

GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO CHILD
ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

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General Child Project Information

Child Project Title

Coastal Area Resilience Enhancement for Nauru (CARE4N)

Region	GEF Project ID
Asia	11705
Country(ies)	Type of Project
Nauru	MSP
GEF Agency(ies)	GEF Agency Project ID
ADB	
Project Executing Entity(s)	Project Executing Type
Department of Climate Change and National Resilience (DCCNR)	Government
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	GEF Agency
GEF Focal Area (s)	Submission Date
Climate Change	9/15/2025
Type of Trust Fund	Project Duration (Months)
SCCF	48
GEF Project Grant: (a)	Agency Fee(s) Grant: (b)
2,660,600.00	239,400.00
PPG Amount: (c)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (d)
91,745.00	8,255.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	Total Co-financing
3000000	10,000,000.00

Project Sector (CCM Only)

Climate Change Adaptation Sector

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
No Contribution 0	Principal Objective 2	No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, to offer a snapshot of what is being proposed. The summary should include: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? ii) as a child project under a program, explain how the description fits in the broader context of the specific program; (iii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Nauru is a small, low-lying Pacific Island state facing existential risks from coastal hazards exacerbated by climate change. The coastal zone hosts almost all of its population, infrastructure, and economic assets. Many areas already experience frequent overtopping, localized flooding, asset exposure and advancing erosion. Previous ad hoc interventions are rapidly degrading and lack consistent engineering standards.

For the longterm future, Nauru has a vision to move critical infrastructure and housing areas to higher, inland, areas (known as the Higher Ground Initiative or HGI). However, over the short-medium term (up to 50 years), it is necessary to sustainably and adaptively protect coastal assets whilst maintaining the value of coastal and marine resources and managing moves to higher ground.

The principal barriers to coastal adaptation include lack of an integrated strategy and vision, limited national capacity to strategize, design and implement, inadequate data and integrated knowledge systems and the potential high costs of measures and limited funding. This project aims to address these barriers and substantially advance coastal protection. At its core, this project will pilot hybrid coastal protection measures to protect small but important sites and build national capacity, allowing for future up-scaling to other locations at risk. The consultations, design, implementation, and monitoring of these pilot activities will generate knowledge on marine and coastal processes, erosion, climate change scenarios and impacts, ecosystems, effective protection strategies and on how to implement safeguards in Nauru. The process around the pilot activities will directly support the project's extensive capacity-building efforts by actively and systematically involving national institutions, organizations, and individuals in every stage. The knowledge gained and the capacity developed will support the detailed design and due diligence for a follow-up, large-scale coastal protection investment - to be supported through co-financing

Child Project Description Overview

Project Objective

Significant proportion of Nauru’s coastal assets and ecosystems enjoys improved protection in an integrated, affordable, sustainable, adaptive, equitable, and replicable manner, with strengthened capacity to extend and manage coastal protection

Project Components

1. Hybrid measures to protect vulnerable coastal spots.piloted to inform national scale up

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	SCCF-A
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,141,450.00	300,000.00

Outcome:

1. Hybrid measures to protect vulnerable coastal spots piloted

Output:

1.1 Final site selection undertaken

1.2 Design of pilot project(s) completed, including empirical analysis

1.3 Implemented pilot project(s) for at least 100m coastal protection and impacts monitored

2. Knowledge and capacity for gender-sensitive and inclusive coastal protection developed

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	SCCF-A
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
817,750.00	250,000.00

Outcome:

2.1 Coastal adaptation planning and management operationalized at local and national levels

2.2 Enhanced knowledge and monitoring of coastal ecosystems and processes

2.3 In-country capacity to design, construct and supervise coastal protection measures

Output:

2.1.1 Establish a national, multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder committee to oversee and guide coastal adaptation and management.

2.1.2 Undertake national assessment and options analysis for long term development of Nauru's coast, including climate and socio-economic scenarios

2.1.3 Within HGI, establish a common, long-term vision for climate change adapted coastal development.

2.1.4 Review approach to land-use planning and/or coastal zone planning and develop guidance and roadmap on how to proceed and how to (i) ensure coordination along and across districts (ii) address any land-owner ship issues.

2.2.1 Comprehensive review and gap analysis

2.2.2 Design of national coastal monitoring framework

2.2.3 Establishment of shared coastal knowledge platform

2.2.4 Validate data needs

2.3.1 In-country capacity to design and oversee coastal protection

2.3.2 Local capacity for construction materials and coastal works

2.3.3 Nauru coastal design guidance – practical tools

3. Nauru's coast protection master investment plan developed and at least 1 km of Nauru's coast protection by hybrid coastal protection measures

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	SCCF-A
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
500,400.00	8,500,000.00

Outcome:

3. Hybrid protection measures covering main hotspots on Nauru's coasts.

Output:

3.1 A coastal protection master investment plan is developed and adopted by the government including feasibility studies of ensuing investment projects needed to protect all the coasts.

3.2 Detailed design and due diligence for a priority investment..

3.3 Construction of the coastal protection measures

3.4 Supervision of the construction

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	SCCF-A
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
75,000.00	200,000.00

Outcome:

4. Monitoring and evaluation supported

Output:

4.1 Mid-term Review (MTR) and Terminal Evaluation conducted

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1. Hybrid measures to protect vulnerable coastal spots.piloted to inform national scale up	1,141,450.00	300,000.00
2. Knowledge and capacity for gender-sensitive and inclusive coastal protection developed	817,750.00	250,000.00
3. Nauru's coast protection master investment plan developed and at least 1 km of Nauru's coast protection by hybrid coastal protection measures	500,400.00	8,500,000.00
M&E	75,000.00	200,000.00
Subtotal	2,534,600.00	9,250,000.00
Project Management Cost	126,000.00	750,000.00

Total Project Cost (\$)	2,660,600.00	10,000,000.00
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Please provide Justification

CHILD PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Since this is a child project under a program, please include an explanation of how the context fits within the specific program agenda. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Project Site – Nauru

Nauru is a single, oval-shaped, raised limestone island located approximately 40 km south of the equator. It has a total land area of 21 km² and an exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of 308,480 km². It can be considered as consisting of two concentric plateaus, the outer, lower “Bottomside” and the higher “Topside”. Bottomside forms a narrow, fertile coastal plane, 150–300 m wide, around the entire island, and is surrounded by a coral reef fringe. On Topside, the maximum height of the island above sea level is 71 m^[1]. See Figure 1 and Figure 2. Nauru’s population is estimated at 11,680.^[2]



Figure 1 Location of Nauru in the Pacific (inset) and districts (Source: Government of Nauru, NBSAP)

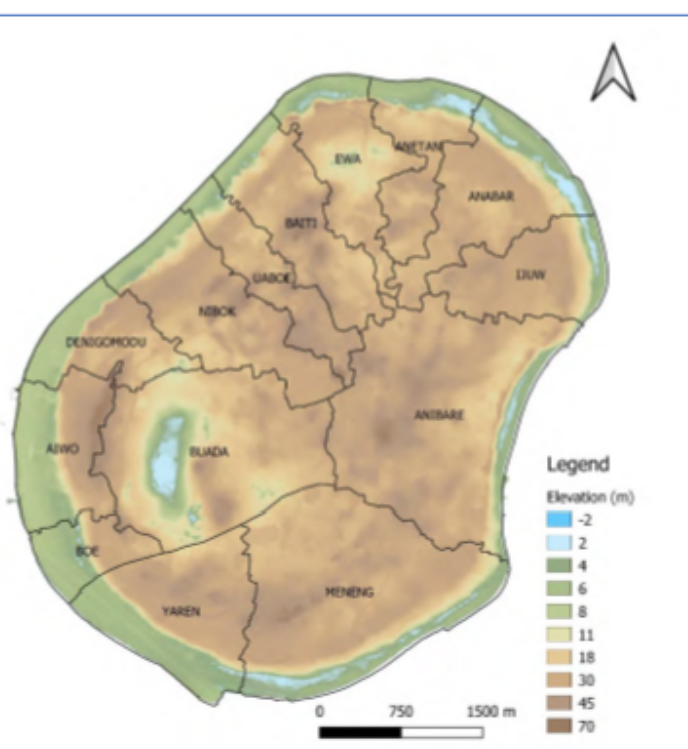


Figure 2: Illustration elevations of concentric bottomside and topside. The light green area is the flat coastal zone in bottomside (source: SPC 2023)

Administratively, Nauru consists of 14 districts, all of which are coastal except the land-locked Buoda district. About two-thirds of the population live in Bottomside, in the narrow coastal area, mostly to the west and the south.^{[3]³} The country is remote, resource-constrained, far from major markets and import-dependent. Opportunities for economic growth and revenue diversification are very limited.^{[4]⁴} It also has high levels of poverty - a quarter of the population were living below the poverty line in 2019. ADB has classified Nauru as an FCAS-SIDS country since 2008, in recognition of the economic fragilities faced.^{[5]⁵} The economy and the population are both highly vulnerable.

Much of the island's surface is characterised by limestone pinnacles, with the depressions between the pinnacles filled with seabird deposited guano, i.e. phosphate. On top of this, over the centuries and millennia, wave and wave action has transported and deposited broken coral reef material from the fringing reef to the beach area, mostly in the form of sand. These processes have built up the coastal plain. Over the millennia, this sand has piled up between the reef and the base of the escarpment to Topside – creating the Bottomside circular plain. The stronger the waves, the more sand has been transported, and the higher the plain. Hence, the height of the plain above sea level is a function of the wave exposure: along the northwest coast, the larger waves have created a 7–8 m high barrier. From the south, east and north smaller waves have created a smaller 4–6 m high barrier.

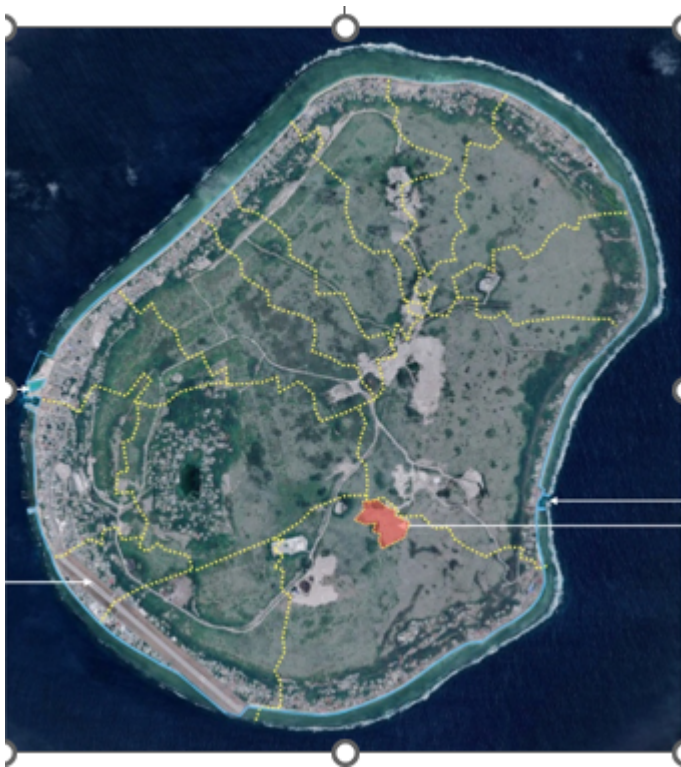


Figure 3: The fringe reef around the island is visible in this satellite image

Outside of this coastal plane, the island is surrounded by a fringing reef system that ranges from 50–120 m wide. This lies along a low slope and connects to the beach. At many points, this reef is occupied by emerging dolomitised limestone pinnacles – see Figure 4. At other points, away from the pinnacles, the reef surface is relatively smooth. Much of this fringing reef is exposed at low tide.^{[6]⁶}



Figure 4: Example of pinnacles on the fringe reef

The coastal plain is flat and fertile. Also, access to the sea from the coastal plain is easy. Hence, the vast majority of social and economic activities are in this coastal plain. Almost all homes and critical infrastructure in Nauru, including most schools, the hospital, and the airport, the port, energy and telecommunications infrastructure, are located along the low-lying coastal perimeter of the island, typically only a few meters above sea level.^{[7]⁷} Other important assets near the coast include boat ramps for fisheries, the longest and most important road sections, and critical water supply facilities. 34% of all buildings lie within 100m of the coast.^{[8]⁸}

Climate and climate change^{[9]⁹}

This section provides an overview of the current situation, recently observed changes and projected future scenarios for key climate factors. This is based primarily on “*Assessment of climate hazards and sectoral impacts for Nauru, under current and future conditions – technical report*”, draft, CSIRO et al (2025) was prepared as part of the process to update Nauru’s National Adaptation Plan (RONAdapt). CSIRO (2025)^{[10]¹⁰} includes a review and consideration of previous reports assessing climate and climate change on Nauru.

Temperature and precipitation. Nauru lies in the dry belt of the equatorial oceanic zone with diurnal temperatures ranging from 26°C to 35°C and nocturnal temperatures between 22°C and 28°C. Nauru has an invariable annual climate typical of the Pacific region with temperatures averaging 28°C all year round, with humidity averages of around 80%. The wet season usually starts in November/December and continues to April. In this season rainfall per month averages around 200 mm. Drier conditions occur from May/June to October, with rainfall averaging around 100 mm per month. However, interannual variability in rainfall is great, as the climate is strongly characterised by the seasonal trade winds, and so is strongly influenced by the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO).

Since 1979-2021, monthly-average maximum temperatures on Nauru increased by 0.17-0.21°C per decade, and the number of hot days increased by 22 per decade. During the same period, the annual

maximum 1-day rainfall increased marginally, but there has been no significant trend in annual rainfall or drought.

Looking forward, when compared to average over 1995-2014, due to global climate change, annual-average temperature is projected to increase by 0.7°C by 2030, and by 1.1-3.5°C by 2090, depending on the emissions pathway. This will mean more extremely hot days. Average annual rainfall is projected to increase by 24% (high emissions) - 32% (low emissions) by 2050. And the intensity of extreme daily rainfall events is projected to increase by an average of 48mm (43%) to 54mm (52%) by 2050.

Sea temperatures. Annual average surface sea temperatures (SST) at the Nauru tide gauge average 28.6°C in July (the hottest month). The recorded interannual range is 26.6°C – 31°C. ENSO can considerably change the SST across equatorial range. Both the frequency and durations of marine heat waves (MHW)^{[11]¹¹} across Nauru have been observed to increase over recent decades - from the 1980s to the 2000s the average duration of the MHWs ranged from 5-16 days, and this has increased to 8-20 days after the 2010s. Looking forward, due to global climate change, this is projected to increase significantly to 105-140 days per year (low emissions) or to 180-270 days per year (high emissions) by 2050.

Strong winds and storm conditions The prevailing wind in Nauru is dominated by North Easterly trade winds, with a mean wind speed of 4.60m/s. The strongest winds occur from January to March. A significant strengthening of the trade winds has been observed since the 1980's. However, the strongest winds experienced on Nauru are westerlies, often associated with Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO) activity. Overall, the values of annual maximum winds are rather low (10 m/s) if compared to cyclone-induced winds (over 17m/s). Note that conditions may be considered unsafe if winds exceed 20knots or 10.2 m/s. The current number of unsafe days is around 3 per decade. Looking forward, considering global climate change, future projections for average windspeeds and the number of unsafe days are inconclusive, revealing no clear trends.

Nauru lies very close to the equator and there has been no evidence of tropical cyclones (TC) directly impacting Nauru between 1969 and 2022. TC tracks have, however, been recorded within 500km of several occasions. These distant TCs can have considerable impacts on Nauru due to destructive waves and storm surges. In addition, cyclones outside the tropics (extra-tropical cyclones) can generate ocean swells that have catastrophic consequences for small islands in the Pacific. For example, in January 2024, a distant storm in the Northern Hemisphere led to a swell causing major damage on Nauru – even though there was no associated wind experienced on Nauru.

Looking forward and considering global climate change, projections of TC frequency, intensity and paths are all uncertain due to limitations in the models. Although most suggest TC will become less frequent and more intensive in the South Pacific, this projection is considered to be of low confidence.

Mean sea levels and acidification The mean sea level has been rising in recent decades around Nauru at an average rate of 3.5-4.5 mm/year. The monthly maximum sea level – i.e. the highest tide each month – has been rising 5.7mm/year since 1993. This has led to an increased intensity and duration of king-tide events. Due to global climate change, the sea level is projected to rise a further 0.21m-0.25m by 2050, with upper limit projections for a rise of 0.45m by 2050. By 2090, the projected rise is 0.45m for low emissions, 0.69m for high emissions, and upper limit projections of up to 1.5m by 2090.

Oceanic pH rates near Hawai'i show the ocean became 12% more acidic since 1988, due to higher atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide – mostly a direct result of emissions from fossil fuel burning. Looking forward, by 2050, ocean pH is projected to decline by between 0.05 and 0.12 units,

depending on the emissions pathway. Under the high emissions scenarios, aragonite saturation states may fall below 3 by 2060. This is a threshold beyond which corals are expected to get smaller.

Wave climate and total water levels Bosserelle (2023) provides a description of the wave climate based on previous studies undertaken, notably Bosserelle (2015).

In summary, the wave climate is dominated by the easterly trade wind waves, and to the fact that the Kiribati Gilbert Island chain island provide protection and limit the fetch of these easterlies on Nauru. The mean significant wave height is 1.32 m from the east (80°) consistent with trade wind direction. See Figure 5.

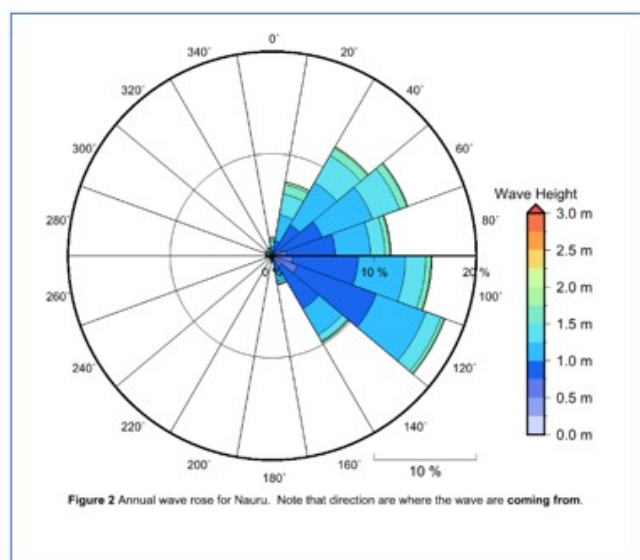


Figure 5: Annualized wave rose

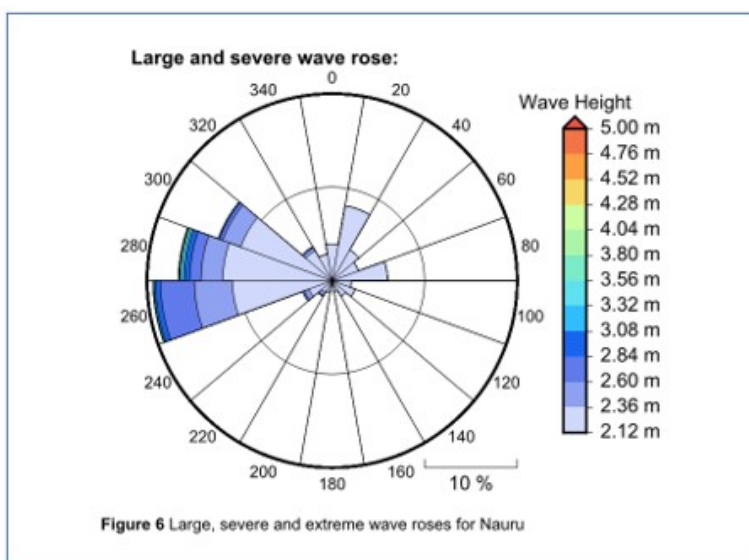


Figure 6: wave rose showing large and extreme waves only

Wave heights However, as the intensity of the easterly waves is reduced by the protective effect of the Gilbert Islands, the larger and more extreme waves occur mostly from the west. These waves are generated when tropical lows form near Nauru and progress towards the island developing into tropical storms. This tends to occur in the tropical cyclone season (Nov—Mar). This effect is clearly illustrated by Figure 5 and Figure 6 – although annually the easterlies clearly dominate (Figure 5), westerlies dominate the larger and more extreme waves (Figure 6). Based on hindcasting, Bosserelle determined:

- the 90th percentile significant (large) wave height in Nauru is 1.7 m;
- the 99th percentile (extreme) wave height is 2.1 m;
- the largest wave between 1979 and 2012 was 4.3 m, this occurred in 1980;
- it is possible that larger waves could occur: using an extreme wave analysis, a 100-year average return interval (ARI) significant wave would have a height of 4.9 m;
- for the largest wave events, most have a peak period at around 8–12 s. One event had a peak wave period of 17 s. It is noted that the longer the wave period, the more energy associated with the wave, and so an increased probability of overwash or other impacts.

Water levels and tides NIWA (2020)^[12]¹² analysed water levels and tidal ranges based on a 27-year data set. It was observed that ENSO strongly influenced annual mean sea levels. This study calculated the 90th percentile high tide to be 1m above MSL, and the king tide, or 99th percentile, to be 1.3 above MSL.

The Impacts of Climate Hazards in the Coastal Zone

Although extreme wind, extreme rain and extreme temperatures do have impacts, this section focusses on coastal inundation and related erosion, which is the principal hazard on Nauru's important coastal area and the subject of this project.

As described earlier:

- Nauru is a raised atoll island with land elevation up to around 70 m;
- A fertile coastal plain 150–300 m wide around the island lies inland from the beach and leads to the uplifted escarpment;
- This beach is surrounded by a 50–120 m wide fringing coral reef, which is exposed at low tide and dotted with rock pinnacles. Away from the dolomitised pinnacles and towards the reef edge, the reef is covered in calcifying red algae that produces a relatively smooth reef surface. This transitions on the breaker zone into a series of spurs and grooves typical of fringing reef systems;
- As described earlier, this coastal plain was built up by wave action breaking down and transporting coral reef material from the fringing reef, forming a barrier around the island. The barrier height ranges from 7–8 m along the northwest to 4-6m along the south, east and north shorelines;
- Inside the barrier and at the base of the uplifted escarpment, the plain includes low-lying lagoons, depressions and overwash drainage paths.

Coastal inundation Coastal inundation can be defined as a compound event where waves, tides, and sea-level anomalies all interact to create an extreme total water level (TWL) nearshore and flood the coastal areas. On reef-fronted islands such as Nauru, the wave contribution to TWL nearshore is made of two parts: wave setup and infra-gravity waves. The extreme waves causing inundation in the tropical Pacific have been shown to be generated by distant extra-tropical storms, distant tropical cyclones, and local tropical cyclones – i.e. infra-gravity waves. Hence the more severe coastal inundation impacts are due to an interaction of infra-gravity waves, high tides and sea level anomalies.

Coastal inundation events can cause disruptions to socio-economic activities, erosion, destruction of infrastructure, contamination of freshwater reserves and even loss of lives. Coastal inundation and related erosion events have been experienced frequently on Nauru in the past. As much of Nauru's development, built assets and infrastructure are located near to the coastal fringe, many are exposed to damage due to coastal inundation and related erosion events. The hazard of coastal flooding in Nauru has been identified as *high* by the World Bank Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR). Coastal erosion occurs over time at points. Further, high TWL and inundation can directly modify coastal foreshores. On Nauru, the dynamic nature of coastal foreshores can and regularly does result in highly localised changes in response to currents and waves, resulting in both sand deposition and coastal erosion.

Looking forward, coastal inundation and its impacts are expected to exacerbate due to climate change and related sea level rise. Shoreline changes may become more frequent and/or more extensive.

Erosion process may accelerate. This coastal flooding hazard will increase risk exposure to existing buildings, infrastructure and population. It will reduce habitable land area and lead to land becoming increasingly marginal for development and productive use.

As mentioned above, Bosserelle (2023) determined the frequency and intensity of large and severe waves and high and extreme tides. On Nauru, extreme events occur when there is a coincidence of large waves and high tides. However, both large waves and highest tides are seasonal, that is the highest tides occur during the same period as the largest waves. There is much correlation between the two.

Bosserelle modelled the following:

- the total water levels across the year in current conditions;
- the frequency and intensity of extreme events in current conditions and with sea level rise;
- the frequency of overtopping of the natural barriers around the island;
- the discharge level overtopping;
- the area exposed to inundation;
- the potential damage to buildings, assets, land and agriculture.

Overall, the finding was that as the sea-level rises, particularly over the latter half of this century and beyond, the frequency of wave overwash and high tide-related inundation significantly increase. This hazard will increase the risk exposure to existing buildings, infrastructure and population. It will also reduce habitable land area and cause land to become increasingly marginal. As an illustration, Table 1 provides projections of the land area to be inundated during a 5-10 yearly event under current and future sea level scenario. The greatest increases and the most exposed areas are in the Southeast, notably Anabar and Meneng districts. Aiwo, to the northwest, has the least exposure now and the least projected growth in exposure.

Table 1: Areas of land inundated in a 5-10 yearly event under various climate change scenarios

Area affected	Area inundated in 1000 m2 (in brackets, percentage of the total area)		
	Now	With SLR 50cm	With SLR 1m
All Nauru	305	584	789
Aiwo district	6 (1.1%)	10 (1.8%)	14.5 (2.6%)
Anabar district	63 (15%)	92 (21.5%)	127 (30%)
Meneng district	53 (8%)	110 (15.5%)	211 (30.5%)

Other findings from Bosserelle for events occurring once every 5-10 years include:

- With regards to buildings, at present, 16 buildings are exposed to wave inundation. This increases to 175 and to 643 (27% of the total) with SLR of 1 m and 2 m respectively;
- Of the 72km of roads in Nauru, currently, 0.32 km are exposed to wave inundation. This will increase to more than 10 km of road (15%) exposed to wave inundation with SLR of 2 m. This could completely undermine the performance of the critical ring-road;

- With regards to tanks (mostly for storing water or fuel), of the 790 in the Government database, currently nine tanks are exposed to wave inundation. This increases to 72 and 207 with SLR of 1 m and 2 m respectively.

In conclusion, Nauru's coastline is already exposed to coastal inundation, and this can already be considered a 'nuisance' to socio-economic activities. The advent of significant sea level rise may lead to extensive parts of Nauru's critical infrastructure being out of service. Hence, affordable and sustainable approaches to coastal protection are required to protect Nauru's coast.

In addition, increased ocean temperatures and ocean acidification have the propensity to negatively impact reef health, directly impacting the amount of biogenic sediment supply to the coastline. Wider beaches and dunes provide additional protection to the coastline as well as available land for native vegetation.

Drivers of vulnerability

Nauru's geographical and socioeconomic characteristics make it and the Nauruan people highly vulnerable to climate impacts.

In the 1970s Nauru had the highest GDP/capita in the world due to the exploitation of the island's phosphate resources. However, this overall wealth did not lead to equivalent and broad social and human development. By the century end, the phosphate resources became largely exhausted, and the nation's economic and financial situation deteriorated. Phosphate mining, and the reliance on it, had seriously and negatively affected Nauru. Moreover, the methods to extract phosphate had devastated the environment. The natural vegetation and phosphate-rich top soils had been removed from over 70 percent of the land area, leaving a wasteland at the centre of the island, and preventing the expansion from the coastal fringe of a rapidly-increasing population. This heightened land pressures and disputes, as the coastal area is highly urbanized, land is very scarce. The reliance on phosphate mining had also led to the disappearance of the subsistence economy and the farming or gardening culture. Nauru had a total dependency on imported goods. These mining activities also had knock-on effects on the surrounding marine environment.

The economy suffered high levels of unemployment and related health and poverty challenges. According to UNICEF data from 2018, Nauru's under-five mortality rate was 33 per 1000 births, one of the highest in the region, and obesity prevalence was one of the highest in the world, reported at 61% in 2016. The national poverty rate was 24% in 2016. Although more up-to-date statistics are not available, it is clear that Nauru's economy is very much propped up via international donors, particularly Australia, Japan, New Zealand and China^{[13]¹³,^{[14]¹⁴}.}

Hence, even without climate change, Nauru faces many challenges to ensure food and water security. And, access to land and housing is a significant obstacle for many Nauruans. These factors all contribute to the high levels of vulnerability.

Nauru's Strengths and the Previous Measures to Protect the Coast and Baseline

Nauru does benefit from some several relative strengths when it comes to coastal protection. It has natural Barriers – mostly in the form of coral reefs that surround the island and act as natural breakwaters, reducing the impact of waves and storm surges. It has significant natural resources (rocks) with which to construct coastal protection. It has developed strong partnerships with

international and regional organizations – for example the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) - that have helped develop coastal defence plans. It demonstrates an openness to exploring innovative practices to mitigate climate risks, including integrating coastal protection into broader environmental and energy strategies. Moreover, there is a growing community awareness and involvement in conservation efforts that strengthen the long-term viability of coastal protection measures. And finally, government policies are increasingly aligned with climate resilience goals.

In the past, Government, communities and private individuals have constructed small sea walls to combat erosion and protect infrastructure. The government, with support from international partners, sponsored major investments to protect two of the most critical assets – the airport (which lies along the coast) and the seaport, which both lie on the island's western side. Also, a small fish harbour has been constructed on the eastern side. These efforts have faced challenges, as for example the seaport was badly damaged by a storm whilst under construction. Reports suggest that neither the seaport nor the harbour are optimally designed for local wave conditions. In addition, the government and private landowners have constructed a series of small seawalls or revetements over the past decades, in most cases using local finance, and local materials and know-how.

In order to better understand the protection status of Nauru's coast, the government recently financed an assessment of existing seawalls. The assessment method was based on visual observation and used design guidance developed for Nauru and for the Pacific.^{[15]¹⁵} At the outset, the government asset database recorded 14 seawalls, however a further 13 were identified, leading to 27 seawalls in total, with a combined length of 7km. The assessment found that the majority of the seawalls did not meet a high design standard. The seawalls could be considered into two categories: those constructed over ten years ago and new walls constructed in the last year or so. Generally, the older seawalls are located adjacent to harbours, the port and the airport, and have a superior construction quality. They often use larger armourstones with a gradient approaching 1:1.5. In contrast, the newer seawalls are mostly constructed near-to-vertical, with a single layer of rock, no geotextile, and often with fluctuations in their alignment.

This assessment graded the conditions of all walls from 1 (Very Good) to 4 (Poor). Four structures were rated as 'Poor', with an expected residual life of under ten years, and consequently approaching the end of their lifetime. The assessment also identified three locations where coastal erosion is evident, where critical infrastructure is at threat, and where as of yet there is no protection.

Within the framework of developing this proposal, a mission was held in order to observe coastal sites, consult stakeholders, gather information and investigate possible project sites. The mission found indications that the sea walls had been mostly built in a piecemeal manner, apparently in response to urgent risks. The study notably observed the following typical and illustrative characteristics at various sites (found at one or more sites):^{[16]¹⁶}

- several major defects and poor design characteristics;
- questionable wall stability;
- many walls too steep (vertical to horizontal ratio of 1V:1H), consisting of mix of armourstone rock, concrete rubble, waste steel reinforcement, roofing and other rubbish;
- ad-hoc placement of roofing sheets and other rubbish in support of structures and footings;

- beaches in front of the seawall in apparent states of accretion due to the blockage of longshore sediment transport at other nearby sites;
- indications that the ad-hoc nature of the constructions and related small land reclamations had created disruptions/interruptions to the longshore sediment transport in what is a dynamic coastal zone, causing downstream erosion;
- indications that the vertical nature of revetements may be causing wave reflections at times, potentially also leading to sediment removal.

Without support from GEF or other international partners, the baseline would most likely be a continuation of this ad-hoc, piecemeal approach, undertaken in response to urgent issues, with insufficient attention to design detail or to negative external impacts. And, given that the hazard is growing due to sea level rise, the threat to coastal areas and infrastructure is growing rapidly.

JBP (2023) recommended:

- The current approach to seawall construction be halted, design guidance shared and quality controls put in place for new works;
- Future coastal protection works should prioritise the three erosion hotspots;
- Structural renewals should be planned for the four seawalls in poor condition, meeting minimum design and construction standard.

Policies, Institutions and Stakeholders

National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) 2019-2030: was updated in 2019. It maintains the former NSDS national vision of “*a future where individual, community, business and government partnerships contribute to a sustainable quality of life for all Nauruans*”. It defines seven long term goals, two of which are “*enhance resilience against the impacts of climate change that is inclusive of rehabilitating and restoring degraded lands*” and “*provision of enhanced social, infrastructure and utilities services*” [\[17\]](#)¹⁷.

Over time, the following policy and planning documents emphasize the priority of coastal protection in the face of climate change and sea level rise:

- *Climate change: - Building our resilience - Framework for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction - (RONAdapt)*. Republic of Nauru, 2015;
- *Second National Communication (SNC) with the UNFCCC*. Republic of Nauru, 2015;
- *Nauru Climate Change Policy (NCCP)*. Republic of Nauru, 2021;
- *Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)*. Republic of Nauru, 2021.

All the above have identified a need for both immediate action to protect vulnerable coastal hotspots and, in parallel, action to build capacity and enhance the enabling environment for future protection, adaptation and maintenance. For example, the most recent policy statement, the second updated NDC (draft, 2025) emphasized the need for “*immediate investment in both hard and nature-based protections against coastal erosion and storm surge inundation*” whilst also listing the need for soft

actions such as: Climate change impact studies; Integrated coastal management/coastal area protection planning; Community awareness building; institutional capacity strengthening; etc.

Institutions and stakeholders As recognized by the government, protection of the coastal zone will require the participation of many government and non-government agencies, as well as an important participatory role for communities and local government. At the national level, the three key government agencies are:

- The Department of Infrastructure Development (DoID). DoID takes the lead in the provision, good stewardship and management of most public infrastructure on Nauru. Seawall provision and maintenance are DoID core functions;
- Department of Climate Change and National Resilience (DCCNR). DCCNR is responsible for the overall implementation of climate change policy and for providing coordination and oversight;
- Department of Environmental Management and Agriculture (DEMA) that is responsible for environmental protection, including the coastal environment, and is the GEF operational focal point.

A Potential Long Term Solution

The responses to such threats, depending on the circumstances, include advancing, retreating, accommodating or ecosystem-based adaptation.^[18]¹⁸ Attachment A provides further information on this, considering a hierarchy of six response strategies: non-intervention, avoid, nature-based solutions (NBS), accommodate, retreat and protect. Given the projected sea level rises of up to 2m, although long-term, ultimately 'retreat' may be the only feasible solution for much of Nauru's infrastructure and socio-economic activities. This means moving inland to Topside – although the time scale for this could be over a century.

The government is aware of the challenges described above, most notably the shortages of land and the increasing pressures on coastal assets and land, in large part due to sea level rise and coastal erosion. In response, in 2021, the Cabinet adopted the Higher Ground Initiative, HGI. The HGI is a national policy and a whole-of-Government approach for the country to be economically, socially and environmentally resilient in the face of change. The HGI is introduced as *“a generational undertaking that is critical to the long-term survival and viability of Nauru as a sovereign nation state. As the negative impacts of climate change increase in severity and sea level rise threatens to inundate the country's low-lying coastal areas, a managed migration of people and infrastructure to the higher elevation of Topside is a matter of national security.”* HGI is Nauru's single most important climate change strategy.^[19]¹⁹

Whilst initially a simple activity to establish housing on one sizable plot on Topside, HGI has evolved into a master planning project for Nauru as a whole. Under this, all land on island has been classified into the following categories: freshwater lakes, reforestation and nature preserves, agricultural land, industrial/workspace, and open spaces for recreation. A large quantity of new developments will be required to reach this.

HGI is the *long-term* solution. However, the challenges to the coast are immediate and growing. In order to ensure an optimal and orderly roll out of HGI, it is necessary to ensure the protection of the coast and coastal assets over the short and medium term. These actions should also be a basis for establishing a coastal area that, over the long-term, will be an integral part of the strategic HGI vision.

However, there are many barriers to realizing this short-medium term, strategic protection of the coast and coastal assets.

Barriers

Failure to establish operational frameworks and to develop effective, long-term strategies.

Adaptation to climate change and sea level rise is unlike other challenges faced by Nauruans. The challenges may be unique and potentially existential, but they are mostly long-term and currently intangible. It is extremely difficult for government, organizations and citizens alike to appropriately take-on these challenges and start immediately taking actions, as the costs and benefits are long term.

To its immense credit, the government has set out an overall long-term vision, in terms of the HGI. As of yet, this remains very abstract. Further, there is limited knowledge or understanding of this across the government departments nor in the general public. There is little belief in its eventuality, notably given the very high financial, institutional and cultural hurdles to be overcome. The details of the HGI, of the long-term destination, and of the steps to get there, are not clear. There is no framework, timelines, guidelines or roadmap to the desired future place.

In part a result of the absence of such a framework, both the government and the public are in a permanent 'reaction' mode. That is, they are not planning collectively towards a common, desired future. They react to issues as they become urgent, often individually, and often with a short term perspective. This is notably demonstrated, for example, in the approach to protecting sections of the coast. Such protections are generally constructed in response to a flooding event, without consultation along the coast, and this often serves simply to move the problem along the coast, sometimes even magnifying it and/or creating new problems. This is exacerbated by the lack of planning regulations and constraints or guidance on land-use.

Moreover, assuming much of HGI goes ahead over the coming 50-100 years, and many assets and socio-economic activities migrate to Topside, there is little vision for what should become of the coastal areas and existing assets. Nauru has a beautiful coastline, with potentially very rich marine and coastal ecosystems. This could become a genuine high value national asset, and a basis for leisure or new economic activities. Furthermore, the coastal plane is very fertile. On a future risk-based planning approach, these areas would need to be protected as they contribute significantly to agricultural production.

Technical Capacity - Individual and organizational

It is notable that many previous constructions on Nauru, whilst successfully providing some years of protection to the targeted site, have caused detrimental impacts to other coastal sites, to the coastal activities of other stakeholders, and to the ecosystems

There is a shortage of technical expertise and engineering capacity on the island to plan, design and execute coastal protection projects. This affects the following disciplines: infrastructure design, engineering, architecture, supervisory functions, marine science, coastal geomorphology, environmental impacts, construction services, etc. As a result, Nauru relies significantly on external consultants. This is costly and unsustainable in the long term. Also, it leads to the knowledge and data leaving the country. Other technical skills and expertise missing relate to undertaking or overseeing EIAs, to managing and implementing consultative processes together with communities, and to ensuring safeguards in general.

A further missing domestic skill is the ability to survey, mine and sell construction materials in a sustainable business manner. Nauru has large resources of rocks and stones that could be of use across the region. As of yet, Nauru has not been able to unlock much of this export potential.

Finally, the existing land-use patterns and land ownership systems are in many cases an obstacle to many coastal protection activities. These are extremely complicated and a solution cannot be found within this project. However, the ability to determine work-arounds on specific issues may be developed at sites.

Knowledge and Data

Coastal resilience depends on a clear understanding of coastal dynamics, erosion trends, and future risk. While previous assessments have produced valuable data including LiDAR, metocean analysis, and site-specific vulnerability maps this information is not complete. Moreover, it is not systematically stored, updated, or accessible to planners and decision-makers.

There have been several studies and related data collection processes and analytical processes, for example supported by SPC, SPREP, or in support of the HGI. Others have been undertaken in support of specific investments, for example the design of the new seaport and the airport. Despite this, there is still a lack of high-quality marine, coastal and climate data, including detailed erosion rates, accretion rates, currents, waves and tides, sea-level trends, and storm surge risks. There are many gaps. These data shortages, and lack of research and high quality models, limit understanding of coastal processes, climate change and potential adaptation measures. They also hamper effective risk assessment, planning, and the design of effective, appropriate protection measures.

Limited Gender Considerations in Planning

-

In Nauru, men and women experience coastal and climate-related risks differently, with women often disproportionately affected in terms of access to resources. Women and vulnerable groups are

underrepresented in decision-making, stakeholder consultations, and technical training related to coastal management. At present, only about 10.5 %^{[20]²⁰} of parliamentary seats are held by women and participation in local planning forums remains low. The lack of participation of women and vulnerable groups may constrain the CARE4N's ability to capture diverse needs, local knowledge, and adaptive strategies in coastal management. Therefore, differential needs must be systematically analyzed and integrated into CARE4N's site selection, risk assessments, capacity-building programs, and adaptation interventions. By integrating gender-responsive and inclusive approaches, the project can help address existing inequalities experienced by men and women. The resilience measures which will be adopted by the project will contribute to the sustainability of coastal resources in Nauru.

Financial Constraints

Nauru is a low-income country with limited natural resources and economic diversification. As a result it depends heavily on international aid. The government generates little revenue and has little financial space for implementing infrastructure projects. On the other hand, coastal protection infrastructure – for example like seawalls, revetments, or even nature-based solutions – are expensive to plan, construct, and maintain.

One reason for the high costs is the need to import almost all goods and services – meaning costs are higher than if domestically produced. This price differential is very large for Nauru given its remoteness – in particular the import of heavy goods is very expensive.

Several of the other barriers introduced above are linked to the financial constraints. Capacity constraints mean that all expertise has to be imported, with costs often 3-400% higher than a national equivalent. The shortage of data and the inadequate long-term framework also lead to higher overheads and decreases in efficiency, again increasing costs.

Policy and legislative framework

The policy, legislative and regulatory frameworks are incomplete, and this is a barrier to integrated, connected, well-designed and efficient actions. This can be seen in the absence of a land-use policy or law^{[21]²¹} or urban planning law, the absence of a coastal zone law or policy. This can also be seen in the lack of all-round capacity for integrated land or coastal zone management. Nauru lacks the processes, tools, institutions required to implement an integrated approach. As a result, the sectors act separately, often incoherently, for example if the infrastructure sector constructs sea walls and roads, this may have negative impact on the fisheries sector.

The Environmental Management and Climate Change Act was issued 2020. It provides a framework for reporting and monitoring requirements in relation to environmental projects and climate change matters and grants broad powers to government agencies to control environmentally harmful activities. It establishes an Environmental Impact Assessment Committee whose functions include approving, monitoring and overseeing environmental concerns with substantial projects. However, as of yet, there is little domestic capacity to implement the Act.

[1] South Pacific Community, 2023. *Nauru Results Summary, 2023*. (SPC, 2023).

[2] Nauru Bureau of Statistics. 2021. *Population and Housing Census, Analytical Report, 2021*. Nauru.

[3] Government of Nauru. 2023. *Nauru 2021 Population and Housing Census – Analytical Report*. New Caledonia.

[4] ADB, 2024. *Initial Environmental Examination – Nauru Sustainable and Resilient Urban Development Project*

[5] ADB. 2021. *Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations and Small Island Developing States Approach*. Manila.

[6] SPC, 2023.

[7] Republic of Nauru, 2021. *Updated Nationally Determined Contribution*

[8] CSIRO, 2025. *(Draft) Assessment of climate hazards and sectoral impacts for Nauru, under current and future conditions – technical report*.

[9] Unless otherwise indicated, the following is drawn from CSIRO (2025) – the most up-to-date compilation of climate and climate change data. CSIRO 2025 draws from a large range of sources.

[10] Republic of Nauru 2015. Climate change: - Building our resilience - Republic of Nauru -Framework for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction - (RONAdapt)

[11] Defined as discrete anomalously warm water events, with SSTs warmer than the 90th percentile for five or more days.

[12] Coastal flooding from sea-level rise in Nauru: Stage 1 - static inundation mapping. Prepared for the Nauru Higher Ground Project.

[13] Taiwan re-established full diplomatic ties with Beijing in January 2024.

[14] Source: World Bank, 2021. *Nauru - Climate Risk Country Profile*

[15] JBP, 2023. *Nauru Seawall and Road Drainage Condition Assessment*

[16] See Attachment A.

[17] Republic of Nauru, 2019. *National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS)*.

[18] See, for example, IPCC (2019), *Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate* (Chapter 4). Other analyses may use alternative categorizations, for example Maintain, Accommodate,

Protect, Retreat, Avoid is presented in “Catalogue of Coastal Hazard Adaptation Options” of Christchurch City Council, New Zealand.

[19] Metrocology. 2022. *Higher Ground Initiative and Nauru Restoration Generation – Island Wide Master Plan*.

[20] UN Women (2022). Gender Equality Brief for Nauru: <https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2022/12/gender-equality-brief-for-nauru>.

[21] The Nauru Lands Committee Act was issued in 1956, and the Lands Act in 1976. Independence came in 1968.

B. CHILD PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole, including how it addresses priorities related to the specific program, and how it will benefit from the coordination platform. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF’s policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

REAP and CARE4N

The CARE4N project takes place within the Resilience Enhancement through Adaptation in the Pacific – REAP – Program. Overall, REAP aims to enhance climate resilience across the Pacific. Its objective is *“enhanced climate resilience in three selected Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) through coordinated and synergized integrated water resource management, sustainable coastal management and community-led disaster risk reduction”*. It aims to do this by addressing priority and common barriers to key regional threats in a strategic manner at a small number of diverse and specific sites. The REAP strategy includes addressing barriers using local specific, contextualized solutions within a coherent regional framework, and then ensuring a targeted replication and application to other sites across the Pacific. This approach may be summarized as *“thinking regionally, acting locally, and using strategic lesson-learning to enable action in other localities.”*

Accordingly, at this stage, REAP will address like barriers in two countries (Nauru, FSM with Fiji still pending), with a view to adding in more in future.. In addition to CARE4N, in Fiji REAP will reduce barriers related to operationalizing climate smart agriculture and fisheries, and in FSM it will reduce barriers to clean energy providing resilience solutions. At each site, the REAP program leverage a sizeable ADB investment in the concerned thematic area.

Collectively, the country level approaches and respective lessons will cover a range of threats and a range of social, economic and ecological contexts across the Pacific. Through this, a series of lessons and best practices that are directly applicable to the Pacific, and are applicable across a diverse range of contexts and adaptation themes in the Pacific, will be generated and captured.

CARE4N

Objective and Strategy

Nauru’s coast is exposed to inundation and related coastal erosion. Although currently tolerable, sea level rise will make this intolerable, and will pose an existential threat to the Nauru way of life and economic development.

Hence, the overall goal is that “*Climate risks to Nauru’s coastal areas are protected and sustainably managed, allowing for the long-term roll-out of HGI and creating a basis for future sustainable use of coast areas and ecosystems.*”

And the specific CARE4N objective is a significant proportion of Nauru’s coastal assets and ecosystems enjoy improved protection in an integrated, adaptive, affordable, sustainable, inclusive, equitable, and replicable manner, with strengthened capacity to extend and manage coastal adaptation.

The Technical Note prepared for this project (Attachment A) assesses six approaches to coastal management and protection on Nauru. These are considered as an hierarchy - from least to most interventionist. These are: non-intervention; avoid; nature-based solutions (NBS); accommodate; retreat and protect. Whereas, ultimately, the only feasible solution for much of Nauru may be to ‘retreat’ to Topside, Attachment A suggests that over the short-medium term a combination of NBS and protection is recommended for most of Nauru’s coast. Further it identifies potential low-intervention protection measures that may be suitable for much of Nauru.

Theory of Change and Project Components

The analysis presented earlier in this proposal identifies a series of strengths and barriers to rolling out effective, sustainable and replicable coastal protection measures. The project strategy is to reduce and remove these barriers. The strategy is to reduce barriers and drive change through a combination of pilot testing, hands-on capacity development, strategy development and the demonstration of successful outcomes. The strategy also involves building on and consolidating Nauru’s comparative strengths for coastal protection.

At its core, this project will pilot one or more hybrid coastal protection measures to protect small but important sites on Nauru’s vulnerable coastline, and through the pilot develop scalable and local solutions for expanding investments to all of Nauru’s coast. The consultations, design, construction, management, and monitoring of these pilot activities will generate knowledge and technical knowhow, and institutional capacity and coastal partnerships among communities on coastal protection in Nauru.

This process around the pilot activities will also directly support the project's capacity-building efforts by actively involving national institutions, organizations, and individuals in every stage—from concept development to construction and monitoring.

Overall, the knowledge gained and the capacity developed will support the detailed design and due diligence for a follow-up, large-scale coastal protection investment, to be supported through co-financing.

This project will contribute to efforts to establish a national level coastal protection framework for Nauru, addressing a number of gaps...

The project’s theory of change is presented in Figure 7.

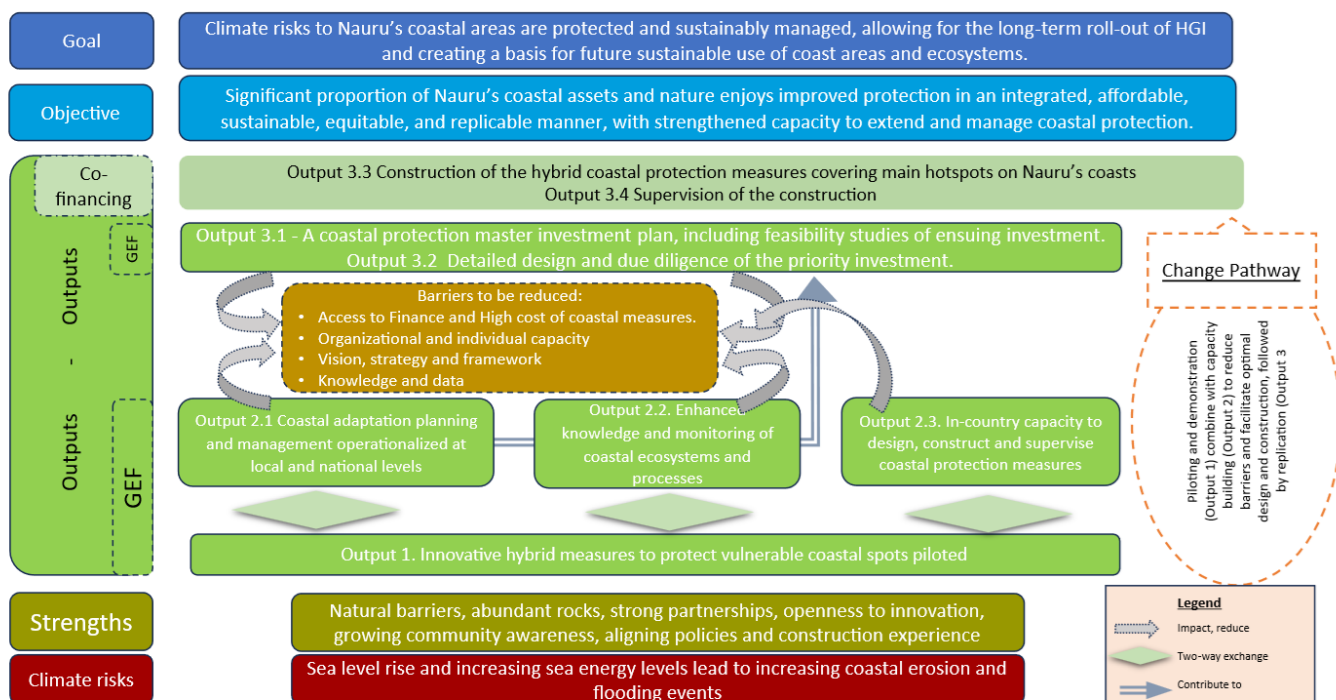


Figure 7 Project Theory of Change

To achieve its Objective, as can be seen in Figure 7, the project includes the following components, outputs and activities:

Component 1/Output 1 – Hybrid measures to protect vulnerable coastal spots piloted

Output 1 is the central pillar of GEF support to the project. Output 1 is the construction of small-scale infrastructure to pilot coastal protection on Nauru. In addition to piloting technologies or infrastructure, the project will importantly pilot the full cycle of the process, approach and steps to undertaking a successful coastal protection project on Nauru.

The 'pilot' and demonstration nature of the measures implemented under Output 1 will be determined by their innovative nature and their ability to generate significant lessons *within the timeframe of the project*, both in terms of technical performance, co-benefits and national capacity building. Further, in order to optimize pilot and demonstration value, the measures should be affordable, adaptive, replicable, effective, inclusive and sustainable. They should preferably lead to conservation and/or improvement of natural resources and/or natural coastal features. Notably, under this Output the project will pilot coastal protection that does not have negative or detrimental impacts off-site.

In addition, the *process* to design, construct and monitor the protection measures will serve as a principal vehicle for the capacity building under Output 2. This is the essence of the project's approach to *capacity building by doing*.

Output 1 includes the following activities:

1.1 Final site selection undertaken

Potential sites have been identified and initial design considerations determined (see Attachment A – Technical Note). The first activity to be piloted is the process and approach to finalize site selection sites. Selection is through a streamlined process using existing data and information, and based on

consultation and expert knowledge. One or more sites to be protected will be selected using the following criteria and process:

a) Based on the requirements from the pilot measures, the **criteria** for site selection are set out in Table 2:

Table 2: Criteria for site selection

Requirement of the pilot measure	Site selection criteria
Generate significant lessons	• be representative of many sites on Nauru's coast; • not have negative or detrimental impacts off-site; • sufficiently large to generate a range of lessons; • sufficiently concise to be entirely covered within the timeframe and financial scope of this project; • demonstrated presence of active women's groups or community networks which effectively represent women's concerns within local adaptation committees.
Be completed within the project timeframe	• benefit from substantial data from previous assessments; • not have complex environmental or social safeguards issues.
Be affordable	• maximize the use of resources available on Nauru.
Be replicable	• be representative of many sites on Nauru's coast; • potential design to improve safe and equitable access.
Be effective	• be under direct threat from flooding and/or coastal erosion; • areas where there is presence of vulnerable populations such as households headed by women, elderly persons, or persons with disabilities be identified as high priority in previous government sponsored reports.
Be sustainable	• Financial: maximize the use of resources available on Nauru. • Gender: ensures the gender perspective is maintained after the project ends. • Social: not have complex social safeguards issues. • Environmental: (not have negative or detrimental impacts off-site, not have complex environmental safeguards issues.
Lead to conservation and/or improvement of natural resources and natural coastal features.	• not have negative or detrimental impacts off-site; • not have complex environmental safeguards issues.

As can be seen in Table 2, there are in total nine site selection criteria.

a) the **process** for site selection is:

- The project team prepares multi-criteria assessment matrix for assessing and comparing potential sites;
- Project team collects all relevant data for each site;
- Project team conducts a high-level empirical analysis of root causes of erosion and other physical threats on the potential sites;
- For each potential site, the project team prepares a 'site technical report' describing the site in a qualitative manner, covering all the selection criteria;

- Project team and government consult with local stakeholder groups in order to validate and complete the site reports. The process documentation will demonstrate how the team ensured that the consultation is gender-balanced;
- Project team, using expert judgement and quantitative parameters where possible, completes the multi-criteria assessment matrix and proposes sites;
- Project steering committee confirms site selection.

Note: all above should be linked, as much as possible, to capacity building under Output 2.

1.2 Design of pilot project(s) completed including empirical analysis

Attachment A provides basic information and initial design considerations for potential pilot projects. Based on Attachment A, and using available data and previous assessments and regional knowledge, the project team will prepare the detailed design and feasibility study for the site(s). Table 3 lists the components of the design documents, the anticipated level of effort to adequately complete the work, and a justification for rapid assessments where appropriate.

Table 3: Contents of detailed design report

Report component	Anticipated assessment	Justification for rapid assessments
Empirical analysis of system's behavior supported by additional data collection, where required	Rapid	Based on available data and limited additional data collection if necessary.
Detailed engineering design	Complete	n/a
Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	Rapid	The project conducted initial environment and social assessments to ensure that risks are identified, procedures for screening, mitigation, monitoring, and grievance mechanisms are clear even at concept stage.
Labor and Working Conditions (ESS2) ^{[1]²²}	Rapid	The project works are limited in scope.
Resource Conservation and Pollution Prevention (ESS3)	Rapid	The project works are limited in scope.
Health, Safety, and Security (ESS4)	Rapid	The project works are limited in scope.
Land acquisition and land use restrictions (ESS5)	Complete	n/a
Biodiversity and Sustainable Natural Resources Management (ESS6)	Rapid	(1) The project works are limited in scope. (2) Use of criteria to select site will ensure (i) there is no high value biodiversity (ii) overall environmental impact is expected to be positive.
Indigenous Peoples (ESS7)	Rapid	In Nauru, ESS7 does not apply as the entire population is indigenous to the island and no distinct vulnerable cultural group exists.
Cultural Heritage (ESS8)	Rapid	(1) The project works are limited in scope.

Report component	Anticipated assessment	Justification for rapid assessments
		(2) Use of criteria to select site will ensure that there is no high value cultural heritage associated with the site.
Climate Change (ESS9)	Rapid	(1) The project works are limited in scope. (2) Many previous and related assessments have been undertaken.
Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure (ESS10)	Complete	n/a
Gender assessment and action plan	Complete	n/a
Economic and Financial Assessment	Rapid	(1) The project works are limited in scope. (2) The project is a pilot and is not to be assessed based entirely on its economic or financial benefits.

Note: all above should be linked, as much as possible, to capacity building under Output 2.

1.3 Implemented pilot projects to protect at least 100m and monitor impacts

Attachment A considers three potential sites that collectively represent almost the entire Nauru coast. It provides a broadbrush estimate of the order the costs at these sites. Two of the sites considered in Attachment A appear to meet the criteria set out in Table 2. A more detailed cost estimate and consideration of criteria will be undertaken within the project as part of Activity 1.1 above. As a result, it is expected that pilot projects will be designed at one or both of these sites, or at very similar sites (Activity 1.2). Furthermore, specific analyses will be undertaken to ensure that erosion dynamics are properly understood and that the design avoids creating end effects that could shift erosion to adjacent, non-protected areas. Table 4 provides basic information on the potential sites and proposed measures.

Table 4: Basic information on the potential pilot sites (see Attachment A for full details)

Site and description	Proposed measure to be piloted	Key issues
In Anabar district near the former detention centre. This is a critical site, currently unprotected, requiring protection. There is little sand beach protection and coastal erosion is already close to the ring road.	A rubble mound protection (RMP) of 240m in length, built using locally sourced rocks and in line with guidance in PRIF (2017).	As NBS are expected to have a limited lifetime, protection is considered the optimal strategy. Interventions should be of a nature that does not inhibit the natural return of sediment to the shores.
Blues Point in Anetan District. This is a critical site, currently unprotected, and likely to be suitable for hybrid measures. At present, there is small natural berm buffer that protects the road.	Revetement of small, existing seawalls. Furnishing 350m of coastline with artificial reef top barriers (partly submerged). This to some extent mimics the natural pinnacles in this area. This should have a positive impact on the local marine and coastal ecosystems.	The aim is to provide coastal protection whilst maintaining beach width, maintaining aesthetics, maintaining community access and using soft or nature-based measures to the extent possible.

Site and description	Proposed measure to be piloted	Key issues
		Nearby pinnacles appear to stabilise sand and facilitate natural protection.

Costs

Implementation / construction: From Attachment 1, it can be seen that the estimated costs for the RMP in Anabar lie in the range US\$0.8 – 1.15 million, and the estimated costs for the intervention at Blues Point is in the range US\$0.7 – 0.95 million. However, these should be considered very broad and conservative estimates. Actual costs are expected to be significant lower. Also, if necessary, the length of coast protected can be reduced in order to ensure the costs of the pilot project align to this project budget.

Design and Monitoring. Design and monitoring of the pilot projects will take place during project with support of international experts. It will be woven into the capacity building activities and so used to build capacity.

Capacity building-by-doing. All activities under Output 1 will be linked, as possible, to capacity building under Output 2. In particular (i) the monitoring of the pilot project impacts will provide useful information to the enhanced knowledge created under sub-Output 2b and (ii) design and construction of the civil works should be linked to training under sub-Output 2c. For more information, see Attachment A.

For component 1, it will conduct separate focus groups with women, men, and youth to discuss priorities based on documented gender-specific vulnerability assessments. By having gender-based consultations, site selection criteria are influenced by inputs from women, men, and youth reflecting differential needs and priorities.

Gender indicators:

- Site selection criteria influenced by inputs from women, men, and youth reflecting differential needs and priorities.
- At least 50% of consultation participants are women and members of vulnerable groups.
- Pilot designs incorporate at least one gender-responsive feature (e.g. access and safety features or inclusive participation in decision making)
- Women's participation in the project workforce will reach at least 30%.

Component 2 – Knowledge and capacity for gender-sensitive coastal protection developed

Component 2 will develop practical and operational capacity on Nauru to identify, plan, design and implement coastal protection measures. The capacity building process is based on the following:

- Existing knowledge, skills, assets and abilities;
- Generating, storing and disseminating practical local knowledge with inputs on women's local knowledge on hazard-prone areas ;
- Practicality and alignment to local needs and capacity;
- A focus on practical, operational capacity to be used to implement measures with direct benefits;
- Capacity building by doing – to a great extent, the capacity building in Output 2 is all linked to the technical activities implemented under Output 1 and Output 3.

This Component has three sub-Outputs: (i) 2.1 - Coastal adaptation planning and management operationalized at local and national levels; (ii) 2.2 - Enhanced knowledge and monitoring of coastal ecosystems and processes; and (iii) 2.3 - In-country capacity to design, construct and supervise coastal protection measures. These are described below.

Sub-Output 2.1 Coastal adaptation planning and management operationalized at local and national levels

With the following activities:

2.1.1 Establish a national, multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder committee to oversee and guide coastal adaptation and management.

At its outset, this Committee will have its scope limited to overseeing this project and its activities. It will commence as the Project Steering Committee (PSC). Hence, the initial memberships will consist of the Secretaries for DCCNR (chair), DoI and DEMA.

After two years a process to review the Committee TOR and membership will lead to:

- Proposed TOR for the Committee and mandate. This is expected to extend to coastal management in general;
- Proposed membership for the Committee.^{[2]²³} This is expected to extend to include other government agencies, civil society, women's organizations, youth network, communities especially in hazard prone areas, and local government;
- Draft a Cabinet Resolution on establishing the Committee. The committee process will ensure that adaptation priorities reflect the perspectives and needs of stakeholders.

Gender indicators

- At least 40% women actively participate in committee membership and able to influence coastal planning and adaptation.
- Training and awareness-raising activities include content specifically addressing women's roles, needs, and perspectives in coastal planning and management.

2.1.2 Undertake national assessment and options analysis for long term development of Nauru's coast including climate and socio-economic scenarios

Historically Nauru's coast has been the principal location for all social and economic activities. Although this has led to some environmental damage, on the whole the coast remains beautiful and the coastal ecosystems remain a healthy source of natural resources, notably food. Looking forward, due to climate change and sea level rise, the coastal area is due to experience significant physical changes, and as a result the potential socio-economic benefits will evolve. Further, the ongoing social and economic development process on Nauru, as across the Pacific, will lead to changing demands on the coastal area and coastal assets. The coastal area may evolve in terms of its capacity to provide transportation links, land for social infrastructure, land for economic and information infrastructure, land for community activities and land for leisure and tourism.

It is essential that the Nauruan people manage and optimize this coastal evolution process. The aim of this activity is to initiate active management now for coastal evolution and utilization over the coming century. This activity will provide important knowledge to help the Nauruan people manage the coastal evolution during the coming century. This activity will consider potential futures for Nauru's coast, set out the costs and benefits of each option notably in monetary terms, and establish the impacts on the various concerned stakeholder groups. The activity will make sure that the assessment will capture how women, men, and vulnerable groups experience benefits and risks differently. It will also make sure that their inputs inform future coastal management decisions.

Given uncertainties associated with future coastal hazards, (sea level rise, erosion, exposure, storm surges etc.) , most notably with regards to their timing and magnitude, this sub-Output may adopt an adaptive pathways approach – thereby actions and decisions triggered by evolving hazard indicators (such changes of mean sea levels or other relevant risk drivers) rather than fixed time horizons.

The results of this activity will provide vital information to be used in Activities 2.1.3 and 2.1.4.

Gender indicators:

- Sex-disaggregated data collected with clear gender analysis included in the national assessment .
- At least two gender-differentiated risks with corresponding actions are reflected in the national assessment.

2.1.3 Within HGI, establish a common, long-term vision for climate change adapted coastal development.

The Higher Ground Initiative (HGI) is the overarching, high-level vision for national development. Given its very long-term nature, it has experienced challenges getting traction, as most stakeholders focus on more urgent issues, and there is currently little pressure to remove the existing social and cultural barriers (notably the necessity to assess and revise land ownership). Notwithstanding this initial slow progress, an higher ground initiative is inevitable in some form as the sea level inevitably rises.

The aim of this activity is to anchor coastal adaptation and coastal management firmly within HGI. An associated aim is to contribute to the growing momentum surrounding the HGI, thereby helping HGI to obtain traction. The visioning will actively engage women and vulnerable groups in shaping strategies adapted in coastal management. The long-term vision will incorporate gender equality

principles which reflect the priorities of women and vulnerable groups. The active engagement of women and other stakeholders foster sense of ownership in the process.

The results from of this activity will be reports and guidance covering: links between coastal zone management and HGI; contribution of coastal zone management to HGI and concerned immediate actions; contribution of HGI to coastal zone management, coastal adaptation, and concerned immediate actions.

Gender indicators:

- Vision documents captured gender-responsive and inclusive measures in coastal development.
- Number of priorities raised by women incorporated into the final vision document.

2.1.4 Review approach to land-use planning and/or coastal zone planning and develop guidance and roadmap on how to proceed and how to (i) ensure coordination along and across districts (ii) address any land-ownership issues

A major problem in previous years is that development actions at one site have led to negative social and environmental impacts at other sites. This is in part due to a lack of pertinent government legislation or guidance or plans that address a broader landscape. Effective government guidance can not only ensure that in the future negative impacts are minimized, but also that concerned stakeholders are fully informed through the process and compensated, and that in many cases changes in the development actions will lead to improvements or positive social and environmental impacts.

This activity will develop government legislation or planning documents that will lead to coordination, communication and collaboration across stakeholder groups, and ultimately to more benefits. The activity may focus on district level guidance, national level guidance, or both.

To close gender gaps in access to and control over coastal land resources, the roadmap and guidance will: (i) consult women on the use of their land for climate change projects^{[3]²⁴}; (ii) require documented consent of women prior to site approval; (iii) explore procedures to include women as beneficiaries in compensation or land-use agreements as Nauruan women often lack formal title but are the first to be displaced by infrastructure projects; (iv) develop legal guidance to recognize women's customary and informal access rights to coastal land; (v) mandate 40–50% women's participation in district-level coastal planning committees; and (vi) include safeguards to prevent disproportionate displacement of women from coastal areas.

Gender indicators:

- At least 40-50% women participation in coastal zone planning across districts.
- Gender-responsive land-use review completed and provided guidance to recognize women's customary and informal access rights to coastal land.
- Roadmap includes at least one measure to safeguard women's land access rights.

Sub-Output 2.2 Enhanced knowledge and monitoring of coastal ecosystems and processes

Coastal management and protection require a clear understanding of coastal dynamics, erosion trends, and future risk. In the past decade there have been many studies, assessments and analyses related to Nauru's coast, coastal processes, sea level rise and climate change. These have produced valuable data including LiDAR, metocean analysis, and site-specific vulnerability maps. However, this information is not systematically stored, updated, and not always accessible to planners and decision-makers.

Output 2b focuses on institutionalizing knowledge rather than generating excessive new datasets. It will consolidate past assessments, define monitoring needs realistically based on available capacity, and support simple tools and protocols that national staff can implement and update over time. Where necessary, or otherwise possible, data gaps will be filled.

The approach is

- (i) Review and consolidate all previous studies and datasets on coastal hazards, protection works, and marine processes;
- (ii) Identify priority data gaps that constrain effective coastal decision-making – noting that insights and feedback from Output 1 (the pilot protection sites) will help determine actual data needs – see below;
- (iii) Design a simple, standardized data management system with clear roles and easy access
- (iv) Define a lightweight national monitoring strategy appropriate to Nauru's human and institutional capacity.

This sub-output will integrate gender-responsive coastal knowledge management by identifying gender-differentiated participation and resource use in fisheries, shoreline harvesting, and informal coastal enterprises. Data and monitoring systems will include sex-aggregated data on sea level rise, coastal erosion, flooding, impacts and protection measures. It will also ensure to address barriers that limit women's access to coastal data and decision-making processes by ensuring that women are represented in coastal monitoring structures.

Gender indicators:

- Gender-differentiated participation and resource use in fisheries, shoreline harvesting, and coastal enterprises documented and reported.
- Sex-disaggregated data integrated into planning and women represented in coastal monitoring and decision-making structures.

This sub-Output includes the following activities:

2.2.1 Comprehensive review and gap analysis

- Collect and catalogue all available reports, assessments, models, and GIS data (LiDAR, SLR projections, wave studies, etc.);
- Interview key agencies (DCCNR, DOID, NFMRA, Planning) to understand current use and access barriers;
- Summarize what data exists, where it is stored, who uses it, and how;
- Analyze data and identify critical gaps relevant to:
 - Shoreline change and erosion;
 - Infrastructure exposure;

- Reef health, function and sediment supply;
- Climate projection needs (e.g., SLR, storm surge).
- Participation of men and women in fisheries, coastal livelihoods, and resource use

This will lead to the issuance of a “state of coastal knowledge” summary report (15–20 pages) including an annotated map of data coverage and a table of gaps with suggested remedies.

2.2.2 Design of national coastal monitoring framework (which would integrate with a broader coastal protection framework)

- Propose a basic monitoring strategy based on:
 - A few repeatable indicators (e.g., shoreline position, inundation, reef health and women’s access to resources);
 - Sites aligned with Output 1 pilot interventions;
 - Quarterly/seasonal manual methods (e.g., photo stations, drones, RTK).
- Identify existing data sources that can be updated automatically (e.g., remote sensing, satellite wave/tide data, bathymetric/topographic surveys from concurrent projects);
- Design simple standard operating protocols (SOPs) for DCCNR and DOID staff to maintain.

This will lead to the issuance of (i) a Coastal Monitoring Protocol Guidebook (field forms, SOPs, training slides) and (ii) a recommended equipment list (total costs of under USD30,000) using existing drones, RTK and GPS tools where possible.

2.2.3 Establishment of shared coastal knowledge platform

- Design a basic digital database or file system, stored on a government server or cloud-based drive (e.g., Google Drive, Dropbox), with:
 - Accessibility to a broad range of stakeholders;
 - Clear folder structure (by topic/site/data type);
 - Access and contribution guidelines;
 - Coastal asset database;
- Provide hands-on training to ensure staff can upload, label, and retrieve files effectively;
- Link this system to other national processes: HGI planning, building code, EIAs.

This will lead to the issuance of (i) a fully structured and populated Coastal Knowledge Folder/Drive (ii) a quick-start User Manual (with 1-day training session for relevant ministries and (iii) provisions for redundancy and legacy so that when this project ends, the data and system, remain.

2.2.4 Validate data needs

Data from the pilot interventions will be used to validate data needs.

- Conduct lessons-learned interviews and site visits with communities and engineers involved in Output 1 works;
- Ask: *What data actually helped? What was missing? What wasn’t needed?*;
- Use these insights to refine:

- Monitoring indicators;
- Model thresholds (e.g., design water levels);
- SOPs and training topics.

This will lead to the issuance of a short Memo summarizing practical data needs and confirming adjustments to the monitoring design.

Sub-Output 2.3 In-country capacity to design, construct and supervise coastal protection measures

Despite increasing coastal vulnerability and reliance on small-scale engineered structures, Nauru's capacity to plan, design, and deliver effective coastal protection remains limited. Historically, external consultants and contractors have delivered most works with little knowledge transfer to nationals, resulting in: Inconsistent protection standards; limited quality control, and; underutilization of local materials and skills.

This component will invest in building national technical and practical capacity, enabling Nauru to: design appropriate and cost-effective solutions; supervise works confidently; produce materials locally, and; use context-relevant design guidance for scalable resilience.

The approach is:

- (i) Build national capacity to design and oversee coastal protection projects, including engineering, environmental due diligence, and construction supervision;
- (ii) Strengthen local skills and facilities for production and construction of coastal protection measures (e.g. quarrying, rock sizing, concrete work);
- (iii) Develop practical, fit-for-purpose coastal design guidance tailored to Nauru's environment, materials, and workforce.

Recognizing that Nauru's engineering and construction sectors are male dominated, the gender action for this sub-output will focus on providing women's access to technical training on engineering, supervision, and environmental safeguards. It will also encourage contractors to recruit and train women in non-traditional roles during civil works and construction stage.

Gender indicators:

- At least 30% of participants in technical training are women.
- At least 20% of project contractors' workforce in non-traditional roles are women.

This sub-Output includes the following activities:

2.3.1 In-country capacity to design and oversee coastal protection

- Rapid needs assessment;
- Deliver modular training courses targeting DOID, DCCNR, NFMRA, and Planning staff. These will be highly operational, "hands-on":
 - Coastal Engineering Fundamentals (e.g., waves, water levels, coastal geomorphology);

- Design Review and Supervision (interpreting drawings, material specifications, BoQs);
 - Environmental & Social Safeguards (screening tools, basic due diligence).
- Partner with a regional institution (e.g. USP, SPC, SPREP) to support delivery;
- To the extent possible, the training will be designed around the pilot project in Output 1. For example, this will include the assigning of national focal trainees for ongoing mentoring through Output 1.

Deliverables may include: a training materials pack (slides, case studies, checklists); a mentored design review exercise using one pilot site; a set of ESIA/PEAR/IEE due diligence templates for small-scale coastal projects; and, training completion certificates for local staff.

2.3.2 Local capacity for construction materials and coastal works

Nauru has significant resources, notably of rocks suitable for seawall construction. A rapid assessment will be made of the export potential of these rocks, and the barriers to export. If appropriate, training or other capacity building will be provided to overcome these barriers to export.

- Conduct a short assessment of existing material production capabilities (e.g. production rates, armour rock grading, stockpiling and transport);
- Provide targeted technical training for local contractors and quarry operators, covering:
 - Sizing and grading armour rock (e.g. 0.3–10T);
 - Mixing and placing concrete for revetments/seawalls;
 - Safe equipment use, material transport, and stockpiling.
- Work with Government and private sector to determine the current barriers to exporting materials, and explore measures to increase export readiness (e.g. to Kiribati, Tuvalu), if quality and quantity allow.

Deliverables may include: a Construction Skills Handbook with photos, practical examples, and sizing tables; International Accreditation; White Card certification, etc; worksite demonstrations at Output 1 locations (hands-on rock placement, forming berms, toe excavations, geotextile placement, etc), and; assessment report on capacity for rock production and export potential (strength, durability, logistics).

2.3.3 Nauru coastal design guidance – practical tools

PRIF has prepared several coastal protection design documents for the Pacific region, notably “*Guidance for coastal protection works in Pacific island countries*” (2017); *Affordable coastal protection – a desktop review* (also 2017) and; *Guidance for Managing Sea Level Rise Infrastructure Risk* (2022). However, more specific guidance is required for Nauru, that is finely adapted to the challenges, resources and capacity on Nauru. The guidance will not be overly prescriptive, but will be as specific as suitable to the Nauru situation.

- develop easy-to-follow design guides for the 2–3 most relevant protection types:
 - Seawall upgrades (toe protection, height increase);
 - Hybrid nature-based solution (e.g. RTB, vegetation, dune restoration, etc);

- Low-cost rock revetment.
- Adapt standard regional designs (PRIF, ADB, SPREP) to Nauru's wave conditions, reef flat morphology, and materials, supported by fit-for-purpose analytical tools and conceptual modelling as required to calibrate crest levels, armour sizing, and toe stability;
- Use Output 1 pilot sites to validate and refine guidance;
- Provide visuals: exploded diagrams, step-by-step photos, and material specs using local units and suppliers.

Deliverables may include: a Nauru Coastal Protection Design Guide (30–40 pages, modular format); laminated site posters and construction field sheets; and, a Digital version uploaded to the CARE4N knowledge platform (linked to Output 2b). The possibility of utilizing more innovative media will be explored, for example a series of videos. Given that an increasingly large number of activities are undertaken with the support of *device-based applications*, this approach will also be considered. The use of artificial intelligence to support the guidance will also be explored.

Component 3/Output 3 – Nauru's coast protection master investment plan developed and at least 1 km of Nauru's coast protection by hybrid coastal protection measures .

Using the lessons learnt from the pilot project (Output 1) and the capacity built and the partnerships developed (Output 2), this component will first develop an overall coastal Master Investment Plan. This will include feasibility studies for the ensuing investment projects needed to protect all the coasts. Next, a priority investment will be designed in detail, due diligence will take place, and the priority investment be implemented. This will all also contribute to the capacity development processes.

This Output will be almost entirely supported by co-financing.

This includes the following activities:

3.1 Preparation of a coastal protection master investment plan, its adoption by the government - including feasibility studies of ensuing investment projects needed to protect all the coasts.

Sub-activity 3.1.1 – Develop coastal protection strategies based on science and community consultation. The component will assess the impacts of climate change and sea level rise on the coastal communities of Nauru and engage in options analysis and consultations to identify the scope of coastal protection in accordance with the vision set out in Nauru's national HGI. The strategy will set out protection levels against projected sea level rise and flooding on multi-decade time schedule. The strategy should recognize the inevitable scenario to retreat to the high ground, and strategize protection measures in an economical and viable way until the retreat to minimize flooding and sea level rise damages and losses. The strategy will also guide investment decision making on coastal protection.

Sub-activity 3.1.2 – Develop a list of coastal protection sites. This component will review, update, and reconfirm with stakeholders vulnerable coastal spots and identify needs for protection, with the aim to develop a comprehensive list of projects tagged with appropriate priorities as defined in the strategy. This master list serves as basis for monitoring, investment, and emergency responses in times of floods. The list may also be used to guide coastal development to avoid unregulated and unplanned expansion in coastal hotspots.

Sub-activity 3.1.3 - Prepare feasibility studies for investments at all sites identified as requiring protection. Feasibility studies will be carried out for the list of projects to assess technical interventions, economic and financial analysis especially costs, environment and social safeguards including land acquisition, resettlement, ethnical minorities and gender sensitive approaches. The feasibility studies will produce a list of investment ready projects for consultation with government, communities, and international development communities to leverage financing.

The coastal protection strategies, the list of investment projects with feasibility study reports will together form a comprehensive and implementation ready coastal protection master investment plan. It will help improve government and local communities consultations, and coordinate international development partners based on a set of defined actions and targets.

3.2 Detailed design and due diligence for priority investment.

The priority investment will be selected after 3.1 and full design and due diligence completed.

3.3 Construction of the coastal protection measures

Construction of the hybrid coastal protection measure will take place.

3.4 Supervision of the construction

Adaptation Benefits

Without the project, climate change and related sea level rise will have a negative impact on all social and economic activities on Nauru. It will lead to increasing disruptions to the ring-road – the principal domestic transport asset. It will damage a number of critical assets (hospital, schools) and a large number of houses and small enterprises.

If successful, the project will help Nauru to take a significant step towards coastal protection until the end of the century, giving the nation time to develop more long-term adaptation options, notably transferring many social and economic activities and assets upland to Topside. 100% of Nauru's population will enjoy the adaptation benefits.

Integrating Gender Concerns:

During the detailed engineering design for component 3, the team will develop a comprehensive gender assessment and prepare gender action plan with clear actions to (i) integrate gender-responsive features into hybrid coastal protection designs; (ii) ensure women's participation in planning consultations; and (iii) promote women's involvement in implementation of protection measures. During the implementation, gender assessment completed and GAP prepared with actions implemented including women's participation in consultations and incorporation of gender-responsive features in coastal protection designs.

Gender indicators:

- At least one gender-responsive feature incorporated in pilot designs (e.g. safe access paths, lighting, or community gathering space).
- Women are represented in any coastal monitoring or governance structures.

The project results framework (*design and monitoring framework*) in Annex C will guide monitoring at the overall project level.

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Nauru is a matrilineal society and traditionally women played an important role in decision making. This role has diminished in recent times. Despite the establishment of the Department of Women and Social Development Affairs (WASDA) and the issuance of important national policy and legislative frameworks, many challenges remain. This includes the low levels of representation in decision-making, for example women hold only 10% of the seats in Parliament. This also includes the limited employment opportunities in the private sector with about 42% of women not being in the labor force.

Women are also disproportionately impacted by climate change and sea level rise. Women and men in Nauru experience climate risks differently due to gendered roles such as: (i) coastal resource use, (ii) caregiving responsibilities, and (iii) participation in decision-making structures. Women are often engaged in nearshore fisheries, small-scale livelihoods, and household water and food security management. These roles make them particularly vulnerable to coastal erosion, flooding, and ecosystem degradation. However, women remain underrepresented in formal coastal planning and technical decision-making processes.

The project will address these gender-based barriers by ensuring: (i) equitable participation in site selection and pilot design, (ii) gender-responsive considerations into hybrid coastal protection measures by providing protection from coastal erosion and flooding, (iii) equitable access to project benefits (e.g., helping to keep critical assets (notably the ring road) functioning, increased access to coastal resources, transport, and to other urban services), (iv) strengthening institutional capacity for gender-responsive coastal adaptation planning and decision-making, and (v) sex-disaggregated data will be collected and reported across all project activities.

In addition, the project will make full efforts to fully involve women in all steps of the project cycle. Details are provided in Annex H. The project is rated as 'Effective Gender Mainstreaming' under the ADB Gender classification.

Knowledge use and knowledge generation

ADB's Knowledge Management Action Plan (KMAP), 2021-2025 aims to improve how knowledge is managed across all ADB's business processes. It emphasizes increasing collaboration, improving the quality and efficiency of knowledge services, making knowledge work more attractive, and using a country-focused approach to benefit DMCs. It has 3 outputs and 10 key actions. The most pertinent of these actions to the CARE4N project are: Recruit, develop, foster, and incentivize staff members who have the needed knowledge management competencies; strengthen country knowledge programming; create a connected enterprise knowledge network; strengthen and clarify measures to guide teams in developing quality knowledge products; and strengthen the resident missions' role in advancing relationships.

Knowledge management will be guided by GEF's Knowledge Management Approach Paper.^[4] It will notably be carried out in conjunction with the project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Gender Action Plan (Annex H and Annex I).

As discussed in previous sections, many of the barriers are related to knowledge availability and use. Hence, one of the project outputs, to reduce these barriers, is *enhanced knowledge and monitoring of coastal ecosystems and processes*. This will also cover increased knowledge of the costs and benefits of coastal protection measures, and increased knowledge of how to optimally undertake due diligence on small, remote islands. This involves:

- Reviewing all previous assessments and ensuring all lessons have been learnt, all data taken into account. Notably, it is vital to ensure previous negative experiences with seawalls is learnt from
- Collecting key missing data, and establishing a system to collect and store data.
- Use of modelling and/or further scientific assessments as necessary.
- Use of knowledge generated in follow-up large investments;
- Capturing of knowledge generated in a national, Nauru-specific, guidance document on coastal protection structures.
- Capturing and sharing knowledge regionally through the regional component of the REAP program.

Finally, CARE4N takes place within a regional program, REAP. Knowledge management on climate change adaptation on pacific islands is central to the REAP justification and strategy. A REAP regional component has been established. The Outcome is 'Improved practices and approaches strategically replicated and disseminated across the Pacific' Its most substantial output is output 3, 'Communications, knowledge management and learning products disseminated for participating countries and beyond'. That is, the regional component will play the leading role in supporting learning and lesson dissemination from CARE4N. The REAP regional component's theory of change is presented in Figure 10.

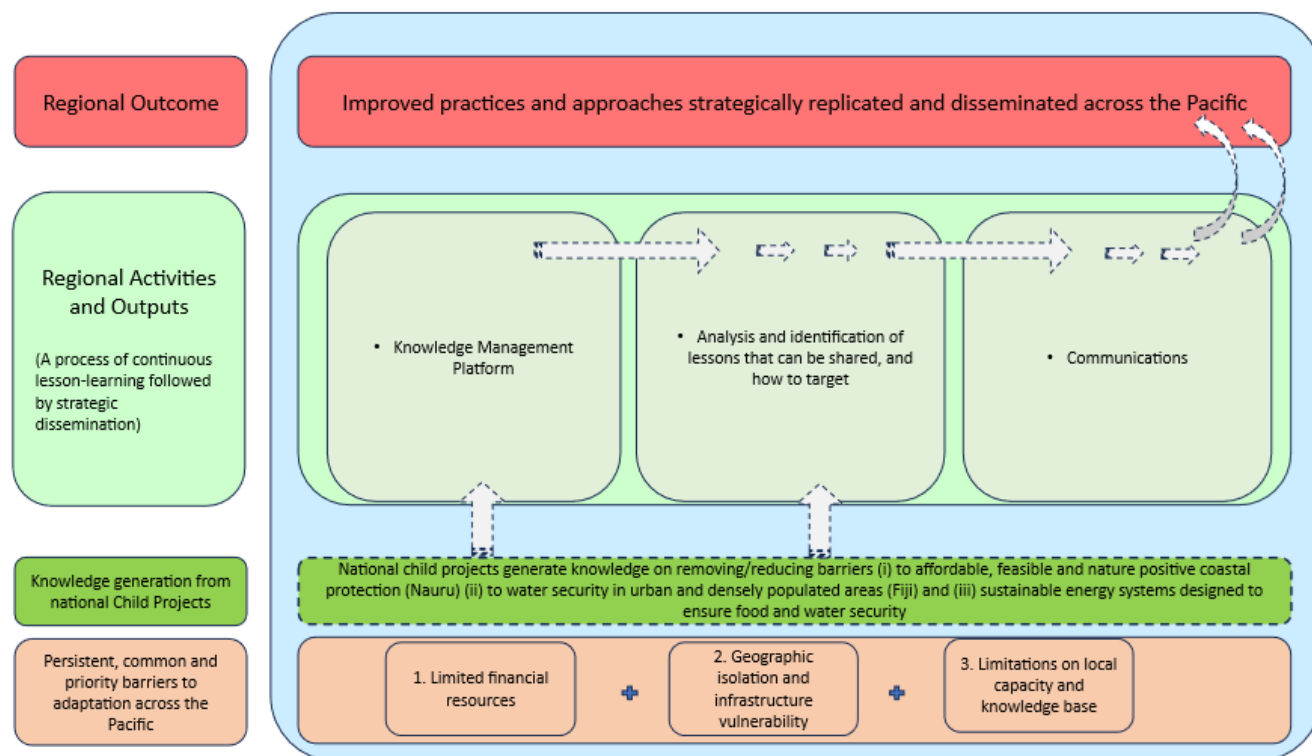


Figure 10: REAP regional component theory of change (Draft)

Limited local capacities and knowledge gaps has been identified as one on the most common barriers to addressing climate change adaptation across the Pacific. REAP is designed to address this (and the other) barriers using local specific, contextualized solutions within a coherent regional framework, and then ensuring a targeted replication and application to other sites across the Pacific. This approach is *“thinking regionally, acting locally, and using strategic lesson-learning to enable action in other localities.”* This is the knowledge management REAP strategy.

Within this framework:

- The REAP regional component will closely monitor and observe the full cycle of activities in CARE4N. If appropriate, this can be accompanied by technical guidance to ensure the CARE4N activities generate optimal knowledge.
- REAP will establish a platform of knowledge management.
- CARE4N will share all lessons, knowledge, experience, reports etc with the REAP platform, which will be optimally disseminated across the region.
- Likewise, CARE4N will have access to a vast range of other knowledge from other countries and other projects disseminated through the REAP platform.

The above will serve and apply to all activities and Outputs under CARE4. In addition, some specific activities in CARE4N will focus on knowledge generation and management. Under Output 2.2, ‘Enhanced knowledge and monitoring of coastal ecosystems and processes’, the following set of activities are directly focussed on knowledge generation and management:

-
- Design of a national coastal monitoring framework
- Review all previous assessments and data collection related to marine and coastal processes and coastal protection and identify key gaps:
- Where possible, and necessary:
 - o use modelling to understand future processes, conditions and/or needs;
 - o undertake additional assessments focussing on climate change risks and adaptation options;

The estimated cost of these activities is \$350,000

Capacity building

As identified in the previous section, many of the barriers are related to insufficient locally-based individual and organizational capacity. Hence, all project activities are to be designed and implemented in a manner so that they will directly contribute to locally-based capacity. Capacity-building by doing is core and central to the project's strategy. Further, one of the project Outputs, to specifically reduce these barriers, is *In-country capacity to design, construct and supervise coastal protection measures*. This will notably develop engineering, architectural, planning and construction skills.

However, ultimately given Nauru's small population, it is unlikely to ever be fully autonomous in terms of locally-based capacity. Hence the project should also empower Nauru to source and recruit capacity as and when needed.

Stakeholder's Engagement

Stakeholder engagement will follow the recently issued ADB Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and notably its tenth environmental and social standard (ESS 10), '*Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure*'. ESS 10 objectives are to (i) establish an informed systematic approach to stakeholder engagement; (ii) assess levels of stakeholder interest and support; (iii) promote and provide the means for effective and inclusive engagement; (iv) ensure appropriate project information is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, and accessible manner and format; (v) ensure the needs and concerns of disadvantaged or vulnerable project-affected persons are recognized and accounted for; and (vi) provide stakeholders with safe, accessible, and inclusive means to raise questions, proposals, concerns, and grievances. ESS10 requires a stakeholder engagement plan, proportionate to the risks, be prepared. A draft of this is presented in Annex I.

Stakeholder engagement commenced during project preparation. Prior to PFD approval, engagement covered both regional partners and initial connections with a range of diverse stakeholders on Nauru. Following PFD approval, a focused engagement process covered the entire range of concerned stakeholders.

During implementation, the project is expected to benefit from the contribution of a large part of Nauru's population, including government and non-government organizations. This will include:

- Government agencies benefitting from organizational and individual capacity building, and contributing directly to planning, assessing and managing activities;
- Individual experts, government and non-government, developing engineering and construction skills and applying these in the project implementation;
- Civil society participating to district coastal planning and management activities, and to due diligence;
- Private enterprise participating in the supply of construction materials and construction activities;
- Household and micro-enterprises contribute to small scale works.

Full details are provided in Annex I

Stakeholder engagement will continue through project implementation. Annex I provides detailed information on the stakeholder organizations and groups, their issues or interest in the project, and the engagement strategies or actions.

In recent years, ADB has developed and approved three large scale investments on Nauru – covering sustainable energy, urban services and sea port development, for a total investment of almost \$140 million. Each of these had important environment and social safeguard considerations. ADB has recently develop a similar set of investments across 14 nations in the Pacific. Through this, ADB has demonstrated that it has the skills, expertise, experience and capacity to ensure a full and proper attention to safeguards.

Environmental and Social Safeguards

In late 2024, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) approved a new Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). The ESF replaces the former Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) and provides stronger protections for people and the environment, a more effective management of project risks, and pays closer attention to specific country contexts and needs. It will become effective on January 2026. The approval and adoption of the ESF by ADB ensures that ADB is now fully compliant with GEF's fiduciary standards.

The ESF includes 10 Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) that detail the mandatory requirements for borrowers and/or clients. Based on an assessment of the 10 ESS, each project is assigned one following four classifications: (i) high risk, (ii) substantial risk, (iii) moderate risk, or (iv) low risk.

For this CARE4N project, the activities requiring an environmental and social assessment are (i) the small-scale civil works activities under Output 2 and (ii) the large-scale follow-up anticipated under Output 3. As very little is known about Output 3 at this stage, no environmental and social assessment can be undertaken as of yet, this will be undertaken later. Output 2 activities are capacity building and TA and do not require application of ESS. See Table 9.

Table 9: Approach to safeguards for project outputs

Output	Safeguard aspects
1: Hybrid measures to protect vulnerable coastal spots piloted	This output is likely to include small scale physical works either in the coastal zone, and/or on the beach, and or on the fringe reef.
3: Hybrid protection measures covering main hotspots on Nauru's: - Detailed engineering design, due diligence documents, and funding package for replication/upscaling; - Hybrid protection measures covering main hotspots on Nauru's coasts	Activities will include a Environmental and Social Assessment and, unless judged not necessary, preparation of a comprehensive Environmental and Social Management Plan.

Regarding Output 1, *Hybrid measures to protect vulnerable coastal spots piloted*, this output is likely to include small scale physical works either in the coastal zone, and/or on the beach, and or on the fringe reef. This is classified as '**moderate**' risk due to the following considerations:

- ESS3: Resource Conservation and Pollution Prevention. The activity may generate pollution and may damage the coastal environment.
- ESS5: Land Acquisition and Land Use Restriction. The activity will require access to private land, and may require the use of private land in order to protect private and public assets
- ESS6: Biodiversity and Sustainable Natural Resources Management. The activity, if poorly managed, could negatively impact biodiversity and core ecological functions of the beach and coastal areas, notably possibly affecting fishermen.

For all three of the above, the impacts are expected to be minimal, predictable, site specific and unlikely to affect human health. Hence the *moderate* classification.

Under the ESF, as a project classified as *moderate* risk, the following steps are to be undertaken:

(1). Preparation of the environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA). The ESIA is an instrument to identify and assess the potential E&S impacts of a proposed project, evaluate alternatives, and design appropriate mitigation, management, and monitoring measures

(2). As necessary, based on findings of ESIA, prepare the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). The ESMP details out (i) the measures to be taken during the implementation and operation of a project to eliminate or offset adverse E&S impacts, or to reduce them to acceptable levels; and (ii) the actions needed to implement these measures, and (iii) the roles and responsibilities of the parties involved in implementing the measures. Further, assuming there is a moderate or higher risk associated with ESS5 (Land Acquisition and Land Use Restriction), more detailed documents are required (see Annex F).

(3). Implementation of ESMP, accompanied by monitoring and reporting.

(4). Audit

As stated above, the overall Project/Program Risk Classification is 'moderate'.

The project has been screened for environmental and social risks following GEF and ADB Safeguards requirements. The potential impacts with corresponding mitigation measures on local communities

including informal fishers, informal coastal livelihoods, and other vulnerable households have been considered. See Annex F for full details of ESF and its application to this project.

[1] ESS number refers to the environmental and social standard numbering within the ADB Environmental and Social Framework (2024).

[2] Gender balance in the membership of the Project Steering Committee will be ensured during the project implementation.

[3] Gender Equality Brief for Nauru. https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/2022-12/UN_WOMEN_NAURU.pdfhttps://asiapacific.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/2022-12/UN_WOMEN_NAURU.pdf

[4] Global Environment Facility. 2015. GEF Knowledge Management Approach Paper. Washington, D.C.

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this child project, including framework and mechanisms for coordination, governance, financial management and procurement. This should include consideration for linking with other relevant initiatives at country-level (if a country child project) or regional/global level (for coordination platform child project). If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

GEF funds and ADB co-financing are to be managed by ADB and the Government of Nauru. All works, goods, and services under the project will be procured in accordance with ADB's Procurement Guidelines (2017, as amended from time to time and ADB's Guidelines on the Use of Consultants (2013, as amended from time to time).

Recent execution and implementation capacity assessments of concerned Nauru Government agencies found there to be substantial risks (financial management). As the finance function at of the Executing Agency (DCCNR) is considered 'rudimentary in nature'[1]²⁵, many functions are delegated to the Department of Finance (DOF) the assessment also covers DOF. All payments, including the payroll are centralized within DOF and all reporting is also carried out at the DOF.

Please refer to the attached documentation in this regard.

Box – Summary of and Execution and Implementation Capacity

In 2022, an assessment of the Financial Management risk associated with the DOF found the risks to be significant. DOF's inherent risks arise from the entity's (i) historical public finance-related issues and control risks due to lack of internal audit at DOF, (ii) auditors' disclaimer of opinion, and (iii) absence of an accounting policy and procedures manual.[2]²⁶

Subsequently, a further assessment in 2024 (ADB, 2024) determined:

- DCCNR was established in September 2020. It currently has an approved cadre of 18 staff, of which 4 are vacant. It has previous experience implementing two development partner funded projects, one for MFAT and the other for GEF.

- As it lies within GON, it is covered within the Nauru whole of government financial statements that has received 'qualified' audit reports.
- The finance function of DCCNR is considered 'rudimentary in nature', and many functions are delegated to DOF. For example, all payments, including the payroll, are centralized within DOF and all reporting is carried out at the DOF.
- For DOF:
 - weaknesses remain evident in external scrutiny, audit and annual financial reporting, procurement management, internal audit, bank reconciliation and asset management. The management of assets and liabilities which is well below the minimum required level. SOEs financial reports are not recorded in the central government annual accounts.
 - The lack of internal audit function undermines internal control and compliance with processes
 - The external auditor issued a disclaimer of opinion for 2016/17 and qualified opinion for 2018/19 (the latest available).

Due to the above and other gaps, the overall risk rates for DOF and DCCNR are considered 'substantial'.

Below is some current information on DCCNR capacity:

Secretary: Reagan Moses

- |
- |— Director, Climate Action Division (4 staff)
- |
- |— Director, Energy Division (3 staff)
- |
- |— Director, Water Division (4 staff)
- |
- |— Director, Higher Ground Initiative (2 staff)

Administrative Staff (3)

The Department of Climate Change and National Resilience (DCCNR) functions as Nauru's principal agency responsible for coordinating national climate initiatives, enhancing resilience, and steering long-term adaptation strategies. Established to address the nation's acute vulnerability to climate impacts, the department leads policy formulation, supervises major resilience projects, manages climate finance commitments, and facilitates national reporting within regional and international frameworks. Under the leadership of Secretary Reagan

Moses, DCCNR operates through four primary divisions—Climate Action, Energy, Water, and the Higher Ground Initiative—each tasked with sector-specific planning and implementation.

Despite its expanding remit, the department continues to encounter substantial technical and institutional capacity gaps. A considerable number of staff possess generalist or non-specialized qualifications, particularly in areas such as accounting, auditing, engineering, project management, and climate science, thereby constraining the department's capacity to independently undertake complex financial reporting, technical assessments, and project oversight. Although some personnel hold formal qualifications, these are inconsistently distributed across divisions, resulting in reliance on external consultants for specialized functions such as monitoring and evaluation, climate finance compliance, and infrastructure planning. These deficiencies underscore the necessity for structured professional development, targeted recruitment, and long-term capacity building to enable DCCNR to fully realize its mandate and sustain national resilience initiatives.

Accordingly, and as requested by the Government, ADB will take on financial management and procurement tasks. ADB will issue all contracts and make all payments directly to service providers. ADB's AFNR Sector Office, Sectors Group will evaluate and select consultants and supervise their outputs, organize workshops, and provide staff to act as resource persons in the workshop. The implementing agencies (Table below) will provide counterpart support in the form of counterpart staff and other in-kind contributions. They will provide available technical feasibility studies and designs, allow data and information access, facilitate liaisons with stakeholders, and coordinate implementation to achieve the outputs and desired outcomes within the agreed period.

At the time of midterm review (MTR), an assessment on financial management and procurement capacity will be undertaken, and following positive results, responsibilities for project implementation will be gradually devolved to the respective Government department.

The official letter for dual execution is attached to this submission. .

See Annex J for full details of arrangements, roles and responsibilities.

Oversight Initially, a national Steering Committee (SC) will be established to provide project oversight, strategic direction and ensure the project is fully integrated with other development initiatives. The SC members will be the Department of Climate Change and National Resilience (DCCNR, Chair) the Department of Infrastructure Development (DoID), the Department of Environmental Management and Agriculture (DEMA) and the Planning and Aid Department. Gender balance will be sought for SC representation and participation.

Under Output 2a, a national, multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder coastal adaptation and management committee will be established. At its establishment, this committee will take over from the SC the role of project oversight and guidance.

[1] ADB, 2024. *Financial Management Assessment – Nauru Sustainable and Resilient Urban Development Project*

[2] ADB, 2022. *Financial Management Assessment – Nauru Sustainable and Climate-Resilient Connectivity Project*

Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this child project? Yes

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.

Execution/implementation Execution and implementation responsibilities are set out in Table 5.

Table 5: Implementation roles and arrangements

Aspects	Arrangements
Implementation period	January 2026–December 2030
Estimated completion date	31 December 2030
Estimated grant closing date	30 June 2031
Management	
(i) Oversight body	Steering committee consisting of DCCNR (chair), DEMA, DoID and PAD.
(ii) Executing agency	DCCNR /ADB
(iii) Key implementing agencies	DCCNR (Output 2.1, all M+E, all knowledge management) DEMA (Output 2.2) DoID (Output 1, Output 2.3 and Output 3.)
Procurement	Open competitive bidding (nationally advertised) Community participation
Consulting services	Quality- and cost-based selection Consultant qualification selection
Disbursement	Disbursement of the grant proceeds will follow ADB's <i>Loan Disbursement Handbook</i> (2022, as amended from time to time) and detailed arrangements agreed between the government and ADB.

Full details of implementation roles and responsibilities are set out in Annex J.

Inception In line with ADB procedures, an inception mission will be undertaken soon after the fielding of consultants and agreement with the EA and IAs on an appropriate starting date. The mission shall confirm the consultant's working arrangements. Tripartite discussions shall be held during the mission to refine the terms of reference of the consultants and to make stipulations regarding the availability of counterpart staff, services, and facilities to be provided by the government to implement the project. The mission assists in finalizing the work program and ensures that the responsibilities of all concerned are explicit and clear

Procurement The majority of inputs will be mobilized through a single international sub-contract (SC). For details see Annex K.

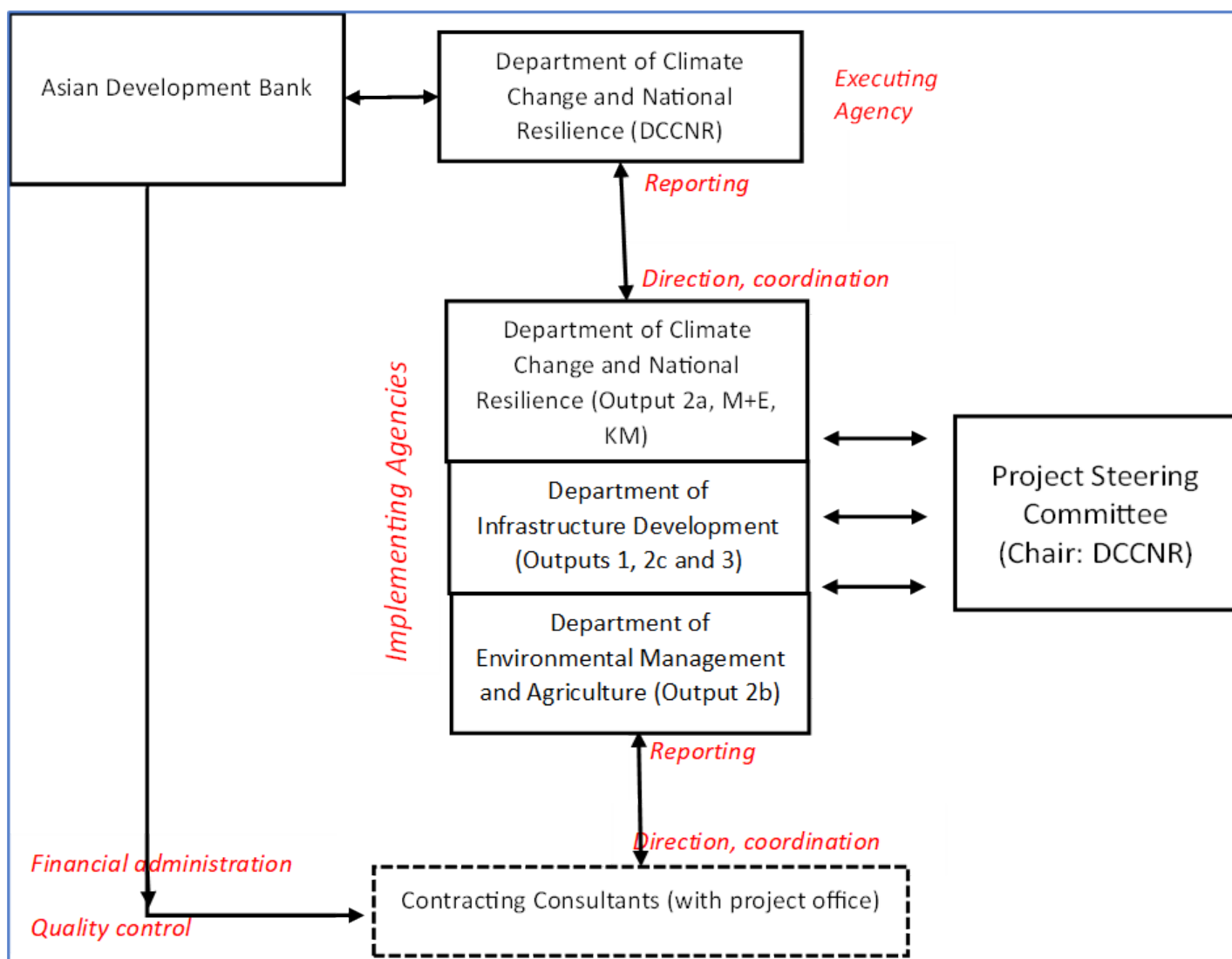


Figure 8: Management arrangements

ADB in the Pacific.

ADB is a multilateral development finance institution that provides loans, grants and technical assistance. ADB is composed of 68 members, 49 of which are from the Asia and Pacific region. ADB's clients are its member governments, who are also its shareholders. In addition, ADB provides direct assistance to private enterprises of developing member countries through equity investments and loans.

ADB has been working with the Pacific island governments since the early 1970's and has dozens of projects approved in most countries totalling hundreds of millions of US\$. This includes loans, grant investments and technical assistance projects. The ADB – through its Pacific Department (PARD) - currently operates in 14 DMCs in the Pacific region, as follows: Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

ADB programming in the region is through a multi-country, multi-annual exercise leading to the “*Pacific Approach*”. Implementation of the country strategies and the *Pacific Approach* is through annual country programming exercises, which serve to ensure coordination between this project and all other ADB supported initiatives. ADB, under PARD, has sizeable offices in Manila and Sydney that will support project implementation.

ADB in Nauru focuses on removing infrastructure bottlenecks and institutional constraints to open the way for more sustainable development. ADB’s expanded portfolio is now supporting sustainable energy supply, sustainable port development, urban services development, social protection and public management. As of 31 December 2024, ADB has committed 27 public sector loans, grants, and technical assistance totalling \$157 million to Nauru. ADB’s current sovereign portfolio in Nauru includes 5 grants worth \$100.8 million.

Across the Pacific, ADB is scaling-up of coastal protection investments, with project under identification or design in Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu and others.

Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects.

The implementation of the project activities will be in collaboration with many other ongoing activities on Nauru and in the region. These are mostly notably: The regional component of the GEF/ADB Resilience Enhancement through Adaptation in the Pacific (REAP) Program (of which this is a Child Project); the REAP Child Projects; the ADB portfolio – all ongoing projects in Nauru and coastal protection efforts across the Pacific; relevant projects in the GEF portfolio, and; related GCF supported initiatives and most notably the Regional Pacific Alliance for Climate Adaptation (RPACA).

Table 6: Coordination with related projects

Project/Initiative	Short Description	Coordination arrangements/aims
REAP Regional Component	The overall objective is ‘ <i>enhanced climate resilience in three selected Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) through coordinated and synergized integrated water resource management, sustainable coastal management and community-led disaster risk reduction</i> ’. This is to be achieved through supporting (i) lesson learning and knowledge management on gender responsive, transformative climate resilience; (ii) support to lesson learning and knowledge management on strengthening the resilience of coastal communities, and; ccommunications, knowledge management and learning products disseminated for participating countries and beyond.	The regional component provides coordination and knowledge management support to all REAP Child Project. Notably it can (i) mobilize inputs (ii) capture and disseminate lessons learnt (iii) contribute to economies of scale.
REAP Child Projects	Unfortunately, the REAP Child project in Fiji is cancelled; and recent discussion in FSM are trending in that direction – for reasons to be outlined in separate communications. . A parallel SCCF project is to be implemented in Cook Islands GEF ID 12254 Water Security, Alternative Energy, and Vital Ecosystems Restoration (WAVE) Project	In addition to the national level objective, all Child Projects contribute to the REAP regional objective (see above). In addition, lesson learning, shared resources and shared activities will take place where possible.

	(the).	
ADB Coastal Protection portfolio	ADB is currently developing a large portfolio of coastal protection investments across the Pacific. Project are at the identification or design stage in Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tonga and Tuvalu. ADB total investment could potential be in the range of \$100 - \$200 million.	ADB in Manila, Sydney and Fiji will ensure lesson learning and resource sharing and collaboration across these activities.
ADB Nauru	The construction of a 6-megawatt solar power farm across a 4-hectare area of land on Nauru's higher plateau (\$22 million; status - ongoing)	The projects in the ADB portfolio on Nauru collaborate on issues such as: - Communications and knowledge management; - Shared activities and resources; - Shared managerial inputs
ADB Nauru	Sustainable and Climate-Resilient Connectivity Project that aims to improve port operations in Nauru by building a new port, including a wharf, breakwater, and berth pocket at Aiwo (\$80 million, with \$14.08 million from the Government of Australia and \$26.91 million from the GCF; status – ongoing)	
ADB Nauru	Fiscal Sustainability Program – support to policy reforms that will enhance fiscal and debt management, improve SOE governance, and protect vulnerable groups, especially women (\$6.57 million, with \$0.67 million provided by NZ MAFAT; status - ongoing)	
ADB Nauru	Enhancing water supply, sanitation, and waste management services (\$37.5 million; status – approved, implementation to start soon)	
GEF Nauru	R2R: Implementing a 'Ridge to Reef' Approach to Protecting Biodiversity and Ecosystem Functions in Nauru (R2R Nauru) (status complete, 2015-2021))	The project set out to preserve biodiversity, ecosystem services, improve climate resilience and sustain livelihoods in Nauru using a ridge-to-reef approach. The project created capacity at national and local level that will be utilised and built upon by CARE4N. Notably, district level management committees and actions plans will be a possible basis for action.
GEF Nauru	Ecosystem Restoration and Sustainable Land Management to improve livelihoods and protect biodiversity in Nauru (Ongoing). The project aims to achieve land degradation neutrality and improve ecosystem services in Nauru through integrated landscape management and conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	Activities are likely to be in close geographical proximity. Contact has been established, and during the project appropriate efforts will be made to share inputs and resources, to co-design activities and develop synergies.
GEF Nauru	Transforming Nauru's Food Systems through Climate Smart Agriculture (status – under design).	Activities are likely to be in close geographical proximity. Contact has been established, and during the project appropriate efforts will be made to share inputs and resources, to co-design activities and develop synergies.

	The project will aim to transform Nauru's food system and enhance national food security through nature-positive, sustainable, and climate smart agriculture, and associated value chains.	
GCF RPACA	The Regional Programmatic Approach on Climate Action (RPACA) is a collaboration of 14 countries and five Accredited Entities (AEs) that aims to enhance the effectiveness of climate finance in the Pacific, streamline application processes, provide continuous capacity-building support, and foster regional collaboration. Current estimates are that RPACA will include up to \$1.25 billion, with \$375 million from GCF (status: under design). Key RPACA components related to CARE 4N include: (1): Support Facility for Enhancing Pacific Islands' Access to Climate Finance (ADB); (2): Protecting Pacific Communities through Climate-Resilient Infrastructure and Coastal Protection, and notably sub-component "Accelerating Coastal Protection in Vulnerable Areas including Nature Based Solutions", and (4b): Knowledge Sharing, Communication and Coordination.	ADB, together with SPC and SPREP, is one of the regional accredited entities mandated to implement RPACA. The design and development of REAP and CARE4N are linked to the design and development of RPACA. As the design process continues, efforts will be made to identify synergies, collaboration, complementarities, including joint inputs and activities. CARE4N is closely related to all activities under component 2, and strong working and technical relations are expected. CARE4N should also benefit from, and contribute to, the knowledge management, coordination and communication under component 4b.
GCF Readiness	Nauru's GCF Readiness activities include (i) National Adaptation Planning (ii) Strengthening NDA capacities and DAE access and (iii) Co-designing transformative solutions with communities in Nauru.	Under the National Adaptation Planning a through assessment of climate change, climate hazards and vulnerability has been undertaken. This has formed a key basis for the design of CARE4N. Contact has been established with teams for all three Readiness activities, and during the project, appropriate efforts will be made to share inputs and resources, to co-design activities and develop synergies.
Adaptation Fund	Resilient Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture in Nauru (status - approved, implementation to start soon). The project aims to enhance climate resilience of Nauru's population through the creation of climate resilient and diversified domestic fisheries and aquaculture sectors, resulting in greater food security, nutrition and ecosystem health under predicted climate change scenarios.	Activities are likely to be in close geographical proximity. Contact has been established, and during the project appropriate efforts will be made to share inputs and resources, to co-design activities and develop synergies. The project will notably strengthen coastal fishing management and governance mechanisms, potentially through community or district plans and/or organizations. CARE4N can notably co-support or build upon these, as appropriate.

Other partners

ADB works in close consultation and collaboration with a range of international partners on Nauru, notably the Government of Australia (co-financed the Able and Climate-Resilient Connectivity Project, Government of New Zealand (co-financed the Fiscal Sustainability Program), Government of Japan and the World Bank. The Government of Japan is currently leading development of a project to upgrade and strengthen road transport, which may include components related to protecting the ring-road from flooding and coastal erosion.

ADB is a leading partner the Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility (PRIF), a multi-partner coordination and technical assistance facility that aims to improve the quality and coverage of infrastructure and service delivery in the Pacific. PRIF has published several technical guidance documents of relevance to CARE4N, including:

- Guidance for coastal protection works in Pacific island countries (2017)
- Affordable coastal protection – a desktop review (2017)
- Guidance for Managing Sea Level Rise Infrastructure Risk (2022)

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Monitoring, evaluation and reporting for the project will follow ADB's Evaluation Policy and align with the GEF policy and guidance for both monitoring and evaluation. The Government of Nauru is familiar with ADB and GEF processes with respect to M&E and reporting. As indicated in the budget, USD 100,000 has been allocated for GEF M&E costs.

The International Contractor (IC) will take the lead for project monitoring and reporting. The IC will prepare drafts of biannual reports on progress, on the current status of all indicators, on the implementation challenges and on the financial status. These will be submitted to the implementing agencies, the Steering Committee and ADB for review and approval. ADB will oversee the monitoring methodology and the monitoring outputs.

The IC will develop quarterly and annual work plans to ensure the efficient implementation of the project. The IC will inform the implementing agencies and the ADB of any delays or difficulties during implementation, including the implementation of the M&E plan, so that the appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted. The IC will also ensure that all project staff maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability in monitoring and reporting project results. The IC will appoint one team member who, on a day-to-day basis, has overall responsibility for project monitoring.

In line with GEF requirements, the ADB will organize (i) completion of annual review reports; (ii) independent mid-term review as needed; and (iii) independent final evaluation at the close of the program.

Monitoring activities will take place as follows:

- An administration manual (AM) will be prepared setting out the reporting, monitoring and evaluation activities, responsibilities, and budget;

- ADB will undertake at least two project review missions per year to assess progress of project implementation, compliance with covenants and project agreements, and to monitor progress in achieving project outputs and agree on any required modifications;
- ADB will undertake a review midway through project implementation or at any time that ADB and the Government consider it necessary. The midterm review mission will (i) review institutional, administrative, organizational, technical, environmental, social, economic, and financial aspects of the project based on the assumptions and risks included in the design and monitoring framework; (ii) review covenants to assess whether they are still relevant or need to be changed, or waived due to changing circumstances; (iii) assess the need to restructure or reformulate the project and the effects of this on the immediate objectives (purpose) and long-term goals of the project; and (iv) update the project's design and monitoring framework if restructuring or reformulation is necessary or its immediate objectives will change;
- Project implementation will be monitored on an ongoing basis by ADB staff in ADB HQ (Manila) and the Pacific Liaison and Coordination Office (PLCO, Sydney) and the ADB representative in the Nauru national office;
- Within 6 months of the physical completion of the project, ADB will submit a project completion report to ADB.

In line with GEF requirements, the PMU will organize (i) completion of annual review reports; (ii) independent mid-term review as needed; and (iii) independent final evaluation at the close of the program. These will be undertaken fully integrated into ADB monitoring/reporting requirements in order to avoid any duplication. The budget allocates USD 100,000 for GEF-related M&E.

Gender indicators:

- Sex disaggregated data collection and gender indicators were incorporated into the project's performance monitoring system to systematically track gender-specific results.
- Project midterm review and terminal evaluation will assess how gender targets were achieved based on the GAP implementation.

Table On Core Indicators

Core Indicators

Indicate expected results in each relevant indicator using methodologies indicated in the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework Guidelines. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

META INFORMATION – SCCF

LDCF false	SCCF-B (Window B) on technology transfer false	SCCF-A (Window-A) on climate Change adaptation true
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Is this project LDCF SCCF challenge program?

false

This Project involves at least one small island developing State(SIDS).

true

This Project involves at least one fragile and conflict affected state.

true

This Project will provide direct adaptation benefits to the private sector.

false

This Project is explicitly related to the formulation and/or implementation of national adaptation plans (NAPs).

false

This project will collaborate with activities begin supported by other adaptation funds. If yes, please select below

Green Climate Fund	Adaptation Fund	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)
true	false	false

This Project has an urban focus.

true

This project will directly engage local communities in project design and implementation

false

This project will support South-South knowledge exchange

false

This Project covers the following sector(s)[the total should be 100%]: *

Agriculture	0.00%
Nature-based management	20.00%
Climate information services	15.00%
Coastal zone management	45.00%
Water resources management	0.00%
Disaster risk management	20.00%
Other infrastructure	0.00%
Tourism	0.00%
Health	0.00%
Other (Please specify comments)	0.00%
Total	100.00%

This Project targets the following Climate change Exacerbated/introduced challenges: *

Sea level rise	Change in mean temperature	Increased climatic variability	Natural hazards
true	false	true	false
Land degradation	Coastal and/or Coral reef degradation	Groundwater quality/quantity	
false	true	false	

CORE INDICATORS – SCCF

	Total	Male	Female	% for Women
CORE INDICATOR 1 Total number of direct beneficiaries	11,000	5,500.00	5,500.00	50.00%
CORE INDICATOR 2 (a) Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha) (b) Coastal and marine area managed for climate resilience (ha)	2,100.00 900.00			
CORE INDICATOR 3 Number of policies/plans/ frameworks/institutions for to strengthen climate adaptation	3.00			
CORE INDICATOR 4 Number of people trained or with awareness raised	40	28.00	12.00	30.00%
CORE INDICATOR 5 Number of private sector enterprises engaged in climate change adaptation and resilience	1.00			

SUB INDICATOR 1

	Total	Male	Female
1.1 Number of direct beneficiaries from more resilient physical and natural assets	11000	5,500	5,500
1.2 Number of direct beneficiaries with diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income	0	0	0
1.3 Number of direct beneficiaries from the new or improved climate information services including early warning systems	0	0	0
1.4 Number of youth (15 to 24 years of age) benefiting from the project	0	0	0
1.5 Number of elderly (over 60 years of age) benefiting from the project	0	0	0
1.6 Increased income, or avoided decrease in income (per capita in \$ across all relevant beneficiaries)	0		

SUB-INDICATOR 2

2.1 Hectares of agricultural land

0

2.2 Hectares of urban landscape

2,100

2.3 Hectares of rural landscape

0

2.4 Hectares of forests

0

2.5 Hectares of marine area

900

2.6 Hectares of freshwater area

0

2.7 Number of residential houses

0

2.8 Number of public buildings

0

2.9 Number of irrigation or water structures

0

2.10 Number of fishery or aquaculture ponds or cages

0

2.11 Number of ports or landing sites

0

2.12 Km of road

0

2.13 Km of riverbank

0

2.14 Km of coast

30

2.15 Km of stormwater drainage

0

2.16 Number of new adaptation technologies supported

0

SUB INDICATOR 3

3.1 Number of policies/plans developed and strengthened that will mainstream climate resilience

(regional, national, sub-national)

0

3.2 Number of systems and frameworks established for continuous monitoring, reporting and review of climate adaptation impacts

1

3.3 Number of national climate policies and plans enabled, including national adaptation planning processes

0

3.4 Number of institutional partnerships or coordination mechanisms established or strengthened

1

3.5 Number of institutions with increased capacity to plan, implement, monitor, and report for climate adaptation

0

3.6 Number of institutions with increased capacity to attract, and manage climate adaptation finance

0

3.7 Number of local community organizations benefitting from and/or engaged in institution strengthening, partnerships, or financing

0

3.8. Number of climate risk and vulnerability assessments conducted

1

SUB INDICATOR 4

4.1 Number of people trained or made aware of climate change impacts and appropriate adaptation responses	Total	Male	Female
a) National government	40	28	12
b) Local government	0	0	0
c) Local community organizations	0	0	0
d) Extension services	0	0	0
e) Hydromet and disaster risk management agencies	0	0	0
f) School children, university students, and teachers	0	0	0
g) Youth	0	0	0

SUB INDICATOR 5

	Total	Male	Female
5.1 Amount of investment mobilized (US\$) from private sector sources	0		
5.2 Number of entrepreneurs supported for climate adaptation or resilience	0	0	0
5.3 Total financial value of lines of credit and/or investment funds	0		
5.4 Number of MSMEs incubated/accelerated with technical assistance, financial matchmaking, and/or direct financing	1		

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Moderate	Overall risks to project viability. (Low) The project responds to the climate change challenge. With regards to the project suitability and design, a full assessment of climate risks and challenges as well as vulnerability assessment is to be undertaken. Delays to project activities due to storms or other climate impacts (Moderate) ADB and partners have experience implementing civil works projects in Tuvalu and are aware of the measures required and how to mitigate this risk. Full care through project management will be taken to ensure no damage occurs. Damage to equipment or civil works during project implementation (Moderate) Climate events may lead to late deliveries or the need to halt works for short periods. ADB and partners have experience implementing civil works projects in Tuvalu and are aware of the measures required. Further, flexibility will be built into the implementation plan meaning: (i) short delays can be tolerated without leading to oval delays and (ii) flexible sequencing will allow non-affected activities to take place when affected activities are held up.
Environmental and Social	Moderate	The Project's negative environmental impacts on the environment may undermine the project's viability (physical works may negatively impact coastal and marine environment) (Moderate) Nauru's environment is already highly modified, lowering risks of large impacts. ADB approved its Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), an update and strengthening over the previous policy and tools. As such, ADB is now fully compliant with GEF fiduciary requirements and standards. ESF will be applied to this project. A grievance redress mechanism will be established to address unforeseen problems and issues and to help resolve concerns, complaints, and grievances. See Annex F: Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework for detailed risks, impacts, and mitigation measure. The Project's negative social, cultural or resettlement impacts may undermine the project's viability (key challenges are related to land ownership, land-use, access to land and consent) (Moderate) ADB approved its Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), an update and strengthening over the previous policy and tools. As such, ADB is now fully compliant with GEF fiduciary requirements and standards. ESF will be applied to this project. The project is designed to ensure adequate resources and time are allocated to properly addressing these issues.
Political and Governance	Moderate	Prolonged government process for decision making and approval may delay project implementation - SC will be delegated decision making authority, and

		is designed to be streamlined. ADB will engage in continuous dialogue with the government during regular missions and country portfolio review missions.
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INNOVATION

Institutional and Policy	Low	Government determines that coastal protection is no longer a policy - ADB will continue to engage in high level consultations with government in order to (i) anticipate policy developments and take adaptive measures (ii) promote appropriate policies.
Technological	Moderate	Project interventions do not deliver the expected benefits in terms of coastal protection. Coastal protection is extremely challenging. Coastal events are very unpredictable. An extreme, but rare, event, beyond the design event, could, in theory, occur during the project. - ADB will share experience and knowledge with similar sites across the region. ADB will ensure that the highest quality engineering experience and expertise is brought to the project. The project will adopt a precautionary approach. Ultimately the project is a lesson learning/piloting experience – experiences
Financial and Business Model	Moderate	Initial assessments have identified only moderate risks. The capacity development work in the project will, among other things, aim to strengthen institutions and policy as needed. Further assessments will confirm this situation or otherwise

EXECUTION

Capacity	Moderate	Capacity for Implementation Shortage of experienced in-country personnel with formal training in accountancy and finance, and competition for limited resources from ongoing projects may result in delays in preparation and submission of project financial statements - The government of Nauru does not have the financial management or procurement capacity required for this project. Hence the project is to be executed by ADB, as requested by the government. ADB has experience implementing projects on Nauru, and has designed this project to be commensurate to local capacity. Notably, ADB will administer the project, issue contract and settle payments. All activities will be implemented by a single international contractor experienced working in Nauru with strong local ties. ADB is fully compliant with GEF fiduciary requirements and standards.
Fiduciary	High	Shortage of experience and knowledge with international accountancy, procurement and financial management requirements and processes. - ADB will administer the project, issue contract and settle payments. ADB is fully compliant with GEF fiduciary requirements and standards.
Stakeholder	Low	Inadequate engagement and participation of stakeholders may undermine project success. - Nauru is a relatively small nation with a relatively small population. Wide stakeholder engagement is feasible. The project allocated adequate resources to this.
Other		

Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	Initial assessments have identified a number of moderate risks only. All other risks are manageable, although attention will be paid to the fiduciary aspects. The overall risk is therefore considered moderate.
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C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies, including the specific integrated program priorities, and country and regional priorities, Describe how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements, such as through NDCs, NBSAPs, etc.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how.

(max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

GEF/SCCF Programming Strategies

The project is directly aligned with and contributes to “*The GEF Programming Strategy on Adaption to Climate Change for LDCF and SCCF, 2022 – 2026*” (GEF, 2022). Notably, it makes an important contribution to the SCCF Priority Area 1: *Supporting the Adaptation Needs of SIDS*. Nauru is an extremely remote and isolated SIDS, with a population under 12,000, and facing the critical climate change impacts associated with sea level rise. Sea level rise, through coastal erosion and flooding, is a threat to almost all social and economic activities in Nauru. Nauru, unlike many atoll nations, does have options to adapt, however it currently lacks the capacities, vision and time to adapt. This project will help provide these.

The project is somewhat aligned to each of the three themes in GEF (2022) as illustrated in the following table:

GEF (2022) theme	Project Contribution
1: Agriculture, Food Security, and Health	By protecting the coast and key assets (such as the ring-road, the hospital, most storage sites) the project will make a contribution to resilience in this theme.
2: Water	By protecting the coast, reducing overtopping and coastal erosion, the project will provide protection to (i) groundwater resources (ii) water supply and sanitation infrastructure.
3: Nature-Based Solutions	Although in most cases pure NBS are not an option in Nauru, the project will: - avoid highly rigid structures and minimize construction - utilize hybrid structure as possible - seek to protect and enhance the coastal and marine ecosystems, notably coastal beaches; - will use measures that may contribute to ecosystem wealth as possible, for example artificial reefs.

The project also contributes to the following aims included in GEF (2022):

- Focus on communities in coastal areas;
- Community empowerment;
- An important emphasis on transformation levers such as: policy coherence and mainstreaming climate adaptation, and strengthening governance for adaptation, and knowledge exchange and collaboration.

Contribution to the SCCF/LDCF Theory of Change is illustrated in the following:

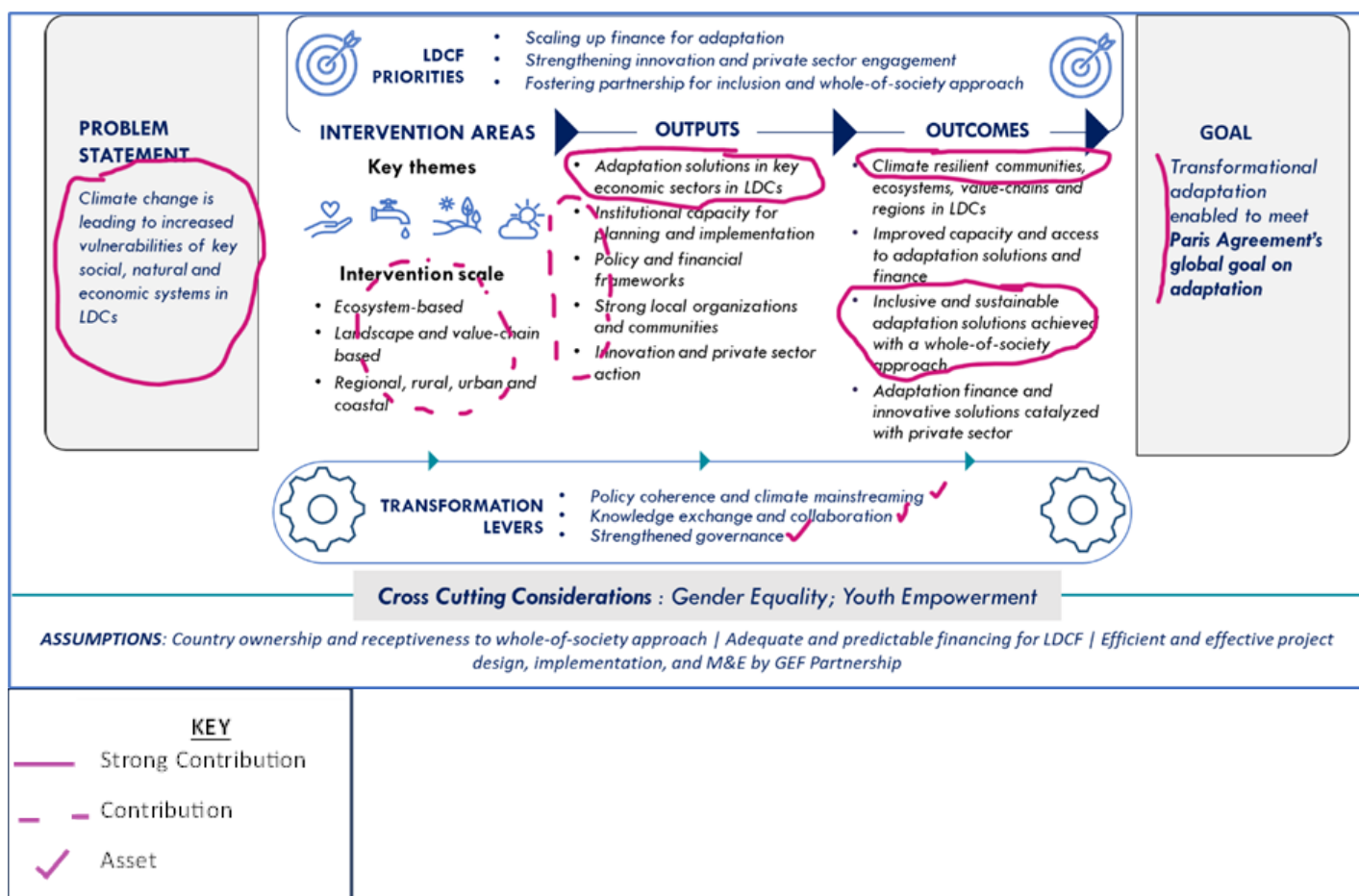


Figure 10: CARE4N alignment to SCCF global theory of change

Finally, the project contributes to the SCCF aim of building relations with GCF, and notably has close connections with the emerging RPACA initiative.

National Policies

As mentioned previously, the project is aligned and contributing to the following development and climate change policies and plans:

- National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) 2019-2030;
- Higher Ground Initiative;
- Climate change: - Building our resilience - Framework for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction - (RONAdapt). Republic of Nauru, 2015;
- Second National Communication (SNC) with the UNFCCC. Republic of Nauru, 2015;
- Nauru Climate Change Policy (NCCP). Republic of Nauru, 2021; and,
- Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). Republic of Nauru, 2021.

Further, no national policies that might contradict with the intended outcomes of the project have been identified.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the child Project Description (Section B).

Yes

1) Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive-measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?

Yes

If the child project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Yes

Improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or

Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

2) Does the child project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during Project Preparation as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes has been clearly articulated in the Child Project Description (Section B) and that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed before CEO endorsement.

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the Project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier; No

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body ; Yes

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the Child project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in section B "Child project description"?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed child project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex E).

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
	Medium/Moderate		

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted and an anticipated timeline for delivery of relevant outputs has been provided. This includes budget for linking with and participation in knowledge exchange activities organized through the coordination platform.

Yes

Socio-economic Benefits

We confirm that the child project design has considered socio-economic benefits to be delivered by the project and these have been clearly described in the Project Description and will be monitored and reported on during project implementation (at MTR and TER).

The CARE4N Project, in addition to providing resilience to sea level rise, will also generate the following sustainable development benefit streams:

Protection of Infrastructure and Housing. As Nauru's population and infrastructure are concentrated along the coast, coastal protection measures help safeguard homes, roads, and public buildings from erosion, flooding, and sea-level rise.

Preservation of Livelihoods. As many Nauruans rely on fishing and small-scale agriculture, both of which are threatened by coastal degradation, protecting and enhancing coastal ecosystems helps maintain fish stocks and soil quality, supporting food security and income generation.

Economic Stability and Reduced Disaster Costs. By minimizing damage from storms and flooding, Nauru can avoid costly repairs and economic disruptions, which is crucial for a country with limited financial resources.

Support for Tourism and Recreation Although tourism is only at present a minor part of the economy in Nauru, preserving the natural beauty of its coastline and richness of its ecosystems could support future eco-tourism initiatives.

Environmental Conservation. The project will help protect, and possibly restore or enhance, natural barriers like coral reefs. These are vital for biodiversity. These ecosystems also offer long-term resilience against climate change impacts.

Social Cohesion and Community Well-being. Protecting coastal areas on Nauru will help maintain community spaces and cultural sites, which are important for social cohesion. It also reduces stress and displacement caused by environmental threats. Moreover, the coastal area is an immense social asset – providing the resources for significant leisure.

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
ADB	SCCF-A	Nauru	Climate Change	SCCF-A Country allocation	Grant	2,660,600.00	239,400.00	2,900,000.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)						2,660,600.00	239,400.00	2,900,000.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested? true

PPG Amount (\$) 91745

PPG Agency Fee (\$) 8255

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
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ADB	SCCF-A	Nauru	Climate Change	SCCF-A Country allocation	91,745.00	8,255.00	100,000.00
Total PPG Amount (\$)					91,745.00	8,255.00	100,000.00

Please provide Justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
Total GEF Resources					0.00

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
CCA-2-1	SCCF-A	2,660,600.00	10000000
Total Project Cost		2,660,600.00	10,000,000.00

Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
GEF Agency	Asian Development Bank	Grant	Investment mobilized	10000000
Total Co-financing				10,000,000.00

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

A concept is being prepared for the Asian Development Fund (ADF) 14 which will focus on agriculture, food, natural resources and rural development concerns in Nauru. Key among the concerns to be addressed will be the climate impacts on this sector. Further, a GBFF project is being prepared for Nauru with ADB as GEF Agency. All three initiatives - the SCCF, the ADF and the GBFF (if approved) will be consolidated into a single project.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENT

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	9/8/2025	Yoko Watanabe		aabraham.consultant@adb.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template.

Name of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Berilyn Jeremiah	Secretary	Ministry: Department of Environmental Management and Agriculture	9/12/2024

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document. For the Integrated Programs' global/regional coordination child project, please include the program-wide results framework, inclusive of results specific to the coordination child project. For any country child project, please ensure that relevant program level indicators are included.

Impact

the Project is Aligned with:

The National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) 2019-2030, notably the two following goals “enhance resilience against the impacts of climate change that is inclusive of rehabilitating and restoring degraded lands” and “provision of enhanced social, infrastructure and utilities services”;

The second updated NDC (2025), notably the expressed the need for “immediate investment in both hard and nature-based protections against coastal erosion and storm surge inundation”

Results Chain

Results Chain	Performance Indicators		Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Risks and Critical Assumptions
	GEF/SCCF	With co-financing		
Outcome	By 2030:	By 2032:		
<i>A significant proportion of Nauru’s coastal assets and ecosystems enjoy improved protection in an integrated, adaptive, affordable, sustainable, inclusive, equitable, and replicable manner, with strengthened capacity to extend and manage coastal adaptation.</i>	a. Number of direct beneficiaries from more resilient physical and natural assets (linked to SCCF CI 1; 1.1) (sex-disaggregated)	a. No. of people affected by coastal flooding.	Project progress reports and project completion report (outcome and end-term surveys under monitoring and evaluation system).	Extreme weather events exceeding those forecasted under current models do not occur.
	2026 baseline: 0 2030 target: 11,000 direct beneficiaries, including 5,500 women.	2025 baseline: t.b.d. 2032 target: reduced by 30%		
	b. Monetized costs of damage caused by coastal erosion and coastal floods.	b. Monetized costs of damage caused by coastal erosion and coastal floods.	DoID reports.	
	2026 baseline: t.b.d. 2030 target: reduced by 5%.	2025 baseline: t.b.d. 2030 target: reduced by 50%.		
	c. Area of land managed for climate resilience (linked to SCCF CI 2(a); 2.2)			

- 2026 baseline: 0 ha
- 2030 target: 2,100 ha of urban landscape.

d. Coastal and marine area managed for climate resilience (linked to SCCF CI 2(b); 2.5)

- 2026 baseline: 0 ha
- 2030 target: 900 ha of marine area.

e. Length of coast managed/protected for climate resilience (linked to SCCF CI 2.14)

- 2026 baseline: 0 km
- 2030 target: 30 km of coast.

Outputs 1: Hybrid measures to protect vulnerable coastal spots piloted

1a. Coastline protected through pilot hybrid measures (linked to SCCF CI 2.14)

- 2026 baseline: 0.
- 2028 target: 0.1 km (100 m) of coast protected as pilot contribution to the 30 km target.

Co-financing contributes to scaling up coverage beyond the pilot site and supports achievement of the 30 km coastal resilience target.

Progress reports produced by the Project team.

Changes in government do not undermine support for pilot project.

Formal document from cabinet and/or parliament.

1b. Number of people trained or with awareness raised on coastal protection planning, management, construction, maintenance, and operations (linked to SCCF CI 4; 4.1) (sex-disaggregated)

- 2026 baseline: 0
- 2028 target: 40 people trained or with awareness raised, including at least 30% women.

Outputs 2: Knowledge and capacity for gender-sensitive and inclusive coastal protection developed

2a. A strategic, gender-sensitive, integrated approach to coastal protection for Nauru adopted by the government. (linked to SCCF CI 3; 3.8) 2026 baseline: coastal protection measures are undertaken in isolation, and as an urgent response to climate events; 2030: target Broad commitment to clear, long-term coastal development and protection objectives, including a realistic roadmap to overcome conflicts across districts and with land-owners. 2030 target: integrated approach adopted, informed by 1 climate risk and vulnerability assessment.	2a. National coordination and adoption of the roadmap supported through co-financing.	2a. Project products (Coastal assessment; roadmap to integrated planning and coordination) 2a. Minutes of a national, multi-stakeholder committee that has a clear mandate to coordinate coastal planning, protection and management.	No major climate event causes catastrophic damage during project period (thereby undermining belief in the project measures).
2b. Technical manual on coastal protection projects developed (linked to SCCF CI 3) 2026 baseline: N/A) 2028 target: 1 technical manual developed and in use.		2b. Project reports.	The technical methods to integrate the many different data sources exist and are available. Any institutional resistance to data-sharing is overcome.
2c. Monitoring and collection of Scientific and technical data on coastal and marine resources and processes are established. (linked to SCCF CI 3.2) 2026 baseline: fragmented of reports and datasets in diverse formats exists, with different owners and limited access for non-owners. 2028 target: 1 common database/monitoring system established and regularly utilized by diverse stakeholders			
2d. Coastal protection awareness and participating capacity of government officials, business, and residents are improved. (linked to SCCF CI 4; 4.1) (sex-disaggregated) 2026 baseline: 0		2c. Project reports. 2d. Publicly available reports from other	There are sufficient Nauruans able to undertake the training courses offered.

- 2028 target: 40 people trained or with awareness raised, including at least 30% women, comprising 20 trained engineers/architects and 20 persons trained in seawall construction methods.

projects (e.g. newspapers, websites, etc).

2e. Number of private sector enterprises engaged in climate change adaptation and resilience action (linked to SCCF CI 5; 5.4)

- 2026 baseline: 0
- 2028 target: 1 MSME incubated/accelerated with technical assistance, financial matchmaking, and/or direct financing.

Output 3. *Hybrid protection measures covering main hotspots on Nauru's coasts.*

3a. A coastal protection master investment plan is developed and adopted by the government including feasibility studies of ensuing investment projects needed to protect all the coasts in the context of High-Ground Initiative. (linked to SCCF CI 3)

- 2025 baseline: 0.
- 2028 target: 1 master investment plan adopted, with project-ready detailed design, due diligence, and financing proposal for at least 1 km of coastal protection.

3b. Selected coastal hot spots are protected (SCCF CI 2.14; contributes to SCCF CI 2(b))

2025 baseline: 0

2030 target: 30 km of coast managed/protected for climate resilience, including 1 km of engineered/hybrid protection measures financed under the project and co-financing.

Project reports.

Co-finance can be mobilized and operationalized in a timely manner.

GEF CORE INDICATORS

GEF/SCCF Indicators

SCCF Core and Sub Indicators	Target	Note
1. Number of direct beneficiaries (sex disaggregated)	11,000 (5,500 women)	
1.1 Number of direct beneficiaries from more resilient physical and natural assets (sex disaggregated)	11,000 (5,500 women)	All island population
1.4 Number of youth (15 to 24 years of age) benefiting from the project (sex disaggregated)		
1.5 Number of elderly (over 60 years of age) benefiting from the project (sex disaggregated)		
2 (a) Area of land managed for climate resilience (hectares)	2100	
2.2 urban landscape	2100	Entire island
2 (b) Coastal and marine area managed for climate resilience (hectares)	900	
2.5 Hectares of marine area	900	A 300m strip around all the coast

2.14 Km of coast	30km	All the coast
3. Number of policies/plans/frameworks/institutions for to strengthen climate adaptation	3	
3.2 Number of systems and frameworks established for continuous monitoring, reporting and review of climate adaptation impacts	1	Under output 2.2
3.4 Number of institutional partnerships or coordination mechanisms established or strengthened	1	Under output 2.1
3.8. Number of climate risk and vulnerability assessments conducted	1	Under output 2.1
4. Number of people trained or with awareness raised (sex disaggregated)	40 (30% women)	This is a conservative estimate. Actual values are expected to be higher.
4.1 Number of people trained or made aware of climate change impacts and appropriate adaptation responses (sex disaggregated) at:	40 (30% women)	
• National government (sex disaggregated)		
5. Number of private sector enterprises engaged in climate change adaptation and resilience action	1	This is a conservative estimate. Actual values are expected to be higher.
5.4 Number of MSMEs incubated/accelerated with technical assistance, financial matchmaking, and/or direct financing	1	NRC

ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
Senior Climate Change Adaptation Specialist (International Consultant)	40,000.00	31,200.00	40,000.00
Gender and Safeguards Specialist (International Consultant)	24,000.00	0.00	24,000.00
Knowledge Management Specialist (National Consultant)	12,000.00	0.00	12,000.00
Workshops	5,000.00	0.00	5,000.00
International Travel	10,745.00	8,000.00	10,745.00
Total	91,745.00	39,200.00	91,745.00

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Nauru	-0.517	166.933	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where project interventions are taking place as appropriate.

The project will take place on Nauru. The specific coastal sites are to be determined. Nauru is a small island, 21 km². The capital, Yaren (underlined in red in the figure below) is located at 0°31'39"S 166°56'06"E.



ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS INCLUDING RATING

Attach agency safeguard datasheet/assessment report(s), including ratings of risk types and overall project/program risk classification as well as any management plans or measures to address identified risks and impacts (as applicable).

Title

26-03-10 Annex F - UPDATED ESF Safeguards Nauru SCCF

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

Coastal Area Resilience Enhancement for Nauru (CARE4N)

ANNEX G: Budget Table (2026-04-06)

Expenditure	Detailed Description	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	PMC	M+E	Totals	Responsible Entity
International consultants^^								
	International coastal zone management specialist	37,500	121,250				158,750	ADB
	International coastal engineer	6,250	121,250				127,500	ADB
	International Economist	-	56,250				56,250	ADB
	Final evaluation					55,000	55,000	ADB
Sub-total		43,750	298,750	0	0	55,000	397,500	
Local Consultants								
	National Project Manager	2,000			126,000		128,000	DCCNR

	Knowledge Management Specialist		25,000	40,000			65,000	DCCNR
	Gender Equality Specialist	1,600	25,000	20,000			46,600	DCCNR
	Mid-Term evaluation					20,000	20,000	ADB
Sub-total		3,600	50,000	60,000	126,000	20,000	259,600	
Sub contracts								
SC-1	Design and monitor pilot projects	95,000					95,000	ADB
SC-2	Feasibility studies of list of protection projects	-		440,400			440,400	ADB
Sub-total		95,000	0	440,400	0	0	535,400	
Training, workshops, meetings								
	Consultations and workshops for coastal planning and management		175,000				175,000	ADB
	Training for architects, engineers, construction workers, etc		180,000				180,000	ADB

	Consultations and workshops to prepare seawall design guidance		20,000				20,000	ADB
Travel International	For international consultants and subcontractors to conduct in-country work; For NAU national stakeholders to participate in regional and international meetings, seminars and conferences on relevant matters		94,000				94,000	ADB/D CNNR
Subtotal		-	469,000	-	-	-	469,000	
Works	Pilot coastal protection for 2 subcontractors (See TORs)	999,100					999,100	DCNNR
Subtotal		999,100	-	-	-	-	999,100	

TOTALS		1,141,450	817,750	500,400	126,000	75,000	2,660,600	
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Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

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ANNEX I: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS

From GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF.