This reduces import dependence, creates jobs, and ensures long-term affordability and maintenance capacity.
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## Water Security Resilience through Rainwater Harvesting and Storage Systems for Public Institutions

INDICATIVE COSTING	Item Description	Amount (AUD)	Potential Funding Partners
<b>Phase 1 Costing (2025–2028)</b>	New rainwater tank installation (schools, clinics, govt offices)	1,200,000	GCF, JICA, DFAT, MFAT
	Rehabilitation of existing tanks & systems	400,000	SPC, SPREP, UNICEF
	Filtration & treatment systems	200,000	WHO, UNICEF
	Capacity building & maintenance training	100,000	SPREP, UNICEF
	Monitoring and Evaluation	50,000	GCF, UNDP
	Contingency (10%)	50,000	Mixed Donors, Gvoernment
	<b>Phase 1 Sub-total</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	Multilateral, Bilateral and Government
<b>BENCHMARK NOTES – PHASE 1:</b> Tank installation: AUD 20–25K per 50–60 kL system, incl. gutters, first-flush diverters, foundations (benchmark: SPC/UNICEF school tanks in Tuvalu/Kiribati). Rehabilitation: AUD 8–12K per system for gutter replacement, sealing, downpipes, and cleanout (benchmark: SPREP/UNICEF tank rehab programs). Filtration: AUD 3–5K per unit for cartridge/UV treatment suitable for institutional taps (Pacific WASH program references). Training & capacity building: ~AUD 3–5K per institutional site (aligned with WHO/UNICEF school WASH budgets).			
<b>Phase 2 Costing (2028–2033)</b>	Establishment/strengthening of local tank production facility (equipment, moulds, QA training)	1,500,000	EU Green Deal, DFAT, MFAT,
	Expansion of rainwater storage to additional institutions and community areas	900,000	GCF, AF, JICA
	Advanced filtration and water safety kits (portable treatment for clinics and schools)	300,000	WHO, UNICEF
	Public- Private partnership support for local supply chain (PVC gutters, fittings, pumps)	200,000	SPC, SPREP, UNDP
	O and m training (local producers, community custodians)	100,000	FAO, GIZ
	Contingency (10%)	200,000	Multilateral, Bilateral, Government
	<b>Phase 2 – Sub-total</b>	<b>3,200,000</b>	Multilateral, Bilateral, Climate Finance, Private – Public Partnership, Government
<b>BENCHMARK NOTES – PHASE 2:</b> Local production setup: AUD 1.2–1.5M to establish rotational moulding for 10–20 kL tanks (reference: Samoa/ICDF tank factories). Expansion of storage: ~AUD 20K per 50–60 kL institutional/community tank (consistent with Phase 1 benchmarks). Advanced filtration kits: AUD 8–12K per unit incl. chlorination & UV (WHO/UNICEF pilot costs). Private Partnership supply chain support: AUD 200K for bulk import agreements, storage sheds, and local distribution networks.			
<b>Phase 3 Costing (2033–2040)</b>	Large-scale institutional storage upgrades (multi-tank hubs at hospitals, central schools, gov't HQ)	2,500,000	GCF, World Bank, ADB
	Integration with smart monitoring systems (SCADA-lite, telemetry to Water Division)	1,000,000	SPC, DFAT
	O&M institutionalisation (national tank-cleaning program, annual inspections, spares warehouse)	600,000	UNDP, Government recurrent budget
<b>Total Phases Costing</b>	Community-based resilience hubs (shared tanks at district halls + public drought access)	1,200,000	GCF, Adaptation Fund, UNICEF
	Regional knowledge exchange & South-South cooperation	200,000	SPREP, SPC, FAO
	Contingency (10%)	400,000	Mixed
	<b>Phase 3 – Sub-total</b>	<b>5,900,000</b>	Multilateral, Government recurrent, Regional TA.
<b>BENCHMARK NOTES – PHASE 3:</b> Large-scale institutional storage hubs: AUD 200–250K per hub for 200–300 kL multi-tank complexes (based on Samoa/ADB hospital tank hub investments). SCADA-lite monitoring: AUD 800K–1.2M for island-wide telemetry (comparable to Tonga/Samoa WASH telemetry pilots). O&M institutionalisation: 8–10% of program cost annually, aligned with Pacific utilities' best practice (Fiji, Samoa). Community resilience hubs: AUD 40–60K per site (district-level multi-tank & distribution setup).			
	<b>Phase 1 + 2 + 3 Total</b>	<b>11,100,000</b>	Mixed bilateral, multilateral climate funds/grants, technical assistance, and in-kind support

# Water Security Resilience through Rainwater Harvesting and Storage Systems for Public Institutions

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## Benefits

### Primary (direct):

- **Schools and students:** Reliable access to safe drinking and sanitation water reduces absenteeism, improves hygiene practices, and supports a healthier learning environment.
- **Hospitals and clinics:** Continuous water supply ensures infection control, sterilisation, and patient care are not disrupted during drought or supply cuts.
- **Government offices and community centres:** Secure institutional storage underpins continuity of services and public gatherings.

### Secondary (indirect):

- **Households:** Reduced reliance on emergency trucking and bottled water purchases lowers costs and improves resilience during dry periods.
- **Local economy:** Supporting local tank fabrication and maintenance services creates jobs, develops skills, and lowers long-term costs compared to imports.
- **Road safety and infrastructure:** Reduced tanker traffic cuts road wear and lowers congestion around distribution points.

### Institutional/system:

- **Water Division & DCCNR:** Expanded rainwater harvesting reduces pressure on desalination plants and diesel consumption, contributing to energy and budget savings.
- **Education & Health Ministries:** Institutional WASH plans can integrate rainwater storage as a core resilience measure, reducing budget variability from trucking.
- **Government of the Republic of Nauru:** Lower import/shipping costs, enhanced local private sector capacity, and stronger alignment to national climate and WASH policies.

### Disaster/emergency management:

- Expanded institutional storage acts as a buffer in droughts, enabling schools and clinics to serve as community relief points.
- Tanks provide distributed storage across districts, reducing risk of total service failure if central systems go offline.

### Inclusion priorities:

- Vulnerable community groups benefit from reduced time spent collecting water and improved sanitation in schools and clinics.
- People with disabilities gain reliable access to water at accessible facilities, reducing exclusion during shortages.
- Vulnerable households reliant on public institutions (multi-family compounds, low-income families) see improved service continuity.

### Tertiary beneficiaries:

- Wider community and visitors benefit from reliable services in schools, hospitals, and community halls.
  - Donors and development partners gain a scalable, cost-effective model for expanding resilience in other Pacific SIDS.
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## ACTIVITY 7.

### Integrating Climate Change Knowledge Brokerage, Education and Building Resilience through Training Programs

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**Priority Level** High Priority

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**Timeline**

**Short Term (Phase 1: 2025–2028):** Initial curriculum development and pilot teacher/community training.

**Medium Term (Phase 2: 2028–2033):** Expansion of training-of-trainers, vocational modules, and institutional capacity.

**Long Term (Phase 3: 2033–2040):** Institutionalisation of climate education, permanent training centres, and recurrent budgets for sustained delivery

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**Activity Background** Nauru faces increasing risks from climate change, including impacts on water security, food systems, health, and coastal safety. While infrastructure projects provide critical buffers, long-term resilience also depends on knowledge, skills, and institutional capacity. Education and training are therefore essential cross-cutting enablers that ensure communities and institutions can anticipate risks, adapt effectively, and build local resilience.

Currently, climate change education is fragmented, with limited curriculum integration and scarce training resources for teachers, youth, and community members. Many teachers lack the capacity to confidently deliver climate content, while vulnerable groups such as women, youth, and people with disabilities often do not have structured access to training. This leaves a critical gap in awareness and skills across all levels of society.

This project addresses that gap by embedding climate change knowledge into primary, secondary, and tertiary curricula; delivering teacher training; and establishing vocational and community resilience courses. It also extends beyond classrooms to the community level, offering short courses on practical adaptation skills — from water conservation to sustainable farming and coastal protection — tailored to different literacy levels.

By strengthening the Ministry of Education’s capacity, supporting teachers, and engaging communities, the project ensures climate education is mainstreamed, institutionalised, and inclusive. Outreach materials, local media, and awareness campaigns will broaden the reach, while vocational modules ensure direct benefits for livelihoods. Over time, this integrated approach prepares future generations, empowers vulnerable groups, and embeds knowledge brokerage as a cornerstone of Nauru’s adaptation strategy.

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# Integrating Climate Change Knowledge Brokerage, Education and Building Resilience through Training Programs

<b>Phase Activity Descriptions</b>	<p><b>Phase 1: Foundation (2025–2028)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Integrate climate change, adaptation, and resilience modules into primary and secondary curricula.</li> <li>▪ Train an initial cohort of teachers, supported by practical toolkits and teaching resources.</li> <li>▪ Pilot vocational and community-based training courses in two districts, targeting women, youth, and people with disabilities.</li> <li>▪ Launch public awareness campaigns, using accessible formats (visual posters, radio, simple language) for low-literacy audiences.</li> <li>▪ Support the Ministry of Education curriculum units to coordinate and align climate content across schools.</li> </ul> <p><b>Phase 2: Expansion (2028–2033)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Scale teacher training to all districts with a training-of-trainers approach to reach every school.</li> <li>▪ Expand vocational and community training to cover practical modules (water security, climate-smart agriculture, coastal care).</li> <li>▪ Integrate climate resilience modules into TVET and tertiary institutions, aligning with regional Pacific education frameworks.</li> <li>▪ Establish knowledge hubs (digital portal + print resource centres) within schools and community institutions.</li> <li>▪ Strengthen institutional support — curriculum units, Ministry coordination, and dedicated staff for climate education.</li> </ul> <p><b>Phase 3: Institutionalisation (2033–2040)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Embed climate education permanently in Nauru’s national curriculum, linked to teacher standards and annual training.</li> <li>▪ Establish permanent resilience training centres under the Ministry of Education and TVET institutions, with recurrent budget allocations.</li> <li>▪ Institutionalise outreach campaigns, ensuring media, posters, and community materials are updated and delivered annually.</li> <li>▪ Build regional linkages through student/teacher exchange, peer-learning with other Pacific countries, and participation in regional adaptation education networks.</li> <li>▪ Create a national climate knowledge repository that preserves materials and supports lifelong learning for communities and professionals.</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Pathway</b>	<p><b>Primary Finance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ GCF (Readiness/SAP windows for capacity building, curriculum integration)</li> <li>▪ GEF and Adaptation Fund (cross-cutting awareness/education)</li> <li>▪ ADB (Education and Training support)</li> <li>▪ EU (Green Deal and resilience-focused envelopes)</li> </ul> <p><b>Bilateral Partners</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ DFAT, MFAT, JICA (teacher training, curriculum support, community training modules)</li> </ul> <p><b>Technical Assistance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ SPC, SPREP, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNDP (curriculum development, training manuals, awareness campaigns, low-literacy materials)</li> </ul> <p><b>Government Co-Finance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In-kind provision of Ministry of Education staff, facilities, curriculum units, and logistical support</li> </ul>
<b>Links to Sectorial Plans</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>NSDS (2019–2030):</b> Calls for building human capacity, quality education, and climate resilience.</li> <li>▪ <b>Nauru Education Sector Strategic Plan (NESSP):</b> Prioritises curriculum strengthening and teacher development.</li> <li>▪ <b>RONAdapt (2015 and 2025):</b> Identifies education, awareness, and capacity building as cross-cutting priorities.</li> <li>▪ <b>SDG 4:</b> Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education.</li> <li>▪ <b>SDG 13:</b> Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.</li> </ul>

# Integrating Climate Change Knowledge Brokerage, Education and Building Resilience through Training Programs

INDICATIVE COSTING	Item Description	Amount (AUD)	Potential Funding Partners
<b>Phase 1 Costing (2025–2028)</b>	Curriculum development & integration	400,000	UNICEF, UNESCO, DFAT
	Teacher training & professional development	350,000	DFAT, MFAT, JICA
	Vocational and community training programs	400,000	SPC, SPREP, ICDF
	Awareness materials & outreach campaigns	200,000	UNDP, SPREP, EU
	Institutional coordination & support	100,000	GCF, ADB
	Monitoring & Evaluation	50,000	GCF, UNDP
	Contingency	50,000	Mixed
	<b>Phase 1 Sub-total</b>		<b>1,550,000</b>
<b>BENCHMARK NOTES – PHASE 1 (2025–2028).</b> Curriculum integration: ~AUD 350–450K based on UNICEF/UNESCO curriculum mainstreaming pilots in the Pacific (e.g., Kiribati Climate & DRM curriculum integration, Tuvalu Education for Sustainable Development). Teacher training: ~AUD 300–400K for national-scale workshops + refresher training, consistent with DFAT/MFAT investments in Pacific education capacity-building. Vocational/community training programs: ~AUD 350–450K, aligned with SPC/FAO vocational training modules in resilience, agriculture, and WASH in Micronesia. Awareness campaigns: ~AUD 150–220K, benchmarked to multi-media community campaigns in Samoa and Vanuatu (radio, posters, low-literacy materials). Institutional coordination: ~AUD 80–120K, typical for staffing support to Ministries (coordination units) under GCF/ADB readiness projects. M&E: ~AUD 40–60K, benchmarked to UNDP/UNICEF tracer surveys + monitoring frameworks in education and resilience programs. Contingency: 5–10% standard across PRIF/ADB small-scale education programs.			
<b>Phase 2 Costing (2028–2033)</b>	Curriculum scaling & refresher modules (update materials, digital rollout)	300,000	UNICEF, UNESCO
	Advanced teacher training & refresher programs	280,000	DFAT, MFAT, JICA
	Expanded vocational/community training (new districts, women/youth modules)	350,000	SPC, SPREP
	Awareness campaigns (radio, low-literacy formats, social media)	150,000	UNDP, EU
	Institutional strengthening & cross-sector workshops (education–climate integration)	120,000	ADB, GCF
	Monitoring & Evaluation (mid-term & outcomes)	80,000	UNDP, SPC, GCF
	Contingency	50,000	Mixed
	<b>Phase 2 Sub-total</b>		<b>1,280,000</b>
<b>BENCHMARK NOTES – PHASE 2 (2028–2032):</b> Curriculum refreshers & digital expansion: ~AUD 250–300K (UNESCO/UNICEF Pacific benchmarks). Advanced teacher training: ~AUD 250–280K (DFAT-supported teacher development programs in Kiribati & Tuvalu). Expanded community training modules: AUD 300–400K (SPREP vocational rollouts). Awareness campaigns: AUD 100–200K depending on media mix. M&E: AUD 70–100K for mid-term evaluation (UNDP/SPC programs).			
<b>Phase 3 Costing (2033–2040)</b>	Curriculum institutionalisation & digital resources (embedding in NESSP)	250,000	UNESCO, UNICEF
	Teacher mentorship networks & institutional embedding	200,000	DFAT, MFAT, JICA
	Community resilience “train-the-trainer” program (district anchors)	300,000	SPC, SPREP
	Outreach legacy products (multimedia, translations, toolkits)	120,000	UNDP, EU
	Institutional sustainability (policy embed, recurrent budget lines)	150,000	GCF, ADB
	Monitoring & Evaluation (final impact assessment)	100,000	UNDP, GCF, SPC
	Contingency	50,000	Mixed
	<b>Phase 3 Sub-total</b>		<b>1,170,000</b>
<b>Total Phases Costing</b>	<b>Phase 1 + 2 + 3 Total</b>	<b>4,000,000</b>	Mixed bilateral, multilateral funds/grants, technical assistance, & in-kind support

## Integrating Climate Change Knowledge Brokerage, Education and Building Resilience through Training Programs

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### Benefits

#### Primary (direct):

- Students and Teachers: Climate change knowledge embedded into curricula across all levels, with teachers trained and equipped to deliver content effectively.
- Community Learners: Women, youth, and vulnerable groups access vocational and short courses on practical resilience skills (water conservation, coastal protection, sustainable agriculture).
- Education Institutions: Ministry of Education, schools, and training providers benefit from new modules, coordination systems, and technical assistance.

#### Secondary (indirect):

- Households and Communities: Increased awareness and adoption of resilience practices reduces vulnerability and reliance on emergency responses.
- Government & Civil Society: Human capacity strengthened to implement RONAdapt, NCCP, and sectoral adaptation plans; shared training outcomes link education with agriculture, water, and health.
- Local Media and CSOs: Engagement in outreach campaigns, radio programs, and easy-to-understand learning materials boosts community reach, especially for low-literacy audiences.

#### Systemic / Long-Term:

- **Resilience Culture:** A sustained culture of climate awareness and adaptation is built into daily education and community practices.
- **Inclusivity:** Women, youth, and persons with disabilities directly benefit from tailored content, closing equity gaps in resilience.
- **Sustainability:** Train-the-trainer models and digital curricula ensure continuity beyond donor funding, backed by NESSP and recurrent budgets.
- **Policy Impact:** Demonstrates how education and capacity building are central to climate adaptation, reinforcing the education–climate nexus in national policy and donor funding pathways.

### Beneficiaries

- **Students and Teachers:** Structured knowledge and tools to address climate impacts.
  - **Communities and Vulnerable Groups:** Vulnerable persons empowered through training and outreach.
  - **Government and Education Institutions:** Stronger capacity for coordination, curriculum management, and integration of climate into education planning.
  - **Civil Society and Media:** Equipped with outreach materials and engagement roles to raise awareness.
  - **Future Generations:** Informed, skilled, and ready to sustain climate resilience in Nauru.
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## ACTIVITY 8.

# Strengthen Coastal Resilience through targeted Community Re-vegetation Planting and Coastal Ecosystem Restoration Programme

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**Priority Level** High Priority

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**Timeline** Phase 1: 2025–2030  
Phase 2: 2027–2035  
Phase 3: 2035–2040

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**Activity Background** Nauru’s narrow coastal belt is one of the most vulnerable areas of the island, with erosion, sea-level rise, and storm surges threatening communities, infrastructure, and ecosystems. The Climate Vulnerability and Risk Assessment (CIVRA) identify these shoreline areas as critical hotspots, where the removal of native vegetation and unsustainable land use practices have left the island without its traditional natural buffers. Historically, species such as *Scaevola taccada* (naupaka), *Tournefortia argentea* (tree heliotrope), and *Pandanus tectorius* (pandanus) played a central role in stabilising soils, protecting coastal settlements, and providing cultural, livelihood, and ecological benefits.

**Phase 1 (2025–2030)** of the programme focuses on re-establishing these traditional species and strengthening community knowledge of their roles. By training communities in propagation, planting, and maintenance, and by engaging schools and women’s/youth groups, the project rekindles traditional stewardship practices. Small nurseries and protective measures (fencing and signage) will ensure survival of the first reintroduced coastal greenbelts. This phase builds confidence, strengthens awareness, and provides the first line of defence against erosion.

**Phase 2 (2027–2035)** builds on these foundations by introducing community-driven innovations to improve long-term survival rates of plantings. Community irrigation stations, using small rooftop catchments and drip irrigation, will provide a reliable water source for planted areas during prolonged dry spells. Soil conditioning through composting and mulching with locally available organic materials will enhance fertility and moisture retention. Expansion of nurseries into a national hub will ensure sustainable seedling supply across districts. Formal landowner agreements will underpin sustainability, ensuring coastal greenbelts are legally and socially protected.

**Phase 3 (2035–2040)** consolidates these gains by embedding coastal resilience into national governance structures. A dedicated Coastal Resilience Unit will institutionalise oversight, while community stewardship agreements will ensure that traditional practices and modern techniques merge into a sustainable long-term framework. Education systems will integrate coastal resilience knowledge, ensuring intergenerational transfer of skills and values. A national monitoring database will track coastal ecosystem health, while innovative financing mechanisms such as ecosystem services valuation will strengthen sustainability.

Across all phases, the programme deliberately avoids reliance on imported hard infrastructure, instead prioritising traditional ecological knowledge and low-impact innovations that align with Nauruan culture and environment. By 2040, Nauru’s coastline will be protected by a living greenbelt of resilient, culturally significant species, supported by empowered communities and embedded in national institutions.

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## Strengthen Coastal Resilience through targeted Community Re-vegetation Planting and Coastal Ecosystem Restoration Programme

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### Phase Activity Descriptions

#### Phase 1 (2025–2030)

- Establish pilot planting belts in northern shoreline erosion hotspots.
- Reintroduce native and traditional coastal species (*Scaevola taccada*, *Tournefortia argentea*, *Pandanus tectorius*, *Casuarina equisetifolia*, *Guettarda speciosa*).
- Train communities, schools, women's and youth groups in planting, propagation, and maintenance.
- Develop small community nurseries for seedling supply.
- Install protective fencing and signage to safeguard planted areas.
- Awareness and education campaigns to revive cultural knowledge of coastal tree species.

#### Phase 2 (2027–2035): Expansion with Community Innovations

- Expand planting programmes to additional western and eastern shoreline zones.
- Establish community irrigation stations (roof catchments, 2,000–5,000L tanks, drip irrigation).
- Introduce soil conditioning using compost, coconut husks, palm fronds, and mulch to improve survival rates.
- Upgrade nurseries into a National Coastal Plant Hub with district propagation centres.
- Formalise landowner agreements and community coastal protection zones.
- Provide advanced technical training in nursery management, irrigation systems, and monitoring.

#### Phase 3 (2035–2040): Consolidation & Institutionalisation

- Achieve nationwide coastal greenbelt coverage with native and traditional species.
  - Establish National Coastal Resilience to institutionalise coastal ecosystem management.
  - Develop long-term community stewardship agreements supported by district councils.
  - Integrate coastal vegetation knowledge into school curricula and vocational training programmes.
  - Establish a national monitoring database on vegetation growth, erosion rates, and biodiversity health.
  - Explore sustainable financing mechanisms (ecosystem services valuation, potential blue carbon finance).
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# Strengthen Coastal Resilience through targeted Community Re-vegetation Planting and Coastal Ecosystem Restoration Programme

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## Funding Pathway

### Primary Climate Finance

- **Green Climate Fund (GCF):** Supports large-scale, long-term climate adaptation programmes; this project aligns with GCF's priorities on ecosystem-based adaptation (EBA), community resilience, and nature-based solutions.
- **Adaptation Fund (AF):** Specifically, funds community-led adaptation projects that reduce vulnerability to climate impacts such as erosion, sea-level rise, and storm surges.
- **Global Environment Facility (GEF):** Provides grants for biodiversity protection and climate resilience, making it suitable for the reintroduction of native vegetation and restoration of ecosystem services.
- **GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP):** Directly supports community-based adaptation activities, nurseries, training, and awareness programmes at the grassroots level.

### Bilateral Partners

- **DFAT (Australia):** Has an established history of funding coastal resilience and community adaptation initiatives across the Pacific; strong ties with Nauru on infrastructure and climate adaptation projects.
- **MFAT (New Zealand):** Prioritises Pacific adaptation and ecosystem restoration; potential co-financier for coastal greenbelt expansion and irrigation systems.
- **JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency):** Supports climate adaptation and resilience infrastructure; has experience in small-island water systems and could co-finance community irrigation stations and nurseries.

### Technical Assistance

- **SPREP (Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme):** Regional leader on climate adaptation and ecosystem-based management; provides technical expertise on vegetation restoration, biodiversity, and monitoring frameworks.
- **SPC (Pacific Community):** Offers technical support for agriculture, forestry, and biodiversity, including nursery development and propagation systems.
- **UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme):** Focuses on ecosystem-based adaptation, biodiversity, and nature-based solutions; can provide technical guidance on integrating coastal resilience with global best practices.
- **UNDP (United Nations Development Programme):** Experienced in managing multi-donor climate adaptation programmes; can support programme design, monitoring, and integration with national policy frameworks.
- **FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization):** Provides technical support in soil conditioning, composting, and propagation of food and multipurpose coastal tree species.
- **NGOs (regional and local):** Essential for community mobilisation, awareness campaigns, and on-the-ground implementation.

### Government Co-Finance

- **Department of Climate Change & National Resilience:** Provides project oversight, coordination, and ensures alignment with RONAdapt and the National Climate Change Policy.
- **Department of Environment & Agriculture:** Leads on biodiversity and species selection, ensuring replanting aligns with conservation priorities and cultural species use.
- **Community Contributions:** Communities provide land access, labour, and long-term stewardship; this creates ownership and ensures sustainability beyond external financing.

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## Links to Sectorial Plans

- **RONAdapt (2025):** Coastal protection and adaptation actions.
  - **NSDS (2019–2030):** Reducing environmental degradation and protecting ecosystems.
  - **Nauru Climate Change Policy (2022):** Promotes green infrastructure and adaptation.
  - **NBSAP:** Restoration of native vegetation and biodiversity protection.
  - **CIVRA:** Responds to identified coastal vulnerabilities and water access for planting.
  - **SDG 13 & 15:** Climate action; protection of terrestrial and coastal ecosystems.
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## Strengthen Coastal Resilience through targeted Community Re-vegetation Planting and Coastal Ecosystem Restoration Programme

INDICATIVE COSTING	Item Description	Amount (AUD)	Potential Funding Partners
<b>Phase 1 Costing (2025–2030)</b>	Coastal vegetation propagation and planting (pilot sites)	500,000	GCF, GEF, NGOs
	Establishment of community nurseries (seed collection, propagation)	300,000	GEF SGP, SPC, SPREP
	Protective measures (fencing, signage, maintenance)	100,000	JICA, DFAT
	Community training & awareness programmes (schools, vulnerable community groups, youth)	200,000	SPREP, SPC, NGOs
	Monitoring & evaluation of pilot sites	50,000	GCF, SPREP
	Contingency	50,000	Mixed
	<b>Total Phase 1</b>		<b>1,200,000</b>
<b>BENCHMARK NOTE:</b> Comparable to Tuvalu and Kiribati coastal planting pilots, which cost AUD 1M–1.5M for 2–3-year shoreline restoration with nurseries, training, and fencing.			
<b>Phase 2 Costing (2027–2035)</b>	Expansion of coastal vegetation planting (west & east coasts)	800,000	GCF, Adaptation Fund
	Establishment of community irrigation stations (rooftops, tanks, drip lines)	1,000,000	DFAT, MFAT, JICA, UNDP
	Soil conditioning & mulching systems (composting, organic mulch, local materials)	300,000	Adaptation Fund, UNEP
	Scaling of nurseries into National Coastal Plant Hub (with district centres)	400,000	GEF, SPC, SPREP
	Landowner negotiations & agreements, legal frameworks for coastal protection zones	150,000	Government of the Republic of Nauru, GCF
	Advanced training in nursery management, irrigation & monitoring	100,000	UNDP, SPC
	Monitoring & evaluation of expanded sites	50,000	GCF, SPREP
	Contingency	50,000	Mixed
<b>Total Phase 2</b>		<b>2,800,000</b>	Multilateral, bilateral, govt and technical assistance
<b>BENCHMARK NOTE:</b> Reflects mid-scale hybrid community EBA projects in Samoa and Fiji, averaging AUD 2.5M–3M, with additional costs for irrigation and national nursery infrastructure.			
<b>Phase 3 Costing (2035–2040)</b>	Nationwide coastal planting (all districts, cultural & native species)	1,000,000	GCF, Adaptation Fund
	Establishment of a National Coastal Resilience Unit (staff, training, facilities)	800,000	GCF, ADB, UNDP
	Long-term community stewardship agreements (district councils, landowners)	400,000	Government of the Republic of Nauru, GCF
	Integration of coastal knowledge into school curricula & vocational training	300,000	MFAT, DFAT, SPC
	National monitoring database (vegetation health, erosion control, biodiversity indicators)	400,000	SPREP, UNEP
	Research & sustainable finance pathways (ecosystem service valuation, blue carbon feasibility)	200,000	UNDP, UNEP
	Monitoring & evaluation of national programme	50,000	GCF, SPREP
	Contingency	50,000	Mixed
	<b>Total Phase 3</b>		<b>3,200,000</b>
<b>BENCHMARK NOTE:</b> Consistent with national-level institutionalisation and EBA programmes in Vanuatu and the Solomon Islands, which cost AUD 3–4M for governance units, monitoring systems, and nationwide ecosystem protection.			
<b>Total Phases Costing</b>	<b>Phase 1 + 2 + 3 Total</b>	<b>7,200,000</b>	Mixed bilateral, multilateral funds/grants, technical assistance, Government and in-kind support

## Strengthen Coastal Resilience through targeted Community Re-vegetation Planting and Coastal Ecosystem Restoration Programme

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- Benefits**
- Erosion Control:** Establishes resilient coastal greenbelts that stabilise soils and reduce shoreline retreat.
  - Ecosystem Restoration:** Revives native and traditional vegetation, restores natural buffers, and enhances biodiversity.
  - Cultural Revitalisation:** Reconnects communities with traditional ecological knowledge of coastal trees and their protective roles.
  - Water-smart Innovation:** Community irrigation stations ensure vegetation survival during dry periods, improving long-term resilience.
  - Community Empowerment:** Builds local skills in nursery management, soil conditioning, planting, irrigation, and monitoring.
  - Cost-Effective Adaptation:** Provides a nature-based, low-cost alternative to expensive grey infrastructure, reducing long-term recovery costs.
  - Climate Resilience:** Enhances Nauru's ability to adapt to sea-level rise, storm surges, and climate variability.
  - Education & Capacity Building:** Strengthens intergenerational knowledge transfer through schools, vocational training, and community awareness.
  - Institutional Strengthening:** Embeds coastal resilience into government structures and monitoring systems, ensuring long-term sustainability.

- Beneficiaries**
- Coastal Communities:** Directly benefit from reduced risk of flooding and erosion, with protection of housing, infrastructure, and livelihoods.
  - Landowners:** Gain from stewardship agreements that protect land value, cultural sites, and ecosystem services.
  - Schools and Youth:** Participate in planting, awareness, and curriculum-based learning, fostering future stewardship.
  - Vulnerable Community Groups:** Engaged in nurseries, irrigation, and awareness campaigns, enhancing inclusive participation.
  - National Government:** Benefits from reduced disaster recovery costs, strengthened policy frameworks, and enhanced international credibility on adaptation action.
  - Wider Community:** Gains from restored ecosystems that support recreation, subsistence, and cultural practices.
  - Future Generations:** Inherit a resilient, ecologically balanced, and culturally grounded coastal system.
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## ACTIVITY 9.

### Community Based Fisheries Management (CEAFM)

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**Priority Level** High Priority

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**Timeline**      **Phase 1:** 2025–2030  
                      **Phase 2:** 2027–2035  
                      **Phase 3:** 2035–2040

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**Activity Background** Fisheries are central to Nauru’s national well-being, underpinning food security, livelihoods, and cultural identity. With very limited arable land and high dependency on imported goods, fish is the country’s most accessible and affordable protein source. Yet inshore and reef fisheries face mounting pressures: overfishing, destructive practices, habitat loss, and the increasing effects of climate change, including coral bleaching and ocean acidification. Without urgent intervention, these resources may decline beyond recovery, threatening both ecological integrity and community survival.

At present, fishing in Nauru is largely small-scale and community driven. However, management structures remain weak, fragmented, and outdated. National enforcement agencies struggle with limited resources, leaving gaps in compliance. Traditional governance and customary knowledge, once a strong foundation of sustainable fishing, have been eroded over time. This disconnects between national policies and community-level realities undermines effective fisheries management.

Community-Based Fisheries Management (CEAFM) offers a proven pathway. In many Pacific Island countries, CEAFM has demonstrated that empowering communities to manage their own resources—supported by legal, technical, and policy guidance—strengthens both compliance and sustainability. For Nauru, CEAFM presents an opportunity to bridge information gaps identified by SPC surveys, to address tuna and reef stock declines highlighted in WCPFC reporting, and to reconnect customary practices with national fisheries governance.

**Phase 1 (2025–2030)** will lay the groundwork, introducing pilot CEAFM sites, training communities in sustainable fishing, and establishing governance structures that combine traditional authority with national regulation.

**Phase 2 (2027–2035)** will expand CEAFM coverage, strengthen monitoring and reporting, and diversify livelihoods to reduce fishing pressure.

**Phase 3 (2035–2040)** will embed CEAFM into Nauru’s institutions, ensuring long-term sustainability and alignment with regional frameworks.

This phased approach ensures that CEAFM not only strengthens fisheries management in the short term but also secures resilience for future generations. It recognises that food security, cultural heritage, and biodiversity protection must go hand in hand, and that communities must be at the centre of the solution.

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- Phase Activity Descriptions**
- Phase 1 (2025–2030):**
- Support communities in developing local fisheries management plans aligned with national law.
  - Train fishers, women, and youth in sustainable fishing practices, monitoring, and compliance.
  - Establish co-management partnerships between government, traditional leaders, and community fishers.
  - Launch awareness campaigns on sustainable harvesting and marine stewardship.
  - Provide basic equipment and logistical support for community monitoring.
- Phase 2 (2027–2035): Expansion & Institutional Strengthening**
- Scale CEAFM into additional districts, ensuring national coverage of reef and coastal fishing communities.
  - Establish community-based monitoring and reporting systems for fish stocks, reef health, and compliance.
  - Strengthen co-management committees with legal mandates under the Fisheries Management Act.
  - Provide advanced technical training on fisheries science, data collection, and enforcement.
  - Introduce livelihood diversification initiatives (fish aggregating devices, aquaculture pilots, eco-tourism).
- Phase 3 (2035–2040): Consolidation & Sustainability**
- Institutionalise CEAFM nationally with a permanent community fisheries governance unit.
  - Integrate traditional knowledge and customary practices into formal fisheries legislation.
  - Establish national fisheries databases with community-fed monitoring data.
  - Secure long-term financing for CEAFM through climate funds, govt budgets, and regional programmes.
  - Document and share lessons with Pacific neighbours under SPC’s Coastal Fisheries Working Group.
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## Community Based Fisheries Management (CEAFM)

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### Funding Pathway

#### Primary Climate Finance

- **GCF (Green Climate Fund)**: Supports adaptation projects that enhance food security and resilience in vulnerable coastal communities.
- **Adaptation Fund (AF)**: Prioritises community-based resilience initiatives, directly aligned with CEAFM.
- **GEF (Global Environment Facility)**: Funds biodiversity and sustainable marine resource management projects.
- **ADB (Asian Development Bank)**: Supports fisheries sector reforms and coastal resource management.
- **FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization)**: Provides funding for fisheries governance and sustainable livelihoods.

#### Bilateral Partners

- **DFAT (Australia)**: Strong record in supporting fisheries management and food security programmes across the Pacific.
- **MFAT (NZ)**: Invests in sustainable fisheries and coastal livelihoods as part of its Pacific Reset strategy.
- **JICA (Japan)**: Provides fisheries management support, infrastructure (boats, monitoring gear), and training.

#### Technical Assistance

- **SPC (Pacific Community)**: Fisheries Division leads regional CEAFM and can provide direct technical expertise, training, and monitoring tools.
- **SPREP**: Can support integration of fisheries management with broader ecosystem and climate adaptation work.
- **FAO**: Brings technical knowledge in fisheries science, compliance, and community training.
- **WorldFish**: Specialist in participatory fisheries management and community engagement approaches.

#### Government Co-Finance

- **Nauru Fisheries & Marine Resources Authority**: Provides staff support, oversight, and policy alignment with national fisheries legislation.
- **Department of Climate Change & National Resilience**: Ensures CEAFM links with national adaptation strategies (RONAdapt).
- **Community Contributions**: Fishers, leaders, and women's groups provide time, traditional knowledge, and monitoring labour, ensuring ownership and sustainability.

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### Links to Sectorial Plans

- NSDS (2019–2030)**: Promotes sustainable fisheries management and food security.
  - Nauru Fisheries Management Act**: Provides the legal framework for fisheries governance.
  - RONAdapt (2015 and 2025)**: Identifies fisheries as a vulnerable sector needing resilience-building.
  - SDG 14 (Life Below Water)**: Conserve and sustainably use oceans, seas, and marine resources.
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## Community Based Fisheries Management (CEAFM)

INDICATIVE COSTING	Item Description	Amount (AUD)	Potential Funding Partners
<b>Phase 1 Costing (2025–2030)</b>	Community training programmes & workshops	350,000	SPC, FAO, DFAT, MFAT
	Development of pilot community fisheries management plans	250,000	GCF, SPREP, WorldFish
	Community engagement & awareness programmes	150,000	DFAT, UNICEF
	Equipment & logistics (boats, gear, monitoring tools)	150,000	JICA, ICDF
	Monitoring & evaluation (data collection & reporting)	200,000	SPC, FAO
	Contingency	50,000	Mixed
	<b>Total Phase 1</b>		<b>1,150,000</b>
<b>BENCHMARK NOTE:</b> Similar to pilot CEAFM projects in Tonga and FSM, averaging AUD 1M–1.2M for initial training, awareness, and monitoring.			
<b>Phase 2 Costing (2027–2035)</b>	Expansion of CEAFM to new districts (planning & governance committees)	500,000	GCF, AF, SPC
	Advanced training on fisheries monitoring, compliance & enforcement	300,000	SPC, FAO, JICA
	Establishment of community-based monitoring systems (data tools, mobile reporting)	400,000	FAO, WorldFish, DFAT
	Livelihood diversification pilots (aquaculture, eco-tourism, FADs)	400,000	GEF, FAO, UNDP
	Strengthening legal frameworks & co-management agreements	250,000	Government of Nauru, GCF
	Equipment upgrades (boats, gear, community monitoring stations)	200,000	JICA, MFAT
	Monitoring & evaluation	100,000	SPC, FAO
	Contingency	100,000	Mixed
<b>Total Phase 2</b>		<b>2,250,000</b>	Multilateral, bilateral, govt and technical assistance
<b>BENCHMARK NOTE:</b> Comparable to scaling CEAFM in Vanuatu and Fiji, costing AUD 2–2.5M for expansion, equipment, and livelihood pilots.			
<b>Phase 3 Costing (2035–2040)</b>	National CEAFM institutionalisation (Community Fisheries Governance Unit)	600,000	GCF, ADB, UNDP
	Integration of traditional knowledge into national fisheries law	300,000	FAO, SPC
	National fisheries database & monitoring systems	400,000	SPC, WorldFish
	Long-term financing mechanisms (trust funds, climate finance linkages)	400,000	GCF, AF, ADB
	Knowledge sharing with Pacific neighbours (regional workshops, exchanges)	250,000	SPC, SPREP, DFAT
	Ongoing community stewardship agreements & awareness	200,000	Government of Nauru, NGOs
	Monitoring & evaluation	100,000	SPC, UNDP
	Contingency	100,000	Mixed
<b>Total Phase 3</b>		<b>2,350,000</b>	Multilateral, bilateral, government, NGO and technical assistance
<b>BENCHMARK NOTE:</b> Reflects national CEAFM integration costs in Solomon Islands and PNG, typically AUD 2–3M to embed governance units, monitoring databases, and legal reforms.			
<b>Total Phases Costing</b>	<b>Phase 1 + 2 + 3 Total</b>	<b>5,750,000</b>	Mixed bilateral, multilateral funds/grants, technical assistance, government and in-kind support

## Community Based Fisheries Management (CEAFM)

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- Benefits**
- **Food Security:** Ensures reliable access to fish as a key protein source, reducing dependence on imports.
  - **Community Empowerment:** Gives local fishers, women, and traditional leaders ownership of resource management.
  - **Ecosystem Protection:** Reduces overfishing and destructive practices, safeguarding reef and marine ecosystems.
  - **Policy Alignment:** Strengthens integration between community practices and the Fisheries Management Act.
  - **Climate Resilience:** Enhances the adaptive capacity of fisheries and communities to climate-driven changes.
  - **Livelihood Diversification:** Introduces alternative income sources to reduce pressure on reef fisheries.
- Beneficiaries**
- **Local Fishers and Families;** secure livelihoods and sustainable catch for household consumption.
  - **Community Leaders and Traditional Authorities;** empowered with governance tools and recognition in management.
  - **Government Agencies (Fisheries, Environment);** improved compliance and reduced enforcement burden.
  - **Wider Community;** sustained food availability and reduced import dependence, especially vulnerable community groups.
  - **Future Generations;** inherit healthier marine ecosystems and improved resource security.
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## ACTIVITY 10.

### Energy Efficiency in Water Sector

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<b>Priority Level</b>	High Priority
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<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Phase 1:</b> 2025–2030 <b>Phase 2:</b> 2027–2035 <b>Phase 3:</b> 2035–2040
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<b>Activity Background</b>	<p>Nauru’s water sector is almost entirely reliant on desalination, supplemented by rainwater harvesting. While desalination provides a critical lifeline against drought, the system is heavily dependent on imported fossil fuels. This creates economic vulnerability, as fuel imports consume scarce resources and expose the nation to global price shocks and supply disruptions. The increasing demand for water means energy costs will continue to rise unless efficiency measures are introduced.</p> <p>At present, desalination plants and water distribution networks are burdened by aging, inefficient pumps, motors, and limited automation. These inefficiencies not only increase government expenditure but also contribute to avoidable greenhouse gas emissions. Energy costs drain funds away from critical services like health and education, reducing the country’s overall resilience.</p> <p><b>Phase 1 (2025–2030)</b> will prioritise the replacement of inefficient pumps and motors, introduce pressure management systems to reduce leakage, and build the technical capacity of operators. This will reduce fuel consumption, strengthen reliability, and lay the foundation for renewable integration.</p> <p><b>Phase 2 (2027–2035)</b> will expand on these efforts by deploying hybrid solar photovoltaic systems to directly power desalination plants and water distribution. Leakage detection technologies will be scaled across the network to reduce both water losses and energy demand. Policy guidelines for sustainable energy use in the water sector will also be formalised, ensuring consistency with national frameworks.</p> <p><b>Phase 3 (2035–2040)</b> will focus on consolidation, institutionalising energy-efficient water operations at the national level. This includes establishing a dedicated Water–Energy Efficiency Unit, expanding solar integration to achieve majority renewable supply for water systems, and linking energy savings to long-term climate finance opportunities. These measures will demonstrate Nauru’s leadership in integrating adaptation and mitigation, while ensuring fiscal stability and sustainable service delivery.</p> <p>By phasing upgrades in this way, the project creates a long-term pathway toward affordable, low-carbon water services, improving resilience for households, schools, health facilities, and businesses across Nauru.</p>
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<b>Phase Activity Descriptions</b>	<p><b>Phase 1 (2025–2030):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Upgrade desalination plants with energy-efficient pumps and motors.</li><li>▪ Introduce pressure management and leakage reduction pilots.</li><li>▪ Train water sector technicians and operators in efficiency monitoring and maintenance.</li><li>▪ Launch awareness and behaviour-change campaigns on water conservation.</li></ul> <p><b>Phase 2 (2027–2035): Expansion &amp; Renewable Integration</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Deploy solar PV systems to supply desalination plants and water pumping stations.</li><li>▪ Scale leakage detection and monitoring technologies across distribution systems.</li><li>▪ Develop national guidelines and standards for sustainable energy use in the water sector.</li><li>▪ Provide advanced training and certification for technicians in solar and hybrid water systems.</li></ul> <p><b>Phase 3 (2035–2040): Consolidation &amp; Institutionalisation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Establish and strengthen collaboration and data sharing between relevant stakeholders, especially within government (NUC, DCCNR).</li><li>▪ Achieve majority renewable power for desalination and distribution.</li><li>▪ Embed efficiency standards into national energy and water legislation.</li><li>▪ Link operational savings with climate finance instruments to sustain investment.</li><li>▪ Conduct national-level knowledge-sharing on integrated water–energy adaptation.</li></ul>
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## Energy Efficiency in Water Sector

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### Funding Pathway

#### Primary Climate Finance

- **Green Climate Fund (GCF)**: Prioritises adaptation–mitigation co-benefits; aligns with energy efficiency and renewable integration in critical services.
- **Global Environment Facility (GEF)**: Supports energy efficiency and infrastructure resilience in small island states.
- **Adaptation Fund (AF)**: Relevant for measures that reduce vulnerability of essential services to climate impacts.
- **Asian Development Bank (ADB)**: Active in Pacific water and energy projects, can provide loan–grant blended finance for infrastructure upgrades.

#### Bilateral Partners

- **DFAT (Australia)**: Strong donor for infrastructure resilience and renewable energy across the Pacific.
- **MFAT (New Zealand)**: Invests in WASH and renewable initiatives; suitable for co-financing solar integration.
- **JICA (Japan)**: Supports technical equipment upgrades, water–energy efficiency, and training.
- **EU**: Prioritises renewable energy and climate-smart water supply investments in the Pacific.

#### Technical Assistance

- **SPC**: Provides technical support for energy auditing, leakage reduction, and training.
- **SPREP**: Links energy efficiency in water to national climate adaptation planning.
- **UNDP**: Experienced in designing multi-donor water–energy projects and ensuring policy alignment.
- **UNICEF**: Can support integration with WASH sector and household-level water security measures.

#### Government Co-Finance

- **Nauru Utilities Corporation (NUC)**: Provides facilities, operational staff, and in-kind support for upgrades.
- **Department of Climate Change & National Resilience**: Ensures alignment with adaptation strategies.
- **Community Contributions**: Labour support and participation in awareness campaigns.

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### Links to Sectorial Plans

- **NSDS (2019–2030)**; Calls for reliable and sustainable water supply and energy efficiency measures.
  - **Nauru Energy Roadmap**; Prioritises renewable integration and demand-side management.
  - **Nauru WASH Policy**; Stresses sustainable water management and infrastructure efficiency.
  - **RONAdapt (2015 and 2025)**; Highlights the need to reduce reliance on costly desalination and improve climate resilience.
  - **SDG 6 & SDG 7**; Ensure sustainable water management and access to affordable, clean energy.
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## Energy Efficiency in Water Sector

INDICATIVE COSTING	Item Description	Amount (AUD)	Potential Funding Partners
<b>Phase 1 Costing (2025–2030)</b>	Energy-efficient pump and motor upgrades	600,000	ADB, JICA, DFAT
	Leakage detection & pressure management (pilot)	150,000	SPC, SPREP
	Capacity building & technician training	100,000	UNDP, JICA
	Awareness & behaviour-change campaigns	50,000	UNICEF, NGOs
	Monitoring & evaluation	50,000	GCF, UNDP
	Contingency	50,000	Mixed
	<b>Total Phase 1</b>		<b>1,000,000</b>
<b>BENCHMARK NOTE:</b> Comparable to energy audit and efficiency retrofits in FSM and Tuvalu, which cost AUD 0.9M–1.1M for pilot upgrades and training.			
<b>Phase 2 Costing (2027–2035)</b>	Solar PV integration for desalination and pumping systems	1,000,000	GCF, EU, MFAT
	Network-wide leakage detection & monitoring	250,000	SPREP, SPC
	Development of energy efficiency guidelines & standards	50,000	SPREP, Government
	Advanced training & certification for technicians	100,000	JICA, SPC
	Monitoring & evaluation	50,000	GCF, UNDP
	Contingency	100,000	Mixed
	<b>Total Phase 2</b>		<b>1,550,000</b>
<b>BENCHMARK NOTE:</b> In line with solar–water hybrid projects in Tonga and Palau, averaging AUD 1.5M for large PV installation and distribution upgrades.			
<b>Phase 3 Costing (2035–2040)</b>	Establishment of Water–Energy Efficiency Unit	200,000	GCF, ADB, UNDP
	Expansion of renewable power to majority supply	300,000	ADB, GCF, EU
	Embedding efficiency standards in legislation	50,000	SPREP, Government
	Climate finance linkages & sustainability mechanisms	100,000	UNDP, ADB
	National knowledge-sharing & regional exchanges	100,000	SPC, SPREP
	Monitoring & evaluation	50,000	GCF, UNDP
	Contingency	50,000	Mixed
<b>Total Phase 3</b>		<b>850,000</b>	Multilateral, bilateral, government and technical assistance
<b>BENCHMARK NOTE:</b> Comparable to institutionalisation phases of water–energy efficiency projects in the Maldives and Vanuatu, which averaged AUD 0.8–1.0M for governance, scaling renewables, and policy integration. This project matches regional water – energy transitions projects (e.g. Pacific hybrid water systems, (range 3–4M over 15 years)			
<b>Total Phases Costing</b>	<b>Phase 1 + 2 + 3 Total</b>	<b>3,400,000</b>	Mixed bilateral, multilateral funds/grants, technical assistance, government and in-kind support

## Energy Efficiency in Water Sector

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- Benefits**
- **Improved Water Reliability;** ensures consistent water supply with lower operational risks through efficient energy use.
  - **Reduced Costs;** lowers government spending on imported fuel and reduces long-term operational expenditures.
  - **Climate Mitigation;** decreases greenhouse gas emissions by integrating solar energy and reducing fossil fuel dependency.
  - **Capacity Strengthening;** equips local technicians and operators with knowledge and skills to sustain efficiency improvements.
  - **Long-term Resilience;** positions the water sector as both climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable.
- Beneficiaries**
- **Government Agencies;** reduced fiscal burden on energy costs for desalination and water distribution.
  - **Communities & Households;** indirect beneficiaries through improved water supply reliability and reduced costs passed on to consumers.
  - **Technicians & Operators;** enhanced skills and employment opportunities in renewable energy and efficiency technologies.
  - **National Government;** progress toward achieving NDC targets and sustainable development commitments.
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## ACTIVITY 11.

# Strengthening Climate–Health Resilience through Epidemiological Research, Data and Health Information Systems

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**Priority Level** High Priority

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**Timeline** Phase 1: 2025–2030  
Phase 2: 2027–2035  
Phase 3: 2035–2040

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**Activity Background** Climate change is increasingly recognised as a driver of public health risks in small island states like Nauru. Rising temperatures, prolonged droughts, and more intense rainfall events create conditions that favour the spread of vector-borne diseases (e.g., dengue, chikungunya), water-borne illnesses (e.g., diarrhoeal diseases), and respiratory conditions linked to changing air quality. In addition, the burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) may be exacerbated by climate stressors such as food insecurity and heat stress.

Currently, Nauru lacks comprehensive epidemiological data to directly link climate variability with health outcomes. Existing health records are fragmented, monitoring systems are under-resourced, and there is limited technical capacity to conduct systematic surveillance of climate-sensitive diseases. This gap limits the government’s ability to forecast risks, allocate resources, and develop effective adaptation strategies for the health sector.

**Phase 1 (2025–2030)** will establish baseline studies, data collection systems, and partnerships to monitor priority diseases linked to climate impacts. It will focus on training health workers in surveillance, setting up monitoring tools, and producing initial vulnerability assessments.

**Phase 2 (2027–2035)** will expand monitoring coverage, integrate climate and health data across districts, and strengthen early-warning systems. It will also support research into disease vectors, water quality, and climate-linked health outcomes. Data will be used to design targeted interventions, including prevention campaigns and infrastructure upgrades for water and sanitation.

**Phase 3 (2035–2040)** will consolidate findings into national health policy, institutionalising climate-health surveillance within the Ministry of Health. The long-term goal is to embed climate-sensitive disease monitoring into routine health systems, ensuring that health resilience is integrated into Nauru’s adaptation strategies and regional reporting mechanisms.

This phased approach ensures Nauru builds an evidence base, expands its monitoring and response systems, and ultimately embeds resilience into the health sector to protect present and future generations.

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### **Phase Activity Descriptions** Phase 1 (2025–2030): Foundations

- Conduct baseline epidemiological studies on priority climate-sensitive diseases.
- Establish health data collection and monitoring tools.
- Train health workers and technicians in surveillance and data management.
- Produce initial vulnerability and risk assessment reports.

### **Phase 2 (2027–2035): Expansion**

- Scale disease surveillance to full national coverage.
- Integrate climate data (temperature, rainfall, humidity) into health monitoring systems.
- Conduct in-depth research on disease vectors and transmission pathways.
- Develop early-warning systems for outbreaks.
- Implement prevention and awareness campaigns in schools and communities.

### **Phase 3 (2035–2040): Consolidation**

- Establish a fully resourced Climate–Health Surveillance Unit within the Ministry of Health, including staff, facilities, IT systems, and technical support.
  - Institutionalise climate-sensitive disease surveillance into national health legislation and policy frameworks.
  - Expand and maintain a national health–climate database with secure servers, software, and trained operators.
  - Strengthen regional collaboration by supporting multi-country workshops, exchanges, and active participation in Pacific health security networks.
  - Scale up monitoring & evaluation to cover national and regional reporting requirements.
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## Strengthening Climate–Health Resilience through Epidemiological Research, Data and Health Information Systems

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### Funding Pathway

#### Primary Climate Finance

- Green Climate Fund (GCF): Supports adaptation projects addressing human health resilience.
- Adaptation Fund (AF): Prioritises community health and climate adaptation.
- GEF (Global Environment Facility): Funds research and monitoring systems for climate–health links.
- WHO Climate and Health Fund: Targeted for capacity building in climate-sensitive disease surveillance.

#### Bilateral Partners

- DFAT (Australia): Major supporter of Pacific health programmes; can fund training and surveillance.
- MFAT (New Zealand): Strong partner on public health and community resilience initiatives.
- JICA (Japan): Supports health infrastructure and training programmes in small island states.
- EU: Prioritises global health security and research.

#### Technical Assistance

- SPC (Public Health Division): Regional leader on climate and health integration.
- WHO: Provides methodologies and technical frameworks for surveillance.
- UNDP: Can support integration into national adaptation planning.
- UNICEF: Supports school-based awareness and water/sanitation health linkages.
- Academic Partnerships (CSIRO, Universities): Provide research and epidemiological expertise.

#### Government Co-Finance

- Ministry of Health & Medical Services: Provides staff, facilities, and data access.
- Department of Climate Change & National Resilience: Ensures alignment with adaptation frameworks.
- Community Contributions: Participation in surveys, reporting, and awareness campaigns.

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### Links to Sectorial Plans

- **NSDS (2019–2030)**: Prioritises improved health systems and resilience to external shocks.
  - **National Climate Change Policy (2022)**: Recognises health as a vulnerable sector requiring action.
  - **RONAdapt (2015 and 2025)**: Identifies climate-sensitive diseases as a key adaptation priority.
  - **National Health Strategy**: Calls for improved surveillance and disease prevention.
  - **SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) & SDG 13 (Climate Action)**: Aligns health outcomes with climate resilience.
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## Strengthening Climate–Health Resilience through Epidemiological Research, Data and Health Information Systems

INDICATIVE COSTING	Item Description	Amount (AUD)	Potential Funding Partners
<b>Phase 1 Costing (2025–2030)</b>	Baseline epidemiological studies	300,000	WHO, GCF, SPC
	Development of health data collection & monitoring tools	200,000	SPC, WHO, DFAT
	Training of health workers & technicians	150,000	DFAT, MFAT, JICA
	Vulnerability & risk assessment reports	100,000	UNDP, AF
	Monitoring & evaluation	50,000	GCF, WHO
	Contingency (5%)	40,000	Mixed
	<b>Sub-total Phase 1</b>	<b>840,000</b>	Multilateral, bilateral grants and technical assistance
<b>BENCHMARK NOTE:</b> Comparable to initial climate–health surveillance projects in Fiji and Tonga, averaging AUD 0.8–0.9M for baseline studies, data tools, and training.			
<b>Phase 2 Costing (2027–2035)</b>	Expansion of surveillance systems (national coverage)	400,000	GCF, AF, WHO
	Integration of climate data into health monitoring	300,000	SPC, UNDP
	Research on disease vectors & transmission pathways	300,000	WHO, CSIRO, Universities
	Development of early-warning systems	200,000	GCF, SPC
	Prevention & awareness campaigns	150,000	UNICEF, MFAT
	Monitoring & evaluation	100,000	WHO, SPC
	Contingency (5%)	75,000	Mixed
<b>Total Phase 2</b>	<b>1,525,000</b>	Multilateral, bilateral partners, grants and technical assistance	
<b>BENCHMARK NOTE:</b> Aligned with Samoa’s World Bank–financed systems-strengthening component (US\$1.35M), which established national infectious disease surveillance, and within the lower range of SIDS health-surveillance investments such as the Maldives’ national preparedness project (US\$7.3M total).			
<b>Phase 3 Costing (2035–2040)</b>	Establishment of Climate–Health Surveillance Unit (staffing, facilities, IT systems)	800,000	GCF, WHO, UNDP
	Integration of findings into national health policy & legislation	250,000	Government of Nauru, UNDP
	Development & maintenance of national health–climate database (servers, software, training)	400,000	SPC, WHO
	Regional collaboration & knowledge sharing (multi-country workshops, exchanges)	200,000	SPC, WHO, DFAT
	Long-term financing mechanisms (climate-health trust fund, sustainability planning)	200,000	GCF, AF, ADB
	Monitoring & evaluation	100,000	WHO, UNDP
	Contingency (5.3%)	100,000	Mixed
<b>Total Phase 3</b>	<b>2,050,000</b>	Multilateral, bilateral, govt and technical assistance	
<b>Benchmark Note:</b> Consistent with institutionalisation phases of health surveillance and health security action plans in Samoa (World Bank/WHO, ~US\$1.35M for surveillance strengthening) and within range of larger SIDS programmes such as the Cook Islands ATOM Project (US\$12M total, including surveillance and health resilience).			
<b>Total Phases Costing</b>	<b>Phase 1 + 2 + 3 Total</b>	<b>4,415,000</b>	Mixed bilateral, multilateral funds/grants, technical assistance, govt and in-kind support

## Strengthening Climate–Health Resilience through Epidemiological Research, Data and Health Information Systems

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- Benefits**
- **Improved Evidence Base;** provides baseline data to guide health and climate adaptation planning.
  - **Strengthened Surveillance;** builds capacity to track and respond to disease trends in real time.
  - **Reduced Health Vulnerability;** enables early response to outbreaks of climate-sensitive diseases.
  - **Enhanced Institutional Resilience;** embeds climate-health monitoring in national health systems.
  - **Policy Relevance;** ensures evidence and monitoring outputs feed directly into adaptation strategies and health planning.
  - **Long-term Sustainability;** institutionalises systems and builds local skills, reducing reliance on external expertise.
- Beneficiaries**
- **General Population;** reduced exposure to climate-sensitive diseases and improved public health outcomes.
  - **Patients & Health Workers;** better-equipped facilities and systems for treatment, prevention, and monitoring.
  - **Ministry of Health;** strengthened institutional systems and capacity for planning and response.
  - **Policy Makers;** improved evidence bases for decision-making on health and adaptation policies.
  - **Regional & Global Health Partners;** enhanced data sharing and integration into Pacific-wide climate-health monitoring frameworks.
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## ACTIVITY 12.

### Energy Legislation and Reform Program

<b>Priority Level</b>	High Priority
<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Phase 1:</b> 2025–2030 <b>Phase 2:</b> 2027–2035 <b>Phase 3:</b> 2035–2040
<b>Activity Background</b>	<p>Nauru’s energy sector remains almost entirely dependent on imported fossil fuels, leaving the country exposed to high global price volatility, fiscal pressure, and supply disruptions. This reliance has contributed to high electricity costs, limited energy security, and increased greenhouse gas emissions. Small-scale renewable pilots have been trialled, but without an enabling legislative and regulatory framework, progress has been slow and fragmented.</p> <p>At present, energy governance is divided among the Nauru Utilities Corporation (NUC), the Department of Climate Change &amp; National Resilience, and the Ministry of Commerce, Industry &amp; Environment, but mandates are unclear and outdated. The NUC Act and Power System Regulations were never designed to integrate renewable energy, efficiency standards, or independent producers. The absence of minimum efficiency standards also locks households and businesses into higher electricity bills and wasted energy.</p> <p><b>Phase 1 (2025–2030)</b> will establish the legal foundation: a new or consolidated Energy Act, secondary regulations, and frameworks for renewable integration and efficiency. This phase will ensure institutional mandates are clarified, while stakeholder consultations will build legitimacy.</p> <p><b>Phase 2 (2027–2035)</b> will operationalise these laws by establishing regulator functions, embedding tariff methodologies, adopting standards and labelling systems, and launching compliance and reporting mechanisms. This phase will build capacity across government and utilities, ensuring enforcement is both technically and politically feasible.</p> <p><b>Phase 3 (2035–2040)</b> will consolidate reforms by embedding long-term sustainability mechanisms, aligning legislation with new technologies (storage, EVs, distributed resources), harmonising with Pacific regional standards, and securing financing to sustain the reforms. Lessons will also be shared regionally to position Nauru as a leader in governance reform for small island energy systems.</p> <p>This phased approach ensures that reforms are not “one-off” but are institutionalised, building resilience for decades to come while creating investor certainty for renewable energy development.</p>
<b>Phase Activity Description</b>	<p><b>Phase 1 (2025–2030): Legal Foundations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Draft and introduce a comprehensive Energy Bill (consolidating existing instruments).</li><li>▪ Define institutional roles for NUC, DCNR, and sector ministries.</li><li>▪ Develop secondary regulations: licensing, tariff methodology, compliance, and interconnection.</li><li>▪ Formalise Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) and appliance labelling frameworks.</li><li>▪ Stakeholder consultations, parliamentary engagement, and awareness campaigns.</li></ul> <p><b>Phase 2 (2027–2035): Implementation &amp; Enforcement</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Establish or strengthen the independent regulator function.</li><li>▪ Launch compliance mechanisms for MEPS and labelling.</li><li>▪ Adopt tariff methodologies with lifeline provisions for vulnerable households.</li><li>▪ Develop model Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) and procurement frameworks.</li><li>▪ Build capacity for regulators, legal staff, and NUC on enforcement and reporting.</li><li>▪ Launch digital registry for licensing, approvals, and compliance reporting.</li></ul> <p><b>Phase 3 (2035–2040): Consolidation &amp; Sustainability</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Refresh Energy Act and regulations to include new technologies (EVs, storage).</li><li>▪ Institutionalise performance-based regulation and consumer protection frameworks.</li><li>▪ Establish long-term financing mechanisms (trust funds, policy-based triggers).</li><li>▪ Regional harmonisation with Pacific Energy Regulators Alliance (OPERA).</li><li>▪ Publish annual national energy governance reports for transparency.</li></ul>

## Energy Legislation and Reform Program

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### Funding Pathway

#### Primary Climate Finance

- GCF, GEF, Adaptation Fund: Support enabling frameworks that unlock renewable investment.
- ADB & World Bank: Strong track record in energy sector policy and regulatory reforms, including tariff methodologies and legislative drafting.

#### Bilateral Partners

- DFAT (Australia): Support for legislative drafting, governance reforms, and consumer protection.
- JICA (Japan): Capacity building on compliance, standards, and utility training.
- EU: Efficiency standards, labelling frameworks, and energy governance support.

#### Technical Assistance

- UNDP: Legal drafting, consultation facilitation, and mainstreaming with climate frameworks.
- SPC / SPREP: Regional energy policy expertise, MEPS/label support, and regulatory templates.
- ADB-PSDI: Regulatory authority design and competition frameworks in Pacific utilities.

#### Government Co-Finance

- In-kind contributions: legal staff, consultation facilitation, parliamentary support.
  - Institutional coordination across DCNR, NUC.
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### Links to Sectorial Plans

- [Nauru Energy Road Map \(2018–2020\)](#): Urged the development of energy sector legislation
  - [Legislative Gap Analysis Report \(2018\)](#): Identified need for mainstreamed Energy Act and modern regulation
  - [National Energy Policy Framework \(2009\)](#): Established initial high-level structures for energy governance
  - [NSDS \(2019–2030\)](#): Advocates for energy efficiency and sustainability.
  - [Nauru Climate Change Policy](#): Calls for integrated regulatory support across energy, adaptation, and resilience strategies
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## Energy Legislation and Reform Program

INDICATIVE COSTING	Item	Amount (AUD)	Partners
<b>Phase 1 Costing (2025–2030)</b>	Legislative drafting & legal experts	300,000	UNDP, ADB
	Institutional mapping & impact assessments	150,000	WB, GEF
	Secondary regulations (tariffs, licensing, interconnection)	250,000	ADB, SPC
	Stakeholder consultations & parliamentary engagement	200,000	DFAT, MFAT, EU
	Development of MEPS & labelling frameworks	200,000	EU, GCF
	M&E setup	100,000	UNDP
	<b>Contingency (5%)</b>		<b>60,000</b>
	<b>Total Phase 1</b>	<b>1,260,000</b>	Multilateral, bilateral partners, grants and technical assistance
<b>BENCHMARK NOTE:</b> Consistent with Kiribati's STREP project, which included drafting an Energy Act as a project output, supported by ADB/WB, with costs in the range of US\$0.8–1.0M for legislative frameworks.			
<b>Phase 2 Costing (2027–2035)</b>	Establish/strengthen regulator function	500,000	ADB, WB
	Tariff methodology adoption & lifeline provisions	250,000	ADB, PSDI
	Compliance & enforcement mechanisms (MEPS/labelling)	200,000	EU, SPC
	Model PPAs, procurement templates, and digital licensing registry	300,000	IFC, ADB
	Capacity building & training	250,000	JICA, DFAT
	Consumer protection standards & audits	150,000	MFAT, SPREP
	Monitoring & evaluation	100,000	UNDP
	<b>Contingency (5%)</b>	<b>90,000</b>	Mixed
	<b>Total Phase 2</b>	<b>1,840,000</b>	Multilateral, bilateral partners, grants and technical assistance
<b>BENCHMARK NOTE:</b> Aligns with ADB's OPERA TA (US\$600k regional) and ADB Clean Energy Transition TA (US\$2M regional), placing Nauru's national implementation cost (~AUD 1.8M) appropriately in between.			
<b>Phase 3 Costing (2035–2040)</b>	Legislative refresh & integration of new tech (storage, EVs)	300,000	ADB, UNDP
	Performance-based regulation pilots	350,000	ADB, WB
	Long-term financing mechanisms (trust funds, policy-based triggers)	300,000	WB, ADB, EU
	Regional harmonisation with OPERA & peer reviews	200,000	SPC, DFAT
	National reporting & public dashboards	150,000	UNDP, EU
	Monitoring & evaluation	100,000	UNDP
	<b>Contingency (5%)</b>	<b>75,000</b>	Mixed
	<b>Total Phase 3</b>	<b>1,475,000</b>	Multilateral, bilateral partners, grants and Technical Assistance
<b>BENCHMARK NOTE:</b> Comparable to Jamaica's WB Energy Security & Efficiency Project, which allocated US\$5.1M to regulatory strengthening much larger market but validates multi-million institutionalisation costs. Nauru's AUD 1.5M is scaled for a small island context but includes advanced regulatory features.			
<b>Total Phases Costing</b>	<b>Phase 1 + 2 + 3 Total</b>	<b>4,575,000</b>	Mixed bilateral, multi-lateral funds/grants, technical assistance.

## Energy Legislation and Reform Program

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### Benefits

- Establishes clear governance mandates across agencies.
- Provides policy certainty for renewable energy investment.
- Aligns tariffs, efficiency standards, and consumer protection.
- Integrates regional best practices through OPERA and SPC.
- Reduces reliance on fossil fuels and strengthens resilience.

### Beneficiaries

- **Government agencies;** gain clear authority and guidance in energy decision-making.
  - **Utilities and investors;** benefit from predictable and structured policy signals.
  - **Consumers and businesses;** enjoy access to improved, cost-effective energy services.
  - **Future sectors:** green energy and innovation sectors are empowered through supportive legal frameworks
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## ACTIVITY 13.

### Climate-Smart and Greening of Government Buildings and Offices

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**Priority Level** Medium Priority

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**Timeline** **Phase 1:** 2025–2030

**Phase 2:** 2027–2035

**Phase 3:** 2035–2040

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**Activity Background** Nauru’s public service infrastructure is outdated, undersized, and highly vulnerable to climate impacts. Many existing government buildings were constructed without resilience or efficiency in mind, resulting in cramped offices, poor ventilation, high operating costs, and reliance on diesel-powered energy. These deficiencies reduce productivity and increase fiscal pressures on government service delivery.

The Department of Infrastructure and Development, in particular, plays a pivotal role in coordinating works, planning, and development. However, the absence of a modern, climate-smart workplace limits its ability to manage national projects effectively. Without dedicated facilities for technical planning, training, and coordination, the department’s capacity is compromised at a time when infrastructure delivery is central to Nauru’s resilience agenda.

**Phase 1 (2025–2030)** will initiate the design and construction of a flagship climate-smart government building for the Department of Infrastructure and Development. It will integrate renewable energy, water harvesting, greywater reuse, and passive cooling to provide a functional, modern workplace. This facility will accommodate ~30 staff and include flexible sheds for drafting, maintenance, and training.

**Phase 2 (2027–2035)** will focus on scaling and refining the greening features, including enhanced renewable energy systems, expanded water reuse, and climate-smart retrofitting of adjacent government facilities. It will embed training for staff on operations and maintenance and develop a framework for applying building standards across other ministries.

**Phase 3 (2035–2040)** will consolidate lessons and institutionalise “green building codes” into national infrastructure policy. The Department of Infrastructure and Development will lead dissemination of the model, replicating the approach for schools, clinics, and community buildings. This ensures the project is not an isolated investment but the cornerstone of a long-term greening strategy across government assets.

By phasing construction, operation, and replication, this initiative demonstrates Nauru’s commitment to low-carbon, resilient governance infrastructure. It responds directly to the NSDS, Nauru Energy Roadmap, RONAdapt, and Nauru’s NDCs, while positioning the country as a regional leader in climate-smart public facilities.

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## Climate-Smart and Greening of Government Buildings and Offices

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<b>Phase Activity Description</b>	<p><b>Phase 1 (2025–2030): Demonstration Build</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Design, EIA, and construction of a flagship climate-smart Department of Infrastructure building.</li><li>▪ Integration of solar PV with battery storage.</li><li>▪ Installation of rainwater harvesting and greywater reuse systems.</li><li>▪ Passive cooling and sustainable building materials.</li><li>▪ Landscaping for resilience (native plants, permeable paving).</li><li>▪ Training staff on building operations and climate-smart practices.</li></ul> <p><b>Phase 2 (2027–2035): Expansion &amp; Replication</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Expansion of renewable energy systems to cover 100% of building load.</li><li>▪ Additional water efficiency upgrades and recycling systems.</li><li>▪ Climate-smart retrofitting of adjacent ministry buildings.</li><li>▪ Development of green building operations manuals.</li><li>▪ Formal training programmes for O&amp;M staff.</li><li>▪ Development of draft national building efficiency guidelines.</li></ul> <p><b>Phase 3 (2035–2040): Institutionalisation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Establish national climate-smart building standards and codes.</li><li>▪ Replicate approach in schools, clinics, and other government facilities.</li><li>▪ Integrate resilience and energy efficiency into public procurement frameworks.</li><li>▪ Publish lessons and case studies for regional knowledge sharing.</li><li>▪ Establish long-term budget provisions for government building greening.</li></ul>
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<b>Funding Pathway</b>	<p><b>Primary Finance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ GCF, AF, ADB, World Bank: Climate-smart infrastructure and resilience investments.</li><li>▪ Bilateral (DFAT, MFAT, JICA, EU): Building construction, renewable integration, water reuse.</li></ul> <p><b>Technical Assistance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ SPC, SPREP: Climate-smart design standards, EIA compliance, and monitoring.</li><li>▪ UNDP, UNEP: Guidance on low-carbon, resource-efficient public facilities.</li></ul> <p><b>Government Co-Finance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Land provision, technical staff, tax exemptions for green imports.</li></ul> <p><b>Private Sector Engagement</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Local contractors and renewable energy suppliers, potential co-investment through CSR.</li></ul>
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<b>Links to Sectorial Plans</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <b>NSDS (2019–2030)</b>: Strengthened governance infrastructure and sustainability.</li><li>▪ <b>RONAdapt (2015 &amp; 2025)</b>: Calls for climate-resilient infrastructure.</li><li>▪ <b>Nauru Energy Roadmap</b>: Promotes renewable integration and efficiency.</li><li>▪ <b>SDGs</b>: SDG 9, 11, 13 – Infrastructure, Sustainable Cities, Climate Action.</li></ul>
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## Climate-Smart and Greening of Government Buildings and Offices

INDICATIVE COSTING	Item	Amount (AUD)	Partners
<b>Phase 1 Costing (2025–2030)</b>	Climate-smart design & EIA	200,000	UNDP, GCF, DFAT
	Core building construction (facility + sheds)	1,200,000	DFAT, MFAT, JICA, ADB
	Renewable energy system (solar PV + batteries)	250,000	EU, GCF, WB
	Water Systems (rainwater harvesting, greywater reuse)	150,000	SPREP, UNICEF, GCF
	Climate-Smart Fit-Out (lighting, IT, shading)	150,000	DFAT, MFAT
	Landscaping & Resilience (native vegetation, permeable paving)	75,000	SPC, NGOs, SPREP
	Training & Capacity Building (O&M)	50,000	UNDP, SPC, SPREP
	Monitoring & evaluation	50,000	UNDP, GCF
	Contingency (10%)	210,000	Mixed donors & Government
	<b>Phase 1 Sub-total</b>		<b>2,335,000</b>
<b>BENCHMARK NOTE:</b> In line with ADB-financed climate-resilient public buildings in Kiribati and Tuvalu, where flagship government facilities cost around AUD 2–2.5M, including renewable integration.			
<b>Phase 2 Costing (2027–2035)</b>	Expansion of renewable energy (100% load coverage)	200,000	EU, GCF
	Additional water efficiency & reuse systems	100,000	SPREP, UNICEF
	Retrofitting adjacent government buildings	250,000	DFAT, ADB
	Development of green building operations manuals	50,000	UNDP
	Formal staff training & certification	75,000	JICA, SPC
	Drafting national building efficiency guidelines	100,000	SPREP, UNEP
	Monitoring & evaluation	50,000	UNDP
	<b>Contingency (10%)</b>		<b>85,000</b>
<b>Phase 2 Sub-total</b>		<b>910,000</b>	Multilateral, bilateral partners, grants and technical assistance
<b>BENCHMARK NOTE:</b> Comparable to public building retrofit programmes in Fiji and Samoa, where efficiency upgrades and renewable integration averaged AUD 0.8–1.0M for government complexes.			
<b>Phase 3 Costing (2035–2040)</b>	Establish climate-smart building standards & codes	200,000	SPC, UNDP
	Replication in schools, clinics, & community facilities	250,000	DFAT, ADB
	Integration into procurement frameworks	100,000	EU, WB
	Regional knowledge sharing & case studies	100,000	SPC, SPREP
	Long-term financing provisions	100,000	GCF, AF
	Monitoring & evaluation	50,000	UNDP
<b>Contingency (10%)</b>		<b>80,000</b>	Mixed
<b>Total Phase 3</b>		<b>880,000</b>	Multilateral, bilateral partners, grants and technical assistance
<b>BENCHMARK NOTE:</b> Comparable efforts have been undertaken in the Pacific (e.g., Samoa's National Building Code 2017; Vanuatu's draft National Building Code 2025), demonstrating government commitment to embedding resilience in construction standards, though published budgets are not available. As a reference, GEF/World Bank-financed building code and green public building projects in Caribbean SIDS (e.g., Saint Lucia, Jamaica) have allocated US\$0.8–1.5M (≈AUD 1.2–2.2M) for policy institutionalisation, capacity-building, and replication pilots. Nauru's Phase 3 allocation of AUD 0.88M is appropriately scaled to its smaller population and infrastructure footprint.			
<b>Total Phases Costing</b>	<b>Phase 1 + 2 + 3 Total</b>	<b>4,125,000</b>	Mixed bilateral, multilateral funds/grants, technical assistance.

## Climate-Smart and Greening of Government Buildings and Offices

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- Benefits**
- **Government Ownership;** Provides a flagship facility under full government identity and control.
  - **Climate Resilience;** Demonstrates adaptation measures including solar, rainwater harvesting, and passive cooling.
  - **Reduced Costs;** Cuts long-term operating costs by lowering reliance on fossil fuels and desalination.
  - **Healthier Workplace;** Improves staff productivity and wellbeing through green design and natural light.
  - **Replicable Model;** Sets a precedent for future climate-smart government and community buildings.
- Beneficiaries**
- **Primary:** Department of Infrastructure staff and technical teams.
  - **Secondary:** Other government agencies supported by improved infrastructure services.
  - **Tertiary:** The wider population of Nauru, benefiting from stronger institutional capacity and a model of sustainable development.
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## ACTIVITY 14.

### Climate-Smart Agriculture and Land / Soil Productivity Rehabilitation 2025

**Priority Level** High Priority

**Timeline** Phase 1: 2025–2030  
Phase 2: 2027–2035  
Phase 3: 2035–2040

**Activity Background** Nauru’s food systems and landscapes are constrained by degraded soils, limited arable land, and a high dependence on imports. Over 90% of the nation’s food is imported, exposing households to global price shocks and supply chain risks. At the same time, large areas of land remain underutilised due to thin soils, exposed surfaces, and ecological degradation. Without rehabilitation and sustainable management, these lands will continue to limit Nauru’s food security and community resilience.

Phase 1 (2025–2030) will focus on demonstrating practical soil rehabilitation methods on degraded lands. Compost hubs, soil amendments, and organic layering will build fertility, while agroforestry plots and climate-smart farms will prove that productivity can be restored. Households will receive livestock starter kits and training, linking soil restoration with food and livelihood opportunities.

Phase 2 (2027–2035) will expand rehabilitation work, scaling compost hubs and agroforestry corridors across larger areas. Additional irrigation, fodder banks, and traditional crop revival will improve household nutrition and reduce imports. Training programmes will strengthen extension services and ensure women, youth, and leaseholders are empowered in land rehabilitation.

Phase 3 (2035–2040) will institutionalise rehabilitation approaches into national land-use policy and food security planning. Large-scale agroforestry corridors, long-term financing, and integration of cultural food systems will ensure sustainability. Lessons will be documented and shared regionally, positioning Nauru as a leader in climate-smart rehabilitation of degraded land.

This programme is designed not only to diversify food production and improve soil fertility, but also to contribute to long-term land rehabilitation goals, turning degraded areas into productive, climate-resilient landscapes.

**Phases Activity Description**

**Phase 1 (2025–2030): Soil Rehabilitation & Demonstration Pilots**

- Establish compost hubs and soil amendment systems (organic layering, biochar, mulch).
- Set up agroforestry demonstration plots with coconut, pandanus, breadfruit, and nitrogen-fixing trees.
- Construct climate-smart demonstration farms with drip irrigation, water harvesting, and greenhouses.
- Distribute household livestock starter kits (poultry, pigs, goats) with veterinary support and feed gardens.
- Deliver training programmes for women, youth, and farmers in climate-smart practices.

**Phase 2 (2027–2035): Expansion & Scaling**

- Scale compost hubs into a national waste-to-resource network.
- Expand agroforestry corridors across degraded land.
- Establish community fodder banks and feed gardens (moringa, mango, coconut).
- Strengthen agricultural extension services with new toolkits and mobile teams.
- Expand propagation and revival of pandanus, breadfruit, and taro in schools and communities.
- Develop small-scale biogas systems as co-benefits of compost hubs.

**Phase 3 (2035–2040): Institutionalisation & Policy Integration**

- Integrate land rehabilitation methods into national land-use and agriculture policy.
- Establish large-scale agroforestry corridors to stabilise soils and provide community resources.
- Develop a national farmer training centre and seed banks.
- Secure long-term financing for soil and land rehabilitation.
- Document and share best practices regionally, supporting replication in other SIDS.

## Climate-Smart Agriculture and Land / Soil Productivity Rehabilitation 2025

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### Funding Pathway

#### Primary Finance

- **GCF, GEF, Adaptation Fund, IFAD, ADB:** Rehabilitation pilots, agroforestry corridors, climate-smart agriculture.
- **DFAT, MFAT, EU, JICA:** Demonstration farms, irrigation, compost hubs, livestock support.

#### Technical Assistance

- **SPC Land Resources Division:** Soil management and composting systems.
- **FAO:** Climate-smart agriculture, livestock, and agroforestry.
- **SPREP:** Ecosystem restoration and land-based adaptation.

#### Government Co-Finance

- **Ministry of Agriculture & Dept. of Commerce:** Extension services, staff, and training.
- **RON Government:** Land allocation, site provision, tax exemptions for inputs.

#### Community & Private Engagement

- **Leaseholders engaged in site rehabilitation and compost hubs.**
- **NGOs and women's associations leading training and planting campaigns.**

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### Links to Sectorial Plans

- **NSDS (2019–2030):** Food security, sustainable livelihoods, resilience.
  - **RONAdapt (2015 & 2025):** Land rehabilitation and food systems adaptation.
  - **Agriculture Strategic Plan:** Soil improvement, crop diversification, livestock support.
  - **NBSAP:** Ecosystem restoration, agroforestry, and traditional species.
  - **SDGs: SDG 2, SDG 13, SDG 15.**
  - **Waste Management Strategy:** Waste-to-resource (composting, recycling).
  - **NIISP 2024:** Prioritises water and agriculture-related infrastructure.
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## Climate-Smart Agriculture and Land / Soil Productivity Rehabilitation 2025

INDICATIVE COSTING	Item	Amount (AUD)	Partners
Phase 1 Costing (2025–2030)	Compost hubs & soil amendment systems	500,000	SPC, FAO, NGOs
	Agroforestry demonstration plots & nurseries	600,000	SPREP, FAO, GEF
	Demonstration farms (irrigation, greenhouse)	500,000	IFAD, DFAT, MFAT
	Household livestock starter kits & feed gardens	400,000	FAO, IFAD
	Training & awareness programmes	300,000	FAO, SPC, NGOs
	Monitoring & evaluation	100,000	UNDP, SPC
	<b>Contingency (10%)</b>		<b>240,000</b>
	<b>Total Phase 1</b>	<b>2,640,000</b>	Multilateral, bilateral partners, grants and technical assistance
<b>BENCHMARK NOTE:</b> Comparable to Kiribati's IFAD-supported Outer Islands Food & Water Security project (≈US\$1.5M pilot), which focused on soil rehab, composting, and household poultry. Scaling to Nauru at AUD 2.2M reflects higher import/logistics costs.			
Phase 2 Costing (2027–2035)	Expansion of compost hubs (national scale)	600,000	GCF, SPC
	Agroforestry corridors & planting campaigns	900,000	SPREP, GEF
	Expanded irrigation & fodder banks	600,000	IFAD, MFAT, DFAT
	Traditional crop revival (pandanus, breadfruit, taro)	400,000	SPC, NGOs
	Strengthening extension services	350,000	FAO, SPC
	Farmer certification & training	200,000	UNDP, FAO
	Small-scale biogas pilots	200,000	GEF SGP, NGOs
Monitoring & evaluation	100,000	UNDP	
	<b>Contingency (10%)</b>		<b>335,000</b> Mixed
	<b>Total Phase 2</b>	<b>3,685,000</b>	Multilateral, bilateral partners, grants and technical assistance
<b>BENCHMARK NOTE:</b> In line with Tonga's Agricultural Sector Plan (TASP) Climate-Resilient Environment Programme, T\$4.05M (~AUD 2.5M), which expanded soil and water planning, land management, and climate-resilient farming.			
Phase 3 Costing (2035–2040)	Large-scale agroforestry corridors & biodiversity	600,000	GCF, FAO
	Integration into national land-use & policy frameworks	250,000	SPC, UNDP
	National farmer training centre & seed banks	300,000	DFAT, FAO
	Long-term financing mechanisms (trust funds, budgets)	200,000	GCF, AF
	Regional knowledge sharing & case studies	150,000	SPC, SPREP
	Monitoring & evaluation	100,000	UNDP
		<b>Contingency (10%)</b>	
	<b>Total Phase 3</b>	<b>1,760,000</b>	Multilateral, bilateral partners, grants and technical assistance
<b>BENCHMARK NOTE:</b> Comparable efforts include Fiji's PACC Fiji project (UNDP/GEF, USD 1M SCCF grant + ~USD 6.9M national co-finance) which implemented climate-smart agriculture, drainage improvements, and resilient farming systems. While broader in scope, it demonstrates the multi-million resource envelope required for institutionalising agriculture and resilience measures in SIDS. Smaller agroforestry policy initiatives in Fiji (e.g., ACIAR's "Agroforestry Policy for Sloping Land", AUD ~333k) highlight the lower end of costs for institutional strengthening. Nauru's Phase 3 allocation of AUD 1.76M sits appropriately between these examples scaled for its smaller land area and higher import/logistics costs.			
<b>Total Phases Costing</b>	<b>Phase 1 + 2 + 3 Total</b>	<b>8,085,000</b>	Mixed bilateral, multilateral funds/grants, technical assistance.

## Climate-Smart Agriculture and Land / Soil Productivity Rehabilitation 2025

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- Benefits**
- **Food Security;** Improves availability and diversification of fresh produce and reduces dependence on imports.
  - **Soil and Land Rehabilitation;** Restoration of degraded areas for productive use
  - **Affordable Rehabilitation;** Demonstrates practical, scalable approaches to land restoration without implying full reclamation.
  - **Livelihood Opportunities;** Creates jobs, training, and income for farmers, women, and youth. It can also contribute to value added traditional products.
  - **Climate Resilience;** Strengthens ecosystems, reduces erosion, and increases drought and heat resistance.
  - **Cultural Continuity;** Revival of traditional food systems, and intergenerational knowledge transfer
  - **Scalable Model;** Provides evidence and capacity to inform and support future large-scale land restoration.
  - **Inclusiveness;** Active participation of leaseholders, women, youth, and vulnerable households in the programme.
- Beneficiaries**
- **Primary:** Leaseholders, farmers, youth, and women engaged in pilot sites, livestock farming, and training activities.
  - **Secondary:** Local households benefiting from improved food supply and lower reliance on imports and new livelihood opportunities.
  - **Tertiary:** The wider Nauruan community through restored land productivity, cultural revival, stronger ecosystems, and enhanced national resilience.
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## ACTIVITY 15.

### Management of waste for reduction of emissions

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**Priority Level** High Priority

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**Timeline** Phase 1: 2025–2030  
Phase 2: 2027–2035  
Phase 3: 2035–2040

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**Activity Background** Nauru’s waste challenges have become a pressing concern, with plastic waste dominating household streams, community spaces, and coastal areas. Without recycling facilities, disposal often takes the form of burning, releasing harmful greenhouse gases and pollutants that affect human health, contribute to climate change, and reduce community well-being.

**Phase 1 (2025–2030)** will pilot community-operated recycling workshops, using modular, low-cost machinery to process plastics into useful products such as paving bricks, tiles, and basic household goods. This phase will prioritise engagement of schools, youth, and women’s groups in awareness and collection, setting a strong community foundation.

**Phase 2 (2027–2035)** will expand workshops and product lines, improving logistics and transport for collection, and supporting enterprise development. Plastic products will diversify into furniture, construction panels, and small-scale commercial outputs, reducing import dependency while creating green business opportunities.

**Phase 3 (2035–2040)** will institutionalise waste-to-resource systems as part of national waste management strategy. This includes integrating recycling into school curricula, building private sector partnerships, developing national recycling standards, and ensuring permanent financing mechanisms are in place.

Through these phases, the project builds a circular economy model for Nauru, reducing waste emissions, generating local products, and strengthening climate resilience while empowering communities and youth to lead the transition.

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**Phases Activity Description**

**Phase 1 (2025–2030): Pilot & Demonstration**

- Establish two community recycling workshops with modular machinery (shredders, extruders, moulders).
- Begin plastic product manufacturing (tiles, paving bricks).
- Launch awareness and school-led collection campaigns.
- Deliver training on machine use, safety, and segregation.
- Develop monitoring of emissions reductions from avoided burning.

**Phase 2 (2027–2035): Expansion & Enterprise**

- Expand workshops into additional districts or scale-up machinery.
- Develop new product lines (furniture, household goods, construction panels).
- Improve waste collection and transport systems.
- Support local enterprises to market and sell recycled products.
- Build national awareness through youth and women’s leadership campaigns.

**Phase 3 (2035–2040): Institutionalisation**

- Integrate recycling into school curricula and vocational training.
  - Develop national recycling standards and product certification.
  - Establish public–private partnerships to sustain workshops.
  - Secure financing mechanisms (government budgets, levies, CSR).
  - Share lessons regionally under Pacific Waste Management frameworks.
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## Management of waste for reduction of emissions

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### Funding Pathway

#### Primary Finance

- **GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP)**: Pilot innovation, training, awareness.
- **JICA**: Machinery supply, mould design, technical assistance.
- **EU Pacific Waste Management Programme**: Regional logistics, collection systems, integration into frameworks.
- **ADB**: Infrastructure co-financing, programme management, institutionalisation.

#### Technical Assistance

- **SPREP & SPC**: Regional expertise in waste management and circular economy.
- **UNDP**: Training and enterprise development.

#### Government Co-Finance

- Land provision, facilitation of community labour, oversight through the Department of Climate Change & National Resilience in coordination with Department of Environmental Management and Agriculture.

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### Links to Sectorial Plans

- **Nauru National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS)**; aligns with waste management and sustainable communities goals.
  - **RONAdapt II025**; contributes to climate resilience through improved waste systems and community-led adaptation.
  - **National Solid Waste Management Strategy (2017–2026)**; Sets out objectives around waste reduction, reuse, recycling, and awareness, including integrating waste into school curricula and increasing recycling targets. It explicitly lists “reuse and recycling” as a priority thematic area
  - **Environmental Management and Climate Change Act (2020)**; A modern legal foundation for environmental protection and waste regulation, replacing older legislative gaps and enabling stronger enforcement.
  - **National Environmental Management Strategy (NEMS) and Action Plan**; Emphasises cultural stewardship and sustainable development, calling for the blending of traditional practices with modern environmental approaches
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## Management of waste for reduction of emissions

INDICATIVE COSTING	Item	Amount (AUD)	Partners
<b>Phase 1 Costing (2025–2030)</b>	Recycling workshops, machinery & installation	800,000	JICA, GEF SGP
	Community collection systems & awareness	200,000	EU, NGOs
	Training & safety workshops	150,000	JICA, SPC
	Product design, mould fabrication, and innovation support (tiles, bricks, household goods)	100,000	JICA
	Monitoring & evaluation	50,000	UNDP
	Contingency (10%)	130,000	Mixed
	<b>Sub-total Phase 1</b>	<b>1,430,000</b>	Multilateral, bilateral partners, grants and technical assistance
<b>BENCHMARK NOTE:</b> Comparable initiatives in the Pacific include Fiji's Waste-to-Artisan Products programme (EU/ADB, ~USD 1.2–1.5M), which introduced modular recycling, training, and small enterprise development. In Vanuatu, community plastic recycling has been trialled through NGO–private partnerships (e.g., RecycleCorp's PET export), though detailed budgets were not disclosed. Nauru's Phase 1 allocation of AUD 1.43M is consistent with these regional examples, reflecting higher import and logistics costs for machinery and training."			
<b>Phase 2 Costing (2027–2035)</b>	Expansion of workshops & machinery	500,000	ADB, JICA
	New product lines (furniture, panels)	250,000	Private sector, JICA
	Transport & collection logistics	200,000	EU
	Enterprise incubation & market support	150,000	UNDP, NGOs
	Training & awareness (youth, women, schools)	100,000	GEF SGP
	Monitoring & evaluation	50,000	ADB
	<b>Contingency (10%)</b>	<b>125,000</b>	Mixed
<b>Sub-total Phase 2</b>	<b>1,375,000</b>	Multilateral, bilateral partners, grants and technical assistance, Private Sector	
<b>BENCHMARK NOTE:</b> In line with Samoa's Waste-to-Products initiative (EU/ADB, ~USD 1.2–1.5M), which expanded recycling systems into small community enterprises, and Fiji's broader EU-supported Waste Management Programme, which built market pathways for recycled materials. Nauru's Phase 2 allocation of AUD 1.38M is consistent with these expansion costs, adjusted for its smaller market size but higher per-unit logistics and import costs.			
<b>Phase 3 Costing (2035–2040)</b>	Integration into curricula & training institutes	200,000	SPC, Ministry of Education
	National recycling standards & certification	150,000	SPREP, EU
	PPP establishment for recycling	150,000	ADB, Private sector
	Financing mechanisms (CSR, levies)	100,000	Government, ADB
	Regional knowledge sharing & case studies	100,000	SPREP
	Monitoring & evaluation	50,000	UNDP
	<b>Contingency (10%)</b>	<b>75,000</b>	Mixed
<b>Sub-total Phase 3</b>	<b>825,000</b>	Multilateral, bilateral partners, grants and technical assistance Government, Private Sector	
<b>BENCHMARK NOTE:</b> Comparable to Tuvalu's integration of recycling into its national waste management framework (ADB/EU, ~USD 0.7–0.9M), which emphasised institutionalisation, standards, and policy integration. Nauru's Phase 3 allocation of AUD 0.83M falls within this range, reflecting the additional investment needed for national standards, curricula integration, and private sector partnerships.			
<b>Total Phases Costing</b>	<b>Phase 1 + 2 + 3 Total</b>	<b>3,630,000</b>	Mixed bilateral, multilateral funds/ grants, technical assistance.

## Management of waste for reduction of emissions

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- Benefits**
- **Environmental;** significant reduction of plastic waste entering landfills and coastal areas.
  - **Social;** empowerment of schools, women's groups, and youth to lead recycling and innovation.
  - **Economic;** creation of durable local products, reducing imports and fostering eco-enterprises.
  - **Climate Co-benefits;** reduced greenhouse gas emissions from plastic burning and strengthened adaptive capacity.
- Beneficiaries:**
- The direct beneficiaries will include community groups, schools, women's associations, and youth organisations actively engaged in recycling and enterprise. Indirect beneficiaries include all households through improved waste management, as well as the Government of the Republic of Nauru through reduced landfill pressure and improved environmental outcomes.
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## ACTIVITY 16.

### Safeguarding Biodiversity: Invasive Species Eradication and Native Habitat Restoration

<b>Priority Level</b>	Medium Priority
<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Phase 1:</b> 2025–2030 <b>Phase 2:</b> 2027–2035 <b>Phase 3:</b> 2035–2040
<b>Activity Background</b>	<p>Nauru's biodiversity, while limited in scale, holds immense ecological and cultural importance. The Biodiversity Rapid Assessment Programme (BioRAP) identified 56 native plant species, of which 42 persist. Key plants such as pandanus, coconut, and breadfruit provide food, shelter, and materials for traditional practices, yet are increasingly displaced by invasive vines, Yellow Crazy Ants, and rodent populations.</p> <p>The country's only endemic bird, the Nauru Reed-Warbler (<i>Acrocephalus rehsei</i>), alongside reptiles and invertebrates, faces mounting threats from habitat degradation, invasive predators, and climate-driven shocks like cyclones. The arrival of Yellow Crazy Ants near the port is a particular concern, as uncontrolled spread can lead to ecosystem collapse — an issue documented across other Pacific islands.</p> <p><b>Phase 1 (2025–2030)</b> will focus on piloting invasive species eradication, restoring habitats with culturally significant trees, and strengthening institutional capacity within the Department of Environmental Management and Agriculture and, and the Division of Quarantine under the Department of Justice and Border Control.</p> <p><b>Phase 2 (2027–2035)</b> will expand restoration sites, scale eradication campaigns, and establish community nurseries. Monitoring of endemic species, including the reed-warbler and crabs, will be scaled up to guide adaptive management.</p> <p><b>Phase 3 (2035–2040)</b> will embed invasive species management and habitat restoration into national systems, establish long-term financing mechanisms, and link with regional knowledge-sharing through SPREP, BirdLife International, and IUCN.</p> <p>By integrating invasive species control with cultural plant restoration, this programme supports ecological resilience, food and material security, and the revival of cultural landscapes. It ensures that Nauru's biodiversity is protected not only for current communities but also for future generations.</p>
<b>Activity Description</b>	<p><b>Phase 1 (2025–2030): Eradication &amp; Pilots</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Targeted eradication of Yellow Crazy Ants, invasive vines, and rat populations.</li><li>▪ Pilot restoration plots with pandanus, breadfruit, and salt-tolerant coastal vegetation.</li><li>▪ Training for government staff on invasive species control and biodiversity management.</li><li>▪ Launch community awareness campaigns in schools and villages.</li><li>▪ Establish baseline monitoring of reed-warbler and reptile populations.</li></ul> <p><b>Phase 2 (2027–2035): Expansion &amp; Scaling</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Expansion of invasive species eradication to wider districts.</li><li>▪ Establishment of community nurseries and propagation programmes.</li><li>▪ Scaling native vegetation and agroforestry corridors with cultural plants.</li><li>▪ Advanced biodiversity monitoring (GIS, ecological surveys).</li><li>▪ Community stewardship programmes (vulnerable community groups).</li></ul> <p><b>Phase 3 (2035–2040): Institutionalisation &amp; Sustainability</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Integration of invasive species management into national legislation and policy.</li><li>▪ Establishment of long-term financing (trust funds, donor programmes).</li><li>▪ Ongoing monitoring of endemic species with regional scientific support.</li><li>▪ Development of biodiversity databases and knowledge-sharing platforms.</li><li>▪ Regional partnerships for replication and exchange (SPREP, BirdLife, IUCN).</li></ul>

## Safeguarding Biodiversity: Invasive Species Eradication and Native Habitat Restoration

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### Funding Pathway

#### Multilateral Environment Facilities;

- UNDP/GEF mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem resilience initiatives.
- Adaptation Fund for ecosystem-based adaptation measures.

#### Bilateral Development Partners;

- Australia DFAT, EU for biodiversity restoration and capacity building.
- Japan (JICA) for technical support in invasive species eradication.

#### Regional and Technical Agencies;

- SPREP (capacity building, knowledge sharing, technical support in invasive species and monitoring).
- IUCN and BirdLife International (species conservation).
- SPC (biosecurity).

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### Links to Sectorial Plans

- **National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)**; aligns with targets on invasive species management and habitat restoration.
  - **RONAdapt (2015 and 2025)**; supports ecosystem-based adaptation measures and community resilience.
  - **Nauru National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS)**; contributes to goals on environment, health, and sustainable livelihoods.
  - **National Environment Management Strategy**; complements ongoing policy commitments in biodiversity and land rehabilitation.
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## Safeguarding Biodiversity: Invasive Species Eradication and Native Habitat Restoration

INDICATIVE COSTING	Item	Amount (AUD)	Partners
Phase 1 Costing (2025–2030)	Invasive species eradication pilots	300,000	DFAT, JICA
	Native vegetation pilot plots	350,000	SPREP,
	Institutional capacity training	150,000	UNDP, SPC
	Endemic species baseline monitoring	100,000	BirdLife, IUCN
	Community awareness campaigns	50,000	NGOs, GEF SGP
	Contingency (10%)	95,000	Mixed
	<b>Sub-total Phase 1</b>	<b>1,045,000</b>	Multilateral, bilateral partners, grants and technical assistance
<b>BENCHMARK NOTE:</b> Comparable to Kiribati's Invasive Species Pilot Project (GEF/UNDP, ~USD 0.8–1.0M) which targeted rat and invasive plant control alongside community awareness.			
Phase 2 Costing (2027–2035)	Expansion of eradication campaigns	350,000	DFAT, JICA
	Community nurseries & planting campaigns	500,000	SPREP, MFAT
	Scaling endemic species monitoring	200,000	IUCN, BirdLife
	Community stewardship programmes	150,000	NGOs, GEF SGP
	Biodiversity data & GIS surveys	150,000	UNDP, SPC
	<b>Contingency (10%)</b>	<b>135,000</b>	Mixed
<b>Sub-total Phase 2</b>	<b>1,485,000</b>	Multilateral, bilateral partners, grants and technical assistance	
<b>BENCHMARK NOTE:</b> In line with Samoa's Invasive Species Management & Community Engagement Programme (GEF/SPREP, ~USD 1.3–1.5M) which expanded eradication, nursery propagation, and biodiversity monitoring.			
Phase 3 Costing (2035–2040)	National policy integration & legislation	200,000	UNDP, SPC
	Long-term financing mechanisms	200,000	GCF, AF
	Endemic species long-term monitoring	150,000	BirdLife, IUCN
	Regional knowledge exchange	100,000	SPREP, IUCN
	Community education & ongoing awareness	50,000	NGOs
	<b>Contingency (10%)</b>	<b>70,000</b>	Mixed
<b>Sub-total Phase 3</b>	<b>770,000</b>	Multilateral, bilateral partners, grants and technical assistance NGOs in kind contributions	
<b>BENCHMARK NOTE:</b> Comparable to Cook Islands' Invasive Species and Biodiversity Policy Integration Project (GEF/SPREP, ~USD 0.7–0.9M) which focused on embedding invasive species management into policy and long-term monitoring.			
<b>Total Phases Costing</b>	<b>Phase 1 + 2 + 3 Total</b>	<b>3,300,000</b>	Mixed bilateral, multilateral funds/grants, technical assistance. NGO In kind contributions

## Safeguarding Biodiversity: Invasive Species Eradication and Native Habitat Restoration

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<b>Benefits</b>	<p><b>Biodiversity Protection;</b> safeguards endemic species and prevents further ecological loss.</p> <p><b>Cultural Revitalisation;</b> restores traditional greenery and strengthens cultural identity through plant use.</p> <p><b>Institutional Strengthening;</b> equips government staff with practical skills for long-term management.</p> <p><b>Community Engagement;</b> empowers Nauruans to participate in biodiversity conservation and stewardship.</p> <p><b>Climate Resilience;</b> healthier ecosystems provide natural buffers against erosion, drought, and extreme weather.</p>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<p><b>Primary:</b> Government staff, agriculture and environment officers.</p> <p><b>Secondary:</b> Local communities, schools, women and youth groups.</p> <p><b>Tertiary:</b> Future generations benefiting from restored ecosystems and cultural landscapes.</p>

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## ACTIVITY 17.

### Nauru – Wide Disaster Risk Vulnerability Programme

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**Priority Level** High Priority

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**Timeline**      **Phase 1:** 2025–2030  
                      **Phase 2:** 2027–2035  
                      **Phase 3:** 2035–2040

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**Activity Background** Nauru’s increasing exposure to climate-induced hazards such as prolonged droughts and coastal erosion poses significant risks to water security, housing, and community safety. Unlike larger islands, Nauru’s narrow coastal belt and limited land space make it extremely difficult to designate safe zones or evacuation sites. Land ownership complexities further constrain relocation or community safety planning.

While national frameworks like RONadapt (2015 & 2025) and the National Disaster Risk Management Plan highlight resilience priorities, there is still no comprehensive disaster risk vulnerability assessment tailored to Nauru’s geographic and socio-economic context. Current gaps include the lack of mapped evacuation pathways and designated safe zones, which limits the ability to respond to cyclones, drought emergencies, or coastal flooding.

Phase 1 (2025–2030) will establish the hazard and vulnerability baseline, focusing on drought and coastal erosion mapping and socio-economic surveys.

Phase 2 (2027–2035) will integrate evacuation pathway mapping, land-use consultations, and safe-site identification into hazard planning.

Phase 3 (2035–2040) will institutionalise these systems, embedding them into the National Disaster Risk Management Plan and Infrastructure Strategy (NIISP), while ensuring long-term financing for updates and community drills.

This phased approach ensures that Nauru not only generates evidence-based risk data but also translates it into practical, life-saving pathways for community evacuation and safety.

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**Phase Activity Description** **Phase 1 (2025–2030): Hazard & Vulnerability Baseline**

- Hazard mapping of drought risk and coastal erosion.
- Socio-economic and gender-sensitive vulnerability surveys.
- Development of baseline risk profiles for affected districts.
- Initial dissemination of maps and reports to government and communities.

**Phase 2 (2027–2035): Capacity Building & Evacuation Pathway Integration**

- Expanded hazard modelling to include water scarcity and coastal inundation.
- Capacity building for national staff (GIS, modelling, interpretation).
- Evacuation pathway mapping and safe-site identification, with landowner negotiations and infrastructure integration.
- Development of public awareness materials, evacuation signage, and drills.
- Policy briefs to guide planning for infrastructure siting and housing protection.

**Phase 3 (2035–2040): Institutionalisation & Sustainability**

- Integration of hazard mapping and evacuation planning into national policy frameworks.
  - Establishment of a central disaster risk and evacuation database.
  - Long-term financing mechanisms (budgets, donor linkages).
  - Community drills and ongoing awareness programmes.
  - Regional knowledge-sharing under SPC, SPREP, and CREWS.
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**Funding Pathway**      **Multilateral Partners:** UNDP, World Bank, ADB – technical assistance, survey financing, institutional strengthening

**Bilateral Partners:** DFAT, EU – support for surveys, land consultations, and evacuation planning.

**Regional/Technical Partners:** SPC, SPREP – hazard modelling, evacuation pathway planning.

**Government of the Republic of Nauru:** Staff allocation, land-use integration, community facilitation.

**Global Mechanisms:** GCF Readiness, CREWS Initiative – data, early warning, preparedness.

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## Nauru – Wide Disaster Risk Vulnerability Programme

**Links to Sectorial Plans**

**RONAdapt (2015 + 2025);** Provides national adaptation priorities and integrates risk reduction into planning.

**National Disaster Risk Management Plan;** Ensures findings strengthen preparedness and response frameworks.

**NSDS 2019–2030;** Aligns with goals for resilience, safety, and sustainable development.

**Nauru Water Sector Plan;** Supports drought resilience, water conservation, and supply management.

**National Infrastructure Strategy (NIISP);** Informs safe siting and design of climate-resilient infrastructure.

INDICATIVE COSTING	Item	Amount (AUD)	Partners
	Hazard mapping (drought & coastal erosion)	500,000	SPC, SPREP, UNDP
Phase 1 Costing (2025–2030)	Vulnerability surveys (socio-economic, gender, livelihoods)	400,000	DFAT, MFAT, EU
	Community engagement & awareness	100,000	NGOs, GEF SGP
	<b>Contingency (10%)</b>	<b>100,000</b>	Mixed
Phase 2 Costing (2027–2035)	<b>Total Phase 1</b>	<b>1,100,000</b>	Multilateral, bilateral partners, grants and technical assistance.
Phase 3 Costing (2035–2040)	<b>BENCHMARK NOTE:</b> Comparable to Tuvalu’s Climate Vulnerability Assessment (UNDP/SPC, ~USD 0.7–1.0M) focusing on hazard mapping, vulnerability surveys, and community engagement.		
Total Phase Costings	Capacity building workshops (GIS, hazard modelling)	300,000	ADB, World Bank
	Expanded hazard mapping & modelling	400,000	SPC, SPREP
	Evacuation pathway mapping & safe-site integration (consultations, signage, drills)	250,000	ADB, DFAT, EU
	Policy briefs & dissemination	100,000	Government, UNDP
	Monitoring & evaluation	100,000	ADB, UNDP
	Contingency (10%)	115,000	Mixed
	<b>Total Phase 2</b>	<b>1,265,000</b>	Multilateral, bilateral partners, grants and technical assistance, Government.
	<b>BENCHMARK NOTE:</b> In line with Samoa’s Cyclone Emergency Preparedness Programme (World Bank, ~USD 0.8–1.2M), which combined hazard mapping with evacuation planning, safe-site infrastructure, and community drills.		
	Policy integration & institutionalisation	200,000	UNDP, SPC
	National disaster risk & evacuation database	200,000	World Bank, ADB
Long-term financing mechanisms (budgets, donor readiness)	100,000	GCF, AF	
Community drills & ongoing awareness	100,000	SPC, NGOs	
Regional knowledge exchange & reporting	100,000	CREWS, SPREP	
<b>Contingency (10%)</b>	<b>70,000</b>	Mixed	
<b>Total Phase 3</b>	<b>770,000</b>	Multilateral, bilateral partners, grants and technical assistance, NGOs.	
<b>BENCHMARK NOTE:</b> Comparable to Cook Islands’ DRM Institutional Strengthening Programme (ADB/SPREP, ~USD 0.6–0.7M) which embedded disaster risk databases, evacuation planning, and knowledge-sharing into policy.			
	<b>Phase 1 + 2 + 3 Total</b>	<b>3,135,000</b>	Mixed bilateral, multilateral funds/ grants, technical assistance. NGO In kind contributions

## Nauru – Wide Disaster Risk Vulnerability Programme

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- Benefits**
- Evidence-Based Planning:** Generates hazard and vulnerability data with actionable evacuation routes.
  - Community Resilience:** Identifies and supports most at-risk communities.
- Beneficiaries:**
- Institutional Strengthening:** Builds staff capacity in GIS, modelling, and disaster planning.
  - Donor Leverage:** Provides credible evidence to justify further resilience investments.
  - Primary:** Government planners, DRM staff, technical officers.
  - Secondary:** Coastal and drought-prone communities, especially vulnerable groups.
  - Tertiary:** Regional partners benefiting from shared lessons and models.
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## ACTIVITY 18.

### Climate Proof and Strengthen Health Sector Resilience

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**Priority Level** High Priority

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**Timeline**      **Phase 1:** 2025–2030  
                      **Phase 2:** 2027–2035  
                      **Phase 3:** 2035–2040

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**Activity Background** Nauru’s health sector is the frontline of protection for its people, but remains highly vulnerable due to the nation’s small size, geographic isolation, and limited medical infrastructure. The Republic of Nauru Hospital in Denigomodu is the island’s only hospital, supported by a handful of district clinics. Any disruption, whether from extreme weather, drought, supply chain breakdowns, or health emergencies can quickly overwhelm existing capacity.

Climate change amplifies these vulnerabilities. Rising temperatures increase cases of heat stress; prolonged droughts threaten water security for sanitation and hospital operations; and coastal flooding erodes critical infrastructure. In addition, changing climate conditions may accelerate the spread of vector- and water-borne diseases, placing greater strain on already fragile systems.

The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted how fragile supply chains are, as access to PPE, essential medicines, and vaccines was delayed. Earlier droughts also exposed gaps in water storage and contingency planning. These experiences underline the urgent need to climate-proof the health system so that essential services can withstand shocks and continue delivering care during crises.

This project will establish a comprehensive Health Emergency Preparedness and Response (HEPR) Plan, upgrade hospital and clinic infrastructure, build emergency stockpiles, strengthen supply chains, and equip mobile health units to reach vulnerable communities. It also builds the skills of health workers through training, simulation exercises, and integration with the national early warning system.

By phasing implementation, Nauru will not only secure its health sector in the short term but also embed long-term resilience and climate-proofing measures into health policy and infrastructure.

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**Activity Description**

**Phase 1 (2025–2030): Baseline Strengthening**

- Develop and operationalise the Health Emergency Preparedness and Response (HEPR) Plan.
- Upgrade Republic Hospital (storage facilities, backup power, water reserves).
- Initial procurement of emergency stockpiles (medicines, PPE, equipment).
- Training of health staff and emergency responders through simulation exercises.

**Phase 2 (2027–2035): Expansion & Outreach**

- Upgrade district health clinics (storage, clean water reserves, backup energy).
- Deploy mobile health units and outreach kits for community-level access.
- Expand emergency stockpiles and establish regional procurement partnerships.
- Conduct advanced simulation drills, including multi-hazard and cross-sectoral exercises.

**Phase 3 (2035–2040): Institutionalisation & Climate Proofing**

- Integrate HEPR into national health strategy and RONAdapt implementation.
- Establish a climate-proof health infrastructure fund to sustain resilience upgrades.
- Secure long-term regional pooled procurement arrangements with WHO/SPC.
- Maintain regular outreach, community engagement, and refresher drills.

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## Climate Proof and Strengthen Health Sector Resilience

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### Funding Pathway

#### Multilateral Support;

- WHO for technical support, training, and pandemic preparedness.
- GCF Readiness or Adaptation funding for climate-resilient health systems.
- UNDP for disaster risk reduction and health sector resilience.
- SPC for health training

#### Bilateral Partnerships;

- DFAT and MFAT for Pacific regional health security.
- JICA for infrastructure upgrades and equipment support.
- EU for supply chain and emergency medicine access.

#### Government and Co-financing;

- Government of the Republic of Nauru for staffing, hospital operations, and co-financing of preparedness drills.
- Regional pooled procurement mechanisms (SPC, WHO Pacific).

#### NGO Engagement;

- CSOs and NGOs for community outreach and training.

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### Links to Sectorial Plans

- **National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS)**; health security and resilience are core priorities.
  - **RONadapt (2025)**; highlights health as a key climate-vulnerable sector requiring urgent resilience measures.
  - **Nauru Health Sector Strategic Plan**; aligns with strengthening capacity for emergency response.
  - **Pacific Regional Health Security Framework**; complements regional efforts to improve preparedness and response.
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## Climate Proof and Strengthen Health Sector Resilience

INDICATIVE COSTING	Item	Amount (AUD)	Partners
Phase 1 Costing (2025–2030)	HEPR Plan development & rollout	400,000	WHO, UNDP, SPC
	Republic Hospital resilience upgrades	1,000,000	JICA, DFAT, EU
	Initial emergency stockpiles (drugs, PPE)	400,000	WHO, DFAT, SPC
	Training & drills	300,000	WHO, NGOs
	<b>Contingency (10%)</b>	<b>210,000</b>	Mixed
	<b>Sub-total Phase 1</b>	<b>2,310,000</b>	Multilateral, bilateral partners, grants and technical assistance, NGOs
<b>BENCHMARK NOTE:</b> Comparable to Kiribati Health Resilience Project (World Bank, ~USD 1.5M) for hospital upgrades, water storage, and preparedness.			
Phase 2 Costing (2027–2035)	Clinic-level resilience upgrades	800,000	JICA, DFAT, MFAT
	Mobile health units & outreach kits	600,000	UNDP, MFAT
	Expanded stockpile & supply chain system	500,000	WHO, EU
	Advanced training & simulation drills	300,000	WHO, Red Cross
	<b>Contingency (10%)</b>	<b>220,000</b>	Mixed
	<b>Total Phase 2</b>	<b>2,420,000</b>	Multilateral, bilateral partners, grants and technical assistance
<b>BENCHMARK NOTE:</b> In line with Samoa's Health System Resilience Enhancement Project (ADB, ~USD 2M) which expanded preparedness, supply systems, and facility upgrades.			
Phase 3 Costing (2035–2040)	Policy integration & institutionalisation	300,000	UNDP, WHO
	Health infrastructure resilience fund (set-up)	500,000	GCF, AF
	Regional pooled procurement & partnerships	200,000	SPC, WHO
	Ongoing mobile outreach & drills	200,000	NGOs, MFAT
	<b>Contingency (10%)</b>	<b>120,000</b>	Mixed
	<b>Total Phase 3</b>	<b>1,320,000</b>	Multilateral, bilateral partners, grants and technical assistance
<b>BENCHMARK NOTE:</b> Comparable to WHO/UNDP "Climate Change and Health in Pacific SIDS" (USD 2–3M across 5 countries), which institutionalised health preparedness and regional supply systems.			
<b>Total Phase Costings</b>	<b>Phase 1 + 2 + 3 Total</b>	<b>6,050,000</b>	Mixed bilateral, multilateral funds/grants, technical assistance. NGO In kind contributions
<b>Benefits</b>	<p><b>Health Security;</b> ensures continuity of essential services during disasters, pandemics, and climate shocks.</p> <p><b>Life-saving Capacity;</b> trained personnel and better stockpiles mean faster and more effective responses to emergencies.</p> <p><b>System Resilience;</b> strengthens storage, logistics and hospital infrastructure against power and water disruptions.</p> <p><b>Community Confidence;</b> households assured of timely support and early warnings during crises.</p> <p><b>Regional Alignment;</b> integrates Nauru into regional and global health security frameworks.</p>		
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Directly benefits all health workers and first responders (~300 people). Indirectly benefits the entire population of Nauru (~12,000 people), with a focus on children, elderly, and those with chronic health vulnerabilities.		

## ACTIVITY 19.

### Innovative Energy Solutions for Government and Community facilities for climate resilience

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**Priority Level** Medium to High Priority

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**Timeline**      **Phase 1:** 2025–2030  
                      **Phase 2:** 2027–2035  
                      **Phase 3:** 2035–2040

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**Activity Background** Nauru’s near-total dependence on imported diesel for electricity generation leaves the island highly exposed to global fuel price volatility, rising freight costs, and supply chain disruptions. Energy security is therefore not only a fiscal issue but a climate resilience priority. Fuel reliance contributes to high government expenditure, greenhouse gas emissions, and fragility of essential services such as schools, hospitals, and water pumping.

This project will strategically solarise key Government and community facilities through grid-tied and hybrid photovoltaic (PV) systems with battery storage. By targeting ministries, schools, clinics, district halls and churches. Nauru will create a distributed backbone of renewable energy “resilience hubs” that can maintain basic services, refrigeration, lighting, and communications even during outages.

Community disaster meeting points equipped with solar + storage will serve as safe hubs during emergencies, ensuring households have access to lighting, communications, and critical services. Alongside infrastructure, the project invests in local training and skills transfer, enabling Nauruans to install, manage, and maintain solar systems sustainably.

This initiative directly supports the National Energy Roadmap (NER), Nauru’s NDC, RONAdapt (2025), and the NSDS (2019–2030) by reducing fossil fuel dependency, lowering costs, and embedding climate resilience into essential infrastructure. Over time, it also lays the groundwork for scaling up renewable energy across the island, contributing to Nauru’s broader energy transition.

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- Activity Description**
- Phase 1 (2025–2030): Demonstration & Government Backbone**
- Install solar PV + battery systems at selected government facilities (hospital, schools, ministry buildings).
  - Pilot 2–3 district halls and churches as community disaster hubs with solar + battery storage.
  - Develop energy monitoring dashboards in public buildings.
  - Conduct initial technician training on solar installation and O&M.
- Phase 2 (2027–2035): Expansion & Community Integration**
- Scale solarisation to additional schools, the remaining churches, clinics, and district halls.
  - Establish NUC protocols for distributed renewable grid integration.
  - Expand training into a structured certification programme for local technicians.
  - Launch awareness campaigns demonstrating cost savings and resilience benefits.
- Phase 3 (2035–2040): Institutionalisation & Scaling**
- Establish a Renewable Energy Resilience Fund for maintenance and upgrades.
  - Integrate solarisation standards into government building codes.
  - Foster public–private partnerships for renewable energy services.
  - Strengthen regional knowledge exchange via SPC/IRENA.
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## Innovative Energy Solutions for Government and Community facilities for climate resilience

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### Funding Pathway

#### **Bilateral and Multilateral Climate Finance.**

- DFAT, MFAT, EU, and JICA for pilot hardware and works.
- Green Climate Fund (GCF) readiness window for demonstration projects.

#### **Technical Assistance & Integration;**

- Asian Development Bank (ADB) and World Bank for design and procurement support.
- IRENA and SPC for regional knowledge-sharing and training support.

#### **Government Co-financing.**

- Provision of facilities, partial staffing support, and utilities integration costs.

#### **Private Sector Engagement.**

- Public – private partnerships for installation, maintenance and knowledge transfer.
  - Local businesses engaged for training and procurement of materials where possible
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### Links to Sectorial Plans

- **National Energy Roadmap (NERM)**; targets increasing renewable energy share and reducing fossil fuel dependency.
  - **Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)**; aligned with commitments to cut emissions and expand renewable energy.
  - **RONAdapt (2015 and 2025)**; supports climate-resilient infrastructure development.
  - **Nauru Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS)**; aligns with energy security, affordability, and environmental sustainability goals.
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## Innovative Energy Solutions for Government and Community facilities for climate resilience

INDICATIVE COSTING	Item	Amount (AUD)	Partners
<b>Phase 1 Costing (2025–2030)</b>	Solar PV & Battery (core govt facilities)	1,200,000	DFAT, MFAT, EU
	Community disaster hubs (2–3 halls, churches)	1,500,000	GCF readiness, JICA
	Initial training & O&M skills	200,000	IRENA, SPC
	Monitoring & awareness	100,000	Government, EU
	<b>Contingency (10%)</b>	<b>250,000</b>	Mixed
	<b>Total Phase 1</b>	<b>3,250,000</b>	Multilateral, bilateral partners, grants and technical assistance, Govt.
<b>BENCHMARK NOTE:</b> Comparable to Tuvalu’s Energy Sector Development Project (World Bank/SIDS DOCK, ~USD 7M) and ADB’s Solar PV + Storage Project (USD 6M), which solarised key facilities and built grid resilience.			
<b>Phase 2 Costing (2027–2035)</b>	Expanded solarisation (schools, clinics, district halls, churches)	2,000,000	DFAT, MFAT, EU
	Grid integration protocols (NUC)	200,000	ADB, World Bank
	Technician certification programme	200,000	IRENA, SPC
	Awareness campaigns & community engagement	100,000	NGOs, Government
	<b>Contingency (10%)</b>	<b>170,000</b>	Mixed
	<b>Total Phase 1</b>	<b>2,670,000</b>	Multilateral, bilateral partners, grants and technical assistance, Govt.
<b>BENCHMARK NOTE:</b> Samoa’s Upolu Solar Farm expansion (USD 2.8 m via ADB to Sun Pacific Energy Ltd) reflects the scale of investment needed for PV + battery upgrades in the Pacific, making our Phase 1 allocation consistent with regional precedents.			
<b>Phase 3 Costing (2035–2040)</b>	Renewable Energy Resilience Fund (set-up)	400,000	GCF, AF, DFAT
	Integration into building codes	200,000	Government, SPC
	Public–private partnership pilots	200,000	JICA, MFAT
	Regional exchange & training	100,000	SPC, IRENA
	<b>Contingency (10%)</b>	<b>90,000</b>	Mixed
<b>Total Phase Costing</b>	<b>Total Phase 3</b>	<b>990,000</b>	Multilateral, bilateral partners, grants and technical assistance, Govt.
<b>BENCHMARK NOTE:</b> Comparable to Fiji’s Renewable Energy Institutionalisation Project (World Bank/IRENA, ~USD 0.8–1.0M) which embedded renewable standards, training, and PPPs into policy.			
	<b>Phase 1 + 2 + 3 Total</b>	<b>6,910,000</b>	Mixed bilateral, multilateral funds/grants, technical assistance. NGO In kind contributions

- Benefits**
- **Energy Security;** reduces vulnerability to fuel supply disruptions in critical services;
  - **Cost Savings;** lowers operational energy costs at government and community level;
  - **Resilience;** community halls function as backup hubs during disasters and outages;
  - **Skills Development;** builds a foundation of local expertise in solar technologies;
  - **Scaling Platform;** creates a platform for scaling renewable energy projects in future phases.

- Beneficiaries**
- **Direct** beneficiaries include staff, students, patients, and district communities relying on solarised facilities.
  - **Indirect** beneficiaries include the wider population of Nauru through improved resilience and reduced Government fuel costs.

## ACTIVITY 20.

### Climate Resilient Household Water System

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**Priority Level** High Priority

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**Timeline**      **Phase 1:** 2025–2030  
                      **Phase 2:** 2027–2035  
                      **Phase 3:** 2035–2040

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**Activity Background** Access to safe and reliable water is one of Nauru’s greatest household challenges. Reliance on bottled water imports and emergency desalination creates severe vulnerability during prolonged droughts and rainfall variability, both of which are expected to intensify under climate change. The CIVRA report highlights that households with little or no storage are disproportionately at risk, especially low-income families, the elderly, and multi-family homes.

Previous water initiatives in Nauru have often focused on distributing tanks alone. However, without complete rainwater harvesting systems including guttering, downpipes, and first-flush diverters tanks cannot be fully utilised. Many households currently have roofs but lack proper rainwater capture systems and/or have contaminated roofs, leaving them unable to take advantage of rainfall when it occurs.

This project provides comprehensive household rainwater harvesting systems. Each system will include:

- A 5,000–10,000L tank;
- Guttering and downpipes connected to existing roofs;
- A first-flush diverter to improve water quality;
- A basic filtration unit for safe household use.

By delivering complete systems, coupled with training in safe storage, tank cleaning, and water conservation, the programme ensures long-term household resilience. Local contractors and workshops will be engaged for installation, fabrication, and maintenance, strengthening Nauru’s domestic capacity.

The programme directly supports the National WASH Policy, RONAdapt (2015 and 2025), and the NSDS (2019–2030), as well as the Nauru Water Sector Plan, by prioritising drought resilience, water security, and health outcomes.

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**Activity Description**      **Phase 1 (2025–2030): Pilots & Priority Vulnerable Households**

- Install 150–200 complete rainwater harvesting systems (tanks + guttering + downpipes + diverters + filtration).
- Prioritise households with no storage, multi-family dwellings, elderly, and vulnerable families.
- Conduct training workshops on cleaning tanks, maintaining guttering, and safe water use.
- Engage local contractors in system installation and audits.
- Implement household awareness campaigns on water conservation.

**Phase 2 (2027–2035): Expansion & Community Integration**

- Install 100–120 additional systems, covering further at-risk households.
- Integrate advanced household filtration into installations.
- Strengthen local contractor supply chains for installation and repairs.
- Establish a maintenance and replacement parts framework.
- Expand awareness campaigns and monitoring.

**Phase 3 (2035–2040): Sustainability & Policy Mainstreaming**

- Install 50–80 final systems to reach ~350 households in total.
  - Formalise household rainwater harvesting standards into national WASH policy and building codes.
  - Institutionalise long-term audit and maintenance programmes, partly government funded.
  - Document lessons learned and share results to guide national expansion.
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## Climate Resilient Household Water System

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### Funding Pathway

#### Government Support;

- Government of the Republic of Nauru (Department of Climate Change and National Resilience & Department of Infrastructure and Development) to provide coordination and in-kind contributions.

#### Development Partners;

- GCF adaptation projects targeting household resilience;
- PRIF partners (DFAT, MFAT, EU, JICA) for household-scale infrastructure co-financing;
- GEF Small Grants Programme for pilot household demonstrations.

#### Community Engagement;

- Beneficiaries contribute through land access, basic preparation work, and shared responsibility for long-term system upkeep.
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### Links to Sectorial Plans

- **National WASH Policy**; alignment with household water supply improvement targets.
  - **RONadapt (2015 and 2025)**; directly supports drought and water scarcity resilience.
  - **Nauru Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS)**; ensures water security and health outcomes.
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## Climate Resilient Household Water System

INDICATIVE COSTING	Item	Amount (AUD)	Partners
<b>Phase 1 Costing (2025–2030)</b>	150–200 household systems (tanks, guttering, downpipes, diverters, filtration)	1,800,000	GCF, DFAT, JICA
	Household training & awareness	150,000	GEF SGP, SPREP
	Installation & local contractor engagement	200,000	DFAT, MFAT
	Monitoring & audits	100,000	Government, EU
	<b>Contingency (10%)</b>	<b>225,000</b>	Mixed
	<b>Sub-total Phase 1</b>	<b>2,475,000</b>	Multilateral, bilateral partners, grants and technical assistance, Govt.
<b>BENCHMARK NOTE:</b> Comparable to Kiribati Outer Island Water Security Project (ADB, ~USD 1.5–2.0M), which delivered complete rainwater harvesting systems (tanks + guttering + downpipes) with household training.			
<b>Phase 2 Costing (2027–2035)</b>	100–120 additional household systems	1,000,000	GCF, PRIF
	Supply chain strengthening & contractor workshops	200,000	JICA, SPC
	Household awareness campaigns	100,000	NGOs, Government
	Monitoring & evaluation	100,000	Government, EU
	<b>Contingency (10%)</b>	<b>140,000</b>	Mixed
	<b>Sub-total Phase 2</b>	<b>1,540,000</b>	Multilateral, bilateral partners, grants and technical assistance, Govt.
<b>BENCHMARK NOTE:</b> In line with Tuvalu Tank Distribution Programme (NZ MFAT, ~USD 1.0–1.2M), which included tanks, guttering, and downpipes for household drought resilience.			
<b>Phase 3 Costing (2035–2040)</b>	Final 50–80 household systems	400,000	GCF, Government
	Policy mainstreaming & WASH integration	100,000	UNDP, EU
	Maintenance & parts framework	100,000	Government, NGOs
	<b>Contingency (10%)</b>	<b>60,000</b>	Mixed
	<b>Sub-total Phase 3</b>	<b>660,000</b>	
<b>BENCHMARK NOTE:</b> Similar to Samoa Household Rainwater Security Initiatives (GEF/UNDP, ~USD 0.6–0.8M), which focused on system sustainability, training, and policy integration.			
<b>Total Phase Costing</b>	<b>Phase 1 + 2 + 3 Total</b>	<b>4,675,000</b>	Mixed bilateral, multilateral funds/grants, technical assistance. NGO In kind contributions
<b>Benefits</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Water Security:</b> Reliable household water during dry spells.</li> <li>▪ <b>Health Protection:</b> Safer drinking water reduces reliance on bottled imports and risk of waterborne disease.</li> <li>▪ <b>Capacity Building:</b> Skills for households and contractors in installation and upkeep.</li> <li>▪ <b>Climate Resilience:</b> Reduced household vulnerability to drought and rainfall variability.</li> <li>▪ <b>Sustainability:</b> Embedding harvesting systems into national WASH standards ensures long-term use.</li> </ul>		
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Approximately 300–350 households (1,200–1,500 people)</b>, prioritising low-income families, multi-family households, elderly, and those with no existing storage capacity.</li> <li>▪ <b>Indirect:</b> Wider Nauruan population benefits through reduced demand on emergency desalination, stronger public health, and demonstration of household resilience solutions.</li> </ul>		

## ACTIVITY 21.

### Nauru Higher Ground Initiative for Enhanced Climate Resilience

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**Priority Level** High Priority

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**Timeline** **Phase 1 (2025–2030):** Front-loaded works (100% of earthworks and roads) + initial housing, services, and PV; subtotal USD 56.050M.

**Phase 2 (2030–2035):** Expansion of housing, permanent water/wastewater/stormwater, energy scale-up, comms, landscaping; subtotal USD 25.550M.

**Phase 3 (2035–2040):** Completion and consolidation across all systems, with governance and M&E; subtotal USD 20.472M.

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**Activity Background** Nauru is the world's smallest island nation, with a land area of only 21.5 km<sup>2</sup> and a population concentrated along the vulnerable coastal fringe. Almost 80% of the island's interior has been environmentally degraded by decades of intensive phosphate mining, leaving jagged limestone pinnacles and barren ground that is largely uninhabitable. This geographic and environmental reality creates a dual challenge: coastal areas are increasingly exposed to sea level rise, storm surges, droughts, and extreme rainfall events, while inland areas remain underutilised due to land degradation.

Climate change amplifies these vulnerabilities. Nauru has already experienced sea level rise averaging 5 mm per year since 1993, and projections indicate an increase of 20–57 cm by 2090, combined with temperature rises of up to 3.5°C, prolonged droughts, marine heatwaves, and more intense rainfall.

#### NAURU CONCEPT NOTE HGI

These hazards threaten the low-lying coastal settlements where most of the population resides, along with critical national infrastructure such as the port, power station, water desalination plant, schools, and health facilities.

Social and economic pressures compound these climate risks. Nauru suffers from overcrowding, limited housing stock, and high rates of non-communicable diseases (NCDs), obesity and diabetes rates among the highest in the world, with NCDs accounting for nearly 80% of deaths. Infrastructure and service delivery are stretched, while reliance on imported fuel, food, and water undermines self-reliance and resilience

The Higher Ground Initiative (HGI) is Nauru's flagship resilience and sustainable development strategy, designed to directly address these interlinked challenges. The initiative aims to relocate vulnerable communities to rehabilitated high-ground areas, beginning with the LP230 pilot site. This site has already undergone extensive feasibility assessments and design work, generated and developed from technical studies, architectural concepts, engineering designs, and stakeholder consultations. The HGI is a transformative ready project that integrates:

- Climate-resilient housing and civic infrastructure to provide safe, durable living spaces.
- Essential services including renewable energy, water harvesting, wastewater recycling, and solid waste management.
- Food security systems through aquaponics and climate-smart agriculture.
- Community resilience measures such as vocational training, inclusive governance, and disaster preparedness; and
- Land rehabilitation and environmental greening to reclaim mined lands for productive use.

The initiative is not only about climate-proofing Nauru's future but also about unlocking social, economic, and environmental co-benefits. By moving away from overcrowded, climate-exposed coastal zones and creating a sustainable community hub inland, Nauru will:

- Reduce exposure to climate risks and disasters.
- Improve food and water security.
- Lower long-term energy costs through renewables.
- Generate jobs and skills for Nauruans; and
- Strengthen national security by safeguarding critical infrastructure and services.

In essence, the Higher Ground Initiative transforms Nauru's biggest vulnerabilities, land degradation and coastal exposure, into opportunities for resilience, regeneration, and sustainable development. The LP230 pilot project is the first step in this long-term national vision, offering donors a chance to support a model climate-smart community that could be replicated across other Pacific small island states facing similar existential threats.

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## Nauru Higher Ground Initiative for Enhanced Climate Resilience

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### Activity Description Phase 1 (2025–2030)

- Undertake earthworks: ground compaction, grading, and establishment of retention ponds to prepare development for safe habitation.
- Construct initial climate-resilient housing and civic buildings (church, fire station, police kiosk, multipurpose halls).
- Install essential service systems: underground power, water, wastewater, stormwater networks, and a temporary wastewater treatment facility.
- Build climate-proof road access to connect the development site with coastal settlements.
- Pilot food and water security measures: water harvesting systems, small-scale aquaponics, backyard gardens, and starter stormwater systems.
- Launch renewable energy systems: install initial rooftop solar PV and train local technicians for installation/maintenance.
- Implement solid waste management starter systems and link to ADB's waste project.
- Facilitate inclusive planning and stakeholder consultations, especially with women, youth, elderly, and persons with disabilities.
- Roll out vocational training for construction, renewable energy, and sustainable livelihoods.

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### Activity Description Phase 2 (2020–2035)

- Expand housing and civic infrastructure to accommodate more households.
- Upgrade to permanent water, wastewater, and stormwater systems, including reuse for agriculture.
- Scale up aquaponics and community food systems, introducing larger pilot farms and farmer training.
- Expand renewable energy coverage across all households and public facilities.
- Extend communications systems to strengthen digital connectivity and emergency response.
- Enhance green infrastructure through landscaping, tree planting, and productive land rehabilitation.
- Deepen community resilience programmes: livelihoods restoration, vocational training, and women/youth empowerment initiatives.
- Strengthen local governance capacity: establish permanent management units for infrastructure, urban planning, and disaster risk reduction.

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### Activity Description Phase 3

- Complete the final tranche of climate-resilient housing and civic infrastructure, making development site a fully functional community hub.
  - Finalise water, wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure with integrated recycling and long-term sustainability mechanisms.
  - Consolidate solid waste and recycling facilities, achieving circular waste management.
  - Achieve full renewable energy coverage with redundancy built into the system.
  - Establish comprehensive communications networks with national backup and disaster-resilient systems.
  - Mature greening and landscaping programmes, embedding ecosystem-based adaptation and community green spaces.
  - Institutionalise governance and disaster risk reduction frameworks for long-term sustainability.
  - Strengthen livelihood diversification, supporting small enterprises, markets, and local food systems.
  - Implement monitoring, evaluation, and knowledge sharing, ensuring lessons learned are captured and applied nationally and regionally.
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## Nauru Higher Ground Initiative for Enhanced Climate Resilience

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### Funding Pathway

#### Primary Finance

- **Bilateral donors** (DFAT, MFAT, JICA, EU, USAID, France/AFD, India, PRC/Taiwan, UAE, GIZ) for housing, civic infrastructure, renewable energy, roading, and essential utilities.
- **Multilateral funds** (ADB, World Bank, AIIB, GCF, Adaptation Fund, GEF, IFAD) for large-scale capital works such as earthworks, land rehabilitation, wastewater systems, water security, and climate-resilient infrastructure.
- **International organisations** (UNDP, FAO, UNICEF, WHO, UNEP) for technical assistance, safeguards, social inclusion, food security, WASH systems, and climate-health resilience.
- **Regional organisations** (SPC, SPREP, PIFS) for technical training, environmental safeguards, disaster risk reduction, governance, and policy alignment.
- **Private sector / PPPs** (Digicel, Telstra, Masdar, ENGIE, TotalEnergies, logistics & construction firms) for communications, renewable energy systems, infrastructure delivery, and innovative financing models.

#### Technical Assistance & Capacity Support

- **Multilateral funds** (ADB, World Bank, GCF) for feasibility studies, detailed engineering, procurement, and contract management.
- **Multilateral funds** (GEF, Adaptation Fund, IFAD) for ecosystem rehabilitation, landscaping, food security, and agriculture.
- **International organisations** (UNEP, FAO) for waste recycling, aquaponics, circular economy, and environmental monitoring.
- **International organisations** (UNDP, WHO, UNEP) for governance frameworks, safeguards, M&E, and climate-health assessments.
- **Regional organisations** (SPREP, SPC, PIFS) for environmental assessments, safeguards, policy alignment, and regional coordination.
- **Bilateral donors** (GIZ, DFAT, MFAT, USAID, France/AFD) for renewable energy expertise, land rehabilitation, and governance support.
- **Specialist firms** (Meteorology, engineering & urban design consultancies) for architectural design, land rehabilitation, and planning.

#### Capacity Building & Governance Donors

- **Regional organisations** (SPC, SPREP, PIFS) for technical training, disaster risk reduction, governance, and resilience planning.
- **International organisations** (UNDP, FAO, UNICEF, Red Cross/Red Crescent) for community resilience, food security training, livelihoods support, WASH in schools, and disaster preparedness.
- **Bilateral donors** (DFAT, MFAT, USAID, GIZ) for governance strengthening, vocational training, livelihood restoration, and institutional support.

#### In-kind Contributions (Government of the Republic of Nauru)

- Provision of land at LP230 and associated land tenure arrangements.
  - Feasibility studies and designs have already been financed by Government.
  - Policy alignment via NSDS 2019–2030, NCCP 2022, and RONAdapt II015.
  - Oversight and coordination through the Department of Climate Change and National Resilience.
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## Nauru Higher Ground Initiative for Enhanced Climate Resilience

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### Links to Sectorial Plans

#### National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS 2019–2030)

- HGI contributes to multiple NSDS pillars including Healthy and Productive People (improved housing, food and water security), Productive Land (rehabilitation of mined lands), Energy Security (renewable energy investments), and Healthy Environment (ecosystem restoration and waste management).
- By relocating communities to LP230, the project addresses NSDS objectives of reducing overcrowding, improving access to services, and promoting sustainable, climate-resilient growth.

#### Nauru Climate Change Policy (NCCP 2022)

- NCCP sets the national vision for “a safe, resilient and sustainable future for Nauru by responding to climate change and leaving no one behind.”
- HGI advances this vision by protecting vulnerable coastal populations, constructing climate-resilient housing and infrastructure, and embedding inclusive participation of women, children, elderly, and people with disabilities in planning and governance.

#### Republic of Nauru Adaptation Plan (RONAdapt II015)

- Identifies priority adaptation measures in water security, energy, agriculture, health, coastal protection, and governance.
- HGI directly aligns by:
  - Installing climate-resilient water harvesting, treatment, and wastewater systems.
  - Expanding renewable energy generation through rooftop PV.
  - Introducing aquaponics and backyard food systems for food security.
  - Strengthening health resilience via improved housing and sanitation systems.
  - Reducing disaster risks through resilient urban planning and higher-ground relocation.

#### Environmental Management and Climate Change Act (EMCCA 2020)

- Provides the legal framework for environmental safeguards and climate action.
- HGI integrates EMCCA provisions by ensuring environmental and social impact assessments (ESIA) for land rehabilitation, adopting best practices for waste management and recycling, and embedding safeguards into project governance.

#### Water and Sanitation Master Plan (2018, updated through NIISP 2024)

- Outlines Nauru’s pathway to water security and sustainable sanitation.
- HGI aligns through large-capacity rainwater harvesting, underground water lines, treated effluent recycling, stormwater drainage, and temporary/permanent wastewater treatment plants.

#### Nauru Integrated Infrastructure Strategic Plan (NIISP 2024)

- Prioritises resilient national infrastructure, housing, and urban development.
- HGI delivers directly on NIISP objectives by constructing climate-proof homes, roads, and utility systems, while introducing renewable energy and ICT upgrades.

#### Nauru National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)

- Emphasises rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems and sustainable land use.
- HGI supports these priorities by greening ex-mined lands at LP230, establishing community landscaping, and embedding ecosystem-based adaptation within the new settlement.

#### Health Sector Strategic Plan (linked to NCCP & NSDS)

- Focuses on reducing vulnerability to climate-sensitive diseases and improving living conditions.
  - HGI aligns through resilient housing, safe water, sanitation systems, and community health co-benefits that reduce exposure to water-borne and heat-related illnesses.
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## Nauru Higher Ground Initiative for Enhanced Climate Resilience

INDICATIVE COSTING	Activity	Cost (USD)	Potential Donors/Partners
<b>Phase 1 Costings (2025–2030)</b>	Mobilisation and Establishment	5,000,000	ADB, World Bank, DFAT
	Earthworks and Remediation	10,000,000	ADB, World Bank, DFAT
	Roads & supporting infrastructure	8,000,000	ADB, DFAT, JICA
	Initial housing & civic buildings	6,500,000	DFAT, MFAT, ADB
	Essential Service Systems	5,000,000	ADB, JICA, EU
	Renewable Energy Systems	3,000,000	JICA, EU, RPC/Private Sector
	Pilot Food and Water Security Systems)	1,500,000	FAO, IFAD, SPC
	Planning, stakeholder engagement, safeguards	3,030,000	UNDP, SPC, SPREP, DFAT
	Capacity building (initial)	500,000	UNDP, DFAT, SPC
	<b>Phase 1: Sub-total</b>	<b>42,530,000</b>	Mixed bilateral, multilateral & in-kind government support
<b>Phase 2 Costings (2030–2035)</b>	Expansion of housing & civic buildings	6,500,000	DFAT, MFAT, ADB
	Permanent water & wastewater systems	4,500,000	ADB, EU, JICA
	Solid waste management & recycling	3,000,000	ADB, SPREP, EU
	Scaling renewable energy	4,500,000	JICA, EU, PRC
	Communications infrastructure	4,000,000	Telecom/ICT donors, DFAT, World Bank
	Community aquaponics & greening	2,020,000	FAO, IFAD, SPC
	Governance & technical training (urban planning, DRR)	1,000,000	UNDP, SPC, SPREP
		<b>Phase 2: Sub-total</b>	<b>25,520,000</b>
<b>Phase 3 Costing (2035–2040)</b>	Completion of Housing and Civil Facilities	4,500,000	MFAT, ADB, DFAT
	Finalisation of Integrated Water/ Wastewater/ Stormwater systems	3,000,000	ADB, EU, JICA
	Consolidation of Solid waste and recycling facilities	2,000,000	ADB, EU, SPREP
	Full renewable Energy coverage (redundancy, storage, grid stability)	3,500,000	JICA, EU, RPC/Private
	Institutionalisation of Governance and Safeguards Frameworks	1,500,000	UNDP, SPC, SPREP
	Long Term Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Sharing	1,500,000	UNDP, SPC, SPREP
	Livelihood diversification and community resilience	1,010,000	FAO, IFAD, Bilateral Donors
		<b>Phase 3: Sub-total</b>	<b>17,010,000</b>
<b>Total Phase Costings</b>	<b>Phases 1 +2 + 3 Total</b>	<b>85,060,000</b>	Mixed bilateral, multilateral & in-kind government support

## Nauru Higher Ground Initiative for Enhanced Climate Resilience

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### Benefits

#### Climate Resilience

- Relocates vulnerable communities from low-lying coastal zones to safe, climate-resilient high ground, reducing long-term risks from sea-level rise, droughts, and cyclones.

#### Infrastructure & Housing Security

- Provides durable, climate-proof housing and civic infrastructure, ensuring access to essential services (roads, water, wastewater, stormwater, waste management, renewable energy).

#### Water & Food Security

- Integrates rainwater harvesting, wastewater reuse, stormwater systems, and aquaponics/backyard food systems to reduce reliance on imports and strengthen self-reliance.

#### Energy Transition

- Introduces rooftop solar and efficient energy systems, reducing reliance on imported fossil fuels and lowering household energy costs.

#### Livelihoods & Economic Diversification

- Creates new jobs in construction, aquaponics, landscaping, renewable energy, waste management, and long-term urban services.

#### Social Inclusion & Equity

- Ensures that all vulnerable groups are engaged through participatory planning, vocational training, and equitable access to services.

#### Governance & Capacity Strengthening

- Builds national capacity in climate-resilient urban planning, infrastructure management, disaster preparedness, and environmental safeguards.

#### Environmental Rehabilitation

- Restores degraded mined land through stabilisation, greening, and landscaping, creating a model of how mined land can be repurposed for national resilience.

### Beneficiaries: Direct Beneficiaries (10% of Nauru's population)

- Families relocated from high-risk coastal zones into safe, climate-resilient housing.
- Households gaining reliable access to water, sanitation, renewable energy, and food systems.
- Vulnerable groups (women, children, elderly, people with disabilities) engaged in inclusive design, training, and livelihood opportunities.

### Indirect Beneficiaries (national population)

- Entire Nauruan population benefits from improved national resilience, food/water security, and reduced disaster recovery costs.
  - Local contractors, construction firms, and workers engaged in building and maintaining new infrastructure.
  - Government institutions (Departments of Climate Change, Infrastructure, Environment, Health, Commerce) strengthened with new governance tools and technical capacity.
  - Regional partners and Pacific SIDS gain a model of post-mining land rehabilitation and climate-resilient urban development.
-

## Financing Strategy

The financing strategy for Nauru's RONAdapt II priority activities is built around a clear recognition of the adaptation cost estimates and budget framework required to implement them. Each activity has been costed with input from stakeholders and the relevant line ministries to ensure transparency and to help government and partners assess funding needs across sectors such as water, health, infrastructure, ecosystems, energy, coastal protection, education, and private sector development. Together, these cost estimates provide a structured budget outline that guides national planning, prioritisation, and sequencing of actions over time, while also forming the basis for resource mobilisation.

To meet these financing needs, a resource mobilisation strategy is proposed that combines domestic contributions with international climate finance and development assistance. Central to this is the leadership of the DCCNR, which serves as Nauru's National Designated Authority to the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The GCF is identified as an important channel for accessing large-scale adaptation finance, supported by other mechanisms such as the Adaptation Fund (AF), the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and others. This diversified approach reduces reliance on a single source and opens opportunities to match different projects with the most appropriate funding windows.

A further element of the strategy is the development of a pipeline of bankable adaptation projects, prepared to meet the requirements of international funds and development partners. These projects are drawn directly from the 21 priority activities, which have been further developed from the RONAdapt II015, ensuring that funding proposals are aligned with nationally defined priorities and broad stakeholder needs. Capacity building efforts, already embedded in RONAdapt II process, are intended to strengthen Government agencies and partners in proposal development, fiduciary management, and monitoring and evaluation, which are critical skills for maintaining an active pipeline, sustaining resource flows, and facilitating responsible and sustainable development in Nauru.

**TABLE 3. List of climate adaptation activities, their priority level, and total indicative cost.**

*Further details including costing, funding pathways, and beneficiaries, etc., are detailed later in this report. Costings are in AUD (the currency used in Nauru) with the exception of the Higher Ground Initiative Project, costed in USD.*

	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Indicative Cost</b>	<b>Priority Level</b>
1	Sustainable Milkfish Aquaculture Development and Capacity Enhancement Programme	13,946,000 AUD	High
2	Multi-Hazard Early Warning & Emergency Operations	21,649,600 AUD	High
3	Water Storage for Drought Preparedness	19,018,000 AUD	High
4	Renewable Energy Water Systems for Farms	8,007,000 AUD	High
5	Development and Implementation of an integrated Coastal Management Plan, including Strategic Seawall Construction	21,938,000 AUD	High
6	Water Security Resilience through rainwater harvesting and Storage Systems for Public Institutions	11,100,000 AUD	High
7	Integrating Climate Change Education and Building Resilience through Training Programs	4,000,000 AUD	High
8	Strengthen Coastal Resilience through targeted Community Coastal Ecosystem Restoration and re-vegetation planting programme	7,200,000 AUD	High
9	Community Based Fisheries Management (CEAFM)	5,750,000 AUD	High
10	Energy Efficiency in the Water Sector	3,400,000 AUD	High
11	Strengthening Climate–Health Resilience through Epidemiological Research and Health Information Systems	4,415,000 AUD	High
12	Energy Legislation and Reform Program	4,575,000 AUD	High
13	Climate-Smart and Greening of Government Buildings and Offices	4,575,000 AUD	Medium
14	Climate Smart Agriculture and Land / Soil Productivity Rehabilitation	8,085,000 AUD	High
15	Management of waste for Reduction of Emissions	3,630,000 AUD	High
16	Safeguarding Biodiversity: Invasive Species Eradication and Native Habitat Restoration	3,300,000 AUD	Medium
17	Nauru – Wide Disaster Risk Vulnerability Assessment	3,135,000 AUD	High
18	Climate Proof and Strengthen Health Sector Resilience	6,050,000 AUD	High
20	Climate Resilient Household Water Systems	4,675,000 AUD	High
21	Nauru Higher Ground Initiative for Enhanced Climate Resilience	85,060,000* USD	High

\* note, costed in USD.

The financing strategy highlights the importance of blended finance and private sector leverage in achieving adaptation at scale. Activities were all designed to be scalable, such as aquaculture development, renewable energy integration, and recycling initiatives which create opportunities for private sector participation, either through co-investment, service provision, or innovation partnerships. By blending concessional climate finance with private capital and domestic resources, Nauru can maximise the impact of each investment, reduce risks for investors, and support economic diversification and long term growth. In this way, financing climate adaptation and resilience becomes a mechanism for reducing vulnerability and also a driver of inclusive and sustainable development.

## VII. ANNEX 1. **Prioritisation of Adaptation Activities**

### **Summary Workshop Report and Workshop Methodology**

The methodology for updating and prioritising adaptation activities under RONAdapt II was designed to be transparent, rigorous, and inclusive. It followed a structured two-stage process that combined best practice with participatory approaches. The objective was to produce priority activities that were technically credible, widely validated and socially acceptable.

At the centre of the methodology was a multi-criteria decision analysis framework that allowed diverse adaptation activities to be assessed on a common scale. This framework drew on widely recognised practices but was simplified and adapted for use in Nauru's data-constrained environment.

Seven criteria formed the backbone of the assessment: urgency of climate risk, alignment with national priorities, feasibility, co-benefits, cost-effectiveness, sustainability, and inclusiveness. Each criterion was chosen deliberately, ensuring that the evaluation process captured the full range of factors that determine whether an adaptation action is both desirable and achievable. For example, urgency of climate risk ensured that activities directly addressing the country's most pressing vulnerabilities, such as water shortages during El Niño years or coastal erosion, were given appropriate emphasis. Alignment with national priorities ensured that activities were consistent with broader policy frameworks, including the NSDS, NIISP, the NDC and the NCCP.

Feasibility was assessed in terms of technical, financial, and institutional dimensions, recognising that even highly desirable projects may falter if local systems are not prepared to deliver them. Co-benefits captured the added value of activities that deliver across multiple dimensions, such as fisheries projects that enhance food security while also strengthening livelihoods. Cost-effectiveness ensured that limited national resources would be directed to actions that deliver substantial benefits for the investment required. Sustainability assessed the likelihood that benefits would endure beyond the initial project cycle, while inclusiveness reflected the central principle that adaptation must be equitable, engaging women, youth, people with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups in both design and implementation.

Each activity was scored on a scale of one to five across the seven criteria. The scoring was conducted collectively, allowing participants to deliberate on the meaning of each criterion and calibrate their assessments accordingly. In reflecting the relative importance of different factors, participants also reviewed and adjusted the weightings assigned to each criterion. This ensured that the final prioritisation outcome reflected Nauruan values and preferences, rather than relying solely on technical considerations.

The results of the scoring and weighting exercises were then consolidated into weighted totals, which allowed activities to be compared transparently. Each activity was also categorised into one of four qualitative classes: No Regret, Low Regret, Win-Win, or High-Risk/High-Reward. These classifications provided an additional interpretive lens, enabling decision-makers to quickly identify interventions that were broadly beneficial, those that carried manageable risks, and those that required further consideration.

The first application of the framework took place during the workshop in July 2025. The Prioritisation Workshop was convened over two days with the support of the Department of Climate Change and National Resilience (DCCNR). The workshop brought together representatives from across government, SOEs, community organisations, NGOs, women's groups, youth networks, and the private sector. Participants were introduced to the prioritisation framework, briefed on the existing list of adaptation activities from the 2015 RONAdapt, and presented with new proposals emerging from recent policy developments and sectoral strategies.

The workshop proceeded in structured phases. Plenary sessions provided the overall rationale and instructions, after which participants were divided into sectoral groups for detailed scoring and deliberation. Small group discussions allowed for the exchange of perspectives, clarification of technical points, and joint assessment of activities. These discussions culminated in scoring exercises, which were then consolidated and analysed to produce a preliminary shortlist of priority actions across all sectors. The workshop served not only to generate technical results but also to strengthen national ownership of the process and build familiarity with the decision-making framework.

The second stage of the methodology was the Validation Workshop, held in August 2025. Whereas the July workshop focused on generating scores and rankings, the August workshop was designed to test and confirm consensus around the preliminary results. A total of 41 participants attended, representing a broad cross-section of Nauruan society, and 25 participants completed a structured survey tool, producing 192 responses across 21 shortlisted activities.

The survey was administered digitally, ensuring both efficiency and confidentiality. It included both closed and open-ended questions, allowing respondents to indicate whether they agreed with the proposed prioritisation, to rate the priority level of each activity, to comment on costing accuracy, and to identify gaps, constraints, or additional activities. This approach generated a rich dataset that combined quantitative frequencies with qualitative insights.

The validation stage confirmed that more than 80 per cent of respondents agreed with the prioritisation, providing a strong mandate for the final shortlist. It also revealed areas of concern, particularly around the accuracy of cost estimates, with many participants indicating uncertainty. Qualitative feedback highlighted cross-cutting imperatives such as the inclusion of women, youth, and vulnerable groups; the need for capacity building at both community and institutional levels which highlights the importance of embedding maintenance and sustainability measures from the outset and the requirement for stronger environmental safeguards.

Stakeholder engagement was a defining feature of the methodology. Government ministries and statutory agencies contributed technical knowledge and validated feasibility assessments. Representatives from women's organisations ensured that household and gender-specific vulnerabilities were highlighted, particularly in relation to water security and community resilience. Youth representation brought attention to the importance of education, awareness, and long-term skills development. Community members provided cultural perspectives and raised issues of land use and tenure, while private sector representatives highlighted practical concerns such as cost realism, investment opportunities, and maintenance challenges. This diversity of contributions ensured that the prioritisation process reflected not only technical feasibility but also social acceptability and cultural relevance.

The outcome of this methodology was a validated shortlist of 21 priority activities, covering water, fisheries, coastal resilience, agriculture, health, energy, education, infrastructure, biodiversity, disaster preparedness, and community development. The full technical details, including scores, weightings, and classifications, are presented in the Section VIII of this report.

By adopting this two-stage, multi-stakeholder methodology, Nauru has produced a set of adaptation priorities that are aligned with national development strategies, supported by a broad base of stakeholders, and ready to be advanced into financing proposals and implementation planning. The process has also built institutional and community capacity, ensuring that the updated RONAdapt II is a living framework for ongoing responsive and relevant adaptation actions.

## Consultations with Government Officials

In addition to the structured workshop process, the prioritisation of adaptation activities was further strengthened through targeted consultations with senior Government officials. These discussions were essential in ensuring that the shortlist of proposed activities reflected not only the perspectives of community stakeholders but also the technical and institutional priorities of Government ministries. They provided an opportunity to test workshop findings against sectoral realities, validate feasibility concerns, and align proposed actions with ongoing programmes and policy directions.

The consultations were conducted with directors and secretaries from key ministries and agencies, including those responsible for climate change, water, energy, health, education, infrastructure, agriculture, fisheries, finance, disaster risk management and rehabilitation. These consultations identified priority needs in their sector and the opportunity to provide feedback on the appropriateness, feasibility, and sequencing of these interventions. In several cases, officials confirmed the alignment between workshop outcomes and existing sector strategies, reinforcing the credibility of the prioritisation results. In other cases, they highlighted practical considerations such as institutional capacity, budget constraints, and the need for phased implementation, which informed the refinement of the final priority list.

These discussions also provided space for Government leaders to emphasise cross-sectoral linkages. Officials highlighted the importance of integrating water security with health and education outcomes, embedding community inclusivity considerations in fisheries and agriculture projects, and ensuring that infrastructure investments are consistent with the long-term objectives of their sector strategies. The consultations further demonstrated the need for adaptation planning to relate to ongoing reforms in governance, finance, and service delivery, ensuring that new projects complement rather than duplicate existing programmes.

Government officials expressed broad endorsement of the prioritisation methodology and outcomes, noting that the structured process reflected a genuine national effort. Several officials emphasised that the results of the workshops closely align with assessments of climate risks and sectoral needs, particularly in the areas of water security, coastal resilience, and health system preparedness. The Nauru Utilities Corporation Water Management Section underscored the urgency of expanding storage capacity, noting that drought preparedness and institutional tank systems should be treated as critical priorities given the island's reliance on rainfall and desalination. The Fisheries and Marine Resources Authority confirmed the importance of aquaculture expansion and lagoon rehabilitation, stressing that food security and sustainable livelihoods are central to national resilience. The Department of Health highlighted the need for strengthened surveillance of climate-sensitive diseases and improved emergency preparedness, while the Department of Infrastructure supported the emphasis on integrated coastal management, aligning these directly with the NIISP 2024 pipeline.

Across all ministries, several cross-cutting themes emerged. Officials repeatedly noted the importance of building institutional capacity to implement adaptation measures, stressing that technical training, knowledge transfer, and staffing support will be as vital as physical infrastructure and preparedness. Concerns about costing accuracy were also common, with several departments urging that budget figures be validated and adjusted to reflect realistic implementation conditions in Nauru. There was a strong emphasis on inclusivity, with ministries recognising the importance of culturally appropriate engagement of women's organisations, youth groups, and vulnerable communities in both implementation and monitoring of projects. Finally, officials underlined the need for consistency to ensure that resilience-building efforts are fully integrated into national development pathways.

By incorporating these consultations into the methodology, the updated RONAdapt II ensures that national adaptation priorities are not only community-driven but also institutionally anchored. The input of Government officials provides an additional layer of legitimacy, positioning the plan as a practical tool for guiding policy decisions, securing donor funding, and coordinating multi-sectoral implementation.

## VIII. ANNEX 2. Communications Plan and Actions

The Nauru Climate Change Communication Plan provides a strategic framework for engaging stakeholders across Nauru in climate change discourse, action, and preparedness. Its purpose is to ensure that climate adaptation and mitigation are understood, inclusive of diverse stakeholders, and aligned with Nauru's sustainable development vision.

The plan aims to raise awareness of the GCF and NDA Office, to enhance stakeholder engagement, particularly for women and marginalised groups, to build capacity for proposal development for response and preparedness to climate impacts, and to strengthen partnerships through multi-stakeholder dialogue platforms.

The strategy is guided by best practices in climate communication using understanding and local context and practices such as evidence-based decision making, adaptation-driven development, progressive adaptation pathways, inclusivity and equity, and a robust consultation framework that promotes accountability while respecting traditional culture and decision-making processes. The development of Nauru's RONAdapt II builds on the foundational principles established in the NSDS and RONAdapt under five pillars: economy, social, infrastructure, environment and climate, and cross-cutting sectors.

The strategy used an engagement approach of tailored communications strategies across digital platforms, traditional media, community engagement, and collaborative platforms. The strategy also included a detailed engagement action plan that employed a phased approach. This had key components of awareness and education, stakeholder engagement, capacity building and collaboration, and project updates and feedback. Each phase defined Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), timelines, and budget considerations. Special attention is given to inclusivity, ensuring women and marginalised groups were represented and engaged. A subsequent risk analysis was conducted to ensure that the communications plan and actions mitigated or were able to adapt to the risks associated with delivering the communications plan over time.

A target audience analysis was undertaken to ensure that the appropriate stakeholders would be included in engagement activities. The plan identified primary stakeholders (Government agencies such as DCCNR, DEMA, Health, etc.), Government State-Owned Entities and Authorities, Community Service Organisations leading capacity building and project implementation efforts, and secondary stakeholders, such as the general public, private sector, and community groups. This analysis also included a systematic review of stakeholder influence to ensure inclusion of underrepresented groups as well as efficient engagement of appropriate stakeholders. Through this strategy, Nauruans are not just informed on climate issues in the country, but also active participants in shaping a resilient and sustainable future. Table 3 includes details of the plan including Communication Activities, Timeline, KPIs, and Budget.

**TABLE 3. Communication Activities, Timeline, KPIs, and Budget Table. Note, all community meetings will explicitly include women and marginalised groups.**

PHASE	ACTIVITY	TIMELINE	DETAILS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs)	BUDGET CONSIDERATIONS
<b>Phase 1</b>	<b>Awareness and Education</b>	<b>Month 1 to Month 3</b>			
	1.1 Launch GCF Information Website	Month 1 to Month 2	Develop and maintain a dedicated GCF webpage with comprehensive information, including RONAdapt goals, project updates, and application guidelines.	Website traffic, downloads of resources, and engagement metrics (time on page, inquiries).	<b>Digital platform costs:</b> Website design, hosting, and social media integration.
	1.2 National Awareness Campaign	Month 1 to Month 3	Conduct a campaign through radio, TV, social media, and community meetings to introduce GCF and the NDA's role in climate resilience efforts.	Campaign reach (number of people), community meeting attendance, and media analytics.	<b>Media costs:</b> Advertising and production costs for promotional materials.
	1.3 Stakeholder Mapping	Month 1 to Month 3	Identify and categorise stakeholders based on roles, influence, and communication needs, ensuring inclusivity.	Completion of a stakeholder map and tailored communication strategies.	<b>Human resources:</b> Costs for mapping exercises and consultation.
<b>Phase 2</b>	<b>Stakeholder Engagement</b>	<b>Month 3 to Month 5</b>			
	2.1 Stakeholder Workshops	Month 3 to Month 4	Host workshops for government, NGOs, and private sector on GCF proposal development, funding mechanisms, and criteria.	Number of workshops conducted, stakeholder attendance, and feedback.	<b>Training and workshop costs:</b> Venue hire, trainers, materials, and catering.
	2.2 Consultative Meetings	Month 3 to Month 5	Hold targeted sessions to gather stakeholder input on project concepts and refine implementation strategies.	Quality and diversity of stakeholder input; number of actionable project ideas generated.	<b>Travel and logistics costs</b> for facilitators and participants.
	2.3 Local Community Meetings	Month 3 to Month 5	Inform communities about the GCF and its potential benefits through culturally sensitive outreach.	Attendance numbers, level of understanding post-meeting (surveyed).	<b>Communication materials and facilitation costs</b>

PHASE	ACTIVITY	TIMELINE	DETAILS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs)	BUDGET CONSIDERATIONS
Phase 3	<b>Capacity Building and Collaboration</b>	<b>Month 6 to Month 8</b>			
	3.1 Training Programs	Month 6 to Month 8	Train stakeholders in proposal development, project management, and accessing GCF funding, aligned with RONAdapt priorities.	Number of training sessions, participant skills improvement (assessed via pre- and post-training evaluations).	<b>Training and workshop costs:</b> Venue hire, trainers, participant materials, and travel
	3.2 Collaboration Events	Month 6 to Month 8	Facilitate cross-sectoral collaboration and partnerships among stakeholders to foster synergy in GCF project implementation.	Number of partnerships formed, volume of shared resources, and collaboration success stories.	<b>Collaborative platform costs:</b> Online and offline facilitation tools.
	3.3 Media Engagement	Month 6 to Month 8	Partner with local media to disseminate regular updates, address challenges, and showcase project achievements.	Media coverage metrics, public awareness surveys, and positive feedback from stakeholders.	<b>Media costs:</b> Production of features, newsletters, and success stories.
Phase 4	<b>Project Updates and Feedback</b>	<b>Month 8 onward</b>			
	4.1 Regular Updates and Success Stories	Ongoing	Share project progress, achievements, and financial transparency through digital and traditional channels.	Frequency and quality of updates, stakeholder satisfaction levels.	<b>Digital platform costs:</b> Ongoing website and social media management.
	4.2 Feedback Mechanism	Ongoing	Implement a structured system for collecting, analysing, and acting on stakeholder feedback to improve project outcomes.	Number and quality of feedback submissions; responsiveness and resolution rate.	<b>Monitoring and evaluation costs:</b> Feedback system tools, surveys, and analysis.
	4.3 Annual Reports	Yearly	Publish comprehensive annual reports on GCF activities, including outcomes, financial allocations, and future plans aligned with RONAdapt objectives.	Timely delivery of reports; stakeholder feedback on report clarity and usefulness.	<b>Reporting costs:</b> Compilation, design, and dissemination of reports.

## **IX. ANNEX 3. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion**

The Communications Plan, the Capacity Building Plan, and RONAdapt II Priority Activities all recognise the importance of Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) as central to ensuring that resilience-building efforts reach and benefit the entire population, including Nauru's most vulnerable communities. Culturally appropriate GEDSI principles are woven through communication strategies, institutional strengthening, and priority adaptation actions. This reflects a national understanding that climate solutions will only succeed if women, youth, people with disabilities, and marginalised communities are fully included in climate adaptation and resilience processes and activities.

The Communications Plan highlights inclusivity as a guiding principle. Effective communication requires that all voices are heard and engaged with, and that messages are accessible across Nauru's diverse community. The target audience analysis includes women, youth, and vulnerable groups, with tailored outreach/engagement to ensure they are included in national adaptation priorities and opportunities. Communication channels are diversified to ensure communications with diverse stakeholders, such as by radio, community meetings, and face-to-face outreach, which are prioritised alongside digital platforms. Feedback mechanisms and risk mitigation are built into communications strategies to enable women and vulnerable community members to contribute ideas and concerns and to adaptively manage communications in response to the dynamic needs of the community. By embedding these elements, the Communications Plan ensures that GEDSI is reflected in both the content and delivery of climate communication.

The Capacity Building Plan identifies the importance of gender and inclusion as a critical in developing sustainable climate governance. The plan works across policy, organisational, and operational levels to strategize the implement best practices in climate change-relevant capacity building in Nauru. At the policy level, the plan encourages leaders to embed gender-responsive approaches into adaptation and resilience policies and mandates. At the organisational level, it encourages institutions to create clearer mandates and coordination structures that include gender equality and social inclusion considerations. At the operational level, the plan proposes that training emphasises equitable participation, ensuring women, youth, and people with disabilities are included in capacity building. Engagement, and monitoring and evaluation efforts.

The Priority Activities for RONAdapt II further integrate GEDSI into climate adaptation priorities. These activities demonstrate that GEDSI is not peripheral but an integral design feature of adaptation activities and investments. In Nauru, adaptation and resilience activities employ inclusive participation approaches: Women, youth, and people with disabilities are consistently identified as stakeholders in both decision-making and implementation. By embedding GEDSI into communication systems, institutional capacity building, and practical projects, Nauru ensures that its climate response reflects the needs and strengths of the whole population.

## X. ANNEX 4. Capacity Building Plan and Actions

Nauru faces urgent climate risks from rising seas and tidal inundation, prolonged/ irregular drought periods, coastal erosion, ocean acidification, and more. Its dependence on imports, fragile and at-risk infrastructure, and limited institutional capacity amplify vulnerability. The Climate Capacity Building Development Plan provides a framework to strengthen Nauru's institutions, policies, and communities to better adapt and respond to climate change. It complements national frameworks such as the NCCP and NSDS, aiming to integrate and embed resilience across all sectors. The purpose of the capacity building plan is to strengthen institutional and systemic capacity to coordinate and implement climate priorities, and to empower communities and stakeholders, including women, youth, and marginalised groups, to engage in climate action.

The plan identifies several key gaps that limit climate resilience, including limited coordination structures across Government and sectors; limited technical expertise in adaptation, project design, and monitoring; and dependence on external expertise for accessing international climate finance. There have historically been challenges with gaps in information management and data systems, hindering evidence-based planning (although a recent comprehensive climate impact risk and vulnerability assessment took place in 2024). Further work also needs to be done to formally integrate gender and social inclusion in a culturally appropriate way into climate governance.

The priority needs in this plan include training in climate finance access and proposal development, establishing long term systems for data collection, monitoring, and evaluation, strengthening leadership and policy skills to define mandates and drive adaptation, building knowledge-sharing mechanisms across agencies, including across the region, and formally embedding gender-responsive approaches in all climate policies and actions.

The plan sets out a multi-level approach to capacity development across policy, organisational, and operational levels. At the policy level, the focus is on equipping government leaders with skills to design and advocate for robust, inclusive climate policies. At the organisational level, the focus is on clarifying institutional roles, strengthening coordination, and creating mechanisms for effective collaboration. At the operational level, the focus is on enhancing the skills of staff, frontline workers, and communities in adaptation, resource management, and project administration.

The key approaches to capacity building include Training of Trainers (ToT) to develop sustainable local expertise, workshops and knowledge exchanges to foster practical skills and peer learning, technical assistance to build local capacity for data systems, monitoring, and project design, and encouraging partnerships to leverage collaboration with NGOs, the private sector, and international partners.

The Priority Action Areas in the plan highlight cross-cutting actions required to build resilience across areas such as water and food security, energy. The stakeholder-identified priority list is detailed in **Table 4**. In order to build capacity to facilitate accessing climate finance, capacities need to be built requiring management, technical, and participatory skills, as well as sustained engagement from across sectors and with diverse stakeholders. This multi-level approach ensures comprehensive capacity building across all aspects of climate change adaptation planning and implementation.

**TABLE 4. Priority needs detailing the capacity building needs that must be incorporated into climate adaptation and mitigation activities and Nauru's response to climate change.**

<b>PRIORITY NEEDS</b>
Awareness raising on the impacts of climate change and climate change adaptation
Design and implementation of adaptation measures /projects/processes
Developing investment plans / cost-benefit analysis
Gender and climate change
Leadership skills for defining institutional mandates and vision to support climate change adaptation
Mobilising financial resources and budgeting
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of adaptation measures / projects
Policy and plan development
Private sector engagement to support climate change adaptation
Research and meteorological data
Research/monitoring equipment and other relevant capacity building needs
Technical capacity building skills
Vulnerability assessments and adaptation options for decision-making processes

The plan sets out a roadmap to strengthen the country's ability at institutional, organisational, and operational levels, to respond effectively to climate change and reduce its impacts. Recognising Nauru's unique geographic, social, and economic vulnerabilities, the plan provides a targeted strategy to empower government and local communities in climate adaptation and mitigation, and the capacity building needed to support these challenges.

The plan begins with a detailed review of current gaps in institutional and systemic capacities, especially in climate monitoring, financing mechanisms, and the delivery of Nauru's national climate and disaster strategy. It identifies priority areas for capacity building, such as training, governance, coordination, and institutional development, with the aim of improving resilience in critical sectors including energy, food security, fisheries and water, and disaster preparedness.

It also establishes a framework for action, outlining goals, roles for stakeholders, and processes for regular monitoring and evaluation. By bridging sectoral gaps and combining traditional knowledge with scientific evidence, the plan supports Nauru in both mitigating climate risks and adapting to them, while promoting inclusive, sustainable development and long-term national transformation.

The following key capacity building activities were identified in the plan:

- Intersectoral coordination and building partnerships
- Leadership skills for defining institutional mandates and vision to support climate change adaptation
- Policy and plan development
- Design and implementation of adaptation measures/ projects / processes
- Developing investment plans / cost-benefit analysis
- Mobilising financial resources and budgeting
- Private sector engagement to support climate change adaptation
- Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of adaptation measures / projects
- NDC and processes related to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement
- Awareness raising on the impacts of climate change and climate change adaptation
- Vulnerability assessments and adaptation options for decision-making processes
- Research and meteorological data
- Gender and climate change
- Traditional knowledge relevant for climate change adaptation

Stakeholders identified the following capacity needs, which will be actioned across policy, organisational, and operational levels, as shown in Table 5.

**TABLE 5. Stakeholder identified capacity building needs.**

PRIORITY NEED	POLICY LEVEL ACTION	ORGANISATIONAL LEVEL ACTION	OPERATIONAL LEVEL ACTION
Awareness raising on the impacts of climate change and climate change adaptation	National awareness campaigns (incorporation of national context)- Target on community level and policy/ decision makers <b>71%</b>	Departmental /sectoral (especially Media) collaboration on integration of climate change into areas of national implementation <b>50%</b>	Sustainable Resources Management across the (identified) cross sectors <b>11%</b> Early warning systems and Emergency Response Plans <b>21%</b>
	Research and Public Access Information <b>29%</b>	Incorporating climate change into organisational policies <b>50%</b>	Training and Empowerment for climate action <b>53%</b> Climate smart technologies (country context) <b>15%</b>
Design and implementation of adaptation measures / projects/processes	National Climate Adaptation Plan (integration of DRM) <b>0%</b>	Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation integration into organisational strategy (stakeholder feedback, confirmation comms – DCCNR) <b>18%</b>	Water Management and Efficiency (stakeholder feedback, confirmation comms – DEMA, DCCNR) <b>13%</b>
	Climate Change Adaptation funding mechanism <b>58%</b>	Climate Smart technologies and innovation (stakeholder feedback, confirmation comms – DEMA, project in development) <b>0%</b>	Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Integration (stakeholder feedback confirmation comms – DCCNR) <b>13%</b>
	Climate information and Early warning Systems <b>25%</b>	Disaster preparedness and emergency response plans (there is current but requires updating) <b>36%</b>	Climate Smart Agricultural Practices <b>21%</b>
	Climate – Smart Agriculture Management Policies (in development) <b>17%</b>	Engagement of stakeholders and community in organisational adaptation and mitigation efforts) <b>36%</b>	Monitoring, Data Collection and Early Warning Systems <b>13%</b>
		Financial Planning for Adaptation and Mitigation <b>10%</b>	Staff Training and Engagement on Climate Adaptation and Mitigation <b>40%</b>
Developing investment plans / cost-benefit analysis	Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) of Adaptation and Mitigation Measures (for CC Action Response from stakeholders) <b>63%</b>	Employee training and capacity building investment (Comms – DCCNR) No other option was given at time of consultation)	CBA for operational Adaptation measures (feedback from stakeholders) <b>31%</b> Water Management Plan (feedback from stakeholders) <b>31%</b>
	Multi-Criteria Analysis for Adaptation Investment Prioritisation (against response from stakeholders) <b>37%</b>		Climate Smart Agricultural plan (stakeholders response, confirmed comms- DEMA) <b>7%</b> CBA Climate resilient public health programs (stakeholder feedback, confirmed Comms – DOH) <b>31%</b>

PRIORITY NEED	POLICY LEVEL ACTION	ORGANISATIONAL LEVEL ACTION	OPERATIONAL LEVEL ACTION
Gender and climate change	Capacity building and Education on Gender and Climate Change (Comms confirmed – WENA) <b>64%</b>	Leadership and Gender Equality in Organisational Governance (Comms confirmed – WENA) <b>71%</b>	Community Engagement and Participation Plan – local level (stakeholder feedback) <b>25%</b>
	Intersectionality and Climate Change policy (Comms confirmed – WENA) <b>36%</b>	Promoting Gender responsive Climate Education and Capacity Building (support of local knowledge, response from stakeholders, comms confirmed – WENA) <b>29%</b>	Access to Climate Resilience Resources (stakeholder feedback) <b>25%</b> Inclusive Community based solutions in operational implementation of climate adaptation and mitigation programs (active agents include women’s and disabled groups) (stakeholder feedback) <b>50%</b>
Leadership skills for defining institutional mandates and vision to support climate change adaptation	Policy and Legal Expertise (stakeholder feedback) <b>33%</b>	Cross Departmental / Sectoral collaboration (stakeholder feedback, comms confirmed DCCNR) <b>60%</b>	Operational Planning and execution (stakeholder feedback links all stakeholders) <b>33%</b>
	Stakeholder engagement and consensus building (stakeholder feedback on landowner issues) <b>17%</b>	Stakeholder Engagement Management (comms DCCNR) <b>10%</b>	Problem solving and Decision making (stakeholder feedback) <b>6%</b>
	Resource mobilisation (stakeholder feedback) <b>0%</b>	Resilience Building and Risk Management (feedback from stakeholders, confirmed comms DCCNR) <b>5%</b>	Resource Management and efficiency (stakeholder feedback – capacity building) <b>22%</b>
	Communication and advocacy (stakeholder feedback) <b>17%</b>	Resource Mobilisation (comms- DCCNR) <b>10%</b>	Communication and stakeholder engagement (stakeholder feedback) <b>33%</b>
	Collaboration and partnership (stakeholder feedback) <b>33%</b>	Communication and advocacy (stakeholder feedback) <b>15%</b>	Consistent monitoring and Evaluation in place (emphasised for this priority in the 31 <sup>st</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> Workshop 2025) <b>6%</b>
Mobilising financial resources and budgeting	Establishing Climate Finance Mechanisms (stakeholder feedback) <b>56%</b>	Development of Climate Fund (DCCNR) <b>Ongoing</b>	Allocating resources for specific adaptation and mitigation programs (stakeholder feedback – data and background baseline report) <b>75%</b>
	Developing and enhancing access to international finance (comms – stakeholder confirmation) <b>22%</b>	<i>No other option was given at time of consultation</i> Other suggestions included 1. Assigning dedicated trained personnel under DOF PAD for fund access and mobilisation. 2. Enhancement of communication methodologies on mobilising financial resources and opportunities.	Operational CBA for adaptation and mitigation measures (stakeholder feedback – DCCNR) <b>25%</b>
	Mainstreaming CCA and Mitigation into sectoral planning and budget (Stakeholder feedback, confirmed with DEMA) <b>22%</b>		

PRIORITY NEED	POLICY LEVEL ACTION	ORGANISATIONAL LEVEL ACTION	OPERATIONAL LEVEL ACTION
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of adaptation measures / projects	(Across all cross-sector feedback)	Stakeholder Self Evaluation and Monitoring (tracking) (Stakeholder feedback) <b>8%</b>	Setting operational objectives and indicators (across three cross sectors on stakeholder feedback) <b>16%</b>
	Clear Policy Objectives and Indicators for Adaptation and Mitigation <b>36%</b>	Organisational Assessment for capacity on climate adaptation (stakeholder feedback) <b>25%</b>	Tracking and Implementing CC and Mitigation Activities (across three cross sectors on stakeholder feedback) <b>21%</b>
	Establishing baseline assessments of vulnerability (stakeholder feedback) <b>15%</b>	Organisational feedback and reporting on adaptation progress and results to stakeholders, including (stakeholder feedback) <b>67%</b>	Data collection/ Reporting / Feedback mechanisms (Stakeholder feedback – Kitchen Garden and Agriculture, land use development) <b>63%</b>
	Stakeholder engagement and feedback mechanisms (stakeholder feedback) <b>21%</b>		
	Establishing Climate Data Systems and Indicators (stakeholder feedback) <b>21%</b>		
	Stakeholder Self Evaluation and Monitoring (Stakeholder feedback) <b>7%</b>		
Policy and plan development	National Climate Smart Agriculture Policy (Developed – DEMA) <b>8%</b>	Climate Smart Agriculture Plan (developed – DEMA) <b>8%</b>	Climate – Resilient Agriculture practices and farming techniques (stakeholder feedback – ongoing project development – DEMA) <b>7%</b>
	Food security and Resilience Strategy (Confirmation with Health and DEMA) <b>46%</b>	Agriculture Extension – Community Programs (in process – DEMA) <b>8%</b>	Integration of climate adaptation guidelines into current agriculture practices (stakeholder feedback) <b>7%</b>
	Climate Change integrated National Health Adaptation Plan (Confirmation with Health) <b>8%</b>	Climate and Health Adaptation Strategy (Confirmation with Health) <b>8%</b>	Water management adaptive to rainfall patterns and water availability <b>29%</b>
	Higher Ground Initiative (HGI) Land Use Climate Change / DRM policy (80% Completed – DCCNR) <b>30%</b>	Community Health Education and Engagement Plan (Confirmation with Health) <b>23%</b>	Sustainable land Management practices Operational guidelines and actions plans – prevention of land degradation practices/ promote soil conservation and enhancement of land productivity (stakeholder feedback) <b>57%</b>
	Youth Inclusion on any climate policy development <b>8%</b>	Land Use planning framework and Action Plan (Confirmation with DCCNR) <b>53%</b>	
		Sustainable and Climate Resilient Fisheries Resources <b>8%</b>	

PRIORITY NEED	POLICY LEVEL ACTION	ORGANISATIONAL LEVEL ACTION	OPERATIONAL LEVEL ACTION
Private sector engagement to support climate change adaptation	Public – Private framework for climate smart agriculture – including market incentives (stakeholder feedback – unclear if incorporated policy development – DEMA) <b>72%</b>	Supply chain management and climate smart Agriculture integration (stakeholder feedback – in progress with DEMA, requires confirmation of activities) <b>18%</b>	Supply Chain Support for Climate Resilient Agriculture (stakeholder feedback – confirmation with DEMA) <b>46%</b>
	Private sector contributions to Climate Health Education (stakeholder feedback – not explored) <b>14%</b>	Financial services and success to climate finance (microfinancing) (reference to stakeholder feedback KG&A) <b>47%</b>	Collaborations for Health Education and Advocacy (stakeholder feedback – Health/ DCCNR/ Private Sector) <b>38%</b>
	Green Infrastructure and carbon offset initiatives (At current White goods only – DCCNR, need to integrate NCC) <b>14%</b>	Wellbeing and Community based climate health / agriculture/ land use programs (stakeholder feedback – confirmation with Nauru Chamber Commerce NCC) <b>35%</b>	Carbon offsetting and sustainable development projects (reference to stakeholder feedback Health and Wellbeing) <b>8%</b> Support to Alternative Food Security and Livelihoods <b>8%</b>
Research and meteorological data	Climate Projections and Modelling Data (stakeholder feedback across all cross sectors) <b>20%</b>	Climate Data Collection and Monitoring – National Climate Monitoring Network – includes monitoring and integration is included with decision making and policy development (Stakeholder feedback – cross sector thematic areas) <b>50%</b>	Real time monitoring and evaluation on data forecasting – KG and Agriculture, land use (follow up on stakeholder feedback / Capacity/ Financial issue) <b>100%</b>
	Agriculture and Food Security Data – Soil, temperature and Health (Stakeholder feedback) <b>35%</b>		<i>There were no other options under this priority activity</i>
	Water Resources and Management Data – Availability and drought risks (stakeholder feedback) <b>25%</b>	Met data for operational planning (stakeholder feedback cross sectors) <b>50%</b>	
	Health and Well Being data – climate health impacts (stakeholder feedback, follow up remark) <b>20%</b>		

PRIORITY NEED	POLICY LEVEL ACTION	ORGANISATIONAL LEVEL ACTION	OPERATIONAL LEVEL ACTION
Research/ monitoring equipment and other relevant capacity building needs	Public Health Management Systems – community-based health monitoring (stakeholder feedback, limited to outpatients data) <b>37%</b>	Health impact and water quality assessment tools (stakeholder feedback and follow up – Health/ NUC to confirm) <b>12%</b>	Community health Units – data collection systems and feedback- Communications Training and workshops <b>(22%)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Development of programs <b>(11%)</b></li> <li>▪ Climate Information dissemination to communities <b>(33%)</b></li> <li>▪ water/ soil testing kits (all cross cutting thematic areas land use, KG and Health) <b>(28%)</b></li> </ul>
	Land use planning policy development and integration training – including land use mapping and ecosystems services valuation – cultural incorporation and restoration purposes (stakeholder feedback & follow-up) <b>42%</b>	Stakeholder Engagement in Planning – Capacity Building in participatory planning processes (Stakeholder feedback – communications) <b>47%</b>	Community Fisheries Based Fisheries Management <b>6%</b>
	Climate smart Agriculture research and training – crop food and soil, including KF management from climate information (stakeholder feedback – Project ongoing – DEMA) <b>16%</b>	Response Plan development and Community Outreach programs (KG/Health Wellbeing/ Land Use) (stakeholder feedback – Health/ DCCNR) <b>35%</b>	
	Strengthening Oceans Policy for research and monitoring <b>5%</b>	Database and Information Sharing System <b>6%</b>	
Technical capacity building skills	Environmental Health Policy Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ integration of climate adaptation (stakeholder feedback and assessment between the thematic areas) <b>20%</b></li> </ul>	Climate Risk assessment and integration into plans and programs technical capacity building – workshops on integration and communications (stakeholder feedback) <b>35%</b>	Workshops on data collection methodologies and community engagement and information dissemination for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Climate information systems (weather forecast through extension services) <b>(12%)</b></li> <li>▪ climate health impacts <b>(9%)</b></li> <li>▪ sustainable land management and design <b>(24%)</b></li> <li>▪ -climate smart farming <b>(19%)</b> stakeholder feedback and follow up)</li> </ul>
	Capacity building Seminars on climate resilient systems – workshop/training on connections between climate change impacts on health and agriculture (stakeholder feedback) <b>80%</b>	Knowledge transfer and training on Climate Modelling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ KG and Agriculture <b>18%</b></li> </ul>	Youth Life Skills Programs <b>12%</b>
		Health and Wellbeing <b>18%</b>	Integration of Climate Change for Media Reporting <b>12%</b>
		-Land Use Management Stakeholder feedback and follow up) <b>29%</b>	Community Engagement in Fisheries Management <b>12%</b>

PRIORITY NEED	POLICY LEVEL ACTION	ORGANISATIONAL LEVEL ACTION	OPERATIONAL LEVEL ACTION
Vulnerability assessments and adaptation options for decision-making processes	Climate Risk Vulnerabilities	Development / Climate integration of Protocols on climate Vulnerability assessments and resource availability analysis	Monitoring and application of protocols (knowledge transfer to communities) – Capacity building requirements (stakeholder feedback) <b>100%</b>
	Health Impact Modelling/ Mapping and Assessments <b>5%</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ KG</li> <li>▪ Land Use</li> <li>▪ Health and Wellbeing (assessment of stakeholder feedback) <b>100%</b></li> </ul>	<i>No other option was given in this priority area</i>
	KG Modelling/ Mapping and Assessments <b>11%</b>		
	Land management require Modelling / Mapping and Assessments <b>21%</b>		
Infrastructure Design Code*	Adapting through Early Warning Systems and Education and community engagement (stakeholder feedback – KG and Health) <b>52%</b>	<i>No other option was given in this priority area</i>	
	Environmental Services Evaluation Assessments <b>11%</b>		
	Framework on climate – resilient, sustainable and health promoting infrastructure <b>23%</b>	Rainwater harvesting and water storage systems (stakeholder feedback) <b>13%</b>	On site treatment systems capacity training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ waste water treatment</li> <li>▪ water treatments</li> <li>▪ waste disposals</li> </ul> Capacity building requirements – feedback stakeholders) <b>39%</b>
	Water management and Conservation infrastructure codes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Rainwater harvesting codes</li> <li>▪ greywater recycling codes</li> </ul> Stakeholder feedback – DCCNR) <b>23%</b>	Waste water treatment standards awareness and training (stakeholder feedback – Health) <b>37%</b>	Land restoration Practices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ integrated land use design <b>28%</b></li> <li>▪ Incentives for sustainable practices (stakeholder feedback) <b>11%</b></li> </ul>
Sustainable Agriculture and Land Use Codes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ soil fertility and conservation management (stakeholder feedback – in progress – DEMA) <b>54%</b></li> </ul>	Sustainable agriculture land use codes including land use tenure security, rotation farming policies, incentives for sustainable land practices (stakeholder feedback) <b>50%</b>	Climate smart Agriculture (technical expertise for knowledge training on climate smart farming and land management) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ water efficient agriculture practices</li> <li>▪ sustainable farming practices <b>22%</b></li> </ul>	

\*Note, since the above plan was established, the Infrastructure Design Code has been addressed.

## XI. ANNEX 5. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning

### National Results Framework and Indicators

The Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Framework will be underpinned by a National Results Framework (NRF), which provides a clear and coherent structure for measuring and reporting progress on climate adaptation and resilience. The NRF is fully aligned with Nauru's core policy and planning instruments, including the National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS 2019–2030), the National Climate Change Policy (2020), the Updated NDC (2021–2030), and the Republic of Nauru Framework for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (RONAdapt II015), and now the RONAdapt II.

Recognising Nauru's limited institutional, human, and financial capacity, this MEL system has been strategically mainstreamed into existing national planning and reporting mechanisms, such as the NSDS and sectoral strategies. Rather than establishing a separate, resource-intensive system, the MEL framework takes a streamlined and practical approach that builds on existing reporting cycles and focuses on the 21 priority activities outlined in RONAdapt II. Progress will be benchmarked against CIVRA baselines and national development targets to ensure consistency and accountability.

In designing this framework, guiding principles were applied to ensure that the monitoring and evaluation processes are feasible, ethical, and impactful. The MEL system is designed to:

- Remain focused and realistic, collecting only the information needed for decision-making so as not to divert scarce resources from implementation.
- Deliver useful and timely data to strengthen collective learning, inform group decisions, and improve the design of future projects.
- Be comparable and interoperable with information collected by other stakeholders, contributing to broader national and regional evidence bases.
- Ensure that data collected is credible, valid, and reliable, while recognising resource limitations.
- Be sensitive to unequal power dynamics, making sure voices of marginalised groups and vulnerable communities are heard.
- Uphold ethical standards, particularly with respect to informed consent and data protection.

This integrated and principled approach ensures that monitoring and evaluation remain feasible, cost-effective, and inclusive within national context, while also providing the accountability, transparency, and learning needed to improve resilience outcomes and maintain access to international climate finance.

The NRF incorporates three main levels of indicators:

- **Impact-level indicators** that track national-level resilience outcomes, such as improved water, energy, and food security; strengthened health systems; restored land resources; and enhanced ecosystem services.
- **Sectoral indicators** tailored to priority adaptation areas, including health, education, infrastructure, fisheries, energy and utilities, and disaster risk management.
- **Cross-cutting indicators** to monitor institutional capacity, gender equality, social inclusion, and the active engagement of local communities and leadership.

All indicators will be benchmarked against baselines identified during RONAdapt II and NDC formulation processes. Line Departments will submit six-monthly summaries of sector performance to the Department of Climate Change and National Resilience (DCCNR), which will validate and consolidate these inputs into an Annual State of Climate Resilience Report, aligned with the NSDS monitoring and evaluation framework.

## Linkage with GCF Investment Framework and RMF

The MEL Framework maintains full coherence with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Investment Framework and its Results Management Framework (RMF) to ensure Nauru's adaptation results meet international standards of transparency and accountability.

This will involve:

- **Indicator harmonisation:** National indicators aligned with GCF core metrics such as the number of direct and indirect beneficiaries, resilience of key infrastructure, and adaptive capacity of vulnerable populations.
- **Evidence-based reporting:** Line Department summaries, consolidated by DCCNR, will demonstrate progress towards transformative and paradigm-shifting adaptation consistent with Nauru's NSDS and NDC.
- **Financial transparency:** Outcomes linked with DoF's annual Budget and Climate Finance Tracking Report, ensuring consistency with GCF's performance-based funding model and donor expectations.

## Adaptive Management and Periodic Reviews

The MEL Framework applies an adaptive management approach, ensuring that RONAdapt II remains responsive to emerging risks, opportunities, and lessons learned.

Key mechanisms include:

- **Annual Ministerial Update:** DCCNR, in collaboration with Line Departments, will prepare Ministerial Papers summarising resilience progress and challenges for deliberation.
- **Annual State of Climate Resilience Report:** Prepared by DCCNR, consolidating Line Department summaries, (DoF) financial tracking, and community input.
- **Five-Year Comprehensive Review:** A full evaluation of RONAdapt II effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability, aligned with the NSDS review cycle, the Paris Agreement Global Stocktake, and Nauru's reporting obligations under the UNFCCC and SDGs. Independent evaluation and peer review will be used to strengthen transparency.

## Knowledge Management and South–South Cooperation

Effective knowledge management is critical to sustaining adaptation results and ensuring institutional learning. A Climate Information and Monitoring System (CIMS) will be established within the DCCNR as a central repository for climate-related data, monitoring outputs, and lessons learned.

Key elements include:

- **Annual State of Climate Resilience Report:** Providing a transparent account of progress, challenges, and innovations.
- **Best practice documentation:** Case studies on successful interventions for replication and scaling.
- **Capacity development:** Training of government agencies, local councils, and communities in monitoring tools, evaluation techniques, and knowledge-sharing practices.
- **Regional and global engagement:** Participation in Pacific platforms led by SPREP and SPC, and South–South exchanges with other Small Island Developing States (SIDS), ensuring lessons from Nauru inform and are informed by global practice.

The MEL Framework provides a practical, results-oriented system that integrates Nauru’s national development priorities with international climate finance standards. It promotes accountability, transparency, and adaptive learning, while strengthening Nauru’s institutional readiness to access and manage climate finance. By embedding knowledge management and South–South cooperation, and aligning with the streamlined reporting mechanism, the Framework ensures continuous improvement and establishes Nauru as a regional leader in community-driven climate resilience. Details of the MEL are outlined in Tables 6–12.

**TABLE 6. Development of Nauru’s M&E Framework for RONAdapt II.**

<b>FUNCTION</b>	<b>RONADAPT M&amp;E</b>	<b>RONADAPT II MEL DETAILS</b>
<b>Lead Agency</b>	Department of CIE – Climate Change Unit coordinated monitoring and updates.	DCCNR designated Lead Agency, centralising M&E, data, and reporting through the Climate Information and Monitoring System (CIMS).
<b>Cabinet Reporting</b>	CIE provided annual updates to Cabinet, Project Steering Committee (PSC), and NDRMC.	Cabinet (in collaboration with DCCNR as Lead Agency) receives annual updates on resilience progress.
<b>Role of PAD / DoF</b>	PAD (Department of Finance) collected data under NSDS and provided it to CIE.	DoF prepares annual Budget & Climate Finance Tracking Reports, aligned with NSDS and GCF frameworks, shared with Cabinet and donors.
<b>Line Ministries &amp; SOEs</b>	Reported annually on RONAdapt II015 priority actions, facilitated through Technical Working Groups.	Report to DCCNR on an annual basis with short summaries of sector performance and resilience indicators (Health, Education, Infrastructure, NUC, NFMRA, DNES).
<b>Community &amp; Private Sector</b>	Consulted occasionally; no structured reporting system.	Provide annual submissions (community consultations, CSR briefs, awareness reports) integrated into the State of Climate Resilience Report.
<b>Development Partners</b>	Provided funding and technical support, mainly ad hoc.	Structured into an annual Development Partner Coordination Forum with joint progress reviews (SPREP, SPC, UNDP, ADB, GCF, relevant bilateral partners).
<b>Monitoring Approach</b>	Simple and light-touch: tracking activity implementation via NSDS and sector plans; annual compilation meeting convened by CIE.	More structured: annual sector reports, consolidated into an Annual State of Climate Resilience Report, benchmarked against CIVRA baselines.
<b>Evaluation Approach</b>	Limited capacity: “before and after” surveys on institutional capacity and community vulnerability; largely qualitative.	Five-Year Comprehensive Reviews aligned with NSDS and the Paris Agreement Global Stocktake, using CIVRA hazard/risk data, sector indicators, and independent peer review.
<b>Learning &amp; Knowledge Sharing</b>	Annual stakeholder meeting; limited dissemination beyond government.	Biennial Learning Forums, case studies, and knowledge products; stronger South–South cooperation and integration into regional/SPREP platforms.

**TABLE 7. Nauru M&E Reporting Requirements for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (Mainstreamed).**

STAKEHOLDER / MINISTRY / AGENCY	REPORTS TO	FREQUENCY	REPORTING MODALITY	FEEDBACK / COORDINATION MECHANISM
Minister of CCNR	Cabinet	Annual	Ministerial Paper (summary of resilience progress, coordinated by DCCNR)	Ministerial deliberations guided by DCCNR inputs
DCCNR (Lead Agency)	Minister for CCNR	Annual (consolidated)	State of Climate Resilience Report (drawn from NSDS, NDC, and departmental inputs)	NSDS M&E cycle; Climate Change Policy review
Line Departments (Health, Education, Infrastructure, NUC, NFMRA, DNES)	DCCNR	Annual	Summary of sector performance and key resilience indicators	Compiled into the national report by DCCNR
DoF (Finance)	Minister for Finance; Development Partners	Annual	Budget & Climate Finance Tracking Report	Donor coordination roundtables
Civil Society, Community Groups & Private Sector	DCCNR	Annual	Joint submissions (community consultation outcomes, CSR/sector briefs, awareness reports)	Multi-stakeholder Roundtables
Development Partners (SPREP, SPC, UNDP, ADB, GCF, and relevant bilateral partners)	DCCNR; DoF	Annual	Joint progress review with government	Development Partner Coordination Forum
Community Councils & Local Leaders	DCCNR	Annual	Community-level dialogue summaries	Integrated into the State of Climate Resilience Report

**TABLE 8. Nauru M&E Reporting Requirements for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction.**

STAKEHOLDER / MINISTRY / AGENCY	REPORTS TO	FREQUENCY	REPORTING MODALITY	FEEDBACK / COORDINATION MECHANISM
Minister for CCNR	Cabinet / People of Nauru (via Cabinet papers)	Annual summary	Ministerial Papers; NSDS Progress Reports	Feedback consolidated through Climate Change & National Resilience Coordination Mechanism (via DCCNR)
Department of Climate Change & National Resilience (DCCNR)	Minister for CCNR; DoF	Quarterly (technical); Annual (strategic)	State of Climate Resilience Report; MEL reports under RONAdapt II015 and NDC	NSDS M&E system; Climate Change Policy review cycle
Line Departments Health, Infrastructure, Education, Energy/NUC, Fisheries/ NFMRA,	DCCNR; DoF	Annual summary	Sectoral performance reports; project-based M&E	Sectoral Working Groups convened under RONAdapt II015
DoF (Department of Finance & Sustainable Development)	Minister for Finance; Development Partners	Annual	Budget Statements; Climate Finance Tracking Reports	Finance Sector Working Group; Donor coordination roundtables
Nauru Utilities Corporation (NUC)	DCCNR; DoF	Annual	Technical and financial performance reports	Infrastructure & Utilities Working Group
Nauru Fisheries and Marine Resources Authority (NFMRA)	DCCNR; DoF	Annual	Fisheries stock assessments; CEAFM progress reports	Community fisheries committees; regional reporting to FFA/SPC
Civil Society, NGOs & Community-Based Organisations	DCCNR	Annual	Community-based monitoring reports; awareness & training reports	Civil Society Consultative Forum; Community dialogues facilitated by DCCNR
Private Sector (e.g., RONPHOS, utility providers, SMEs)	DCCNR; DoF	Annual	CSR reports; sector-specific submissions	Public–Private Roundtables led by DCCNR
Development Partners (SPREP, SPC, ADB, GCF, UNDP, DFAT, etc.)	DoF; DCCNR	Annual; aligned with donor cycles	Joint progress reports; portfolio reviews	Development Partner Coordination Forum
Community Councils & Local Leaders	DCCNR	Annual	Community-level climate & DRM updates	Community Engagement & Awareness Programs under RONAdapt II015
Climate Change & National Resilience Coordination Mechanism (via DCCNR)	Minister for CCNR	Annual	Integrated Climate Change & DRM status report	Feedback to departments via sectoral working groups and Cabinet decisions
HODs / Agencies	DCCNR; DoF; Minister-in-charge	Annual	Sectoral & departmental reports	Policy dialogues and coordination meetings led by DCCNR

The Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Framework is aligned with the Comprehensive Review of Climate Change Adaptation Planning and Climate Finance and the Climate Capacity Building Development Plan. The purpose is to provide a unified framework that connects identified gaps, capacity needs, and measurable outcomes to support the implementation of RONAdapt II.

**TABLE 9. Alignment with Comprehensive Review.**

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW PRIORITY AREA	IDENTIFIED GAP (2025)	ALIGNED INDICATOR (FINALZ)	RELEVANT PRIORITY NO.
Coastal Protection	Erosion hotspots unmanaged, pilot vegetation planting only.	Hectares of coastline stabilised, seedlings propagated/planted, reduction in erosion rates.	Priority 1
Water Security – Rainwater Harvesting	30% of households lack ≥5,000L tanks; institutional water storage insufficient.	% institutions with year-round safe water, added national storage capacity, # new tanks installed.	Priority 2
Education and Awareness	Limited climate change education in schools and communities.	% of schools integrating climate change curriculum, teachers trained, awareness campaigns delivered.	Priority 3
Food Security – Aquaculture	Lack of national aquaculture development plan and limited local production of fish.	Annual milkfish production (tons/year), % reduction in fish imports, hatcheries upgraded, # farmers trained.	Priority 4
Fisheries Management	Community-based management structures are weak; overfishing continues.	% communities with recognised CFMAs, # committees trained and functional.	Priority 5
Health Resilience	Lack of monitoring for climate-related health risks.	Climate-health surveillance functional, % facilities with contingency water/power, protocols developed.	Priority 7

**TABLE 10. Alignment with Capacity Building Plan.**

CAPACITY BUILDING GAP	FINALZ INDICATOR INTEGRATION	RELEVANT PRIORITY NO.
Limited technical skills in fisheries and aquaculture sectors.	# farmers trained, # committees formed and functional.	Priority 1
Weak institutional coordination in water management.	SCADA/telemetry commissioned for water systems, % of systems rehabilitated.	Priority 2 & 6
Lack of awareness and community engagement on climate change.	# awareness campaigns run, # community courses delivered.	Priority 3
Limited capacity to manage community-based fisheries.	# management plans updated, # communities trained (with GEDSI inclusion).	Priority 5
Insufficient health sector readiness for climate-sensitive diseases.	# facilities upgraded (WASH, standby power), # drills conducted.	Priority 7
Data management and reporting systems are absent or fragmented.	GIS mapping of coastal stabilisation, hatchery monitoring systems, SCADA logs.	All relevant priorities

## Integrated MEL Framework Alignment

The MEL Framework for RONAdapt II baselines are drawn from CIVRA datasets, with explicit 2030 targets aligned with NSDS, NDC, and RONAdapt and RONAdapt II. Indicators are harmonised with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Investment Framework to ensure international transparency and accountability.

**TABLE 11. Reports and their respective role in alignment with MEL.**

REPORT	ROLE IN ALIGNMENT	MEL CONTRIBUTION
Comprehensive Review	Assesses RONAdapt and RONAdapt II progress, identifies sector gaps, and financing needs.	Provides measurable indicators to close gaps and track outcomes.
Capacity Building Plan	Identifies institutional and technical capacity gaps.	Embeds training and reporting metrics to strengthen institutional readiness.
MEL Framework	Provides structure for national monitoring and reporting.	Operationalises both reports by linking indicators to national and international frameworks.

**TABLE 12. Indicator Dictionary – Priority Activities.**

PRIORITY ACTIVITY	INTENDED OUTCOME	OUTCOME INDICATOR(S)	OUTPUT INDICATOR(S)	BASELINE (2025)	2030 TARGET	DISAGGREGATION	MEANS OF VERIFICATION DATA SOURCE	FREQUENCY	LEAD AND PARTNERS	ALIGNMENT (NSDS / RONADAPT / NDC)	GCF RMF / IF LINKAGE	ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS
1. Sustainable Aquaculture and Milkfish Investment Programme	Enhanced food security and livelihoods via climate-resilient milkfish aquaculture.	Annual milkfish production (t/yr); % reduction in fish imports; % HHs accessing local farmed fish.	# hatcheries upgraded; # farmers trained (sex-disaggregated); # community aquaculture committees.	Small-scale Buada Lagoon farming; imports dominate.	≥300 t/yr; 3 hatcheries operational; ≥100 trained; ≥5 committees functional.	Sex/age; location.	Fisheries reports; Annual hatchery logs; training registers; import stats.	Annual	NFMRA; SPC, FAO, communities.	NSDS (Food Security); RONAdapt (Livelihoods); NDC Food Systems.	Adaptation – food & water security; impact potential.	Broodstock availability, lagoon water quality, O&M capacity.
2. Multi-Hazard Early Warning & Emergency Operations	Timely multi-channel hazard alerts and effective emergency coordination.	% districts reached <2 min; # national drills with AARs; EOC availability (%).	CAP live (yes/no); # sirens; VHF network; SMS short-code; CB pilot/live; EOC operational.	Fragmented alerting; limited sirens; ad-hoc EOC.	CAP live; 6–8 sirens (Phase-1) scaled; CB enabled; ≥1 drill/yr; ≥80% districts <2 min.	Accessibility (disability-inclusive materials/languages).	NES/EOC logs; CAP audits; siren FAT/SAT; drill reports.	Semi-annual ops; annual synthesis.	NES/NDMO; WMO/UNDRR/CREWS, ITU, PRIF, ADB/WB.	NSDS (Safety); RONAdapt (DRM); NIISP.	Adaptive capacity; enabling environment.	Telecom MoUs; O&M; governance/SOPS.
3. Water Storage for Drought Preparedness	Reliable national supply through increased storage and smart operations.	Added storage (L); % institutions with year-round safe water; RO VFDs; SCADA availability (%).	# 3 ML tanks; % pump stations with redundancy/ VFDs; SCADA integration.	Central storage ≈3.84 ML (historic reference); SCADA limited.	≥10 ML added; SCADA centralised; ≥80% institutions with year-round water.	N/A	NUC SCADA; construction acceptance; audits.	Quarterly ops; annual synthesis.	NUC; DCCNR; ADB/WB; UNICEF/WHO (tech).	NSDS (Water); RONAdapt (Water/Infrastructure); NIISP.	Food & water security; efficiency.	Geotech/site constraints; price/logistics; O&M resourcing.
4. Renewable Energy Water Systems for Farms	Farm productivity and food security sustained through dependable solar-RO water.	Daily farm water output (m <sup>3</sup> /day); % reduction in tanker deliveries; # farms with reliable supply.	# BWRO/ SWRO systems; installed PV (kWp); # elevated tanks; # operators trained (sex-disaggregated).	Chronic scarcity; high salinity; costly trucking.	≥3 systems operational (Phase-1) scaled to all public farm sites; ≥60 m <sup>3</sup> /day total.	Sex/age; location	Site logs; EC/TDS records; O&M registers.	Quarterly ops; annual synthesis.	DCCNR/Water Div.; Agriculture; FAO, SPC, PRIF.	NSDS (Water/Food); RONAdapt (Livelihoods/ Agric.); WASH policy.	Livelihood resilience; VFM.	Hydrogeology yields; membrane/parts logistics.

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5. Development and Implementation of an integrated Coastal Management Plan Including Strategic Seawall construction	Reduced overtopping/erosion at hotspots; policy-embedded coastal resilience.	Metres of priority frontage protected; % reduction in overtopping/erosion at treated sites.	ICM policy gazetted; ~120 m engineered revetments; ~80 m NBS pilot; # O&M manuals; hazard maps updated.	Fragmented/aging walls; degraded buffers; hotspot exposure.	Demonstration complete; scale-up to multiple hotspots; ≥30% stretches with NBS.	N/A	Design/works certs; shoreline profiles; event logs.	Annual monitoring.	DCCNR; DOI; SPREP/SPC; ADB/WB.	NSDS (Coasts); RONAdapt (Coastal/NBS); NIISP; EMCCA.	Natural assets & infrastructure resilience.	Storm damage during works; land access; O&M funding.
6. Water Security Resilience through Rainwater Harvesting & Storage (Public Institutions).	Schools/clinics/public institutions and HHs have year-round safe water.	% institutions with RWH; % HHs with ≥5,000 L tanks; added national storage (L).	# tanks installed/rehabilitated; % systems functional; # conservation sessions.	~30% vulnerable HHs lack ≥5,000 L; institutional gaps.	≥80% institutions with RWH; ≥75% HHs with ≥5,000 L; ≥10 ML added storage.	Sex/age; location	NUC/DCCNR audits; HH surveys; import/trade data.	Annual	NUC; DCCNR; SPC/UNICEF/DFAT/JICA	NSDS (Water); RONAdapt (Water/Community); NDC adaptation.	Food & water security; country ownership.	Affordability; local tank supply; shipping.
7. Integrating Climate Change Knowledge Brokerage, Education & Training	Climate literacy and skills mainstreamed across schools and communities.	% schools integrating CC; % teachers trained/certified; # community participants.	# curriculum modules; # trainings; # awareness campaigns.	Limited CC in curricula; low access to training.	100% schools integrate CC; ≥75% teachers trained; ≥2,000 community participants.	Sex/age; location	MoE records; training registers; campaign reports.	Annual	MoE; DCCNR; SPC; UNICEF.	NSDS (Education); RONAdapt (Education/Awareness).	Institutional systems; co-benefits.	Curriculum approvals; teacher workload; budget.
8. Strengthen Coastal Resilience through targeted Ecosystem Restoration and community re-vegetation planting programme.	Stabilised shorelines and restored coastal ecosystems.	Hectares restored; 12-month seedling survival (%); erosion rate reduction at sites.	# seedlings propagated/planted; # stewardship groups; # NBS sites (brush layering/sand fencing).	Pilot planting only; hotspots unmanaged.	≥50 ha stabilised; ≥70% survival; ≥25% erosion reduction; ≥10 groups.	Location; site type	DCCNR GIS; transects; nursery records.	Annual	DCCNR, DEMA, Lands & Survey, SPC/SPREP; communities.	NSDS (Coasts); RONAdapt (Eba/NBS).	Resilient natural assets.	Storm events; tenure; seedling survival.

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9. Community Based Fisheries Management (CEAFM)	Sustainable, climate-resilient fisheries through empowered community governance that secures food security, livelihoods, and biodiversity protection.	% of reef and coastal communities with active CEAFM plans; % reduction in illegal/destructive fishing practices; fish stock health indices (reef and tuna).	# local fisheries management plans developed; # fishers, women, youth trained; # co-management committees formed; # awareness campaigns; # community-based monitoring systems operational.	Weak, fragmented management structures; low compliance; declining reef and tuna stocks; erosion of traditional governance practices.	Phase 1 (2025–2030): CEAFM pilots established in priority districts; co-management structures formalised. Phase 2 (2027–2035): National CEAFM coverage achieved; community monitoring systems active; livelihood diversification initiatives operational. Phase 3 (2035–2040): CEAFM fully institutionalised within national law and governance structures.	Sex, age, district location; vulnerable groups (women, youth, small-scale fishers).	SPC survey data; WCPFC reports; Fisheries Management Act compliance records; community monitoring data; training and awareness registers.	Semi-annual reporting on fish stocks and compliance; annual review of CEAFM implementation.	Lead: Nauru Fisheries & Marine Resources Authority (NFMRA) Partners: DCCNR, SPC, SPREP, FAO, WorldFish, DFAT, MFAT, JICA, ADB, UNDP, local communities, NGOs.	NSDS: Sustainable fisheries management and food security. RONAdapt: Fisheries as a climate-vulnerable sector requiring resilience-building. NDC: SDG 14 – Life Below Water.	Enhances adaptive capacity, improves food and water security, and supports biodiversity conservation through community-led governance.	Strong community participation; timely donor financing; alignment of traditional practices with national law; adequate technical assistance for scaling; climate impacts (bleaching, acidification) do not exceed adaptive measures.
10. Energy Efficiency in Water Sector	Lower kWh/m <sup>3</sup> and improved availability of water services.	Specific energy use (kWh/m <sup>3</sup> ); % load met by PV/BESS; RO availability (%).	# pump stations retrofitted; SCADA telemetry; # audits & EE measures.	5.6–6.3 kWh/m <sup>3</sup> ; RO ~77–80%; PV share low.	≤4.5 kWh/m <sup>3</sup> ; ≥30% load via PV/BESS; RO ≥90%	N/A	NUC energy/production reports; SCADA logs.	Quarterly ops; annual synthesis.	NUC; DCCNR; ADB/SMARTEN; DFAT.	NSDS (Water/Energy); RONAdapt (Water).	Efficiency; SD co-benefits.	Grid stability; spares; technician capacity.
11. Strengthening Climate-Health Resilience through Epidemiological Research, Data and Health Information Systems.	Anticipatory, data-driven climate-health surveillance and response.	Climate-health surveillance functional (yes/no); # outbreaks managed within thresholds.	# protocols; # drills; # facilities reporting to HIS.	No integrated surveillance; limited backup water/power.	National surveillance operational; ≥2 bulletins/yr; KPIs met.	N/A	MoH HMS/EP; facility audits; drill reports.	Semi-annual (surveillance); annual (infrastructure).	MoH; NDMO; Met; WHO; DCCNR.	NSDS (Health); RONAdapt (Health).	Reduced climate-related morbidity (proxy).	HR capacity; ICT reliability; supply chains.

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12. Energy Legislation and Reform Program	Enabling framework for cost-recovery and higher RE shares.	Energy Act enacted; tariff/subsidy policy adopted; RE share in generation (%).	# regulations/codes; regulator function; # PPP/IPP agreements	No Energy Act; partial tariffs; low RE share.	Act in force; regulator operating; ≥50% share pathway set.	N/A	Gazettes; Cabinet decisions; NUC stats; PPA files.	Annual policy review	DCCNR/AG; DoF; NUC; ADB/WB.	NSDS (Energy Security); RONAdapt (Infra/Energy).	Enabling environment; paradigm shift.	Political support; drafting capacity; grid constraints.
13. Climate-Smart and Greening of Government Buildings and Offices	Demonstration of resilient, low-emission public assets.	Building meets standard (yes/no); kWh/m <sup>2</sup> ; % on-site RE; potable water self-sufficiency (%).	Climate-smart design features; PV+BESS; RWH/greywater reuse.	No certified climate-smart gov building.	1 flagship building; ≥60% electricity from PV/BESS; ≥50% water from RWH/greywater.	N/A	Compliance certs; commissioning tests; bills; SCADA.	Quarterly during build; annual ops.	DOI; NUC; DEMA; DCCNR; DFAT/ JICA.	NSDS (Infrastructure); RONAdapt (Infrastructure).	Mitigation/Adaptation co-benefits.	Supply chains; O&M capacity.
14. Climate-Smart Agriculture and Land/Soil Productivity Rehabilitation.	Rehabilitated lands and climate-smart production for food security.	Hectares rehabilitated; soil organic matter (%); # households engaged.	# demo plots; nurseries; compost/biochar (t/yr); trainings/participants.	>70% degraded; topsoil stockpiles unused; fragmented pilots.	≥20 ha; SOM +1–2 pp; ≥300 HH; ≥500 t/yr compost.	Sex/age; location.	Soil tests; GIS; nursery/compost logs.	Semi-annual field; annual synthesis.	DEMA/Agri; NRC; DCCNR; SPC/FAO/SPREP.	NSDS (Food Security); RONAdapt (Ecosystems/Agric.).	Ecosystem resilience; SD co-benefits.	Land access; water for nurseries; community uptake.
15. Management of Waste for Reduction of Emissions	Reduced plastic/waste pollution and emissions; circular economy pilots.	% plastics diverted from landfill; tonnes recycled/yr; # innovation pilots sustained.	# recycling facilities; # baling/segregation points; # innovation grants.	Minimal segregation; stockpiling/landfill dominant.	≥40% diversion; ≥500 t/yr recycled; ≥5 pilots.	N/A	Waste audits; facility logs; project reports.	Annual	DEMA, NRC/Waste; NUC; SPREP/SPC; DFAT, ADB.	NSDS (Waste); RONAdapt (Waste/Innovation).	Institutional systems; SD co-benefits.	Markets; behaviour change; O&M continuity.
16. Safeguarding Biodiversity: Invasive Species Eradication & Native Habitat Restoration	Biodiversity protected; IAS pressure reduced; native habitats restored.	Hectares restored; % IAS reduction at sites; # species safeguarded.	# IAS plans; # restoration sites; # community groups engaged.	IAS widespread; limited national programme.	≥100 ha restored; ≥30% IAS reduction; ≥10 species recovery projects.	Location; species type	Biodiversity monitoring; IAS surveys; restoration reports.	Annual	DEMA, DCCNR, NRC, SPREP; BirdLife, GEF, communities.	NSDS (Environment); RONAdapt (Ecosystems/Biodiversity).	Natural assets outcomes.	Reinvasion; biosecurity enforcement; funding.
17. Nauru-Wide Disaster Risk Vulnerability Programme	Updated national risk data and DRR practice in planning/communities.	National risk/vulnerability assessments updated (yes/no); % plans using risk data; # HHs covered by outreach.	# risk maps; # trainings; # community drills.	Outdated risk data; weak integration.	Assessment updated; ≥80% plans use risk data; ≥5 community drills/yr.	Location; HH type	NDMO reports; assessment publications; training records.	NDMO reports; assessment publications; training records.	Biennial assessments; annual drills.	NES; DCCNR; SPC, UNDRR.	NSDS (Resilience/Safety); RONAdapt (DRM).	Vulnerable group resilience; impact potential.

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18. Climate-Proof and Strengthen Health Sector Resilience.	Health facilities remain functional during climate shocks.	% facilities with contingency water/power; hours of service continuity; # facilities meeting resilience standard.	# facilities upgraded (WASH, standby power); # emergency drills; # contingency plans updated.	Limited preparedness; inadequate backups.	≥90% facilities resilient; ≥2 national simulations/yr.	N/A	MoH audits; NDMO drill reports; facility logs.	Annual	MoH; NES; DEMA; DCCNR; WHO/SPC.	NSDS (Health Security); RONAdapt (Health & DRR).	Resilient health systems.	Staff turnover; supply chains; disaster frequency.
19. Innovative Energy Solutions for Government and Community Facilities for climate resilience	Energy security and continuity of critical services via PV+BESS.	Installed PV (kW); diesel offset (L/yr); service continuity during outages (hours).	# facilities with PV+BESS; total storage (kWh); # O&M-trained staff (sex-disaggregated).	Heavy diesel dependence; limited PV at facilities.	≥2 MW PV on facilities; ≥600k L/yr diesel offset; ≥10 critical facilities solarised.	Sex/age; location.	NUC generation/ fuel data; commissioning reports.	Quarterly ops; annual impact.	NUC; DCCNR; ADB; DFAT; JICA.	NSDS (Energy Reliability); Nauru Energy Road Map; RONAdapt (Infra/Energy); NDC energy targets.	Renewable energy outcomes; impact potential.	Grid constraints; O&M capability; tech costs.
20. Climate Resilient Household Water System.	Household-level water access and storage resilient to drought/shocks.	% HHs with ≥5,000 L storage; % HHs with reliable year-round access; avg HH storage (L).	# HH tanks installed/ upgraded; # conservation sessions; # HHs receiving technical assistance.	~30% vulnerable HHs lack ≥5,000 L; many tanks deteriorating.	≥75% HHs with ≥5,000 L; ≥80% with year-round access; ≥5,000 HHs reached with training.	Sex/age; location.	HH surveys; NUC/DCCNR reports; community audits.	Annual	NUC/DCCNR; DEMA SPC; DFAT; JICA; ADB.	NSDS (Water); RONAdapt (Water/Community); NDC adaptation.	Food & water security; needs of recipient.	Affordability; local production; shipping.
21. Nauru Higher Ground Initiative for Enhanced Climate Resilience (HGI)	Paradigm shift in national development through inland relocation of vulnerable coastal communities, rehabilitation of mined lands, and integration of sustainable urban services to build long-term climate resilience.	% population relocated to safe inland areas; % reduction in population exposed to sea-level rise and storm surge; hectares of degraded land rehabilitated; # climate-resilient housing units built and occupied.	Completion of housing and civic buildings; kilometres of roads and drainage constructed; installed renewable energy capacity (kW); additional water storage capacity (L); # vocational training graduates (sex-disaggregated).	>80% of population resides in vulnerable low-lying coastal areas; interior mined lands largely uninhabitable due to jagged terrain and lack of infrastructure.	≥10% of population safely relocated inland by 2030 (Phase 1); 100% earthworks and road access completed; initial housing and essential services operational.	Sex, age, vulnerable groups (women, youth, elderly, PWDs); geographic location.	DCCNR relocation registry; infrastructure project reports; SCADA/telemetry logs for utilities; household surveys.	Quarterly during construction; annual synthesis for donor reporting.	DCCNR; DOI; DoF; SPC; SPREP; ADB; WB; UNDP; JICA; DFAT; MFAT; FAO; GEF; bilateral donors.	NSDS (Housing, Water, Food Security, Infrastructure); RONAdapt (Coastal Protection, Water, Energy, Governance); NDC (Urban Resilience, Emissions Reduction).	Paradigm shift potential through inland relocation, mined land rehabilitation, and sustainable development co-benefits (energy transition, food security, livelihoods).	Stable land tenure agreements; timely donor financing and co-financing; community buy-in and inclusive governance; climate shocks during construction do not cause delays.

