GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO CHILD ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

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General Child Project Information

Child Project Title	
Transforming Nauru's Food Systems through Climate Smart Agriculture	
Region Nauru	GEF Project ID 11368
Country(ies) Nauru	Type of Project FSP
GEF Agency(ies) UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID 9789
Project Executing Entity(s) Department of Environmental Management and Agriculture (DEMA) UNDP	Project Executing Type Government GEF Agency
GEF Focal Area (s) Multi Focal Area	Submission Date 2/6/2025
Type of Trust Fund GET	Project Duration (Months) 72
GEF Project Grant: (a) 5,916,207.00	Agency Fee(s) Grant: (b) 532,459.00
PPG Amount: (c) 200,000.00	PPG Agency Fee(s): (d) 18,000.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d) 6666666	Total Co-financing 43,600,000.00
Project Sector (CCM Only) AFOLU	

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
Significant Objective 1	Significant Objective 1	Significant Objective 1	Principal Objective 2

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 island nation facing severe environmental degradation and food security challenges primarily due to phosphate mining, urbanization, and climate change impacts. The island's fragile ecosystems, limited arable land, and water scarcity have significantly restricted local food production, increasing dependence on imported goods. The proposed project aims to transform Nauru's food system and enhance food security by adopting Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) techniques that are nature-positive, resilient, and sustainable, thereby contributing to biodiversity and land conservation. This Objective will be achieved through implementation of four project components that include (1) strengthening stakeholder coordination and capacity to support biodiversity-inclusive CSA development; (2) introducing, demonstrating and implementing climate-smart and biodiversity-friendly soil restoration and agriculture practices providing economical and health benefits; (3) enhancing awareness among communities, farmers, and policymakers on the benefits of CSA and healthy nutrition, and promoting gender-inclusive engagement to ensure widespread adoption of these biodiversity-friendly practices; and (4) establishing a robust M&E system to track progress, ensure sustainability, and support adaptive management throughout the project and CSA transformation in Nauru. The project will rehabilitate 3 ha of fertile soil on old mining site, put 10 ha of land under Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices through the integration of biodiversity-inclusive Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) into local farm and household garden management and development of agroforestry plantation; mitigate 2,577 metric tons of CO2e over 20 years through CSA management and soil restoration; facilitate establishment of initial nature-positive agricultural market in Nauru with total volume at least $100,000 annually; and directly benefit to 3,500 local people, including 49% females and 51% males. This project is a child project of the GEF 8 Food Systems Integrated Programme (FS IP) and will coordinate its activities with the Programme and Child Projects, leveraging synergies to further biodiversity-inclusive agriculture and livestock management. The project will directly engage with the FS IP through the Global Coordination Project (GCP) by actively sharing best practices, innovations, and lessons learned on soil restoration, agroforestry, and community-based CSA initiatives in a SIDS context, thereby directly contributing to FS IP goals of catalyzing transformative changes toward resilient, sustainable, and biodiversity-inclusive food systems at local, national, and global levels.

Child Project Description Overview

Project Objective

By 2032, to transform Nauru's food system and enhance national food security through nature-positive, sustainable, and climate smart agriculture, and associated value chains

Project Components

1. Governance: Improve stakeholder coordination, capacity and governance for Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) to support sustainable food system

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
1,127,400.00	8,224,000.00

Outcome:

1.1. Improved policy and coordination to support CSA and sustainable food system, as indicated by:

increased capacity of ASPG (has clear ToR and operational guidelines, CSA Investment Plan and obtains funding for CSA)

>=4 national CSA policies and plans approved and implemented

Output:

1.1.1. Key national guidelines and plans are developed to ensure effective mainstreaming of CSA in national development;

1.1.2. Agriculture Sector Partner Group (ASPG) is strengthened to coordinate the country efforts and provide funding for CSA development and enhance food security;

1.1.3. National plant seed and tissue storage depot is established to support local farmers and enhance national resilience against climate change and natural disasters.

1. Governance: Improve stakeholder coordination, capacity and governance for Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) to support sustainable food system

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
1,183,150.00	8,662,756.00

Outcome:

1.2. Strengthened institutional and stakeholder capacity to develop and scale up CSA, as indicated by:

>= 60% (out of ~1,000 trained people, 49% are women) reporting application of CSA techniques in practice

>= 100 people/year (49% are women) practicing at the CSA Peer Learning Farms (covering 3.4-3.6 ha)

Output:

1.2.1. Practical training programs on CSA are developed, tested, and implemented targeting government officers, private sector and local community stakeholders;

1.2.2. CSA Peer Learning Farms are established and supported to provide continuous training and mentoring to local farmers and community members.

2. CSA development, demonstrations, and transfer: Introduce nature positive and climate-smart soil restoration and agricultural techniques, demonstrate, refine, and transfer to households and the private sector

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
2,465,207.00	18,172,348.00

Outcome:

2.1. CSA technologies integrated into land restoration, crop production, and livestock farming to improve food security and minimize environmental impact, as indicated by:

>=3 ha of degraded mining site ;

restored with a healthy soil cover;

>= 3 ha of CSA agroforestry plantation under production of >= 3 tons/year;

>= 200 households, private farms, school and church kitchen gardens (total area of 3.5-4 ha) that consistently produce agricultural and livestock production using CSA approaches;

>=total 10 ha under improved nature-positive land management, including agroforestry (3 ha) and integration of CSA into local farm and household garden management (3.20 ha of DEMA farms, 2 ha of private farms, 1-1.5 ha of household gardens, and 0.5 ha of school and church kitchen gardens);

>= $100,000/ year of total volume of agricultural market in Nauru;

>= 2,577

metric tons of CO2e mitigated via CSA application

Output:

2.1.1. At least 3 ha of fertile soil is restored on the old mining sites;

2.1.2. Climate-smart agroforestry plantations are established on the total area of at least 3 ha by local farmers under DEMA management;

2.1.3. Innovative projects of local farmers and households on CSA and sustainable livestock practices are implemented via small grants (covering 3.5-4 ha);

Output 2.1.4. Sustainable agricultural market is established in the country to provide financial benefits to growers and facilitate sustainable national food system.

3. Knowledge management: Increase awareness among community, farmers, consumers on locally grown nutritious food

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
714,600.00	5,437,342.00

Outcome:

3.1. Improved awareness, attitude, and knowledge of local communities on CSA, healthy food, and nutrition, as indicated by:

>= 60% of

of Nauru population aware about benefits of healthy food and nutrition and express positive attitude to CSA and traditional nutrition knowledge;

>= 3 CSA practices adopted per Nauru household in average;

>= 3,500 of direct project beneficiaries (49% are

women)

Output:

3.1.1. An awareness program on CSA, traditional nutrition knowledge, healthy food and nutrition in Nauru to change people attitude to agricultural practices, food habits, and environmental management;

3.1.2. Gender-inclusive project lessons and best practices on CSA and healthy nutrition are disseminated through different channels, including CSA Knowledge Portal, to ensure their replication and transfer in Nauru and abroad.

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
144,150.00	1,025,814.00

Outcome:

4.1. Effective Adaptive Management of the project and CSA transformation in Nauru based on robust M&E framework, as indicated by:

Satisfactory or higher project QA rating confirmed by TE;

>= 8 Nauru participations in FS IP Governing mechanisms, regional and global platforms and fora

Output:

4.1.1. Participatory and gender-inclusive M&E system is implemented to measure the project effectiveness, support Adaptive Management, and tests the Theory of Change

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
1. Governance: Improve stakeholder coordination, capacity and governance for Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) to support sustainable food system	1,127,400.00	8,224,000.00
1. Governance: Improve stakeholder coordination, capacity and governance for Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) to support sustainable food system	1,183,150.00	8,662,756.00

2. CSA development, demonstrations, and transfer: Introduce nature positive and climate-smart soil restoration and agricultural techniques, demonstrate, refine, and transfer to households and the private sector	2,465,207.00	18,172,348.00
3. Knowledge management: Increase awareness among community, farmers, consumers on locally grown nutritious food	714,600.00	5,437,342.00
M&E	144,150.00	1,025,814.00
Subtotal	**5,634,507.00**	**41,522,260.00**
Project Management Cost	281,700.00	2,077,740.00
Total Project Cost ($)	**5,916,207.00**	**43,600,000.00**

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

Development Challenge

Nauru's economy has historically been reliant on phosphate mining, which once made it one of the wealthiest countries per capita. However, phosphate reserves are now largely depleted, and the country has faced significant economic challenges as a result. The government has attempted to diversify the economy with limited success, focusing on sectors such as offshore banking, internet services, and processing centers for asylum seekers under an agreement with Australia. The economy has faced fluctuations due to its reliance on external aid and the limited diversification of economic activities.

Agriculture in Nauru is limited by the island’s small size and poor soil quality, which has been further degraded by extensive phosphate mining. The total area of fertile land is about 4 km² only, much of which is taken by residential housing. As a result, the agricultural sector contributes minimally to the national economy. Most agricultural activities are subsistence-based, including the cultivation of coconuts, pandanus, bananas, and vegetables in household gardens. Given the island's limited arable land and historical focus on phosphate mining, traditional agricultural practices, including livestock rearing, are not as prominent as in other Pacific nations. However, small-scale livestock farming is still practiced by many households for subsistence and local trade. Chickens are the most common form of livestock, providing eggs and meat for local consumption. Most households keep chickens in small numbers. Pigs are also reared by some families, primarily for special occasions and cultural ceremonies.

Over a century of phosphate mining has significantly degraded about 80% of Nauru's ecosystems and land. Mining directly destroyed the country forest ecosystems and removed topsoil, leaving behind limestone pinnacles and poor-quality subsoil, making the land unsuitable for agriculture. Majority of natural habitats on the island were destroyed, leading to a drastic decline in native flora and fauna. Additionally, heavy reliance on phosphate exports has left the economy vulnerable and hindered sustainable development efforts . Since beginning of 2025 government is considering extraction in the only remaining undisturbed area in Nauru.. Urbanization in Nauru, primarily along the coastal areas, has further stressed the environment. The limited habitable land means that urban expansion encroaches on fragile ecosystems and remaining fertile land suitable for agriculture (no more than 4 km² total).

The introduction and spread of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) have significantly impacted Nauru's biodiversity and agriculture, with consequences that ripple through its ecosystems and society. Of the 125 exotic plant species documented in Nauru, these non-native species now make up more than two-thirds of all vascular plants in the country, threatening the delicate balance of native biodiversity. In particular, the uncontrolled spread of species such as the Red-Bead Tree (Adenanthera pavonina) has displaced indigenous vegetation, altered habitats, and decreased the availability of essential ecosystem services, such as soil stabilization and pollinator support.

The lack of fertile land severely limits local food production, making it difficult to grow enough food to meet the population's needs. Additionally, Nauru relies heavily on rainwater harvesting and desalination plants for its freshwater supply. Limited water resources make local agriculture even more difficult. Due to limited local food production, Nauru imports the majority of its food, including staples like rice, flour, and canned goods. The island's food security is highly vulnerable to global market fluctuations, which can impact the availability and cost of imported food. As a result, Nauru faces significant nutritional challenges, with high rates of malnutrition, obesity, and non-communicable diseases such as diabetes and heart disease. These issues are exacerbated by the limited availability of fresh and nutritious food on the island, which often leads to a reliance on imported, processed foods high in sugar and fat.

Additionally, Nauru, as a small island nation, is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change due to its geographic and environmental characteristics. The primary climate impacts on Nauru include rising sea levels, increased temperatures, changes in precipitation patterns, and more frequent and severe extreme weather events. These impacts strengthen other direct threats and pose significant risks to the island's environment, economy, and population. Climate change impacts can increase the food insecurity in Nauru. Thus, higher temperatures affect crop yields and livestock health. The increased prevalence of heatwaves can cause heat stress, reducing agricultural productivity. Prolonged dry periods, influenced by changing precipitation patterns, lead to water scarcity, which directly impacts agricultural activities. Water is critical for both crops and livestock, and its scarcity can limit food production. Flooding and storm surges from extreme weather events can damage crops and infrastructure, leading to food shortages. Such events can also disrupt transportation and supply chains, making it difficult to import food.

Future scenarios for Nauru

Based on the analysis of situation in Nauru and key threats for ecosystems and communities the following four simple future scenarios were considered for this GEF project :

Future Scenario 1: Slow Economic Growth, Slow Climate Change Impacts. In this scenario, global economic conditions remain stagnant, and Nauru's economy continues to struggle due to limited diversification and dwindling phosphate resources. . Facing ongoing revenue shortfalls, no successful new industries and the slow onset effects of climate change, Government may aim to expand phosphate extraction to the island's last untouched plateau for fiscal relief. International aid continues to be a primary source of revenue, but it is insufficient to drive significant economic growth. Climate change impacts, such as rising temperatures and sea levels, proceed at a slower-than-expected rate, providing Nauru with a small window to adapt. However, limited economic growth means that resources for adaptation are scarce, and the island's food security issues persist. The government focuses on improving subsistence agriculture and enhancing traditional fishing practices to maintain basic food supplies. Efforts to rehabilitate degraded land are slow and underfunded, leading to continued reliance on imported food and increased vulnerability to global supply chain disruptions.

Future Scenario 2: Rapid Economic Growth, Slow Climate Change Impacts. Under this scenario, Nauru experiences a boost in economic growth due to successful investments in sectors such as offshore banking and internet services, coupled with increased international aid. The pace of climate change impacts remains slow, allowing the government to focus on sustainable development initiatives, including sustainable agriculture. Economic growth enables investments in infrastructure, improved waste management, rehabilitation of mined land, and agriculture sector. These efforts lead to a modest improvement in local food production and reduced dependence on imports. The government also invests in education and healthcare, addressing the high rates of non-communicable diseases. However, the challenge remains in ensuring that economic growth does not lead to increased environmental degradation through urban expansion and pollution.

Future Scenario 3: Slow Economic Growth, Rapid Climate Change Impacts. In this scenario, Nauru's economy remains stagnant, with limited success in diversifying beyond phosphate mining. With diversification stalled coupled with the challenges of accessing aid that is unresponsive to the devastating impacts of climate change, authorities revive plans to mine the remaining unexploited deposit as an emergency cash source, compounding ecological vulnerability amid accelerating climate stress. Climate change impacts accelerate, with rising sea levels, increased temperatures, and more frequent extreme weather events. These changes exacerbate the existing challenges of food security, water scarcity, and environmental degradation. Coastal flooding becomes a significant threat, displacing communities and further reducing the available arable land. The government struggles to provide basic services, and international aid becomes even more critical. The population faces increased health risks due to malnutrition and waterborne diseases. In response, the government prioritizes short-term relief measures over long-term sustainability, leading to a cycle of dependency on external aid and vulnerability to climate change impacts.

Future Scenario 4: Rapid Economic Growth, Rapid Climate Change Impacts. In this scenario, Nauru experiences a period of rapid economic growth driven by successful diversification into new sectors,

including agriculture, and increased international partnerships. However, this growth coincides with rapid and severe climate change impacts. Rising sea levels and extreme weather events cause significant damage to infrastructure and reduce the availability of arable land. The government invests heavily in adaptation measures, such as seawalls and desalination plants, but these are expensive and strain the economy. Efforts to rehabilitate mined land and expand local food production are undermined by the increasingly hostile climate. The government focuses on securing international support to fund large-scale adaptation projects and disaster response efforts. Despite the economic growth, the population continues to face significant challenges related to food security, health, and environmental sustainability.

Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) can play a vital role in addressing the challenges across all four scenarios for Nauru by focusing on three key pillars: (1) sustainably increasing agricultural productivity and incomes, (2) adapting and building resilience to climate change, and (3) reducing negative impact on ecosystems and greenhouse gas emissions where possible. In all scenarios, CSA provides a framework for addressing the complex interplay between economic growth, climate change, and food security. By focusing on sustainability, resilience, and productivity, CSA can help Nauru navigate the challenges of limited resources, environmental degradation, and climate variability, ensuring that its agricultural sector can contribute to long-term food security and economic stability.

Baseline Programmes in Nauru to address environmental and climate threats related to agriculture

The Government and key stakeholders of Nauru are working hard to address the environmental, food security, and climate threats that are interconnected. Thus, Nauru is a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal. Also, Nauru is a member of the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States (ABAS), a recent regional initiative focused on promoting sustainable development, environmental conservation, and resilience building for Small Island Developing States (SIDS), particularly in the context of climate change, economic development, and sustainable resource management. Nauru's National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) 2019-2030, National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2019-2025, and National Climate Change Policy 2021-2030 prioritize sustainable economic growth, social progress, environmental protection, biodiversity conservation, climate resilience, and emissions reduction.

Nauru has established policies and plans to address climate-smart agriculture (CSA) and food security, including the National Food Systems Pathway 2021-2030, which prioritizes nature-positive production, land rehabilitation, support for small-scale fisheries and aquaculture, SME support, climate-smart technologies, and resilience of aquatic biodiversity. The Climate Smart Agriculture Plan (NaCSAP) 2021-2025 aims to make agriculture more resilient to climate change, focusing on boosting crop and livestock productivity, promoting local food consumption, improving CSA governance, and strengthening stakeholder capacity. The Agriculture Sector Strategy 2021-2030 promotes local production, food security, and nutrition, while Nauru's Healthy Food and Nutrition

Policy 2020-2030 seeks to reduce malnutrition and diet-related NCDs through better access to nutritious foods and health campaigns.

The Department of Environment Management and Agriculture (DEMA) in Nauru is responsible for overseeing the country's environmental management, agricultural development, and related policy implementation. DEMA plays a crucial role in developing Nauru's agricultural sector. This involves promoting sustainable farming practices, supporting local farmers, and implementing programs to improve food security and agricultural productivity. An inter-sectoral Agriculture Sector Partner Group (ASPG) led by DEMA is formed on the island to facilitate coordinating efforts within Nauru's agricultural sector among stakeholders, including government agencies, NGOs, and the private sector, to ensure cohesive policy implementation and effective resource allocation for agricultural activities. Overall, the ASPG plays a crucial role in driving agricultural development in Nauru by coordinating efforts, building capacity, and ensuring that the sector is resilient, sustainable, and capable of meeting the country's food security needs.

Nauru's recently developed Island Wide Draft Master Plan will guide sustainable development by integrating climate-smart agriculture and ecosystem conservation to foster a resilient agricultural sector while preserving natural resources. The plan designates ~20% of Nauru's land for agriculture and is currently under stakeholder review. In 2024, the National Emergency Service (NES) and the Department of Climate Change and National Resilience (DCCNR) began developing a National Drought Plan based on vulnerability assessments of past drought impacts and analysis of drought-prone areas, including key agricultural and water sites. With primary phosphate reserves exhausted, the strategic planning and development challenge has shifted from regulating ongoing extraction to embedding rehabilitation and food system objectives in every post mining land use decision. While the Master Plan was drafted on the assumption that primary phosphate reserves were exhausted, Government's recent consideration (2025) of opening the single remaining unmined plateau means the Plan should be revised accordingly.

From 2010 to 2024, agriculture development in Nauru was limited due to the focus on phosphate mining, though key initiatives emerged to improve agricultural capacity and food security. The Nauru Rehabilitation Corporation (NRC), established in 1999, leads efforts to restore land devastated by mining for agricultural and economic use, including rehabilitating 'Topside' with a target of restoring 25% by 2045 at an estimated cost of $1.014 billion. Australia, recognizing its historical role in Nauru's phosphate industry, has supported rehabilitation efforts, with 10 hectares reclaimed to date at an average cost of $1 million per hectare . A complimentary program launched in 2023, Nauru's Higher Ground Initiative (HGI) focuses on sustainable development and climate resilience through land restoration, mixed-use neighborhoods, green infrastructure, and integrated water, food, and energy security, with input from local and international experts for culturally sustainable designs. .

In recent years, sustainable agriculture initiatives in Nauru have included DEMA's two demonstration farms and a piggery and chicken farm. In 2022, the Pacific Organic Learning Farms Network (POLFN) introduced the Tools for Agroecology Performance Evaluation (TAPE), followed by the 2023 opening of the Organic Learning Farm Centre in Yaren to train farmers in organic, chemical-free practices. Nauru's Farmers and Growers Association consists of 10-12 small-scale farmers working on plots under 0.5 acres, while schools, churches, and colleges maintain small

kitchen gardens of varying productivity . Between 2015 and 2019, DEMA implemented the Nauru Egg Production and Vegetable Production and Nutrition Improvement projects with a combined budget of US$ 3.42 million. From 2020 to 2023, the Dietary Diversity Extension Project focused on dietary education, nutritional monitoring, and increased production, yielding 25 vegetable varieties, 10 tons of compost monthly, and 500 eggs daily. Building on the earlier Nauru Horticulture Project (2009-2014) and other agricultural projects, the government approved funding in 2024 to lease an additional 23 hectares for agriculture and agroforestry .

Since 2020, the Nauru Prison farm has promoted sustainable agriculture, focusing on crop cultivation and livestock rearing with a zero-waste design by TTM, featuring rainwater collection, composting, and a vegetable garden. Schools and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) programs now offer basic kitchen gardening courses, and the Life Skills Programme provides youth with initial agricultural and trade skills. The Live and Learn Environment Network, supported by USAID and Australian Aid, focuses on CSA, soil analysis, and pest control, while Eco Nauru manages a Small Grants Programme for solar power, piggery, and kitchen gardens. Additionally, the ADB Sustainable Urban Development Project (2025-2028) includes water infrastructure to support agriculture, and the UNEP/GEF Ecosystem Restoration Project targets degraded land, aiming to restore 494 ha for sustainable land management (SLM), although high costs may limit the efforts .

Despite all those efforts, Nauru still faces significant barriers to address environmental, climate, and food security challenges and develop CSA as a basis for national food production system contributing to biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. These barriers hamper the country ability to cope effectively with four potential future scenarios described above.

Barriers for development of agriculture and enhancing food security in Nauru

The summary of the barriers is provided below (see details in the Development Challenge section of the ProDoc):

Barrier 1: Weak stakeholder coordination, capacity and governance for agriculture and support of sustainable food production system in Nauru. Nauru faces significant challenges in implementing agricultural practices due to weak coordination among stakeholders, limited capacity, and insufficient governance frameworks. The Agriculture Sector Partner Group (ASPG), established to support agricultural efforts, struggles with capacity constraints and lacks clear mandates, resulting in fragmented and inconsistent support. Food security measures are absent in residential planning, and there are no national guidelines and strategies on integrated pest management (IPM), fertilizer use, and sustainable livestock feed production, which are crucial for sustainable farming. Additionally, the lack of a national seed storage facility and limited, short-term agricultural training programs leave local farmers and households without the skills and resources needed to adopt resilient agricultural practices essential for long-term sustainability.

Barrier 2: Inadequate integration of agriculture into the national sustainable development. The integration of agriculture into Nauru's sustainable development is hindered by limited land availability, despite the Island-Wide Draft Master Plan's allocation of 20% for agriculture, as complex traditional land tenure systems restrict government control and expansion of agricultural land. Small farms and household plots, which could adopt modern agricultural practices like vertical gardening and hydroponics, remain underutilized due to a lack of structured support and resilience to droughts. Additionally, the scarcity of agricultural land and the absence of an agricultural market discourage farmers from investing in or scaling up sustainable practices, reinforcing Nauru's dependence on imported food. Expanding agricultural activities further faces challenges, as reclaimed land on old mining sites has yet to undergo soil restoration to support cultivation.

Barrier 3: Low stakeholder awareness on agriculture benefits and healthy nutrition, loss of traditional nutrition knowledge, and inadequate perception of agriculture as marginal activity. A key barrier to implementing agriculture in Nauru is the low awareness among stakeholders of its benefits and the link between sustainable agriculture and healthy nutrition, which limits agriculture adoption and resilience to climate shocks. Traditional nutrition knowledge has been largely lost due to a shift towards imported, processed foods, leading to poorer diets and rising non-communicable diseases. This erosion of local dietary practices weakens cultural ties to agriculture, making its promotion more challenging. Additionally, agriculture is often viewed as a marginal activity, overshadowed by Nauru's historical reliance on phosphate mining, resulting in low interest, especially among youth, in agricultural careers or farming initiatives.

Thus, this GEF project proposal has been developed to effectively address the barriers above and transform Nauru's food system into one that prioritizes local food production, strengthens climate resilience, revives traditional nutrition practices, and reduces dependency on imported foods through sustainable, community and market driven agriculture initiatives.

Project Strategy

This project is a child project of the GEF 8 Food Systems Integrated Programme (FS IP) with the Objective:

By 2032, to transform Nauru's food system and enhance national food security through nature-positive, resilient, and sustainable Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices, covering at least 10 ha, restoring fertile soil on at least 3 ha of degraded land, establishing a national agricultural market with at total volume at least $100,000 annually, and directly benefiting to at least 3,500 people (including 49% of females).

For this project nature-positive (biodiversity-friendly) and climate smart agriculture presents an integrated approach to managing landscapes–cropland, livestock, forests, and fisheries–that aims to achieve four main objectives: (1) sustainably increasing agricultural productivity and incomes to

enhance food security and reduces hunger, particularly in regions vulnerable to climate change; (2) adapting and building resilience to climate change through strengthening the capacity of agricultural systems to cope with and recover from climate-related stresses such as droughts, floods, and extreme weather events; (3) reducing greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture and enhance carbon sequestration; and (4) conserving and enhancing biodiversity by integrating nature-positive practices that restore soil, protect native species, and maintain ecosystem services essential for sustainable agriculture.

The Project Objective is expected to be achieved through implementation of four general Strategies (Components):

- Component 1. Governance: Improve stakeholder coordination, capacity and governance for Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) to support sustainable food system;
- Component 2. CSA development, demonstrations, and transfer: Introduce nature positive and climate-smart soil restoration and agricultural techniques, demonstrate, refine, and transfer to households and the private sector;
- Component 3. Knowledge management: Increase awareness among community, farmers, consumers on locally grown nutritious food;
- Component 4. Monitoring and Evaluation: Participatory and gender-inclusive M&E system to test the project Theory of Change and support Adaptive Management. Detailed description of the Components is provided below:

Component 1. Governance: Improve stakeholder coordination, capacity and governance for Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) to support sustainable food systems is designed to create an enabling environment for development of CSA and sustainable food system in Nauru in line with FS IP Component 1: Strengthened enabling environment to catalyze FS transformation at global, regional and national levels. Specifically, the project Component 1 aims to (1) develop selected biodiversity-inclusive and nature positive CSA and food security guidelines, strategies, and plans complementary to existing agricultural policies to ensure effective mainstreaming of CSA in national development based on the Integrated Landscape Management approach (Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Guidelines, Food Security Guidelines for Households, Fertilizer Management Guidelines, and the National Sustainable Livestock Feed Production Strategy); (2) strengthen Agriculture Sector Partner Group (ASPG) to coordinate the country efforts and provide funding for CSA development, and food security, and biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices as well as act as the national Food Systems & Agricultural Land Restoration Decision Platform in Nauru to facilitate restoration of agricultural land; (3) establish a national plant seed and tissue storage depot to enhance national resilience against climate change and natural disasters; (4) develop, test, and implement practical training programs on CSA for government officers, private sector and local community stakeholders integrating biodiversity conservation principles and habitat restoration; and (5) establish and support biodiversity-friendly CSA Peer Learning Farms to provide continuous training and mentoring to local farmers and community members, promoting practices that restore soil health, protect natural habitats, and enhance biodiversity. The Component 1 is expected to remove the Barrier 1: Weak stakeholder coordination, capacity and governance for agriculture and support of sustainable food production system in Nauru.

Component 2. CSA development, demonstrations, and transfer: Introduce nature positive and climate-smart soil restoration and agricultural techniques, demonstrate, refine, and transfer to households and the private sector focuses on the implementation of specific nature positive CSA initiatives by DEMA, local farmers, and multiple households to ensure sustainable food production in the country and establishment of national nature-positive agricultural market. This Component involves (1) restoration of fertile soil on the old phosphate mining site (or degraded by erosion coastal area as an alternative option) as a way to increase area of land available for sustainable agriculture based on biodiversity conservation principles; (2) establishment and management of agroforestry plantation by DEMA in cooperation with local farmers, integrating tree and herb species that support biodiversity, improve soil fertility, and provide habitats for pollinators, natural pest predators, soil microorganisms that enhance nutrient cycling, and wildlife; and (3) support of innovative projects of local communities on CSA and sustainable livestock practices emphasizing techniques that protect natural ecosystems, reduce land degradation, and promote biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices; and (4) establishment of sustainable agricultural market in the country to provide incentives for nature-positive, resilient, and sustainable food production. This Component is aligned with FS IP Component 3: Environmental benefits leveraged through sustainable management of food systems, landscapes and value chains. The project Component 2 is fully based on the input from the Component 1 (coordination and capacity for CSA and sustainable food system) and designed to remove Barrier 2: Inadequate integration of agriculture into the national sustainable development. Also, the project Component 2 contributes to FS IP Component 2: Improved and increased financing deployed in support of food system transformation through the establishment of a sustainable and nature-positive agricultural market mechanism in Nauru, which creates economic incentives and market opportunities, attracts private sector engagement, and facilitates increased investment in climate-smart, biodiversity-friendly agriculture in Nauru.

Component 3. Knowledge management: Increase awareness among community, farmers, consumers on locally grown nutritious food aims to raise awareness and disseminate best practices and lessons learned from nature positive CSA, traditional nutrition knowledge, healthy food and nutrition among local communities, decision-makers, and the private sector in Nauru. This component also focuses on promoting gender-inclusive engagement in CSA and facilitation of replication of biodiversity-friendly CSA approaches and healthy food practices in Nauru. This Components is aligned with FS IP Component 4: Knowledge, innovation, scaling and coordination promoted. Specifically, Component 3 will take inputs (monitoring data, lessons, and best practices) from Components 1,2 and 4 and will (1) conduct awareness campaign on biodiversity-inclusive CSA, traditional nutrition knowledge, healthy food and nutrition among decision-makers and local communities; (2) and develop and share gender-inclusive lessons and best CSA and healthy nutrition practices of the project, including biodiversity-friendly agriculture and sustainable nutrition approaches, among key stakeholders in Nauru and abroad. Under this Component the project will support Nauru's participation in FS IP governance mechanisms (global/regional steering committees and assemblies) and in regional and global platforms and fora of relevance. Specifically, through the Component, the project will engage in collective action, KM, and South-South cooperation by actively sharing gender-inclusive lessons and best practices on CSA with other FS IP countries and the Global Coordination Project (GCP). The project will participate in regional knowledge-sharing platforms, webinars, and conferences organized by the GCP, contributing to collective learning across SIDS (via SPREP as the currently proposed regional node).

The Component will deal with Barrier 3: Low stakeholder awareness on agriculture benefits and healthy nutrition, loss of traditional nutrition knowledge, and inadequate perception of agriculture as marginal activity.

Component 4. Monitoring and Evaluation: Participatory and gender-inclusive M&E system to test the project Theory of Change and support Adaptive Management will provide effective project monitoring and evaluation framework for exercising of the project Adaptive Management and achieving sustainable project Outcomes. This Component is aligned with FS IP Component 4: Knowledge, innovation, scaling and coordination promoted and will provide a foundation for the evidence-based learning under Component 3 and will ensure effective and timely delivery of all project Outputs. Additionally, Component 4 will incorporate monitoring and evaluation processes that align with the GCP's broader objectives, fostering collaborative learning and adaptive management across all FS IP countries.

The 'Transforming Nauru's Food Systems through Climate Smart Agriculture' project offers distinct advantages over other potential interventions for addressing Nauru's unique environmental and socio-economic challenges:

- Integrated Approach to Food Security and Environmental Restoration: Unlike projects that might focus solely on food production or environmental rehabilitation, this project simultaneously addresses food security, agro-ecosystem restoration, and climate resilience. By introducing biodiversity-friendly CSA, soil restoration, and agroforestry practices, the project builds local food systems while rehabilitating degraded land, thus tackling two of Nauru's critical challenges—food insecurity and environmental degradation—within a single framework;

- Capacity Building and Knowledge Transfer: The project emphasizes local capacity development by creating training programs and establishing nature-positive CSA Peer Learning Farms. This approach builds on local knowledge and engages the community in long-term skills development, making the project sustainable beyond its lifecycle. Other potential options, such as short-term food aid or external agricultural projects, may address immediate needs but often lack the sustainable, skill-building component required for resilience.

- Alignment with National and International Strategies: This project is strategically aligned with Nauru's national policies (e.g., National Sustainable Development Strategy, Nauru National Food Systems Pathway, National CSA Plan) and international climate and biodiversity commitments. This alignment ensures that project outcomes contribute to broader development goals, such as those outlined in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). Other options, particularly isolated or sector-specific interventions, may not support this level of cross-sectoral synergy or leverage existing national and regional policy frameworks.

- Creation of an Agricultural Market and Economic Opportunities: This project uniquely includes the establishment of a nature-positive national agricultural market, fostering economic incentives for small-scale farmers and households to participate in food production. By developing a market for locally produced biodiversity-friendly goods, the project reduces reliance on imports, supports local livelihoods, and creates economic opportunities that strengthen Nauru's economy. Other interventions might provide temporary economic relief but often lack the market-building

component necessary for sustaining local nature positive food production and achieving long-term economic resilience.

Project Stakeholders

The project involves a diverse range of stakeholders, including government agencies, private sector entities, and local communities, each playing crucial roles to ensure the successful delivery of Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) (see the section Expected Global Environmental Benefits), adaptation benefits, and other proposed outcomes (see details in the section B of the CEO ER and Stakeholder Engagement section of the ProDoc). The key project stakeholders include:

- Government Agencies (e.g., DEMA, DCCNR) oversee and coordinate project execution, ensure alignment with national environmental, climate and agricultural policies. They lead activities related to soil restoration, agroforestry, and the development of sustainable and biodiversity-inclusive agriculture practices directly supporting biodiversity conservation and land degradation neutrality, which are central to achieving the project's GEBs.

- Agriculture Sector Partner Group (ASPG) facilitates coordination among government, private sector, NGOs, and local communities, supports stakeholder engagement for CSA. By aligning and coordinating stakeholders activities, ASPG ensures consistent implementation of CSA practices, which enhances climate resilience, increases ecosystem services, and promotes sustainable land management;

- Local Farmers and Growers Association engage in CSA demonstration and production projects, agroforestry, and sustainable farming initiatives, receiving training and resources to adopt CSA practices. Their involvement in sustainable farming reduces agricultural emissions, improves soil quality, and enhances biodiversity on rehabilitated lands, directly contributing to the project's climate adaptation and sustainable land management objectives;

- Community Members and Households with small gardens participate in sustainable agricultural activities such as vertical gardening, food boxes, and beekeeping, integrating CSA practices into household food production. Widespread household participation in CSA reduces the need for imported food, mitigates emissions, and promotes local food systems that are resilient to climate shocks.

- Educational Institutions and Training Centers (e.g., TVET, Life Skills Program, DEMA extension officers) deliver training in CSA techniques and sustainable agriculture, building local capacities and raising awareness about CSA benefits. Education on sustainable practices helps entrench CSA methods in the community, supporting long-term environmental sustainability and fostering knowledge transfer essential for resilience.

- Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) (e.g., Live and Learn Environment Network, Eco Nauru) support community awareness campaigns, promote eco-friendly practices, and deliver capacity-building activities on soil conservation, water efficiency, and biodiversity-friendly agriculture. Through their advocacy and training, NGOs help reduce soil erosion, promote sustainable water management, and encourage biodiversity-friendly practices, directly enhancing ecosystem resilience and soil health.

- International Partners and Donors (e.g., UNDP, GEF, FAO, ADB) provide funding, technical assistance, and knowledge-sharing platforms, supporting project implementation, monitoring, and scaling of successful interventions. International partnerships enable the adoption of global best practices in CSA and ecosystem restoration, enhancing the project's impact on biodiversity conservation, climate resilience, and sustainable land management.

Project place in the current investment landscape

The Nauru CSA project is designed to fit within the current landscape of investments by building on both GEF and non-GEF funded initiatives. It leverages ongoing projects, incorporates lessons learned from previous efforts, and aligns with national priorities to ensure comprehensive and sustainable outcomes. The project position in the relation of other GEF and non-GEF projects in Nauru is described below:

Higher Ground Initiative (HGI): The CSA project will collaborate with the HGI by utilizing lessons learned in sustainable development and restoration from the mining site restoration efforts. The CSA project will contribute to HGI by restoring fertile soil on old mining sites. This collaboration will prevent duplication and enhance resource efficiency in land rehabilitation.

UNEP/GEF Project "Ecosystem Restoration and Sustainable Land Management to improve livelihoods and protect biodiversity in Nauru" (GEF ID 10161): The CSA project aligns with the UNEP/GEF project's focus on land restoration and SLM, coordinating on shared initiatives for soil restoration and development of sustainable farming. This partnership provides the CSA project access to a tested regulatory framework and best practices, amplifying the impact on land degradation neutrality and ecosystem restoration in Nauru, while avoiding overlaps.

DEMA/Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund Project "Strengthening resilience through climate-smart agriculture and nature-based solutions": By coordinating on similar activities, both projects will reinforce CSA and nature-based solutions for food security and climate resilience. The collaboration will focus on knowledge-sharing in CSA techniques, gender mainstreaming, and climate adaptation, ensuring a broad base of CSA implementation knowledge across Nauru's agricultural landscape.

ADB Sustainable and Resilient Urban Development Project: The CSA project will leverage increased freshwater access from the ADB project's water infrastructure improvements for CSA development. This synergy will enable the CSA project to enhance irrigation and water use efficiency, which is critical for successful CSA practices on an island with limited water resources.

Adaptation Fund (AF) Project “Resilient Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture in Nauru”: Through implementing jointly activities to develop food market in Nauru, the CSA and AF projects will work together to enhance food security. The collaboration will include exploring local production of livestock feed, integrating fish bycatch, and tilapia from Buada Lagoon, thus contributing to a sustainable and diversified food system.

Live and Learn Environment Network Project: By collaborating on resilient agriculture activities, the CSA project will benefit from tested techniques in soil analysis, biochar, and CSA methods from the Live and Learn project. This mutual engagement will ensure maximum positive impact by applying adaptive techniques in Nauru’s climate and soil conditions.

National GEF Small Grant Program (SGP): The CSA project will work alongside SGP to expand CSA techniques through small grants that fund local CSA initiatives. This collaboration will enhance community engagement and resource availability for small-scale CSA projects, essential for CSA’s sustainable growth across Nauru.

Kiwa Initiative: By incorporating Kiwa Initiative recommendations, the CSA project will benefit from region-specific strategies in climate adaptation and nature-based solutions (NbS). This regional insight will support CSA's resilience-building objectives and ensures alignment with broader Pacific Island sustainability goals.

Lessons Learned from Previous Projects

The project draws on several key lessons from previous initiatives:

Soil Restoration Techniques: Lessons from phosphate mining site restoration projects in Christmas Island, Florida, and South Africa demonstrated the importance of introducing organic material and native plants for soil restoration and agricultural use. The CSA project will apply these techniques to rehabilitate degraded sites in Nauru, promoting agricultural productivity and ecosystem health.

Agroforestry and Community Empowerment: Successful agroforestry projects have shown that involving local leaders, farmers, and community groups is essential for sustaining long-term productivity, supporting local biodiversity, and environmental sustainability. This approach will be applied in the CSA project by establishing biodiversity-inclusive agroforestry plantations with local farmers and promoting community-driven management, ensuring local commitment, sustainability, and biodiversity conservation.

Scalable and Replicable Local CSA Projects: Experience from previous projects emphasized designing pilot projects to be easily scalable and financially accessible for broader replication. The CSA project will apply this lesson by involving motivated local 'champions' and developing models for soil restoration, agroforestry, and CSA techniques that can be expanded across the island with minimal additional investment.

Sector-Specific Guidelines for Faster Adoption: Sectoral guidelines and multi-stakeholder platforms were identified as effective tools for achieving buy-in and faster policy adoption. The CSA project has adopted this approach and will develop specific guidelines for biodiversity-friendly CSA, drought resilience, pest management, and fertilizer use, which are designed to be more rapidly approved and implemented by government stakeholders than new national policies and regulations.

Project Area

The project area in Nauru includes multiple sites totaling approximately 13-15 hectares (see Fig. 1):

- DEMA Demonstration Farms (3.20 ha): Menen, Buada, and Anabar Farms grow various vegetables and fruits. Menen requires solar irrigation due to water issues, Buada faces challenges in soil quality and water costs, and Anabar is focused on livestock breeding, with plans to diversify into milkfish and aquaponic farming.

- Planned Soil Restoration Sites (3-4 ha): Located on old phosphate mining areas, these sites need complex restoration to address potential cadmium contamination and prepare soil for agriculture.

- Agroforestry Sites (3-4 ha): Adjacent to Menen Farm and on government-allocated land (23 ha), these sites will support crop diversity, beekeeping, and livestock within a climate-smart model.

- Private Farms and Household Gardens (3-3.5 ha): Small plots managed by local farmers and around 200-300 households promote CSA through traditional farming, small-scale livestock, and training programs.

- School and Church Kitchen Gardens (0.5 ha): Gardens at local schools and churches vary in quality, but provide essential engagement in sustainable agriculture practices.

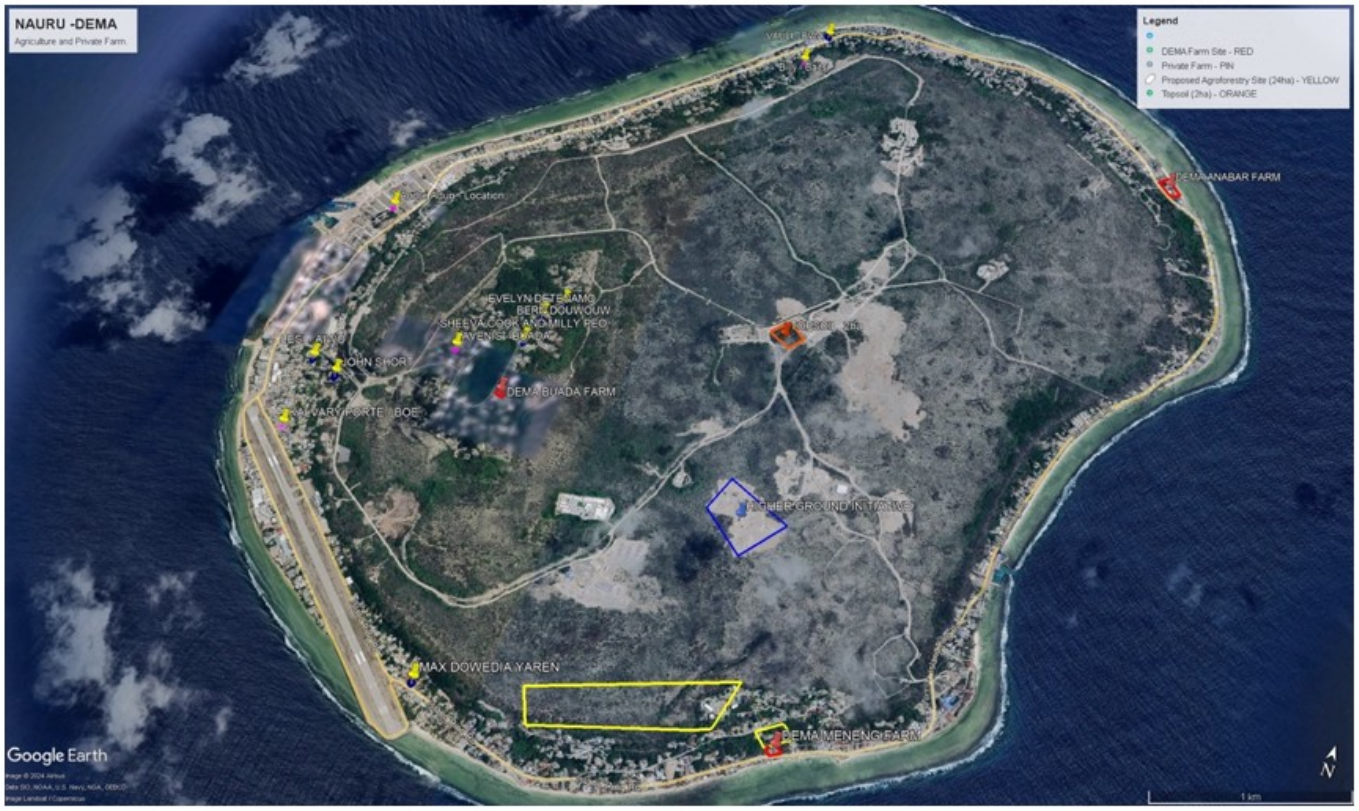


Figure 1. Project sites, including locations of DEMA Farms, local farmers plantations, and planned agroforestry and soil restoration activities (big yellow rectangle is 23 ha land plot allocated by Nauru Government for agriculture in 2024)

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[1] https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/how-phosphate-mining-in-nauru-has-led-to-an-environmental-catastrophe.html

[2] Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel to the Global Environment Facility (2023). *Simple Future Narratives: Helping to Ensure the Durability of GEF Investments.* STAP Brief, June 2023. Available at: https://stapgef.org/resources/advisory-documents/simple-future-narratives-brief-and-primer.

[3] https://www.rnz.co.nz/international/pacific-news/397506/nauru-moves-ahead-with-land-rehabilitation

[4] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nauru_Rehabilitation_Corporation

[5] https://www.cnu.org/publicsquare/2023/05/15/nation-seeks-higher-ground-new-urbanism

[6] https://kiwainitiative.org/en/news/projects-dashboard/the-polfn-team-lead-an-agroecology-training-in-nauru-tdb

[7] https://www.spc.int/updates/blog/video/2024/05/naurus-first-organic-learning-farm-centre

[8] The farms are currently maintained and managed by DEMA

[9] https://www.icdf.org.tw/wSite/ct?xItem=59276&ctNode=31572&mp=2

[10] https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/nau-54377-002-iee-0

[11] https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/10161

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

Project Theory of Change

The project Theory of Change (ToC) is based on the Results-Based Management Concept, depicted in the Fig. 2 and reflects the ToC of FS IP. It is briefly explained below:

Component 1. Governance: Improve stakeholder coordination, capacity and governance for Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) to support sustainable food system is designed to achieve two Outcomes (transformational changes in capacity, management, coordination, behaviour, or/and governance): Outcome 1.1 Improved policy and coordination to support CSA and sustainable food system; and Outcome 1.2. Strengthened institutional and stakeholder capacity to develop and scale up CSA. The Outcome 1.1 is expected to be achieved through delivery of three Outputs (project direct products and services): Output 1.1.1. Key national guidelines, strategies, and plans are developed to ensure effective mainstreaming of CSA in national development; Output 1.1.2. Agriculture Sector Partner Group (ASPG) is strengthened to coordinate the country efforts and provide funding for CSA development and enhance food security; and Output 1.1.3. National plant seed and tissue storage depot is established to support local farmers and enhance national resilience against climate change and natural disasters.

The logical pathway behind achievement of the Outcome 1.1 is the following: if the guidelines, strategies, and plans for nature positive CSA are developed and mainstreamed, the ASPG is strengthened to coordinate and fund CSA efforts as well as act as the national Food Systems & Agricultural Land Restoration Decision Platform in Nauru to facilitate restoration of agricultural land, and the seed and tissue storage depot is established to enhance farmers' resilience to climate change, then the combined effect of these outputs will result in improved CSA and land restoration policy frameworks, enhanced stakeholder coordination, and strengthened resilience of the agricultural sector in Nauru., contributing to biodiversity conservation and land restoration. The key assumptions for achievement of the Outcome 1.1 are the following: (a) the guidelines and plans drafted by the project are adopted and implemented by relevant government bodies; (b) stakeholders are committed to active participation and collaboration within the ASPG and implementation of CSA guidelines and plans; (c) farmers and growers are willing and able to adopt the seeds and practices promoted through the depot. The transformational changes enabled by the Outcome 1.1 are based on the GEF Lever 1 – Governance and Policy and GEF Lever 3 – Multi-Stakeholder Dialogs and directly contribute to the FS IP Outcome 1.1: Sustained and strategic multi-stakeholder mechanisms catalyze scaling up of policy, finance and innovation.

The Outcome 1.2 will be achieved with Output 1.2.1. Practical training programs on CSA are developed, tested, and implemented targeting government officers, private sector and local community stakeholders; and Output 1.2.2. CSA Peer Learning Farms are established and

supported to provide continuous training and mentoring to local farmers and community members. The logical pathway behind achievement of the Outcome 1.2 is the following: if practical training programs on biodiversity-inclusive CSA are effectively delivered, and CSA Peer Learning Farms provide continuous training and mentoring to all interested farmers and growers, then the combination of theoretical knowledge and continuous practical hands-on learning will lead to a significant increase in the capacity of key stakeholders to understand, develop, and scale up CSA initiatives. The key assumptions for achievement of the Outcome 1.2 are the following: (a) stakeholders are committed to capacity-building and willing to apply the knowledge and skills gained from the training programs and peer learning experiences; (b) there is sufficient funding and resources to maintain the continuity and quality of training programs and peer learning farms after the project completion; (c) a supportive policy and institutional environment exists, allowing the scaling up of CSA practices learned through these initiatives. The transformational changes enabled by the Outcome 1.1 are based on the GEF Lever 3 – Multi-Stakeholder Dialogues and GEF Lever 4 – Innovation and Learning and directly contribute to the FS IP Outcome 1.2: Enhanced national and international governance frameworks to support the transformation of food systems towards sustainability, with resources, capacities and buy-in for their effective implementation.

Component 2. CSA development, demonstrations, and transfer: Introduce nature positive and climate-smart soil restoration and agricultural techniques, demonstrate, refine, and transfer to households and the private sector is expected to lead to the Outcome 2.1. CSA technologies integrated into land restoration, crop production, and livestock farming to improve food security and minimize environmental impact, which is based on the delivery of the Output 2.1.1. At least 3 ha of fertile soil is restored on the old mining sites; Output 2.1.2. Climate-smart agroforestry plantations are established on the total area of at least 3 ha by local farmers under DEMA management; Output 2.1.3. Innovative projects of local farmers and households on CSA and sustainable livestock practices are implemented via small grants (will cover 3.5-4 ha total); and Output 2.1.4. Sustainable agricultural market is established in the country to provide financial benefits to growers and facilitate sustainable national food system.

The logical pathway behind achievement of the Outcome 2.1 is the following: if fertile soil is restored on degraded lands and applied for biodiversity-friendly CSA, agroforestry plantations are successfully established and provide sustainable nature-positive production, innovative CSA and sustainable livestock projects are implemented by farmers and households contributing to the national food system and biodiversity conservation, and a sustainable agricultural market is created in the country to facilitate development of CSA, then CSA technologies will be effectively integrated into land restoration process, crop production, and livestock farming in Nauru leading to improved food security, reduced environmental impact, increased climate resilience, and a more sustainable national agricultural system overall supported by local investments. Additionally, reports from each restoration and CSA activity under Component 2 will be submitted to the ASPG to inform and refine food security, CSA, and land restoration policies, plans and government decisions (linkage to Component 1). The key assumptions for achievement of the Outcome 2.1 are: (a) stakeholders, including farmers, government agencies, and local communities, are fully engaged and supportive of biodiversity-friendly CSA initiatives; (b) the government prioritizes locally grown nature-positive agricultural production and decreases volumes of agricultural import; (c) there is sufficient demand and sustainable supply for produced agricultural products in the national market; (d) the market is accessible to all farmers, including smallholders, and offers lower pricing than imported food; (e) the project has sufficient social and environmental safeguards support to ensure that risks of CSA activities are minimized and benefits maximized. The transformation brought by the Outcome 2.1 is

based on the GEF Lever 2 – Financial Leverage and GEF Lever 3 – Multi-Stakeholder Dialogues and directly contributes to FS IP Outcome 3.2: Sustainable and resilient approaches are mainstreamed and applied on the ground in farming, livelihood and landscape management systems, in target geographies and food systems at scale and FS IP Outcome 3.3: Strengthened value chains and innovative business models supporting FS transformation.

Component 3. Knowledge management: Increase awareness among community, farmers, consumers on locally grown nutritious food is expected to lead to the Outcome 3.1 Improved awareness, attitude, and knowledge of local communities on CSA, healthy food, and nutrition through delivery of the Output 3.1.1. An awareness program on CSA, traditional nutrition knowledge, healthy food and nutrition in Nauru to change people's attitude to agricultural practices, food habits, and environmental management; and Output 3.1.2. Gender-inclusive project lessons and best practices on CSA and healthy nutrition are disseminated through different channels, including CSA Knowledge Portal, to ensure their replication and transfer in Nauru and abroad. The logical pathway behind achievement of the Outcome 3.1 is the following: If the programme successfully targets biodiversity-inclusive CSA awareness, changes attitudes and educates communities on CSA, traditional nutrition, and healthy food, and gender-inclusive lessons and best CSA and healthy nutrition practices are widely disseminated, then the combined impact will lead to a significant improvement in awareness, attitude, and knowledge of local communities regarding CSA, biodiversity inclusive agricultural approaches, healthy food, and nutrition, leading to the achievement of Outcome 3.1. The key assumptions behind achievement of the Outcome 3.1 are: (a) there is active participation in the awareness campaign from diverse community groups, including youth, women, and local leaders, ensuring broad outreach and impact; (b) there is interest and motivation among community members and stakeholders to learn from and apply the lessons and best practices shared; (c) there is a sustained effort to reinforce key messages over time, preventing relapse into previous attitudes and practices after the project completion. Achievement of the Outcome 3.1 is grounded on the GEF Lever 4 – Innovation and Learning and GEF Lever 3 – Multi-Stakeholder Dialogues and directly contributes to FS IP Outcome 4.1: Knowledge and innovations on food system transformation is effectively generated and managed, so that country projects are at the cutting edge of best practice, and in turn collectively catalyze the transformation of awareness and practice at national and global levels.

Component 4. Monitoring and Evaluation: Participatory and gender-inclusive M&E system to test the project Theory of Change and support Adaptive Management will lead to the Outcome 4.1. Effective Adaptive Management of the project and CSA transformation in Nauru based on robust M&E framework via delivery of the Output 4.1.1. Participatory and gender-inclusive M&E system is implemented to measure the project effectiveness, support Adaptive Management, and tests the Theory of Change. There is the following logical pathway to achieve the Outcome 4.1: If an effective, participatory, and gender-inclusive M&E system is implemented, then diverse perspectives, including those of women and other marginalized groups, will be incorporated into the project monitoring and evaluation processes; then the M&E system will generate comprehensive and inclusive data on the project's progress and outcomes and these robust data will provide accurate and detailed insights into what is working well and what is not, according to the project's Theory of Change; then project team will have access to timely and relevant information needed to make informed decisions and will apply this information to make necessary adjustments and improvements to the project; therefore the project will benefit from effective adaptive management, guided by a robust M&E framework, ensuring that it remains on track and achieves its intended outcomes to ensure food system transformation in Nauru. The key assumptions behind the Outcome

4.1: (a) the M&E system effectively engages a wide range of stakeholders, ensuring that diverse voices and perspectives are included; (b) the data collected through the M&E system are accurate, reliable, and comprehensive, providing a true reflection of the project's progress and impacts; (c) project team has the capacity and willingness to utilize M&E data to make adjustments and improvements to the project. Achievement of the Outcome 4.1 is based on the GEF Lever 4 – Innovation and Learning and GEF Lever 3 – Multi-Stakeholder Dialogues and directly contributes to FS IP Outcome 4.2: Monitoring, evaluation and coordination for enhanced program impact.

If the Outcomes 1.1-4.1 are achieved, then Nauru will have a supportive and biodiversity-inclusive CSA policy and coordination environment, strengthened CSA capacities, scaled up practical CSA applications supported by market, engaged and supportive to CSA communities, and an effective adaptive management system leading to the transformation of Nauru's food system and enhanced food security through the widespread adoption of CSA techniques that are nature-positive, resilient, and sustainable (Project Objective). The assumptions for achievement of the Project Objective are the following: (a) there is sustained political support and commitment to the CSA and food system transformation in Nauru; (b) financial, technical, and human resources for CSA and food system transformation are available after the project completion; (c) external factors such as climate conditions, market access, and socio-economic stability are conducive to the successful implementation of CSA practices on the long-term.

The project’s ToC is structured to be adaptable and resilient across various scenarios (Future Scenarios 1-4) by emphasizing strong governance, capacity building, practical CSA implementation, community engagement, and adaptive management. The key logical pathways and assumptions ensure that regardless of the economic or climate conditions, the project can maintain its focus on transforming Nauru's food systems towards biodiversity-inclusiveness, sustainability, resilience, and food security. By aligning project activities with national priorities, building stakeholder capacity, introducing CSA models, fostering stakeholder collaboration, and employing adaptive management, the ToC provides a robust framework to navigate and thrive under diverse future scenarios.

Project Integrated Landscape Management Approach:

While Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) is a central approach in the project, the design explicitly integrates multiple additional strategies to achieve transformative impacts at the landscape level through integrated landscape management (ILM):

Holistic Policy Development and Integration (Outputs 1.1.1 and 2.1.4): The project supports a comprehensive and integrative approach at the policy level by developing essential national guidelines, strategies, and plans (Output 1.1.1), such as the Food Security Guidelines for Households, Integrated Pest Management Guidelines, Fertilizer Management Guidelines, and the National Sustainable Livestock Feed Production Strategy. These policies extend beyond CSA to holistically address biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services, water management, pollution control, and resilience to climate impacts, ensuring alignment with broader sustainable development frameworks. Moreover, through Output 2.1.4, the project promotes policy coherence by supporting

an agricultural market development plan and enhancing local economic frameworks, strengthening local value chains, and aligning with broader sustainable development and biodiversity conservation

goals.

Additionally, the project incorporates several other complementary ILM strategies, such as:

Soil Restoration and Ecosystem Rehabilitation (Output 2.1.1), addressing legacy degradation from phosphate mining and providing ecosystem-based solutions for land rehabilitation.

Climate-smart Agroforestry (Output 2.1.2), integrating productive agriculture with biodiversity conservation and ecosystem resilience.

Innovative community-based agricultural and livestock initiatives through small grants (Output 2.1.3), promoting local resilience, innovative and biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices, and sustainable livelihoods.

Sustainable Market Development (Output 2.1.4), establishing a nature-positive agricultural market, promoting sustainable economic development, and reducing dependency on imported food.

Integrated Pest/IAS Management and Fertilizer Management, explicitly targeting biodiversity and ecosystem health within agricultural landscapes (Output 1.1.1, Outputs 2.1.1-2.1.3).

Finally, the strengthened Agriculture Sector Partner Group (ASPG) (Output 1.1.2) will coordinate efforts across various sectors, including agriculture, environment, water, and health, fostering a cohesive and integrated approach to landscape management and sustainable development.

This integrative and cross-sectoral approach ensures the project's contribution to the FS IP goals by catalyzing transformative changes toward resilient, sustainable, and biodiversity-inclusive food systems, while also enhancing national food security and ecosystem resilience.

Selected Value Chains for the CSA Project in Nauru

Based on the analysis in Annex 21, stakeholder consultations, and the detailed project description, the project explicitly targets the following key value chains as entry points for transformative changes in Nauru’s food system:

Vegetable and Fruit Production (Outputs 1.2.2, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, and 2.1.4): Vegetables (e.g., tomatoes, eggplants, leafy greens, beans, pumpkins, sweet potatoes, cabbages) and fruits (e.g., papayas,

bananas, mangoes, pandanus, coconuts, guava, pineapples, dragon fruits, breadfruits, lemons, passion-fruits, and noni) are central value chains because they directly enhance local nutrition, reduce dependency on imported foods, are culturally relevant, and suitable for Nauru's agro-climatic conditions. These are specifically targeted through CSA Learning Farms (Output 1.2.2), CSA agroforestry plantations (Output 2.1.2), innovative community-based farming initiatives (Output 2.1.3), and the establishment of a sustainable local agricultural market (Output 2.1.4).

Agroforestry (Output 2.1.2): Agroforestry was strategically selected due to its multifunctionality, enhancing agricultural productivity, soil fertility, ecosystem restoration, carbon sequestration, and biodiversity benefits. The agroforestry plantations will specifically integrate species such as coconuts, breadfruits, moringa, nitrogen-fixing trees, and other medicinal and fruit trees, providing multiple environmental, social, and economic benefits.

Livestock and Local Feed Production (Outputs 1.1.1 and 2.1.3): The livestock sector, particularly pigs and poultry, holds strong cultural importance and local economic potential. The project targets this value chain through sustainable local livestock feed production planning (Output 1.1.1) and support for innovative sustainable livestock management practices at the community and farm level (Output 2.1.3), significantly enhancing food security, nutritional diversity, and local economic resilience.

Bees and Honey Production (Output 1.2.2): Beekeeping and honey production have been specifically selected as a pilot due to their significant potential to support biodiversity (particularly pollinators), enhance crop yields through improved pollination, and provide additional nutritional and economic benefits. The feasibility study and pilot activities on beekeeping (Output 1.2.2) aim to assess and potentially scale this value chain, further supporting sustainable agricultural productivity and biodiversity conservation.

The selection of these value chains has been guided by extensive stakeholder consultation, analysis of environmental suitability, cultural acceptance, economic viability, nutritional impact, and their strong alignment with Nauru's national development strategies and policies. The key reasons for selecting these specific value chains include:

Local Feasibility and Community Acceptance: These selected value chains are culturally appropriate, have existing local knowledge and acceptance, and align with traditional dietary habits, facilitating widespread adoption.

Alignment with National Priorities and Strategies: These value chains directly support objectives articulated in Nauru's National Food Systems Pathway (2021-2030), Healthy Food and Nutrition

Policy (2020-2030), and the Agriculture Sector Strategy (2021-2030), enhancing alignment with national policy objectives and increasing government and stakeholder buy-in.

Resilience and Sustainability Potential: Vegetables, fruits, agroforestry products, and livestock are suited to Nauru's climatic and soil conditions. They also contribute significantly to resilience-building by diversifying local production, improving ecosystem services, and reducing vulnerability to climate variability and extreme events.

Market Potential and Economic Viability: Vegetables, fruits, livestock products, and value-added agroforestry products have strong potential for local market absorption, providing sustainable economic incentives for farmers and households, thus creating a viable financial foundation for transformative practices.

The project will rank the value chains by potential negative impact on ecosystems. Three are designated High Risk Chains (HRC): (1) pigs & poultry where imported feed and waste mis management threaten run off, (2) fertilizer dependent short cycle vegetables on coastal sands, and (3) root crops on thin Topside soils. Project support to these chains will be strictly tied to the mitigation packages in Component 2 and the Guidelines under Output 1.1.1.

Incremental Cost Reasoning and Expected Global Environmental Benefits of the project

Business as Usual Scenario (without GEF intervention)

In the absence of GEF support, Nauru's agriculture sector would likely remain constrained by significant challenges, including degraded soils from historical phosphate mining, limited arable land, and a severe shortage of water resources for agriculture. Current small-scale farming practices would persist, but without the introduction of climate-smart agriculture (CSA) methods that contribute to biodiversity conservation (terrestrial, marine and soil), yields would remain low, and farmers would struggle to overcome pests and invasives, face water scarcity, and poor soil quality. The dependence on imported food would continue, leaving Nauru highly vulnerable to global supply chain disruptions and price fluctuations. Subsistence farmers and small household gardens would remain under-resourced, limiting the growth potential for local food production and perpetuating food insecurity. Moreover, without structured coordination, community engagement, and training programs, agricultural capacity and knowledge transfer would remain fragmented and inadequate. Existing agricultural initiatives would lack the resources needed for soil restoration or agro-ecosystem management, while the absence of agroforestry or innovative farming solutions would lead to further land degradation and missed opportunities for sustainable land use. Community awareness of sustainable practices would likely remain low, and traditional agricultural knowledge would continue to erode, weakening the cultural and practical foundation for local food production.

As a result, food insecurity and reliance on unhealthy imported options would persist, along with the risks of malnutrition and diet-related health issues among the population.

GEF Project Increment

The GEF project in Nauru will introduce a transformative approach to agriculture by integrating biodiversity-friendly CSA techniques, agro-ecosystem restoration, and sustainable land management practices. Through these targeted interventions, the project will rehabilitate degraded soils on old phosphate mining sites, establish agroforestry systems, and promote CSA techniques across both commercial and household farming. This increment builds on existing small-scale agricultural practices by offering training, resources, and advanced techniques that enable farmers to increase productivity, manage pests naturally, adapt to water scarcity, and maintain local biodiversity. By establishing structured stakeholder coordination and a dedicated agricultural market, the project will support local economic resilience and foster a cohesive framework for sustainable food production, while conserving biodiversity. These interventions will drive Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) by enhancing biodiversity through agroforestry and agro-ecosystem restoration, sequestering carbon in restored soils and vegetation, and promoting sustainable land use. This approach transforms agriculture in Nauru into a sustainable, community and market driven sector that supports environmental health and climate adaptation.

Expected Global Environmental Benefits

The incremental GEF investment will deliver measurable global environmental benefits, such as:

- Improved Management of Landscape for Biodiversity friendly Climate Resilient Agriculture and Sustainable Food Production: total area of 10 ha through development of agroforestry (at least 3 ha) and integration of CSA into local farm and household garden management (3.20 ha of DEMA farms, 2 ha of private farms, 1-1.5 ha of household gardens, and 0.5 ha of school and church kitchen gardens) (GEF Core Indicator (CI 4.3). The project will deliver significant biodiversity benefits by sustainable management of degraded land with diverse agroforestry systems and biodiversity inclusive CSA practices that provide habitats for native plant and animal species, enhance soil health, and support pollinators and other beneficial organisms, and minimizing the use of harmful agricultural inputs, thereby protecting surrounding ecosystems and promoting the coexistence of agriculture with biodiversity-rich natural environments;

- Restored agricultural land: at least 3 ha of degraded mining site is restored with a fertile soil cover through phytoremediation and available to grow animal feed or usual crops, including agroforestry (GEF CI 3.1);

- Mitigated Greenhouse Gas Emissions: 2,577 metric tons of CO2e over 20 years through improved management of agricultural landscape and soil restoration activities (GEF CI 6.5);

- Total number of direct project beneficiaries: ~3,500 local people (estimated population of 510 households that will be directly involved in the project with 6.8 people/household), including 49% females, and 51% males (GEF CI 11). The people will benefit directly from involvement in the project trainings and implementation of nature positive CSA initiatives; job creation and income

generation as a result of the establishment of agricultural market; inclusive decision making and women empowerment in the SLM and CSA; improved food security and better climate adaptation.

Project Co-Benefits

Beyond these GEBs, the CSA project will also yield various co-benefits that contribute to sustainable development and human well-being in Nauru:

- Socioeconomic Resilience: The project supports local livelihoods through training, improved agricultural productivity, sustainable agriculture market, and diversified food sources. This contributes to socioeconomic resilience by increasing food security, reducing reliance on imports, and strengthening household income. Through community-based initiatives, such as household gardens and agroforestry, the project fosters sustainable economic growth, which aligns with STAP's recommendation to build co-benefits that support long-term social and economic stability essential for durable environmental benefits;

- Health and Nutrition Improvements: By increasing the production of nutritious, locally-grown crops, the CSA project directly enhances public health in Nauru. This shift from dependency on imported foods to local produce contributes to improved diets and reduces health issues linked to processed foods. These health-related co-benefits serve as an example of incidental co-benefits that, while not primary GEBs, provide a significant return on GEF investment in terms of public health;

- Capacity Building and Gender Inclusion: Through skill development programs and gender-inclusive practices, the project empowers local communities, ensuring sustained impact and fostering local ownership. STAP guidelines emphasize these types of co-benefits as necessary to achieving enduring environmental impacts, as community buy-in and knowledge transfer are critical to long-term conservation and resilience;

- Enhanced Ecosystem Services: The project improves soil health, increases agro-biodiversity, and helps sequester carbon through agroforestry and land restoration. This aligns with

STAP's vision for co-benefits that extend beyond mandated GEBs, demonstrating the project's added value in supporting a broader range of environmental services essential to ecosystem health.

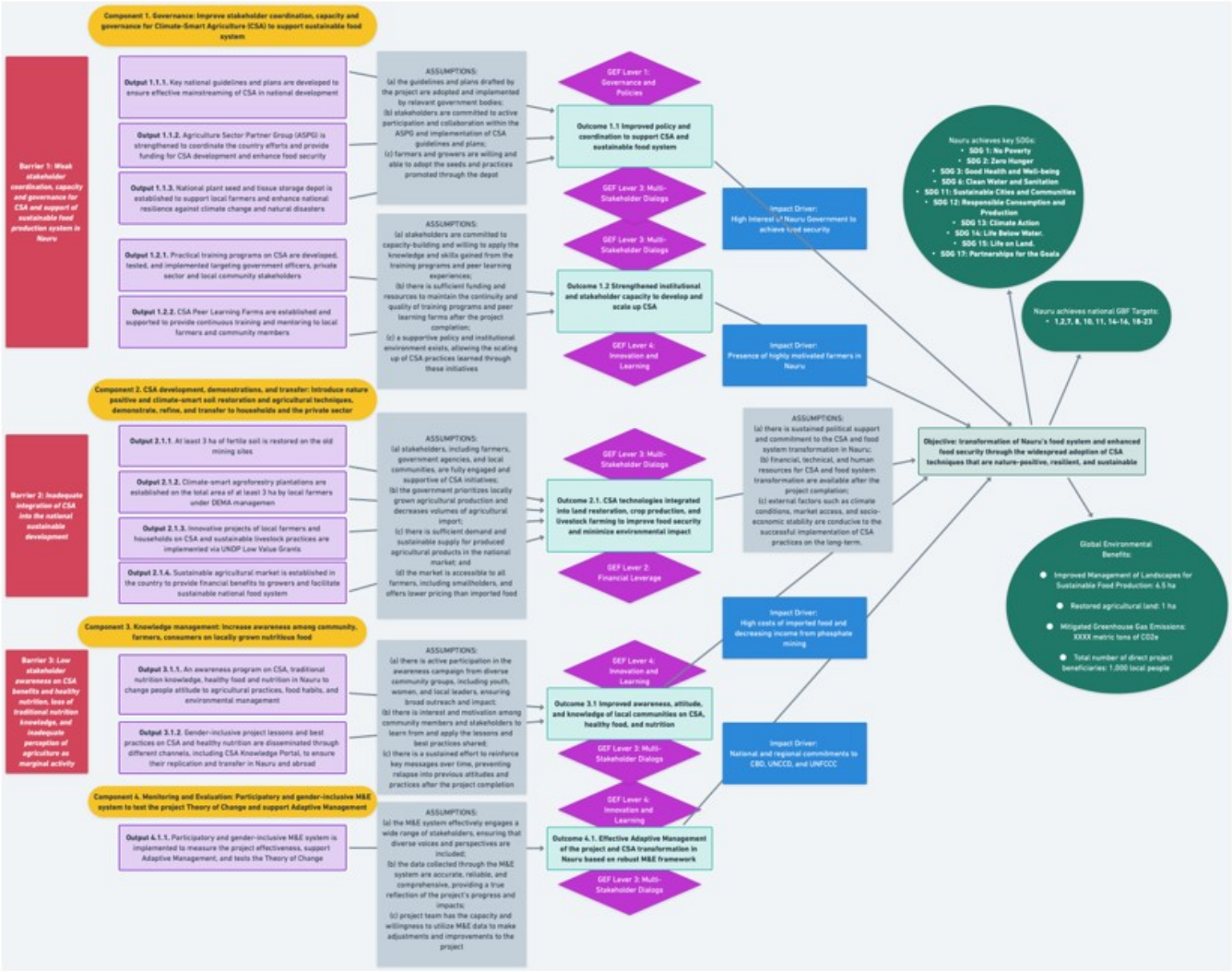


Figure 2. Project Theory of Change

Project Outcomes and Outputs (abridged, see Results and Partnerships section of the ProDoc for full details)

The GEBs will be delivered through achievement of 5 project Outcomes through delivery of the Outputs (direct project products and services) that are described below.

Component 1. Governance: *Improve stakeholder coordination, capacity and governance for Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) to support sustainable food system*

Outcome 1.1. *Improved policy and coordination to support CSA and sustainable food system*

Output 1.1.1. *Key national guidelines, strategies, and plans are developed to ensure effective mainstreaming of CSA in national development*

Nauru has established agricultural policies, but some critical documents supporting Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA), climate adaptation, food security, and biodiversity conservation are still missing. To address these gaps, the project will develop key guidelines, strategies, and plans, including the *Food Security Guidelines for Households*, which will provide practical strategies for home-based food production in limited space and resources, emphasizing locally grown foods and biodiversity-friendly practices. The *Integrated Pest/IAS Management (IPM) Guidelines* will tailor pest management techniques to Nauru's environment, promoting minimal pesticide use, integrating natural pest control, and implementing ecosystem-based strategies such as intercropping, crop rotation, and habitat preservation to support biodiversity and ecological balance. The *Fertilizer Management Guidelines* will address soil-specific needs, balancing organic and inorganic nutrient sources to protect soil and marine ecosystems. Additionally, the *National Sustainable Livestock Feed Production Strategy and Plan* will guide sustainable, locally-sourced livestock feed production while prioritizing the conservation of native vegetation and ecosystems. Collectively, the four policies will also consider and mainstream potential high-risk value chains by mandating closed-loop household production, biodiversity-friendly pest management, strict nutrient caps with composted livestock waste, and locally sourced low-impact feed, thereby converting pigs, poultry, and input-heavy crops into regulated, low-input climate-smart exemplars. These documents, developed with DEMA and ASPG leadership and extensive stakeholder input, will serve as mix of mandatory government strategy and 'soft regulation,' providing actionable guidance to influence agricultural practices and support food security. Once finalized, the four instruments will be reviewed and agreed by ASPG based on their contribution to national food security, CSA, and land restoration priorities. The project will include assessments and consultations, culminating in approvals from the Nauru Government and DEMA, thus creating a complete framework to guide sustainable agricultural practices across Nauru's public and private sectors. The project will mainstream gender within this output by ensuring equal participation in consultations and training sessions, actively engaging women farmers and community members, and incorporating gender-sensitive considerations in each guideline and plan to address the unique needs and contributions of both men and women in sustainable agriculture practices.

Output 1.1.2. *Agriculture Sector Partner Group (ASPG) is strengthened to coordinate the country efforts and provide funding for CSA development and enhance food security*

Strengthening multi-stakeholder coordination for Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) has proven effective in various regions, and Nauru's ASPG has the potential to play a similar role, while integrating biodiversity conservation into CSA initiatives. However, ASPG currently faces capacity limitations, a lack of mandate clarity, and limited influence in CSA coordination, leading to fragmented support for sustainable agriculture and missed opportunities to address biodiversity conservation needs. To address this, the project will support ASPG with capacity-building activities, including an assessment of current needs, development of clear Terms of Reference and operational guidelines, tailored training programs, and creation of a CSA Investment Plan. Additionally, ASPG will receive assistance in drafting funding proposals and connecting with regional and international CSA networks to enhance learning on biodiversity-friendly approaches to CSA and collaboration. As a result, ASPG's coordination capacity is expected to increase by at least 50% from the baseline assessment. Specifically, the Output explicitly engages multiple stakeholders including the Department of Environment, Department of Climate Change, Department of Commerce and Industry, Department of Lands, Department of Public Health, Nauru Rehabilitation Corporation, and other relevant agencies. This ensures inclusive, integrated decision-making and policy coherence, particularly targeting sectors contributing significantly to ecosystem degradation, water management, and pollution challenges that affect food production. The Nauru Rehabilitation Corporation (NRC), responsible for the rehabilitation and sustainable management of land degraded by phosphate mining activities in Nauru, will be actively engaged through participation in ASPG, providing expertise, technical assistance, and coordination support for land rehabilitation activities. Additionally, ASPG will be formally mandated to act as the national Food Systems & Agricultural Land Restoration Decision Platform in Nauru to facilitate restoration of agricultural land through investment and donor-funded projects (direct application of the GEF Lever 1 – Governance and Policy and GEF Lever 3 – Multi-Stakeholder Dialogs). The project will mainstream gender in this output by ensuring that women are actively engaged in ASPG's capacity-building activities, leadership opportunities, and training programs, fostering an inclusive approach to decision-making and biodiversity-friendly CSA implementation in Nauru.

Output 1.1.3. National plant seed and tissue storage depot is established to support local farmers and enhance national resilience against climate change and natural disasters

This output aims to boost Nauru's agricultural resilience by establishing a national seed and tissue repository to preserve genetic diversity and support local agriculture. The depot will safeguard plant varieties against climate change, pests, diseases, and other stresses, ensuring a steady supply of resilient seeds for farmers and aiding recovery from natural disasters. Managed by DEMA with ASPG's support, the depot will be developed through activities such as feasibility studies, designing resilient infrastructure, procuring essential storage equipment, developing operational guidelines, and staff training. Collaboration with local farmers, Customs and

Quarantine Departments, and regional institutions will ensure a diverse collection of seeds, particularly focusing on native and climate-resilient crops for integration into local farming practices. The project will mainstream gender in this output by actively involving women and community members in the depot's planning, management, and training programs, ensuring equal access to resources and knowledge on resilient agricultural practices.

Outcome 1.2. *Strengthened institutional and stakeholder capacity to develop and scale up CSA*

Output 1.2.1. Practical training programs on CSA are developed, tested, and implemented targeting government officers, private sector and local community stakeholders

Developing a sustainable food system in Nauru requires substantial investment in nature positive CSA training for various stakeholder groups. The project will update and expand CSA curricula for schools, TVET, and the Life Skills Program, incorporating practical and theoretical components on topics such as climate-resilient and biodiversity-friendly practices, pest/IAS management, organic fertilizers, water management, and financial planning for small farms. A Training of Trainers (ToT) approach will prepare schoolteachers, TVET staff, and youth program instructors to teach CSA practices, with ongoing support from DEMA. Additionally, targeted training will be provided to DEMA officers to enable them to offer high-quality biodiversity-friendly CSA extension services, ultimately training over 1,000 people, including women, youth, and disabled community members. Biosecurity training for Customs and Quarantine officers will also be provided, covering specimen testing, pest identification, and quarantine standards. These activities aim to build a sustainable, locally rooted capacity for resilient and eco-friendly agriculture in Nauru. The project will ensure that at least 50% of training participants are women and will actively involve women-led organizations in CSA capacity-building initiatives, fostering equal opportunities for women in agricultural skill development and leadership roles.

Output 1.2.2. CSA Peer Learning Farms are established and supported to provide continuous training and mentoring to local farmers and community members

This output will establish three DEMA Farms (3.2 ha) and one NFGA Farm (0.2-0.4 ha) as CSA learning centers, providing high-quality practical training in climate-resilient and biodiversity-friendly farming for new farmers and community members. These farms will be equipped with efficient, climate-resilient layouts, that incorporate biodiversity-enhancing features, essential farm infrastructure (e.g., water tanks, solar power, and drip irrigation), and materials like seeds and environmentally friendly agricultural inputs. Through these centers, the project will demonstrate diverse sustainable practices, that prioritize biodiversity mainstreaming, including drought and salinity-tolerant crops, hydroponics, aquaponics, vertical gardening, water conservation techniques, soil improvement, invasives species management and biological pest control. These practices will integrate native plant species, create habitats for beneficial insects and pollinators, and promote soil microbial diversity. These practical examples will make resilient, efficient farming accessible to locals, enhancing productivity on Nauru's limited arable land while supporting the preservation and enhancement of local ecosystems.

Additionally, the project will explore the potential for beekeeping on selected farms, conducting a feasibility study and, if viable, introducing bees as a pilot initiative to support pollination and biodiversity. If successful, the farms will become training hubs for beekeeping as well. These CSA learning centers are expected to boost local agricultural production, potentially yielding up to 20 tons of mixed produce annually, and will train at least 100-200 community members each year. The project will ensure that women, including those from women-led and community organizations, have equal access to training and mentorship opportunities at the CSA learning centers, empowering them to adopt and lead sustainable and biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices in Nauru.

Component 2. CSA development, demonstrations, and transfer: *Introduce nature positive and climate-smart soil restoration and agricultural techniques, demonstrate, refine, and transfer to households and the private sector*

Outcome 2.1. *CSA technologies integrated into land restoration, crop production, and livestock farming to improve food security and minimize environmental impact*

Output 2.1.1. At least 3 ha of fertile soil is restored on the old mining sites

In cooperation with DCCNR, HGI, and NRC, the project will restore 3 ha of fertile and biodiverse soil on Nauru's old phosphate mining sites or within the 23 ha designated for agriculture by the Nauru Government. To deliver the Output the project will collaborate with the UNEP/GEF project "Ecosystem Restoration and Sustainable Land Management to Improve Livelihoods and Protect Biodiversity in Nauru" (GEF ID 10161, 2024-2029) to leverage the lands rehabilitated under that initiative. A SES screening assessment will identify potential environmental and social risks, incorporated into a site-specific ESMP. Restoration will utilize topsoil from mining sites, analyzing it for physical, chemical, and cadmium properties to determine its use: areas with high cadmium will undergo phytoremediation, medium levels may support animal feed crops, and low-cadmium sites can be used for food crops. The phytoremediation will apply native flora such as *Pandanus tectorius, Cordia subcordata, Guettarda speciosa* and *Sesbania grandis* (all naturally occurring on Nauru but not cultivated for food), which act as pioneer or nurse species to stabilize soil, provide shade and habitat, and jump-start ecosystem recovery

Soil restoration will involve layering 0.25-0.30 meters of treated topsoil and planting species like Pigeon Pea and Leucaena for cadmium extraction or as feed, alongside native flora to support local biodiversity. For human consumption, further soil amendments such as biochar and lime may be used to enhance pH and structure, while also promoting soil microbial diversity. Over a management period of at least five years, involving DEMA and local farmers, the sites could yield 10-50 tons of crops or livestock feed annually, with enhanced biodiversity supporting ecosystem services such as pollination and natural pest control. Key activities include soil analysis, restoration planning, soil preparation, amendments, phytoremediation planting, and ongoing monitoring of both soil health and biodiversity indicators. Reports from the land restoration activities will be submitted to the ASPG to inform and refine food security and land restoration policies, plans anto d government decisions (application of GEF Lever 1 – Governance and Policy and GEF Lever 3 – Multi-Stakeholder Dialogs). The project will ensure women's active participation in soil restoration activities, training sessions, and decision-making processes, empowering them with skills in sustainable land management and contributing to gender-inclusive agricultural development in Nauru.

Output 2.1.2. Climate-smart agroforestry plantations are established on the area of 3 ha by local farmers under DEMA management

This output will establish Nauru's first biodiversity-friendly agroforestry plantations, serving as both demonstration and production sites on a 3-hectare area. Located adjacent to DEMA Menen Farm and within the government-allocated 23 hectares, the final site selection will occur at project inception. To deliver the Output the project will collaborate with the UNEP/GEF project "Ecosystem Restoration and Sustainable Land Management to Improve Livelihoods and Protect Biodiversity in Nauru" (GEF ID 1repor0161, 2024-2029) to leverage for agroforestry the lands rehabilitated under that initiative. The project will support DEMA in developing a comprehensive plan that prioritizes biodiversity conservation, including social and environmental assessments, to divide the area into plots leased long-term (10-15 years) to motivated local farmers. The agroforestry sites will employ climate-smart and biodiversity-friendly options such as kitchen gardens with layered cropping, alley cropping with nitrogen-fixing trees, multi-strata systems that mimic natural forest structures to support a wide range of flora and fauna, and contour hedgerows, creating a productive, resilient environment. Necessary equipment, materials, and technical support will be provided to ensure effective implementation. The agroforestry sites will prioritize management of potential High-Risk Chains via e.g. net-zero piggery using biodigester slurry as vegetable fertilizer and breadfruit-based pig feed trials.

These agroforestry sites are expected to yield 10-20 tons of sustainable and biodiverse produce annually, and after project completion, DEMA and local farmers will continue managing the sites for training and demonstration. This setup will showcase sustainable and biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices and build local capacity in climate-smart farming techniques. The project will ensure that women farmers have equitable access to leasing opportunities, training, and resources within the agroforestry sites, empowering them to participate fully in sustainable agricultural practices and leadership roles.

Output 2.1.3. Innovative projects of local farmers and households on CSA and sustainable livestock practices are implemented via small grants

This output leverages small grants to support grassroots innovation in CSA and sustainable livestock management as a transformative tool for Nauru's food system, while integrating biodiversity considerations. By offering financial and technical assistance, it aims to demonstrate practical, biodiversity-friendly, and scalable models of sustainability that can be replicated across Nauru. DEMA will oversee the grant program, prioritizing grantees who completed CSA capacity-building and can sustain their projects independently.

The program will target diverse stakeholders, including NFGA farmers, households (youth, women, disabled), and school and church kitchen gardens (total area of 3.5-4 ha). In collaboration with ASPG, which will act as the Grant Committee, DEMA will establish funding criteria, selection procedures, and monitoring systems. Grants will range from $900 for individual households to $10,000-$15,000 for farmers, supporting CSA techniques, soil restoration, water management, sustainable livestock practices, and biodiversity-enhancing farming initiatives.

Potential grant topics include salinity-tolerant crops, hydroponics, climate-smart water management, biochar, vertical gardening, beekeeping, sustainable livestock practices, and local livestock feed production, all incorporating biodiversity-friendly approaches. For example, small-grant proposals on poultry and pig farming will be considered as a priority if they (a) convert existing high-input pig/poultry or root-crop operations to the closed-loop model; b) test local feed substitutions; or c) demonstrate run-off capture/ reuse. Assuming a 10-40% yield increase through CSA adoption, the program is expected to enhance agricultural productivity on additional 3.5-4 ha, contributing to Nauru's food security while supporting biodiversity conservation. Activities under this output include developing the grant program, conducting SES screenings for grantee projects, workshops on proposal writing, community outreach to promote grants, distributing funds, and ongoing project monitoring. Reports and actual results of the CSA projects will be reviewed by ASPG and used to inform and refine food security and agriculture policies, plans and government decisions (application of GEF Lever 1 – Governance and Policy and GEF Lever 3 – Multi-Stakeholder Dialogs). The project will ensure gender inclusion by prioritizing grants for women-led initiatives, encouraging female participation in workshops, and working closely with women's organizations to maximize their access to resources, skills, and opportunities for leadership in CSA and sustainable agriculture practices contributing to biodiversity conservation.

Output 2.1.4. Sustainable agricultural market is established in the country to provide financial benefits to growers and facilitate sustainable national food system

Establishing a sustainable agricultural market in Nauru is essential for bolstering food security, enhancing public health through access to nutritious local foods, and reducing dependence on expensive food imports. A local market will foster economic development by creating jobs and supporting entrepreneurship while sustainable agricultural practices that prioritize biodiversity help address soil degradation, preserve native species, and mitigate other environmental challenges. Under this output, the project will build on the Island Wide Draft Master Plan, Higher Ground Initiative (HGI), and partnerships with the Nauru Chamber of Commerce to assess the current economic conditions for agriculture and create a 5-10 year market development plan that incorporates biodiversity conservation strategies. This plan will forecast agriculture's impact on GDP, job creation, and reductions in food imports, while exploring export potential for biodiversity-friendly products. Initial support will focus on establishing farmer cooperatives to pool resources, negotiate better buyer terms, and manage funding effectively. The project will also back the creation of small production units to transform raw produce into value-added goods, enhancing their market value and shelf life. Additionally, community markets, cooperative stands, local fairs, retail agreements, institutional contracts, and e-commerce will be supported to boost local sales channels, with an anticipated market volume of approximately $100,000 annually by the end of the project, significantly reducing reliance on imports, contributing to economic diversification and supporting the conservation of Nauru's natural heritage. The project will ensure gender inclusion by prioritizing women-led initiatives within farmer cooperatives, providing targeted training for women in value-added production and market management, and partnering with women's organizations to maximize their participation in and benefits from the emerging agricultural market.

Component 3. Knowledge management: *Increase awareness among community, farmers, consumers on locally grown nutritious food*

Outcome 3.1 *Improved awareness, attitude, and knowledge of local communities on CSA, healthy food, and nutrition*

Output 3.1.1. An awareness program on CSA, traditional nutrition knowledge, healthy food and nutrition in Nauru to change people attitude to agricultural practices, food habits, and environmental management

This output focuses on a comprehensive awareness campaign on CSA, traditional nutrition, health, biodiversity conservation, and climate resilience targeting local communities and decision-makers. Key activities include developing a Project Communication Strategy with accessible materials (brochures, posters, videos), organizing community workshops, engaging local leaders through

specialized sessions, and implementing school programs to encourage youth involvement in nature positive CSA. Additionally, the project will use media campaigns via radio, television, and social media to broaden reach, sharing success stories and expert insights to promote sustainable and biodiversity-friendly practices. The campaign aims to reach at least 5,000 people (at least 49% are women), fostering understanding and commitment to environmental sustainability and biodiversity conservation across Nauru. The project will ensure gender inclusion by tailoring campaign activities to reach both men and women, aiming for balanced participation and involving women leaders, organizations, and role models to inspire wider female engagement in CSA, health, and sustainable practices.

Output 3.1.2. Gender-inclusive project lessons and best practices on CSA and healthy nutrition are disseminated through different channels, including CSA Knowledge Portal, to ensure their replication and transfer in Nauru and abroad

This output will conduct semi-annual lessons-learning sessions with project partners to capture key insights, best practices, and adaptive strategies in biodiversity-inclusive CSA, traditional nutrition, and climate resilience. These lessons will enhance the project's effectiveness through adaptive management, while dissemination among Nauru's districts and internationally promotes the replication of successful and biodiversity-friendly approaches, advancing Nauru's food security, sustainability efforts, including biodiversity conservation. Additionally, a Knowledge Management Strategy and Stakeholder Engagement Plan will guide participatory project activities, focusing on effective knowledge-sharing approaches. Key components include stakeholder engagement, rigorous monitoring and evaluation, documentation, capacity-building, and collaboration to facilitate knowledge exchange and long-term ecosystem resilience.

The project will create a CSA Knowledge Portal at DEMA to serve as a hub for information on nature positive CSA and sustainable food systems. This portal will provide access to technical guides, training materials, success stories, and interactive tools like forums and webinars, fostering knowledge-sharing and collaboration among stakeholders in the Pacific. Gender inclusivity will be embedded through a Gender Action Plan, ensuring that women and underrepresented groups participate in and benefit from the project. The project will also develop an Exit Strategy and Sustainability Plan to secure long-term outcomes. Additionally, under this Output the project will support Nauru's participation in FS IP governance mechanisms (global/regional steering committees and assemblies) and in regional and global platforms and fora of relevance. Specifically, through the output, the project will engage in collective action, KM, and South-South cooperation by actively sharing gender-inclusive lessons and best practices on CSA with other FS IP countries and the Global Coordination Project (GCP). The project will participate in regional knowledge-sharing platforms, webinars, and conferences organized by the GCP, contributing to collective learning across SIDS (via SPREP as the currently proposed regional node).

Component 4. Monitoring and Evaluation: *Participatory and gender-inclusive M&E system to test the project Theory of Change and support Adaptive Management*

Outcome 4.1. *Effective Adaptive Management of the project and CSA transformation in Nauru based on robust M&E framework*

Output 4.1.1. Participatory and gender-inclusive M&E system is implemented to measure the project effectiveness, support Adaptive Management, and tests the Theory of Change

This output will establish a participatory, gender-sensitive M&E framework following UNDP, GEF, and FS IP Results-Based Management (RBM) principles to monitor project outputs, outcomes, and risks. The Project Management Unit (PMU) will collect data on output indicators to track progress monthly and quarterly, reporting results in project Quarterly and Annual Reports. Outcome indicators will gauge broader impacts, including capacity and behavioral changes, with data reported in Annual, Mid-Term, and Terminal Project Reports. Social and Environmental Risk Indicators will monitor gender equality and social/environmental risks, supported by a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for community feedback. Findings will inform adaptive management and support a robust Exit Strategy for long-term sustainability. Under the Output, the project will engage in collective FS IP action by aligning its participatory and gender-inclusive M&E system with the GCP and other FS IP countries. The PIRs, the MTE and the TE will include a review and reporting of the GAP and relevant gender dimensions of the project.

Key Stakeholders

The project has included a wide range of consultations during the PPG development process, including stakeholder workshops, individual consultations and focus groups with local farmers in Nauru. A total of 35 of local stakeholders were consulted (55% females and 45% males) (see details in the ProDoc's Annex 8a. Stakeholder Consultations). As a result of Stakeholder Analysis, the following groups of stakeholders were identified for project implementation (see details in Annex 8. Stakeholder Engagement Plan):

Stakeholder	Responsibilities / Mandate	Role in the Project and Engagement Mechanism
Department of Environmental Management and Agriculture (DEMA)	Oversee and promote sustainable environmental management and agricultural development in the country. In the context of agriculture, DEMA's role includes improving food security by supporting CSA practices, facilitating the restoration of degraded lands for farming, managing agroforestry initiatives, and coordinating with local farmers to enhance productivity.	**Roles in the project:** Implementing Partner and the Project Board Chair; supervision of project implementation; direct participation in the delivery of all project Outputs; partial project co-financing. **Engagement mechanism:** Inception Workshop, Project Board meetings, working meetings with PMU, M&E activities, project events
Department of Climate Change and National Resilience (DCCNR)	Lead the country's efforts in addressing climate change and enhancing national resilience to its impacts. The department is responsible for formulating and implementing policies and strategies to mitigate climate change effects, adapt to its challenges, and promote sustainable development.	**Roles in the project:** Member of the Project Board; key project partner for the Outputs 1.1-1.1 and 2.1.1; participation in the M&E activities. **Engagement mechanism:** Inception Workshop, Project Board meetings, working meetings with PMU, M&E activities
Department of the Land Management	Responsible for overseeing the administration, regulation, and sustainable management of the country's land resources. Its mandate includes land-use planning, ensuring equitable land allocation, resolving land disputes, and managing land titles and registration.	**Roles in the project:** Member of the Project Board; key project partner for the Outputs 1.1.1 and 2.1.2 (leasing the land for agroforestry plantation). **Engagement mechanism:** Inception Workshop, Project Board meetings, working meetings with DEMA.
Ministry of Finance	Responsible for managing the country's public finances, including budgeting, revenue collection, financial planning, and fiscal policy development. The ministry oversees the preparation of the national budget, ensuring that government spending aligns with national priorities and sustainable development goals.	**Roles in the project:** Member of the Project Board; providing partial project co-financing for Output 2.1.1 in framework of HGI; project partner for delivery of the Outputs 1.1.1 and 2.1.4 (agricultural market); participation in M&E

		Engagement mechanism: Inception Workshop, Project Board meetings, working meetings with PMU, M&E activities, project events
Nauru Fisheries and Marine Resources Authority (NFMRA)	The Agency is responsible for overseeing fisheries in Nauru. This department manages the country's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), regulates fishing activities, and plays a crucial role in ensuring sustainable use of marine resources, which are a significant contributor to Nauru's economy.	**Roles in the project:** Project partner for the Output 2.1.4 (agricultural market development); participation in the M&E **Engagement mechanism:** Inception Workshop, working meetings with PMU, M&E activities, participation in the project events
Higher Ground Initiative (HGI) – National Climate Relocation Program	A government-led effort to address the challenges posed by rising sea levels and climate change. The HGI aims to relocate communities from low-lying, vulnerable coastal areas to higher ground to enhance the safety and resilience of the population. This initiative involves identifying suitable relocation sites, developing infrastructure for new settlements, and ensuring that relocated communities have access to essential services like housing, water, sanitation, and energy.	**Roles in the project:** Member of the Project Board; key project partner for the Output 2.1.1 (soil restoration); participation in the M&E **Engagement mechanism:** Inception Workshop, Project Board meetings, working meetings with PMU, M&E activities, project events
Nauru Customs Office (NCO)	Responsible for regulating and facilitating international trade, ensuring the collection of customs duties, and enforcing laws related to imports and exports in Nauru. The NCO plays a crucial role in securing the country's borders by monitoring the movement of goods, preventing illegal trade, and protecting against the smuggling of prohibited or restricted items such as narcotics, hazardous materials, and unregulated goods.	**Roles in the project:** project beneficiary for the Output 1.2.1 (trainings for Customs on agricultural product control); participation in the M&E **Engagement mechanism:** working meetings with PMU, training events, M&E activities
Nauru Quarantine Service	Responsible for protecting Nauru's agricultural and environmental health by preventing the introduction and spread of harmful pests/IAS, diseases, and invasive species through the regulation of imported goods, plants, animals, and food products.	**Roles in the project:** project beneficiary for the Output 1.2.1 (trainings for Quarantine service on agricultural product and pest/IAS control); participation in the M&E **Engagement mechanism:** working meetings with PMU, training events, M&E activities
Technical and Vocational Education and Training Program (TVET) of the Department of Education	Designed to provide practical, skills-based education and training to students, enabling them to acquire vocational competencies that are directly applicable to the labor market.	**Roles in the project:** Project partner and beneficiary for the Outputs 1.2.1 – 1.2.2 (CSA trainings); participation in the M&E **Engagement mechanism:** Inception Workshop, working meetings with PMU,

		participation in the project events, M&E activities
Life Skills Programme	An educational initiative aimed at equipping individuals, particularly youth and marginalized groups, with essential skills to enhance their personal development, employability, and ability to contribute to the community.	**Roles in the project:** Project partner and beneficiary for the Outputs 1.2.1 – 1.2.2 (CSA trainings); participation in the M&E **Engagement mechanism:** Inception Workshop, working meetings with PMU, participation in the project events, M&E activities
Nauru Emergency Service (NEC)	Responsible for responding to and managing emergencies and disasters in Nauru, including natural disasters such as cyclones, fires, floods, droughts, and other hazardous events.	**Roles in the project:** Project partner for the Outputs 1.1.1 (National Drought Plan) and 3.1.2 (agromet bulletin); participation in M&E **Engagement mechanism:** Inception Workshop, working meetings with PMU, participation in the project events, M&E activities
Nauru Department of Public Health	Responsible for promoting, protecting, and improving the health and well-being of Nauru's population. It focuses on a range of public health initiatives, including disease prevention, health promotion, healthy nutrition, sanitation, and the control of communicable and non-communicable diseases.	**Roles in the project:** Project partner for the Outputs 1.2.1 (healthy nutrition trainings) and 3.1.1 (healthy nutrition campaign); participation in M&E **Engagement mechanism:** Inception Workshop, working meetings with PMU, participation in the project events, M&E activities
Nauru Chamber of Commerce	Serves as the main organization representing the interests of the business community in Nauru. Its mandate is to promote economic growth by supporting local businesses, fostering entrepreneurship, and advocating for a favorable business environment. The Chamber acts as a liaison between the private sector and the government, providing a platform for dialogue on policies, regulations, and economic reforms that impact businesses.	**Roles in the project:** Member of the Project Board; key project partner for the Outputs 2.1.3 and 2.1.4 (community CSA projects and development of agricultural market); participation in the M&E (participation in monitoring of the total value of agricultural market in Nauru) **Engagement mechanism:** Inception Workshop, Project Board meetings, working meetings with PMU, M&E activities, project events
Agriculture Sector Partner Group (ASPG)	A multi-stakeholder platform that brings together key actors from government, private sector, civil society, and	**Roles in the project:** Member of the Project Board; key project partner for the all project

	development partners to coordinate and support the development of the agriculture sector. The ASPG aims to enhance collaboration and communication among stakeholders to address challenges in agriculture, such as limited arable land, food security, and climate resilience.	Outputs; beneficiary for the Output 1.1.2 (ASPG support); participation in the M&E **Engagement mechanism:** Inception Workshop, Project Board meetings, working meetings with PMU, M&E activities, project events
University of South Pacific (USP)	Part of the regional USP network, providing higher education and training opportunities for Nauruans.	**Roles in the project:** potential project partner for Outputs 3.1.1 1 and 3.1.2 (CSA awareness campaign and KM) **Engagement mechanism:** Inception Workshop, working meetings with PMU, project events
Farmers and Growers Association	An organization that represents the interests of local farmers and growers in Nauru. Its primary mandate is to promote sustainable agricultural practices, improve food security, and support local farmers in enhancing their productivity and livelihoods.	**Roles in the project:** key project partner and beneficiary for the Outputs 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 2.1.1 – 2.1.4, 3.1.1-3.1.2; participation in M&E activities **Engagement mechanism:** Inception Workshop, working meetings with PMU, participation in the project events, M&E activities
Eco Nauru NGO	A NGO focused on environmental conservation, adaptation and sustainable development in Nauru. Eco Nauru facilitates GEF Small Grant Program in the country	**Roles in the project:** project partner for the Outputs 2.1.3 – 2.1.4; participation in the M&E **Engagement mechanism:** Inception Workshop, working meetings with PMU, participation in the project events, M&E activities
Nauru Youth Council (NYC)	A youth-led organization that represents and advocates for the interests, rights, and empowerment of young people in Nauru.	**Roles in the project:** project partner and beneficiary for the Outputs 1.2.1-1.2.2 (CSA trainings), 3.1.1-3.1.2 (CSA awareness and KM) and potentially 2.1.3 – 2.1.4 (CSA projects); participation in the M&E **Engagement mechanism:** Inception Workshop, working meetings with PMU, participation in the project events, M&E activities
Nauru Women's National Council (NWNC)	A prominent organization that advocates for the rights, empowerment, and well-being of women in Nauru. The council focuses on promoting gender equality, improving the socio-economic status of women, and ensuring their participation in	**Roles in the project:** project partner and beneficiary for the Outputs 1.2.1-1.2.2 (CSA trainings), 3.1.1-3.1.2 (CSA awareness, KM, gender mainstreaming) and 2.1.3 – 2.1.4 (CSA projects); participation in the M&E

	decision-making processes at both the community and national levels.	**Engagement mechanism:** Inception Workshop, working meetings with PMU, participation in the project events, M&E activities
Women's Economic and National Advancement (WENA)	An initiative in Nauru focused on empowering women economically and promoting their role in national development. WENA aims to enhance women's participation in the workforce, entrepreneurship, and leadership, contributing to their financial independence and the broader socio-economic development of the country.	**Roles in the project:** project partner and beneficiary for the Outputs 1.2.1-1.2.2 (CSA trainings), 3.1.1-3.1.2 (CSA awareness, KM, gender mainstreaming) and 2.1.3 – 2.1.4 (CSA projects); participation in the M&E **Engagement mechanism:** Inception Workshop, working meetings with PMU, participation in the project events, M&E activities
Nauru Disabled People's Association (NDPA)	A key organization that advocates for the rights and inclusion of people with disabilities in Nauru. Its primary mandate is to promote equal opportunities, accessibility, and the full participation of disabled individuals in all aspects of society, including education, employment, healthcare, and public life.	**Roles in the project:** project partner and beneficiary for the Outputs 1.2.1-1.2.2 (CSA trainings), 3.1.1-3.1.2 (CSA awareness, KM, gender mainstreaming) and 2.1.3 – 2.1.4 (CSA projects); participation in the M&E **Engagement mechanism:** Inception Workshop, working meetings with PMU, participation in the project events, M&E activities
Nauru Rehabilitation Corporation (NRC)	A government-established entity responsible for the rehabilitation of lands that were severely degraded by decades of phosphate mining in Nauru. Its primary mandate is to restore these mined-out areas to productive and sustainable use.	**Roles in the project:** project partner for the Outputs 2.1.1 (soil restoration); participation in the M&E **Engagement mechanism:** Inception Workshop, working meetings with PMU, participation in the project events, M&E activities
Eigigu Holdings Corporation	A state-owned enterprise. It operates as a business arm of the Government of Nauru and manages various commercial activities, including construction, retail, and real estate.	**Roles in the project:** project partner for the Outputs 2.1.2 -2.1.4 (CSA projects and development of agricultural market); participation in the M&E **Engagement mechanism:** Inception Workshop, working meetings with PMU, participation in the project events, M&E activities
Nauru Schools	Provide education from early childhood to secondary levels, with a strong emphasis on preparing students for both higher education and vocational training. The country's education system consists of several primary and secondary schools, as well as technical and vocational education programs	**Roles in the project:** Project partner and beneficiary for the Outputs 1.2.1 – 1.2.2 (CSA trainings) and 2.1.3 (school kitchen gardens); participation in the M&E **Engagement mechanism:** Inception Workshop, working meetings with PMU,

		participation in the project events, M&E activities
Nauru Churches	Central hubs for community activities, offering support networks for families, youth, and the elderly. They also provide educational and outreach programs that address various social issues, including health, education, and poverty.	**Roles in the project:** Project partner for the Outputs 2.1.3 (CSA projects), and 3.1.1 (awareness campaign); participation in the M&E **Engagement mechanism:** Inception Workshop, working meetings with PMU, participation in the project events, M&E activities
Nauru hotels, restaurants, and retailers	Cater primarily to the needs of local residents, expatriates, and the small number of international visitors who come to the island for business or government purposes.	**Roles in the project:** Project partner for the Outputs 2.1.4 (agricultural market; participation in the M&E **Engagement mechanism:** Inception Workshop, working meetings with PMU, participation in the project events, M&E activities
Representatives of 14 Nauru Districts	Represent Nauru districts at the national level in the Parliament of Nauru, elected by the citizens during parliamentary elections.	**Roles in the project:** Members of the Project Board; participation in the M&E **Engagement mechanism:** Inception Workshop, Project Board meetings, working meetings with PMU, participation in the project events, M&E activities
Nauru Farmers and Private Households	Play a crucial role in addressing the island's food security and agricultural challenges, particularly given the limited arable land and reliance on imported food. Farmers grow crops such as bananas, coconuts, breadfruit, and vegetables, while some also rear livestock like chickens and pigs.	**Roles in the project:** Key project partners and beneficiaries for the Outputs 2.1.2-2.1.4 (CSA projects and agricultural market) and Outputs 3.1.1-3.1.2 (awareness campaign and KM); participation in the M&E **Engagement mechanism:** Inception Workshop, working meetings with PMU, participation in the project events, M&E activities
Pacific Community (SPC)	A regional development organization that provides scientific and technical expertise to support the sustainable development and resilience of Pacific Island countries and territories, including Nauru.	**Roles in the project:** exchange of the best CSA practices with the project (Output 3.1.2)

		Engagement mechanism: working meetings with PMU, participation in the project events
Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)	SPREP is a regional organization established by 25 Governments and Administrations of the Pacific, charged with protecting and managing the environment and natural resources of the Pacific.	**Roles in the project:** exchange of the best CSA practices with the project (Output 3.1.2) **Engagement mechanism:** working meetings with PMU, participation in the project events
Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS)	Administrative and coordinating body of the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF), a regional organization that aims to promote cooperation, integration, and collective action among its member states to advance the region's interests on the global stage.	**Roles in the project:** exchange of the best CSA practices with the project (Output 3.1.2) **Engagement mechanism:** working meetings with PMU, participation in the project events
Pacific Island Farmers Organisation Network (PIFON)	A regional network that connects farmer organizations across the Pacific Islands to promote sustainable agriculture, improve food security, and enhance the livelihoods of smallholder farmers.	**Roles in the project:** exchange of the best CSA practices with the project (Output 3.1.2) **Engagement mechanism:** working meetings with PMU, participation in the project events
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	A specialized agency that leads international efforts to combat hunger, improve food security, promote sustainable agriculture, and support rural development worldwide. FAO works with member countries, including Nauru, to provide technical expertise, policy advice, and capacity-building programs aimed at fostering sustainable agricultural practices	**Roles in the project:** coordination of all FS IP child projects, including Nauru; technical support to the project team to deliver project Outputs; facilitation of the knowledge exchange with the project **Engagement mechanism:** Inception Workshop, working meetings with PMU, participation in the project events, M&E activities
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Implementation of ambitious Sustainable and Resilient Urban Development Project in Nauru	**Roles in the project:** project partner for Outputs 2.1.1-2.1.4 through implementation of the water supply activities; provides partial project co-financing **Engagement mechanism:** Inception Workshop, working meetings with PMU, participation in the project events, M&E activities
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Implements UNEP/GEF Project "Ecosystem Restoration and Sustainable Land Management to improve livelihoods and protect biodiversity in Nauru" (GEF ID 10161), 2024-2029	**Roles in the project:** project partner for Outputs 1.1.1, 2.1.1 – 2.1.4, 3.1.1 – 3.1.2; **Engagement mechanism:** Inception Workshop, working meetings with PMU, participation in the project events, M&E activities
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Plays a key role in supporting the country's sustainable development, focusing on areas such as climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, governance, poverty reduction, and environmental protection. UNDP provides technical	**Roles in the project:** Member of the Project Board; direct support of the project implementation via Supported NIM; project quality assurance; provide partial project co-financing

	assistance, policy advice, and capacity-building programs to help address these issues.	**Engagement mechanism:** Project Board meetings, Inception Workshop, working meetings with PMU, participation in the project events, M&E activities
Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund (GDSSCF)	A financial mechanism designed to support sustainable development projects through South-South cooperation. The GDSSCF promotes the exchange of knowledge, technology, resources, and expertise between countries in the Global South, with the aim of fostering economic growth, poverty reduction, and resilience to global challenges such as climate change, food security, and public health.	**Roles in the project:** project partner for Outputs 1.2.1 – 1.2.2, 2.1.1 – 2.1.4, 3.1.1 – 3.1.2; provides partial co-financing **Engagement mechanism:** Inception Workshop, working meetings with PMU, participation in the project events, M&E activities

Knowledge

Generating knowledge and lessons learning is a considerable part of the project: the project has entire Output 3.1.2 for the Knowledge Management and dissemination of its lessons and best practices, including those related to biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices. The following knowledge products will be produced by the project: Knowledge Management Strategy, Annual Project Reports, CSA Knowledge Portal, National CSA Guidelines, Best Practices Manuals, Technical Briefs and Policy Papers, Training Programs and Curriculums and Media Products.

The project will create visibility for knowledge and lessons learned using the following tools (see the section *South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTrC)* for more details): **Local Workshops and Trainings**: interactive sessions held in different districts to engage local communities, share project progress, and gather feedback, including hands-on training and participatory planning exercises; **National and Regional Webinars:** online seminars to disseminate knowledge to a wider audience, including government officials, NGOs, and private sector representatives. Topics will cover CSA, healthy nutrition, food security, biodiversity mainstreaming, and gender mainstreaming; **International Webinars**: sessions aimed at sharing the project's experiences and best practices with global audiences, particularly other SIDS and FS IP Child Projects; **Global Conferences:** participation in international forums such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) conferences, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) meetings, and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) events; **Regional Platforms:** engagement with regional bodies like SPC, PIF, and PIFON to share knowledge and collaborate on CSA and food security initiatives; and **Local and National Conferences**: participating in conferences and meetings within Nauru to present project findings and foster collaboration among local stakeholders.

Project contribution to the policy coherence

The CSA project's policies, guidelines, and plans enhance coherence by aligning closely with Nauru's national objectives while meeting the standards of international and regional agreements on sustainable development, food security, biodiversity conservation, and climate resilience. These documents will be tailored to ensure that CSA practices, food security measures, and environmental protection efforts in Nauru support key agreements such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Paris Agreement on climate change, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), the SAMOA Pathway for Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and others. Thus, there are the following aspects of policy coherence integrated in the project:

- **National and International Food Security Alignment**: The Food Security Guidelines for Households (Output 1.1.1) will contribute to Nauru's food security goals and align with SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) by promoting sustainable, home-based food production and the use of local, nutritious foods. These guidelines will support self-sufficiency, resilience to global food price fluctuations, and climate-resilient and biodiversity-friendly practices, echoing the SAMOA Pathway's call for food security strategies suited to the unique vulnerabilities of SIDS.

- **Environmental and Biodiversity Goals**: The Integrated Pest/IAS Management (IPM) and Fertilizer Management Guidelines (Output 1.1.1) will support national biodiversity and environmental conservation policies while aligning with international commitments like GBF. By promoting sustainable pest/IAS control, limited chemical use, and soil health improvements, these guidelines will protect biodiversity and ensure ecosystem resilience, directly supporting SDG 14 (Life below Water) and SDG 15 (Life on Land). Regionally, these guidelines resonate with Pacific environmental frameworks, such as the Pacific Islands Framework for Nature Conservation and Protected Areas, reinforcing practices that conserve biodiversity and promote ecological stability.
- **Climate Adaptation and Resilience**: The CSA Investment Plan (Output 1.1.2) and National Sustainable Livestock Feed Production Strategy and Plan (Output 1.1.1) will support national climate adaptation policies, ensuring that agricultural practices contribute to Nauru's climate resilience. The investment plan will strategically outline funding for CSA, ensuring the longevity of climate-smart techniques that align with SDG 13 (Climate Action) and the Paris Agreement's adaptation goals. The livestock feed plan reduces import reliance and minimizes environmental impacts, enhancing resilience and self-sufficiency while adhering to the SAMOA Pathway's emphasis on local resource management.
- **Market Development and Economic Coherence**: The Market Development Plan in Output 2.1.4 will foster economic independence by developing local nature-positive agricultural markets, aligning with Nauru's economic resilience strategies and regional Pacific Community (SPC) goals for sustainable economic development. By supporting farmer cooperatives, local processing, and direct sales channels, the plan reduces dependency on imported foods, supporting SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) while promoting sustainable livelihoods and economic diversification in line with SIDS economic frameworks.
- **Knowledge Sharing and Regional Engagement**: The Knowledge Management Strategy and CSA Knowledge Portal (Output 3.1.2) will provide platforms for documenting and sharing best practices across Nauru and the Pacific region, fostering learning and replication of successful approaches. This knowledge-sharing aligns with SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) by enhancing regional cooperation, supporting cross-sectoral collaboration, and strengthening the resilience and biodiversity-inclusiveness of Nauru's agriculture sector through shared expertise. The portal's alignment with regional agreements enables Nauru to contribute to and benefit from collective climate adaptation knowledge across the Pacific.

Additionally, the project identified policies historically contributing to environmental degradation and constraints to sustainable agriculture, e.g., **Nauru Phosphate Royalties Trust Act** (governing phosphate revenue management, indirectly incentivizing mining without strong environmental safeguards historically), **Nauru Rehabilitation Corporation Act (1997)** (though primarily focused on land rehabilitation, historical gaps in integrated approaches to sustainable agriculture and biodiversity conservation have limited effectiveness), and **Customs and Tariff Act** (encouraging dependency on imported processed food through limited tariff incentives for local sustainable agricultural products). These problem policies are already addressed significantly by the **Nauru National Food Systems Pathway 2021-2030, Climate Smart Agriculture Plan (NaCSAP) 2021-2025,** and **Island Wide Draft Master Plan.** However, the project will contribute to the process through:

- **Developing and revising strategic guidelines and strategies (Output 1.1.1):** The project explicitly develops integrated national guidelines and strategies (e.g., Food Security Guidelines, Fertilizer and IPM Guidelines, and Sustainable Livestock Feed Production Strategy) to address policy gaps and better align incentives towards sustainable local agricultural production, reducing dependence on imported processed foods;

- **Strengthening cross-sectoral policy coherence (Output 1.1.2):** The project engages the Nauru Rehabilitation Corporation (NRC) and relevant government departments through the strengthened Agriculture Sector Partner Group (ASPG), ensuring that mining rehabilitation practices explicitly integrate sustainable agriculture, biodiversity conservation, and CSA approaches;

- **Establishing sustainable agricultural market structures (Output 2.1.4):** By creating local agricultural market opportunities and value chains, the project reduces incentives established by import-focused policies, fostering local agricultural growth and economic diversification.

Through these tailored policies, guidelines, and plans, the CSA project ensures coherence with Nauru's existing national policies and key international agreements, positioning Nauru's agriculture sector as a model of resilience, sustainability, biodiversity mainstreaming, and socio-economic development. This alignment provides a cohesive framework that reinforces Nauru's national objectives while contributing to broader global and regional sustainability goals.

Capacity Building and Stakeholder Empowerment Potential

The CSA project has a robust approach to stakeholder capacity building and empowerment, aiming to equip local farmers, communities, government agencies, and organizations with the skills, knowledge, and resources needed for sustainable agriculture, biodiversity conservation, and climate resilience in Nauru. This approach is designed to address specific gaps, strengthen stakeholder roles, and foster a culture of self-reliance and environmental stewardship:

- **Farmer and Household Capacity Building**: Through Output 1.2.1, the project targets local farmers, NFGA members, and motivated households with tailored training programs on nature positive CSA techniques, sustainable livestock management, and agroforestry. These trainings include hands-on workshops on drought-tolerant crops, organic fertilizers, hydroponics, and water management, providing participants with the skills to increase productivity and resilience. By offering ongoing mentoring and access to CSA demonstration farms (Output 1.2.2), the project will empower these stakeholders to apply sustainable practices independently, boosting local food security and economic stability, while maintaining local biodiversity.

- **Community Organizations and Cooperatives**: The project supports the formation of at least two farmer cooperatives under Output 2.1.4, enabling farmers to pool resources, gain collective bargaining power, and access new market opportunities. Through these cooperatives, local farmers gain direct control over production and sales, while training in cooperative management, financial planning, and sustainable biodiversity-friendly farming practices strengthens their role in Nauru's agricultural sector. This approach empowers farmers to influence local agricultural policy, ensures better income stability, and fosters community resilience and biodiversity mainstreaming.

- **Government Agencies (DEMA, ASPG, and DCCNR)**: Capacity building for government agencies is emphasized in Outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2, including training on CSA policy formulation, project monitoring, and stakeholder engagement. For instance, DEMA and ASPG will receive targeted support to develop CSA guidelines, manage grant programs, and conduct agro-environmental assessments, equipping them to lead sustainable biodiversity-inclusive agriculture initiatives. By integrating technical and administrative skills, the project empowers these agencies to provide long-term support to farmers, implement adaptive strategies, and advocate for environmental sustainability and biodiversity conservation at the national level.

- **Youth and Women's Empowerment**: Recognizing the critical role of youth and women in community resilience, the project incorporates training sessions specifically for youth groups and women-led organizations through Outputs 1.2.1, 1.2.2 and 2.1.3. For youth, the project will integrate CSA into educational programs, offering hands-on activities in school and community gardens. Women's organizations will receive targeted support in CSA, cooperative development, and market access, creating leadership opportunities and fostering economic independence. This focus on inclusion promotes equitable access to resources and decision-making, empowering both groups to lead in sustainable development and biodiversity mainstreaming.

- **Knowledge Management and Information Sharing**: The CSA Knowledge Portal, established under Output 3.1.2, serves as a central hub for stakeholders to access resources, best practices, and technical guidance on CSA. Through online forums, webinars, and training modules, stakeholders can continually update their skills, exchange insights, and contribute to regional knowledge-sharing on sustainable agriculture. This resource empowers local leaders, community members, and international partners to replicate successful practices, fostering a resilient agricultural community grounded in continuous learning and adaptation.

Together, these capacity-building initiatives ensure that stakeholders are not only trained but empowered to implement and sustain CSA practices in Nauru, building local expertise, enhancing self-sufficiency, and ensuring long-term agricultural and environmental resilience, including biodiversity conservation.

Innovativeness, Potential for Transformation and Scaling Up

The CSA project's innovative and transformative potential lies in its integration of CSA practices, market development, knowledge-sharing platforms, and community-driven approaches tailored to the unique needs of Nauru. These elements collectively foster a resilient, nature-positive, and self-sustaining agricultural system that addresses food security, environmental degradation, and economic dependency on imports. The key project innovation and transformation aspects are the following:

- **Soil Restoration**: introducing nature-positive and climate-smart soil restoration techniques on old phosphate mining sites or degraded coastal areas, transforming barren land into productive agricultural spaces (Output 2.1.1). This approach is innovative for Nauru and potentially (if successful) can be applied in other SIDS;
- **Climate-Smart Agroforestry**: establishing agroforestry plantations in cooperation with local farmers, combining trees, crops, and livestock in sustainable land-use systems that enhance biodiversity and resilience while providing economic benefits (Output 2.1.2). This model is innovative for Nauru and can provide important approach for CSA development in the country;
- **National Plant Seed and Tissue Storage Depot**: establishing a national seed and tissue storage depot to conserve plant genetic resources, enhance resilience to climate change, and support local agricultural recovery efforts after extreme weather events or natural disasters (Output 1.1.3). This is an innovative model for the island with potentially high impact on the food security and agriculture development;
- **Innovative Biodiversity-Friendly CSA Projects via small grants**: supporting innovative projects on CSA and sustainable livestock practices through small grants, targeting local farmers, households, and community groups to foster grassroots innovation and adoption of sustainable agricultural techniques, contributing to biodiversity conservation (Output 2.1.3).
- **Establishment of a Sustainable Agricultural Market**: Creating a sustainable agricultural market in Nauru to provide incentives for nature-positive, resilient, and sustainable food production, encouraging local farmers and households to engage in biodiversity-inclusive agriculture as a viable economic activity (Output 2.1.4).

Potential for up-scaling. The project has a significant potential for scaling up, mainly within Nauru and potentially across some other SIDS. Here are the key ideas for the project scale-up potential through the mechanisms described in the *Knowledge* section:

- **Replication of CSA and Restoration Models**: the project introduces CSA best practices, such as agroforestry, soil restoration, and innovative farming techniques, which are designed to be adaptable and replicable across different areas of Nauru and other similar small island contexts. These models can be scaled up by expanding to other degraded mining sites, coastal areas, and small farms, thus increasing the overall agricultural productivity and resilience of the island;

- **Strengthening Governance and Coordination**: by enhancing stakeholder coordination and governance through the ASPG and national guidelines, the project creates a strong enabling environment for nature positive CSA. This governance structure can be scaled up to support broader national initiatives, facilitating the integration of CSA into national policies and development plans;

- **Capacity Building and Knowledge Sharing**: the establishment of CSA Peer Learning Farms and the development of training programs provide a robust framework for continuous learning and capacity building. This approach can be scaled up by increasing the number of peer learning farms, expanding training programs, and leveraging the CSA Knowledge Portal to reach a broader audience, both nationally and regionally;

- **Market Development**: the creation of a sustainable agricultural market in Nauru offers a platform for scaling up CSA practices by providing economic incentives and a reliable outlet for locally produced goods. Expanding this market could attract more participants, increase local food production, and reduce dependence on imports;

- **Leveraging Financial Mechanisms**: through the small grants, the project supports innovative and nature positive CSA projects at the community level, which can be scaled up by increasing the funding pool and attracting additional financial support from international donors, private sector investments, and other grant programs;

- **Policy and Regulatory Frameworks**: The development of national guidelines, such as those for drought management, integrated pest/IAS management, and fertilizer use, lays the groundwork for broader policy adoption, that integrate biodiversity conservation aspects. Scaling up these frameworks can involve integrating CSA into other sectoral policies and expanding these guidelines to cover a wider range of agricultural and environmental issues;

- **Adaptability Across Different Scenarios**: The project's design incorporates robust adaptive management strategies and a strong Theory of Change, making it resilient to different future scenarios, such as varying economic growth rates and climate change impacts. This adaptability enhances the potential for scaling up across diverse conditions and challenges.

Despite the situation in Nauru is rather unique, potentially the project can serve as a model for other SIDS and FS IP Child projects facing similar environmental threats and climate vulnerabilities. In some cases, lessons learned and best practices from Nauru can

inform CSA implementation and resilience building in other SIDS, offering a pathway for regional cooperation and knowledge exchange.

Sustainability

Ensuring the long-term sustainability and durability of the project results is critical for achieving lasting impacts. The Nauru project incorporates several mechanisms to embed sustainability into its design, leveraging national systems and developing a comprehensive exit strategy and sustainability plan (Output 3.1.2) The following mechanism will be implemented by the project to ensure sustainability of the results and models:

- **National Plans and Guidelines**: the National Drought Plan; National food security, IPM and fertilizer management guidelines; as well as a perspective agricultural market development plan will ensure integration of biodiversity-friendly CSA principles into the government policies, programs, and projects. This institutional backing can help maintain and expand CSA efforts beyond the project's lifespan;
- **Strengthening Local Governance Ownership and Capacity**: by enhancing the ownership and capacity of local institutions, such as the DEMA, ASPG, and NFGA to manage and promote CSA initiatives the project can ensure ongoing coordination, monitoring, and support for CSA practices in Nauru;
- **Financial Sustainability through Market Development**: establishing a sustainable agricultural market in Nauru that provides economic incentives for farmers to continue and expand CSA practices is the key sustainability mechanism, creating a reliable source of income for farmers and reducing their dependence on external aid and enhancing the economic viability of CSA;
- **Long-term Capacity Building and Training**: by developing of institutional continuous training programs and establishing CSA Peer Learning Farms to provide ongoing education, mentoring, and support for farmers, government officials, and community members, the project ensures that knowledge and skills are retained and passed on to other stakeholders and future generations;
- **Seed and Tissue Storage Depot**: by establishing a national plant seed and tissue storage depot to safeguard plant genetic resources critical for agricultural resilience and adaptation to climate change, the project can ensure long-term agricultural productivity and food security on the island;
- **Community Engagement and Ownership**: by fostering strong community ownership of biodiversity-inclusive CSA models and involving local farmers, households, and community groups in the planning, implementation, and management of CSA initiatives the project enhances the long-term commitment of communities to these practices.

Project Budget is presented in the Annex G.

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)

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Projects

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this child project, including financial management and procurement. 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)

Institutional Arrangements (500 words)

Implementing Partner and Execution Modality: the project will be executed under National Implementation Modality (NIM) with UNDP providing strategic and limited implementation support in areas such as hiring of project personnel, consultants, procurement of goods and services, etc., as outlined in the draft LOA between UNDP and the IP and in the total budget and work plan in the ProDoc. DEMA will serve as the Implementing Partner (IP), responsible for overall project management. An overall risk rating of Moderate was concluded for IP (Annex 19. HACT Micro Assessment for MNRE) indicating specific risks in areas such as procurement of goods and services that necessitated UNDP support services as requested by the government in their letter dated February 04, 2024 (Annex 13). The total cost of the services requested by the government has been calculated as USD 64,000 by UNDP and this cost will not be charged to the project budget but will be fully covered by UNDP co-financing.

UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Implementing Partner to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. The UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Bureaus and the Implementing Partner, retains the right to revoke the project DOA, suspend or cancel this GEF project. UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the Project Board and attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

A firewall will be maintained between the delivery of project oversight and quality assurance performed by UNDP and charged to the GEF Fee and any support to project execution performed by UNDP (as requested by and agreed to by both the Implementing Partner and GEF). Project Governance: the project implementation will be supervised and guided by the Project Board (PB) composed from the representatives of DEMA, UNDP, Agriculture Sector Partner Group (ASPG) and Representatives of Nauru Districts. The PB will provide strategic guidance, approve annual work plans and budgets, and ensure alignment with national priorities and policies. The PB will be chaired by the Project Director, DEMA.

Project Management Unit (PMU): PMU will implement day-to-day project management, including planning, coordination, execution, and reporting. The PMU will handle stakeholder engagement and ensure compliance with GEF and UNDP policies. The PMU will include Project Manager, Chief Technical Advisor, Policy and Capacity Building Officer (responsible for implementation of Component 1), CSA Officer (responsible for implementation of Component 2), Safeguard and

Gender Mainstreaming Officer, Communication, M&E and KM Officer (responsible for implementation of Components 3 and 4), and Finance and Administration Officer (see Fig 3). The PMU will be hosted by DEMA in Menon.

Financial Flow Management: the GEF grant will be administered by UNDP, which will disburse funds to the PMU based on approved work plans and budgets. UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, is responsible for the oversight of the GEF resources. Project co-financing will be managed by respective co-financing partners, with the UNDP CO and PMU tracking contributions.

Budgeting and Accounting: Annual Work Plans (AWPs) with detailed budgets will be prepared by the PMU and approved by the PB, including detailed budgets for all activities. The PMU will maintain accurate financial records and submit quarterly financial reports to UNDP, ensuring transparency and accountability.

Procurement: the project procurement will be implemented in accordance with UNDP procurement Policy to ensure transparency, competitiveness, and best value for money. The Procurement Plan developed by the PMU, detailing all procurement activities, timelines, and budgets, will be followed.

Audits: the project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies. Additionally, UNDP CO and PMU will organize independent spot checks of financial management by the project partners.

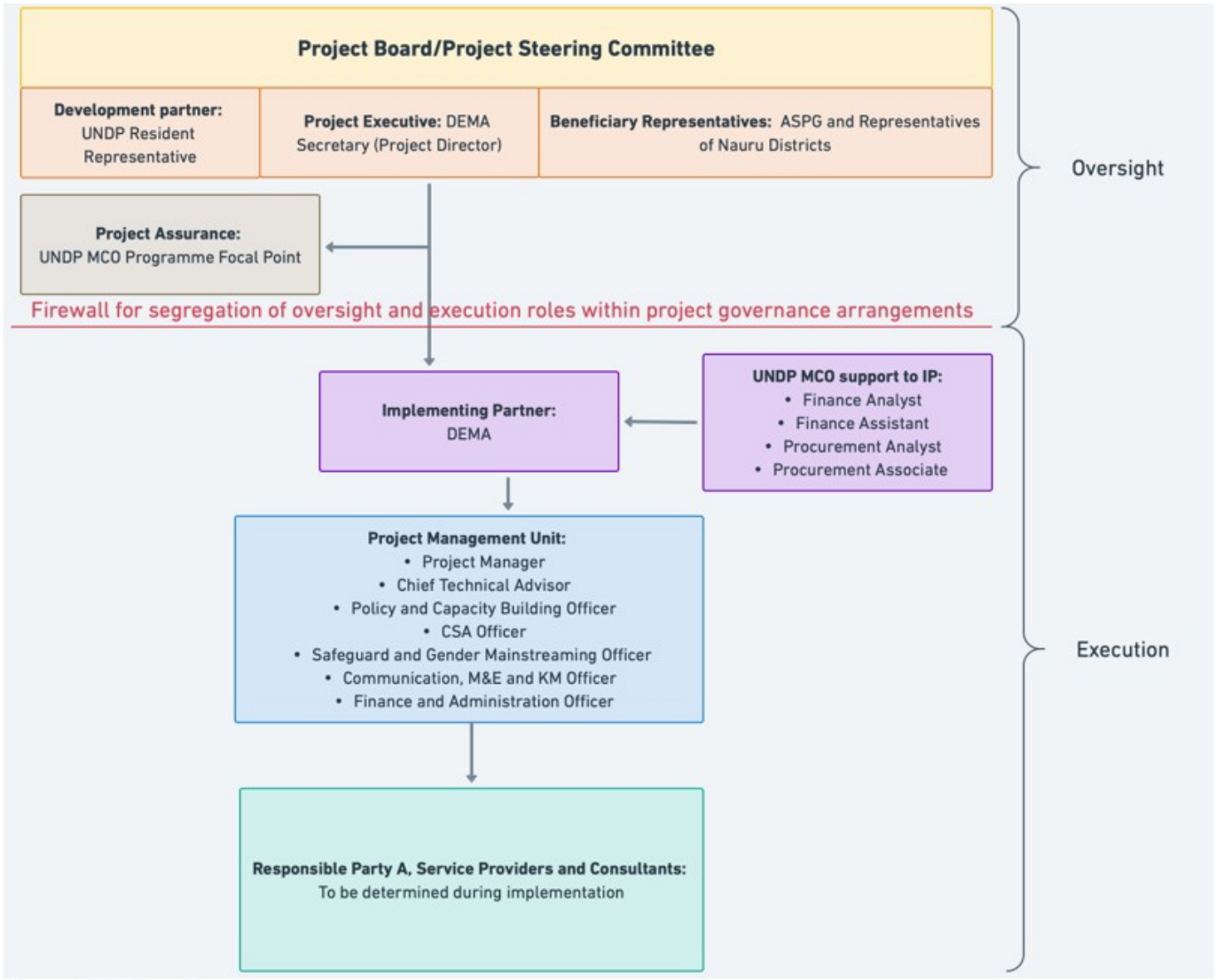


Figure 3. Project Governance structure

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

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

The decision by the IP to request the assistance of UNDP for this purpose are made in view of the following considerations:

- The HACT micro assessment carried out for DEMA indicated an overall moderate risk but specific risks in the areas of *Activities* and *Asset and Inventory* were flagged due to limited internal control structure.
- Nauru faces human resource constraints, making it difficult for DEMA to independently manage all aspects of the execution of the project especially on hiring technical consultants/personnel and procurement.
- Local NGOs also lack the human resources capacity, technical expertise, and global network of suppliers to provide necessary execution services.
- UNDP is the most suitable GEF implementing agency with rich experience and an ongoing portfolio of GEF programme with Nauru. In addition to its programme team which provides oversight for the project, UNDP also has the capacity to provide CO support services on implementation through its operations team, on functions including HR, procurement of goods, services, and individual consultants, organizing training and workshops etc.
- UNDP absorbs 100% of execution support costs ($ 64,000), making it the most cost-effective option. Other agencies like SPC charge fees (15%), while UNICEF and UNFPA lack the relevant mandate.

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 success of a project of this nature hinges on dynamic, strategic and multi-sector partnerships across a number of government agencies, NGOs, farmers, and local communities. As such the project will be implemented in strong coordination and collaboration with other relevant programs and projects in the country to ensure (1) Resource Optimization, including funding, expertise, and manpower, to avoid duplication of efforts and obtain co-financing; (2) Knowledge and Experience Sharing to enhance the effectiveness of each project, leading to more innovative and well-rounded solutions; and (3) Synergy in objectives to amplify their impact, making it easier to achieve these shared objectives on a larger scale. Specifically, the project will directly collaborate with the following initiatives in Nauru:

Higher Ground Initiative (HGI): The CSA project will collaborate with the HGI by utilizing lessons learned in sustainable development and restoration from the mining site restoration efforts. The CSA project will contribute to HGI by restoring fertile soil on old mining sites.

UNEP/GEF Project “Ecosystem Restoration and Sustainable Land Management to improve livelihoods and protect biodiversity in Nauru” (GEF ID 10161): This partnership provides the CSA project access to a tested regulatory framework and best practices, amplifying the impact on land degradation neutrality and ecosystem restoration in Nauru, while avoiding overlaps.

DEMA/Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund Project “Strengthening resilience through climate-smart agriculture and nature-based solutions”: The collaboration will focus on knowledge-sharing in CSA techniques, gender mainstreaming, and climate adaptation, ensuring a broad base of CSA implementation knowledge across Nauru’s agricultural landscape.

ADB Sustainable and Resilient Urban Development Project: The CSA project will leverage increased freshwater access from the ADB project’s water infrastructure improvements for CSA development.

Adaptation Fund (AF) Project “Resilient Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture in Nauru”: Through implementing jointly activities to develop food market in Nauru, the CSA and AF projects will work together to enhance food security.

Live and Learn Environment Network Project: By collaborating on resilient agriculture activities, the CSA project will benefit from tested techniques in soil analysis, biochar, and CSA methods from the Live and Learn project.

National GEF Small Grant Program (SGP): The CSA project will work alongside SGP to expand CSA techniques through small grants that fund local CSA initiatives. The project explicitly references the National GEF SGP, coordinated by Eco-Nauru, as a critical partner and leveraging opportunity. The SGP has been actively supporting community-level initiatives in Nauru, such as solar power installations, piggery, chicken farming, kitchen gardening, and community-based businesses, directly benefiting local communities. During the project design phase, the SGP National Coordinator was consulted to identify synergies and avoid duplication. Building on these consultations, the FS IP Project will collaborate closely with SGP specifically under Outputs 2.1.3 and 2.1.4. This collaboration aims to leverage the SGP's established local presence, grant management experience, and existing networks with grassroots stakeholders to achieve maximal impact on Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) and sustainable livestock development in Nauru. Furthermore, the FS IP Project will apply relevant best practices and lessons learned from SGP-funded initiatives to inform and strengthen the effectiveness of community-led CSA interventions under this project

Kiwa Initiative: By incorporating Kiwa Initiative recommendations, the CSA project will benefit from region-specific strategies in climate adaptation and nature-based solutions (NbS).

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.

Indicator 3 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0	3	0	0

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
Cropland		3.00		

Indicator 3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and woodland under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
42	10	0	0

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
42.00			

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	10.00		

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

Documents (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title

Indicator 5 Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
120.00			

Indicator 5.1 Fisheries under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)

Type/name of the third-party certification

Indicator 5.2 Large Marine Ecosystems with reduced pollution and hypoxia

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)

LME at PIF	LME at CEO Endorsement	LME at MTR	LME at TE

Indicator 5.3 Marine OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)	0	2577	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)	0	0	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)		2,577		
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting		2026		
Duration of accounting		20		

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)				

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	5,787	1,715		
Male	5,893	1,785		
Total	**11,680**	**3,500**	0	**0**

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

CI3-3.1: restoration of at least 3 ha of degraded mining site with a fertile soil cover through phytoremediation and available to grow animal feed or usual crops. Given the total area of land degraded by phosphate mining in Nauru is approximately 1,600 ha (80% of the Nauru's area) the project will restore ~0.2% of degraded land;

CI4-4.3: total area of 10 ha through development of agroforestry (at least 3 ha) and integration of CSA into local farm and household garden management (3.20 ha of DEMA farms, 2 ha of private farms, 1-1.5 ha of household gardens, and 0.5 ha of school and church kitchen gardens);

CI6: 2,577 metric tons of CO2e over 20 years through improved management of agricultural landscape and soil restoration activities (see Annex 23. FAO Ex-Act Tool);

CI11: 3,500 local people (estimated population of 510 households that will be directly involved in the project with 6.8 people/household, including 49% females, and 51% males). The people will benefit directly from involvement in the project trainings and implementation of CSA initiatives; job creation and income generation as a result of the establishment of agricultural market; inclusive decision making and women empowerment in the SLM and CSA; improved food security and better climate adaptation.

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	High	Nauru is particularly vulnerable to climate change due to its geographic characteristics as a small, low-lying island nation. Sea level rise threatens coastal areas, exacerbating the risk of coastal erosion, flooding, and loss of critical infrastructure and habitats. Increasing air temperature and heat stress can reduce agricultural productivity and negatively impact human health, animals, and plants. This can reduce agricultural productivity and negatively impact human health. Variability in precipitations leads to droughts or flash

		flooding, impacting water availability and agricultural activities. Mitigation Strategies: Assess each project Output on potential climate impacts. Implement CSA practices such as drought-resistant crop varieties, improved irrigation systems (e.g., solar-powered irrigation), and soil conservation techniques to enhance agricultural resilience to climate variability. Promote agroforestry systems and rehabilitate degraded lands to improve soil quality, increase biodiversity, and provide additional sources of income and food. See details in the Annex 21. Climate and Disaster Risk Screening
Environmental and Social	Substantial	The project may face multiple social and environmental risks during development and implementation, including: communities may not be fully engaged or supportive of the project due to lack of awareness, differing priorities, or skepticism about the benefits of CSA; challenges related to land tenure and use conflicts, given the land is limited and there are competing interests between agricultural and development activities; risk of social exclusion of vulnerable groups, including women, youth, and marginalized communities; CSA interventions could have unintended negative impacts on local ecosystems if not carefully designed and monitored. Also, Government may consider mining the island's last intact plateau, causing fresh land degradation, that would have substantial impact on Nauru's ecosystems as a whole but may only insignificantly affect some project activities. To mitigate these risks, the project should incorporate adaptive management strategies, rigorous monitoring and evaluation, community engagement and awareness programs, and contingency planning. Environmental and social impact assessments, inclusive participatory planning, and stakeholder consultations are essential to identify, assess, and address potential social and environmental risks. To address emerging threat of new mining, the project will avoid any activities in and in the nearest proximity of the new mining sites to ensure sustainability of the project outputs.
Political and Governance	Moderate	Nauru's political landscape can be volatile, with risks stemming from changes in government, political instability, and shifts in policy priorities. Such changes can impact the continuity of project implementation, especially if new administrations do not prioritize climate-smart agriculture (CSA) and environmental sustainability. Mitigating these risks involves strengthening ASPG to improve stakeholder coordination and enhance governance capacity for CSA. Conduct targeted training for government officials and key decision-makers to build capacity in CSA, healthy nutrition, food security, and sustainable development. Advocate for the development and adoption of sectoral guidelines and policies that support CSA, food security, and sustainable land management. Foster participatory governance by involving local communities, NGOs, and private sector partners in decision-making processes.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Moderate	The existing project is fully aligned with the existing policies of the Government of Nauru. However, Nauru faces significant challenges related to the capacity of its institutions to effectively implement and sustain CSA

		and other sustainable land management practices. This includes limited technical expertise, insufficient staffing, and inadequate resources within key government bodies such as DEMA. Additionally, the complex land tenure system in Nauru, with multiple owners for individual plots, makes it challenging to secure land for agricultural purposes and hinders the development of cohesive land use policies that incorporate CSA and food security considerations. Mitigating these risks involves active engagement with policy-makers, regulators, and communities throughout the project lifecycle, including targeted capacity-building programs for government officials, including training on CSA and sustainable land management; technical assistance and resources to strengthen the capacity of DEMA; developing incentives for landowners to lease land for agricultural purposes or exploring community-based land management approaches.
Technological	Moderate	The project involves the application of technological innovations, such as CSA techniques, soil restoration technologies, agroforestry systems, and new farming practices like aquaponics, vertical gardens, bee farming, etc. The success of these technologies in Nauru's specific context is uncertain due to the island's unique environmental conditions, limited experience with advanced technologies, and the untested nature of some solutions. To mitigate the risk the project will conduct thorough pilot tests for CSA technological solutions to assess effectiveness, adaptability, and scalability before wide-scale implementation; invest in local capacity building and technical training to ensure that communities and project staff can effectively use, maintain, and troubleshoot CSA techniques and innovations; establish demonstration farms and peer learning centers where farmers and stakeholders can observe and participate in the application of new CSA techniques; adopt an adaptive management approach that allows for the modification or replacement of CSA solutions based on feedback, performance data, and evolving project needs.
Financial and Business Model	Moderate	Nauru's economy is heavily dependent on external aid and limited revenue sources, such as phosphate mining and fishing licenses. This dependence creates financial instability and uncertainty regarding the long-term funding needed for the project. The risk of fluctuating donor priorities or reductions in aid could affect the continuity and scaling of project activities. Implementing CSA initiatives involves significant upfront investments in infrastructure, technology, and capacity building. High costs and limited access to affordable financing options can hinder the adoption of these practices by local farmers and stakeholders. Also, the establishment of a local agricultural market and the viability of new business models for CSA are uncertain, given the small scale of local production, limited consumer base, and strong competition from imported food products. To mitigate the risks the project will: seek diverse funding sources, including grants, public-private partnerships, crowdfunding, and loans from development banks, to reduce dependency on a single funding stream; create a national agricultural market that provides platforms for farmers to sell their produce locally,

		reducing dependence on imported goods and encouraging local food production; provide training programs for farmers and agribusinesses on financial literacy, business planning, and market analysis.
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Moderate	Nauru's key institutions, such as DEMA face challenges related to insufficient staffing, limited technical expertise, and inadequate resources. These capacity constraints affect the ability of institutions to effectively implement and manage project activities. Local farmers, community members, and stakeholders often lack the necessary skills and knowledge to adopt and sustain CSA practices. Also, there is a heavy reliance on external consultants and technical experts for planning, implementation, and monitoring of CSA projects. To address capacity limitations the project will invest in capacity building for DEMA and ASPG by providing training, technical assistance, and resources to enhance their ability to implement and manage CSA projects. Additionally, the project will establish comprehensive CSA training programs targeting local farmers, community leaders, and other stakeholders to build strong local capacity. Also, the UNDP MCO will support DEMA in the project implementation using Supported NIM.
Fiduciary	Moderate	There are potential risks associated with financial management, including weak internal controls, inadequate financial oversight, and limited capacity for managing project funds in accordance with international standards. These challenges can lead to financial mismanagement, inefficient use of resources, or delays in procurement processes. Financial management of the project will be conducted in line with UNDP and GEF standards with regular financial monitoring, audits, and spot checks. UNDP MCO will provide full support to DEMA on the project financial management
Stakeholder	Moderate	There is a risk that key stakeholders, including local communities, government agencies, private sector entities, and NGOs, may not be adequately engaged in the project. This can lead to a lack of buy-in, poor collaboration, and insufficient participation in project activities, which can undermine the project's goals. The project has undertaken a stakeholder analysis and assessment, and developed a Stakeholder Engagement Plan to address these risks. The Plan will be updated annually and assessed during implementation to ensure it adequately addresses stakeholder engagement issues. Any project partners will also be required to clearly plan and provide information on their levels of engagement with different stakeholders.
Other		
Overall Risk Rating	High	This rating reflects the cumulative impact of various risk categories, including climate, environmental and social, political and governance, institutional and policy, technological, financial and business model, capacity for implementation, fiduciary, and stakeholder risks. While each risk

		category has specific challenges, the substantial rating indicates that there are significant risks that need careful management to ensure the successful implementation and sustainability of the project. That means that the project should be monitored quarterly by PMU, DEMA and UNDP during the implementation and practice corrective action in case of one or more risks above tend to turn into a real threat for the project development and implementation.

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)

Alignment with GEF-8 Focal Areas:

- Biodiversity (BD) Objective 1. To improve conservation, sustainable use, and restoration of natural ecosystems: BD-1-4 and BD-1-5: The project integrates CSA to promote sustainable use of natural ecosystems, enhance agro-biodiversity, restore natural soil, establish agroforestry, implement SLM, and promoting IPM including IAS;

- LD Objective 1. Avoid and reduce land degradation through sustainable land management (SLM): The project prevents and reduces land degradation through CSA-aligned SLM practices, focusing on restoring soils, employing agroforestry, IPM, and promoting sustainable agriculture to enhance soil fertility;

- LD Objective 2. Reverse land degradation through landscape restoration: The project reverses land degradation through soil restoration, focusing on areas affected by phosphate mining.

- Climate Change (CC) Objective 1.4. Promote Nature-based Solutions with high mitigation potential: The project promotes NbS with high mitigation potential through integrating CSA and sustainable land management practices in Nauru.

Contribution to K-M GBF Targets:

- Target 1: by integrating biodiversity-inclusive CSA management into the sustainable use of Nauru's landscapes. Through its focus on CSA, the project emphasizes the establishment of agroforestry systems that enhance biodiversity and ecosystem resilience. Also the project supports the development and implementation of guidelines and plans that incorporate biodiversity conservation into land use and agricultural practices, ensuring that these areas are managed sustainably;

- Target 2: via restoration of agro-ecosystems destroyed by phosphate mining;

- Target 7: by implementing CSA practices that reduce pollution risks and mitigate the negative impacts of pollution on biodiversity and ecosystem functions in Nauru;

- Target 8: by promoting SLM and agroforestry systems that sequester carbon, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and enhance the adaptive capacity of ecosystems and communities;

- Target 10: by introducing sustainable land management practices that enhance soil health, reduce erosion, and improve water use efficiency, thereby increasing the productivity and resilience of agricultural systems;

- Target 11: by focusing on the restoration of degraded lands, the project improves soil health, water regulation, and carbon sequestration, which are essential ecosystem services that benefit both people and nature;

- Target 16: by integrating CSA practices into national development strategies and strengthening stakeholder coordination, the project fosters a policy environment that supports sustainable food production and consumption;

- Target 20: by actively engaging local farmers, community members, and traditional leaders, the project incorporates indigenous and local knowledge into its CSA strategies;

- Target 21: by involving community members in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of CSA initiatives and land restoration activities, ensuring that their voices and perspectives shape project outcomes;

- Target 23: by integrating gender considerations into its CSA strategies, training programs, pilot initiatives, and decision-making processes, ensuring that women and girls are actively involved and empowered in all aspects of project implementation.

Alignment with Country, Regional, and International Priorities:

- National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) 2019-2030: via reducing dependence on phosphate mining, diversifying the economy through agriculture, and promoting SLM;

- Nauru National Food Systems Pathway 2021-2030: by boosting nature-positive agricultural production, rehabilitating degraded land, and integrating climate-smart technologies to enhance local food production and resilience;

- National Climate Change Policy 2021-2030: by promoting climate-resilient practices, including CSA and SLM;

- Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 2021-2030: by restoring degraded land and promoting climate-resilience agricultural practices the project directly contributes to NDC by “further development of potential scalable long-term food security initiatives” and “testing soil restoration methods and sustainable land management techniques”;

- Sub-Regional Program Document (SRPD) for the Pacific Island Countries and Territories: via increasing Nauru’s resilience to climate change via CSA techniques, supporting sustainable development and well-being;

- FRDP: via enhancing resilience to climate change, climate variability, promoting sustainable development and protecting environment via nature-positive CSA techniques;

- UNCCD: by promoting agro-ecosystem restoration and SLM;
- ABAS: by promoting climate resilience, sustainable food systems, and land restoration initiatives that enhance local food security and support sustainable development in SIDS.

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.

Yes

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; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier; Yes

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
	High or Substantial		

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).

Yes

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 ($)
UNDP	GET	Nauru	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	Grant	2,129,835.00	191,685.00	2,321,520.00
UNDP	GET	Nauru	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	Grant	887,431.00	79,869.00	967,300.00
UNDP	GET	Nauru	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	Grant	1,419,890.00	127,790.00	1,547,680.00
UNDP	GET	Nauru	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	Grant	709,945.00	63,895.00	773,840.00
UNDP	GET	Nauru	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	Grant	295,810.00	26,623.00	322,433.00
UNDP	GET	Nauru	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	Grant	473,296.00	42,597.00	515,893.00
Total GEF Resources ($)						**5,916,207.00**	**532,459.00**	**6,448,666.00**

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested? true

PPG Amount ($) 200000

PPG Agency Fee ($) 18000

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG($)	Agency Fee($)	Total PPG Funding($)
UNDP	GET	Nauru	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	72,000.00	6,480.00	78,480.00
UNDP	GET	Nauru	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	30,000.00	2,700.00	32,700.00

UNDP	GET	Nauru	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	48,000.00	4,320.00	52,320.00
UNDP	GET	Nauru	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	24,000.00	2,160.00	26,160.00
UNDP	GET	Nauru	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	10,000.00	900.00	10,900.00
UNDP	GET	Nauru	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	16,000.00	1,440.00	17,440.00
Total PPG Amount ($)					**200,000.00**	**18,000.00**	**218,000.00**

Please provide Justification

due to the high costs of travel

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total($)
UNDP	GET	Nauru	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,400,000.00
UNDP	GET	Nauru	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Nauru	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,600,000.00
Total GEF Resources					**5,000,000.00**

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Co-financing($)
Food IP	GET	5,916,207.00	43600000
Total Project Cost		**5,916,207.00**	**43,600,000.00**

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($)

Recipient Country Government	Department of Environmental Management and Agriculture (DEMA)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2796000
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	104000
Recipient Country Government	Department of Environmental Management and Agriculture (DEMA)	Grant	Investment mobilized	40700000
Total Co-financing				**43,600,000.00**

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

- Department of Environmental Management and Agriculture (DEMA): US$ 43,496,000, which includes 2,796,000 of recurrent expenditures including DEMA staff time, PMU office, other support related to the project, as well as lease of land for DEMA farms and agroforestry; and 40,700,000 of investment mobilized from grants from the Department of Climate Change & National Resilience (DCCNR): US$ 10,000,000, funds for implementation of Higher Ground Initiative, including land restoration and sustainable agriculture activities; Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund: US$ 2,000,000, funds of the DEMA/ Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund Project "Strengthening resilience through climate-smart agriculture and nature-based solutions", 2026-2029; Asian Development Bank: US$ 30,000,000, funds of the ADB Sustainable and Resilient Urban Development Project 2025-2028; and Live and Learn Environment Network: US$ 1,000,000, Nauru project funded by USAID and Australian Aid 2025-2028.

- UNDP: US$ 104,000 in cofinance includes cost recovery for anticipated UNDP execution services and additional support for the PMU;

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENT

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	2/4/2025	Nancy Bennet		nancy.bennet@undp.org
Project Coordinator	2/4/2025	Tharuka Dissanaike		tharuka.dissanaike@undp.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	Department of Environmental Management and Agriculture	1/15/2025

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.

The Project Results Framework on the pages 77 of the ProDoc.

Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goal (s): SDG 1: No Poverty, SDG 2: Zero Hunger, SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being, SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation, SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities, SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production, SDG 13: Climate Action, SDG 14: Life Below Water, SDG 15: Life on Land, and SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Contribution to KM GBF Targets: 1-2, 7-8, 10-11, 16, 20, 21, 23

National Priority/Goal: By 2030, all Nauruans will have reliable access to food for nutritional adequacy that contribute to optimal health, improved quality of life, education and training, and sustainable economic growth and development. Food systems will function to boost domestic food production, promote resilience and equitable livelihoods and harness institutional capacities across sectors for improved governance (Vision of the Nauru National Food Systems Pathway 2021)

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF/Country [or Regional] Program Results and Resource Framework:

Planet Pillar: By 2027, people, communities and institutions are more empowered and resilient to face diverse shocks and disasters, especially related to climate change, and ecosystems and biodiversity are better protected, managed and restored.

Main UN collective strategic contributions:

- Climate change Mitigation: Climate-smart agriculture for climate change mitigation
- Disaster management: Technical assistance and policy advice for insurance and other risk financing mechanisms;
- Climate change adaptation: Climate resilient and sustainable agriculture (cross cutting the People Pillar); Strengthening capacities for land management, risk governance and planning;
- Biodiversity/environment/ecosystems: Address root causes of land degradation; Capacity building to utilise knowledge sets effectively.

Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: Signature Solution 4 – Environment: Outcome 4.1 Natural resources protected and managed to enhance sustainable productivity and livelihoods; SP IRRF 4.1.1 Number of people directly benefitting from initiatives to protect nature and promote sustainable use of resources; SP IRRF 4.1.2 Natural resources that are managed under a sustainable use, conservation, access, and benefit-sharing regime

Project title and Quantum Project Number: *Transforming Nauru's Food Systems through Climate Smart Agriculture* # 01002453

Objective and Outcome Indicators	Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
Project Objective:	*By 2032, to transform Nauru's food system and enhance national food security through nature-positive, sustainable, and climate smart agriculture, and associated value chains*					
Mandatory Indicator 1: Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration (GEF Core Indicator 3.1), ha	Project reports on soil restoration activities Field validation of the restoration site	0 ha	>=3 ha of degraded mining site has initial soil cover and ready for restoration via phytoremediation process	>=3 ha of degraded mining site is restored with a healthy soil cover through phytoremediation and used to grow animal feed or usual crops	Analysis of restoration reports; field measurement during restoration site visits	(a); (b); (c) external factors such as climate conditions, market access, and socio-economic stability are conducive to the successful implementation of CSA practices on the long-term.
Mandatory Indicator 2: Area of	Project Annual Reports	0 ha under CSA biodiversity-	>= 4.0 ha under CSA biodiversity-	>= 10 ha under CSA biodiversity-friendly models	Analysis of Project Annual	A1. There is sustained political support and commitment to the

	landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems as the project result, ha (GEF Core Indicator 4.3):	DEMA Reports Field validation of the project sites	friendly models	friendly models including DEMA farms, local famers, school and church kitchen gardens, and individual households	including DEMA farms, local famers, school and church kitchen gardens, and individual households	Reports, DEMA Reports, Field validation of the project sites reports	CSA and food system transformation in Nauru; A2. Financial, technical, and human resources for CSA and food system transformation are available after the project completion
	Mandatory Indicator 3: Mitigated Greenhouse Gas Emissions, metric tons of CO2e (20 years of accounting) (GEF Core Indicator 6)	Project Annual Reports DEMA Reports Project activity reports Field validation of the project sites	0 metric tons of CO2e	>=800 metric tons of CO2e calculated over the 20 years	>= 2,577 metric tons of CO2e calculated over the 20 years (see Annex 26. FAO EX-ACT Assessment of carbon gains by the project)	Calculations with FAO Ex-Act Tool based on the project reports and field validation	A3. External factors such as climate conditions, market access, and socio-economic stability are conducive to the successful implementation of CSA practices on the long-term. R1. Unforeseen extreme weather events, sea level rise, and other climate change-related phenomena may adversely affect natural ecosystems and the effectiveness of CSA interventions; R2. Economic downturns or fluctuations in the global economy could reduce financial resources and investment in CSA projects, impacting sustainability; R3. Political change may lead to changed priorities and interest of government away from CSA
	Mandatory Indicator 4: Number of direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people) (GEF Core Indicator 11)	Lists of stakeholders in the project activity reports Interviews with local communities	0	>= 1,000 (49% are women)	>= 3,500 (49% are women)	Analysis of lists of stakeholders; Analysis of community surveys; M&E reports, Mid-Term Evaluation, Terminal Evaluation Report Analysis	
Component 1	**Governance:** *Improve stakeholder coordination, capacity and governance for Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) to support sustainable food system* (in line with FS IP Component 1: *Strengthened enabling environment to catalyze FS transformation at global, regional and national levels*)						
Outcome 1.1. *Improved policy and coordination*	Indicator 5: Number of strengthened national	ASPG ToR	0 (ASPG has low capacity, lacks clear	1 (ASPG has clear ToR and operational guidelines for	1 (ASPG implements CSA Investment Plan and obtains	Analysis of the ASPG documents and reports	A1. The guidelines and plans drafted by the project are adopted and implemented by

to support CSA and sustainable food system (FS IP Outcome 1.1)	partnerships for catalyzing transformation of food systems (FS IP Outcome 1.1 Indicator)	ASPG Operational Guidelines ASPG meeting minutes ASPG Capacity Assessment Report ASPG CSA Investment Plan CSA funding/ investment proposals produced by ASPG	mandate and coordination)	decision making and coordination, ASPG members have sufficient CSA coordination and management skills)	funding for CSA development)		relevant government bodies during the project lifetime; A2. ASPG members actively apply the knowledge and skills gained from training in their planning, coordination, and fundraising processes; A3. Stakeholders are committed to active participation and collaboration within the ASPG and implementation of CSA guidelines and plans; R1. The approval of CSA policies and plans may take longer than the project lifetime; R.2. Relevant authorities and stakeholders may be unwilling or hesitant to collaborate with ASPG on CSA development due to political reasons SESP Risk 5: Marginalized members of participating communities may not be able to engage with activities supported by the project SESP Risk 6: There is a risk that if engagement of women is not mainstreamed across the design or implementation of all project activities SESP Risk 7: Risk of CSA related regulatory strengthening not fully addressing any potential environmental and social risks
	Indicator 6. Number CSA and food security guidelines and plans endorsed by Nauru Government and implemented in the project framework (FS IP Outcome 1.2 Indicator) -	Decision of Government of Nauru on endorsement of policies and plans Reports of Government of Nauru on implementation of policies and plans	0	>=4 national CSA policies and plans endorsed by GoN (National Livestock Feed Plan, National Food Security Guidelines for Households, National IPM Guidelines, National Fertilizer Management Guidelines)	>=4 national CSA policies and plans implemented (have responsible staff, budget, and annual plans and implementation reports)	Analysis of Government decisions and reports	

Outputs under Outcome 1.1	**Output 1.1.1.** Key national guidelines, strategies, and plans are developed to ensure effective mainstreaming of CSA in national development **Output 1.1.2.** Agriculture Sector Partner Group (ASPG) is strengthened to coordinate the country efforts and provide funding for CSA development and enhance food security **Output 1.1.3.** National plant seed and tissue storage depot is established to support local farmers and enhance national resilience against climate change and natural disasters						
Outcome 1.2. *Strengthened institutional and stakeholder capacity to develop and scale up CSA (FS IP Outcome 1.2)*	Indicator 7. % of CSA training participants reporting application of CSA techniques in practice	Post-Training Surveys among training participants	0%	>= 40% (out of ~300 trained people, 49% are women)	>= 60% (out of ~1,000 trained people, 49% are women)	Analysis of Post-Training Surveys among training participants	A1. Stakeholders are committed to capacity-building and willing to apply the knowledge and skills gained from the training programs and peer learning experiences; A2. There is sufficient funding and resources to maintain the continuity and quality of training programs and peer learning farms after the project completion; A3. Supportive policy and institutional environment exists, allowing the scaling up of CSA practices learned through these initiatives R1. Lack of interest and active participation of local communities in CSA training programs due to different economic priorities and traditional attitude to agriculture SESP Risk 5: Marginalized members of participating communities may not be able to engage with activities supported by the project SESP Risk 6: There is a risk that if engagement of women is not mainstreamed across the design or implementation of all project activities
	Indicator 8. Number of farmers and community members that practice at the CSA Peer Learning Farms established by the project, people/year	Project activity reports Project Quarterly and Annual Reports Interviews with farmers and community members	0	>=30 people/year (49% are women)	>= 100 people/year (49% are women)	Analysis of the project reports and interviews with farmers and community members	

Outputs under Outcome 1.2	**Output 1.2.1.** Practical training programs on CSA are developed, tested, and implemented targeting government officers, private sector and local community stakeholders **Output 1.2.2.** CSA Peer Learning Farms are established and supported to provide continuous training and mentoring to local farmers and community members						
Component 2	**CSA development, demonstrations, and transfer:** *Introduce nature positive and climate-smart soil restoration and agricultural techniques, demonstrate, refine, and transfer to households and the private sector* (aligned with FS IP Component 3: *Environmental benefits leveraged through sustainable management of food systems, landscapes and value chains*)						
Outcome 2.1. CSA technologies integrated into land restoration, crop production, and livestock farming to improve food security and minimize environmental impact (FS IP Outcomes 3.2 and 3.3)	Indicator 9: Area (ha) and production volume (tons) of CSA agroforestry system (FS IP Outcome 3.1 Indicator)	Project Quarterly and Annual Reports DEMA Reports Interviews with local communities	0 ha 0 tons/year	>= 3 ha of CSA agroforestry plantation established; >= 1 ton/year	>= 3 ha of CSA agroforestry plantation under production; >= 3 tons/year	Analysis of the project and DEMA reports and interviews with local communities; official statistics of the Department of Land Management	A1. Stakeholders, including farmers, government agencies, and local communities, are fully engaged and supportive of CSA initiatives; A2. Government prioritizes locally grown agricultural production and decreases volumes of agricultural import; A3. There is sufficient demand and sustainable supply for produced agricultural products in the national market; A4. The market is accessible to all farmers, including smallholders and households, and offers lower pricing than imported food. R1.The economic incentives provided through the CSA techniques may not be attractive enough to motivate significant community involvement in CSA and agricultural production SESP Risk 1: Soil restoration workers, farmers and community could be exposed to cadmium through the project activities either through handling of contaminated soil or from consumption of resulting contaminated crops.
	Indicator 10. Total number of households and private farms that started to consistently produce agricultural and livestock production using CSA approaches (FS IP Outcome 3.3 Indicator)	Project Activity Reports Project Quarterly and Annual Reports DEMA Reports Interviews with community members Field visits to farms and households	0	>= 100 (including 40% female-led farms and households)	>= 200 (including 40% female-led farms and households)	Analysis of the project and DEMA reports and interviews with local communities; verification via field visits	
	Indicator 11. Total volume of agricultural market in Nauru (value of production sold by farms and households), $US/year (FS IP Outcome 3.3 Indicator)	Interviews with farmers and households DEMA and Chamber of Commerce Annual Reports	0 (agricultural production exclusively for subsistence, no market)	>= $20,000/year	>= $100,000/year	Analysis of interviews with local farmers and households; analysis of DEMA and Chamber of Commerce Annual Reports	

							SESP Risk 5: Marginalized members of participating communities may not be able to engage with activities supported by the project SESP Risk 6: There is a risk that if engagement of women is not mainstreamed across the design or implementation of all project activities SESP Risk 8: Duty bearers, project Responsible Parties or on-granting agencies may not have the capacity to meet their SES obligations towards CSA and food security.
Outputs under Outcome 2.1	**Output 2.1.1.** At least 3 ha of fertile soil is restored on the old mining site (or degraded by erosion coastal area) **Output 2.1.2.** Climate-smart agroforestry plantation is established on the area of 3 ha by local farmers under DEMA management **Output 2.1.3.** Innovative projects of local farmers and households on CSA and sustainable livestock practices are implemented via small grants **Output 2.1.4.** Sustainable agricultural market is established in the country to provide financial benefits to growers and facilitate sustainable national food system						
Component 3	**Knowledge management:** *Increase awareness among community, farmers, consumers on locally grown nutritious food* (aligned with FS IP Component 4: *Knowledge,* *innovation, scaling and coordination promoted*)						
Outcome 3.1 *Improved awareness, attitude, and knowledge of local communities on CSA, healthy food, and nutrition* (FS IP Outcome 4.1)	Indicator 12: % of Nauru's population demonstrating improved awareness about healthy food and nutrition and positive attitude to CSA and traditional nutrition knowledge (FS IP Outcome 4.1 Indicator)	KAP Survey in all districts	Baseline surveys will be completed on the Year 1 (expected baseline level – less than 20-25%)	At least 40% of random respondents (of which at least 49% women) are aware about benefits of healthy food and nutrition and express positive attitude to CSA and traditional nutrition knowledge	At least 60% of of random respondents (of which at least 49% women) are aware about benefits of healthy food and nutrition and express positive attitude to CSA and traditional nutrition knowledge	Analysis of KAP Survey	A1. There is active participation in the awareness campaign from diverse community groups, including youth, women, and local leaders, ensuring broad outreach and impact; A2. There is interest and motivation among community members and stakeholders to learn from and apply the lessons and best practices shared; A3. There is a sustained effort to
	Indicator 13: Average number of the project CSA practices adopted per	Interviews with famers and households (at least 100 random	0	>= 1	>= 3	Analysis of stakeholder interviews confirmed with random verification	

	household in Nauru, as a demonstration of positive shift in the stakeholders' attitude to agriculture and food security (FS IP Outcome 4.1 Indicator)	households interviewed) Verification visits to households				visits to households	reinforce key messages over time, preventing relapse into previous attitudes and practices after the project completion. R1. Lessons and best practices from the project may not be fully applicable or easily adaptable by other stakeholders due to cultural, economic, or contextual differences SESP Risk 5: Marginalized members of participating communities may not be able to engage with activities supported by the project SESP Risk 6: There is a risk that if engagement of women is not mainstreamed across the design or implementation of all project activities
Outputs under Outcome 3.1	**Output 3.1.1**. An awareness program on CSA, traditional nutrition knowledge, healthy food and nutrition in Nauru to change people attitude to agricultural practices, food habits, and environmental management **Output 3.1.2.** Gender-inclusive project lessons and best practices on CSA and healthy nutrition are disseminated through different channels, including CSA Knowledge Portal, to ensure their replication and transfer in Nauru and abroad						
Component 4:	**Monitoring and Evaluation**: *Participatory and gender-inclusive M&E system to test the project Theory of Change and support Adaptive Management* (aligned with FS IP Component 4: *Knowledge, innovation, scaling and coordination promoted*)						
Outcome 4.1. Effective Adaptive Management of the project and CSA transformation in Nauru based on robust M&E framework (FS IP Outcome 4.2)	Indicator 14: Project rating by Quality Assurance Report confirmed by MTR and TE	UNDP QA Annual Reports MTR Report TE Report	None	Satisfactory or higher	Satisfactory or higher	Analysis of UNDP QA Report, MTR Report, and TE Report	A1. M&E system effectively engages a wide range of stakeholders, ensuring that diverse voices and perspectives are included;
	Indicator 15. Participation of the country in FS IP Governing mechanisms, regional and global platforms and fora in the project framework (number of online and in person meetings) (FS	FS IP Annual Reports, PIRs, press-releases	0	>= 4	>= 8	Analysis of the FS IP Annual Reports, PIRs, press-releases	A2. Data collected through the M&E system is accurate, reliable, and comprehensive, providing a true reflection of the project's progress and impacts; A3. Project team has the capacity and

	IP Outcome 4.2 Indicator)						willingness to utilize M&E data to make adjustments and improvements to the project. R1. The M&E system might not effectively engage a wide range of stakeholders, including women and other marginalized groups, leading to incomplete or biased data SESP Risk 5: Marginalized members of participating communities may not be able to engage with activities supported by the project SESP Risk 6: There is a risk that if engagement of women is not mainstreamed across the design or implementation of all project activities
Outputs under Outcome 4.1	**Output 4.1.1.** Participatory and gender-inclusive M&E system is implemented to measure the project effectiveness, support Adaptive Management, and tests the Theory of Change						

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
Preparatory technical studies/desktop reviews including conducting the SESP analysis, development of SES management plans, gender analysis and action plan, ESMF, development of the stakeholder engagement plan. International Consultants: 1. GEF Project Development Specialist / GEF PPG Team Leader; 2. Safeguards Specialist ; 3. Livestock (Pig and Poultry) Production Specialist ; 4. Crop Production and Soil Specialist;	94,000.00	94,000.00	0.00
Local consultants : 1. Gender and Capacity Development Specialist ; 2. Coordination and Stakeholder Engagement Consultant [Final	32,500.00	32,500.00	0.00

deliverables from both International and national consultants: 1. ProDoc, 2. CEO ER request 3. SESP and ESMF ,4. Technical reports, 5. PPG inception and validation reports]			
Conducting missions to the target sites for data collection/consultation with the target communities, mission of national & international consultants :Travel conducting missions to the target sites for data collection/consultation with the target communities, mission of team leader & livestock specialist, crop specialist, safeguard specialist, and gender specialist	47,250.00	11,606.00	35,644.00
Validation & stakeholder consultation workshops:Stakeholder Consultation workshops, validation workshop at the district & national level, inc. supplies , communication & audio equipment	17,000.00	10,000.00	7,000.00
Assessing the capacity of the executing partner: audit	9,250.00	0.00	9,250.00
Total	**200,000.00**	**148,106.00**	**51,894.00**

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
23 ha of land allocated for agriculture by GoN in 2024	-0.54873	166.93549	

Location Description:

23 ha of land allocated for agriculture by GoN in 2024

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
DEMA Menen Farm	-0.54711	166.94508	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
DEMA Buada Farm	-0.53597	166.92311	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID

DEMA Anabar Farm	-0.51218	166.95656	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Higher Ground Initiative site (proposed for soil restoration)	-0.53791	166.93722	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Max Dowedia Farm	-0.55122	166.92575	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Kalvari Porte Farm	-0.54065	166.91276	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
John Short Farm	-0.53733	166.91445	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Lesi Aiwo Farm	-0.53703	166.91265	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Andre Adu Farm	-0.52703	166.91307	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Vauli Iwa Farm	-0.50430	166.93454	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Bily Baits Farm	-0.50556	166.93286	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Avenis Buada Farm	-0.53462	166.92078	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Sheeva Cook Farm	-0.53275	166.92299	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Evelyn Detenamo Farm	-0.52968	166.92466	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Bern Dowouw Farm	-0.53185	166.92359	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

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

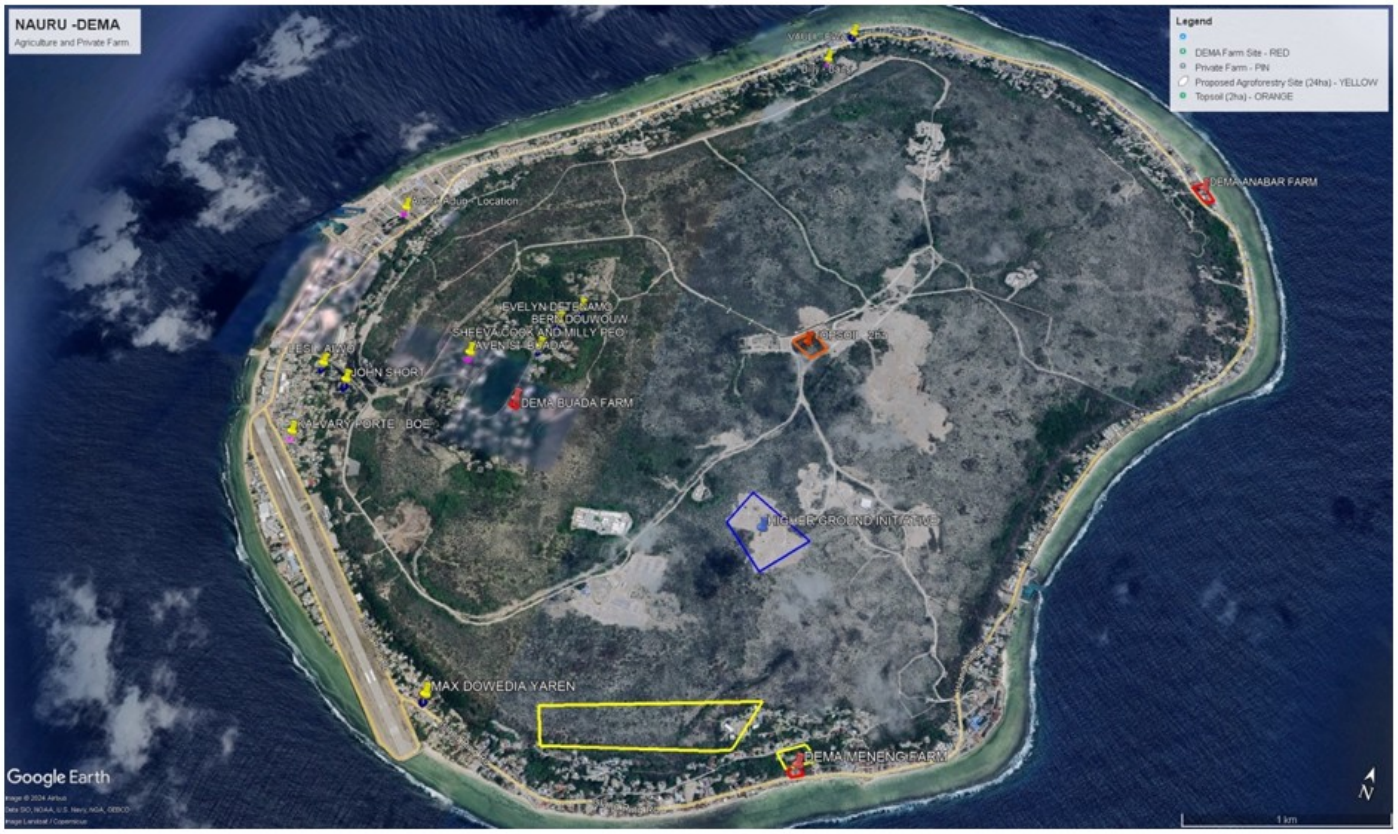


Figure 1. Project sites, including locations of DEMA Farms, local farmers plantations, and planned agroforestry and soil restoration activities (big yellow rectangle is 23 ha land plot allocated by Nauru Government for agriculture in 2024). *The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.*

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
Annex 9 ESMF
Annex 5 SESP

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)								Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)
		Component 1		*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*Project Management Cost (PMC)*	Total (USDeq.)	
		Outcome 1.1.	*Outcome 1.2*	*Outcome 2.1*	*Outcome 3.1*					
Contractual services-Company	Contractual Services - Companies: Activity 1.1.3.4.: Procure necessary equipment for the depot, including seed and tissue freezers, HVAC system, dehumidifiers, back up power system, and laboratory equipment ($100,000 in Year 2); Activity 1.1.3.5.: Develop guidelines for the operation and maintenance of the depot, including inventory management, access policies, and safety protocols; protocols for the collection, processing, and storage of seeds and tissues to maintain their viability and genetic integrity ($10,000 in Year 3); Activity	*120,000*				*120,000*			120,000	UNDP

	1.1.3.6.: Train staff on the depot management, and best practices in seed and tissue storage, handling, and distribution ($10,000 in Year 3)									
Contractual services-Company	Contractual services - companies: Contract with a selected Service Provider for Activities 1.1.3.1 – 1.1.3.6 under Output 1.1.3.: Activity 1.1.3.1.: Conduct a feasibility study to identify the most suitable location for the depot, considering factors such as accessibility for farmers, climate conditions, and land availability; and assess existing infrastructure and determine the need for a new construction or renovation ($15,000 in Year 1); Activity 1.1.3.2.: Design the depot to ensure optimal conditions for seed and tissue storage, including temperature and humidity control systems, based on the feasibility study above ($50,000 in Year 1); Activity 1.1.3.3.: Construct the facility (or renovate existing facility) with resilient materials to withstand extreme weather events, ensuring long-term sustainability and protection of its contents ($250,000 in Year 2);	*315,000*				*315,000*			315,000	DEMA
Grant	Grant assistance under Output 2.1.3 ($200,000) and Output 2.1.4 ($100,000) - implementing agent will be identified during at the inception workshop, including detailed processes and guidelines/SOPs, ensuring alignment with UNDP's financial rules and regulations. Grant assistance includes support of small processing units, establishment of community markets, farmer individual or cooperative stands, local agricultural fair. The grant will be provided to local farmers and motivated households to support small scale CSA projects to demonstrate practical, scalable, biodiversity-inclusive and productive agricultural models of			*300,000*		*300,000*			300,000	DEMA

	sustainability that can be replicated across Nauru. This is for Year 2-5.									
Contractual services-Company	Contractual Services-Companies: Soil analysis: 20 samples *$250/sample = 5,000 (Output 1.2.2): $5,000 for Year 1; Activity 1.2.2.5.: Procurement of farming materials for the farms. ($20,000 * year * 5 years=$100,000, Years 2-6); Activity 1.2.2.6: Procurement of bee colonies and bee farming supplies: 20 hives ($25,000, Years 2-5). Total: $130,000 for Years 1-6 (Output 1.2.2.)		*130,000*			*130,000*			130,000	DEMA
Contractual services-Company	Contractual services - companies: Soil analysis: 20 samples *$250/sample = $5,000, Year 1 (Output 2.1.1.); Under Activity 2.1.1.3.: For soil acquisition and transportation (3,000 cubic meters) ($90,000, Year 2 and 3) and for a restoration site preparation and soil distribution ($50,000, Year 2 and 3); Under Activity 2.1.1.4.: To amend the soil structure and chemistry ($150,000, Year 2-4), and Under Activities 2.1.1.5. and 2.1.1.6.: To plant vegetation for the soil restoration, manage the restoration process, and monitor the results ($300,000, Years 2-6) (Output 2.1.1.). ; Soil analysis at the agroforestry sites: 20 samples *$250/sample = $5,000, Year 1. (Output 2.1.2.); Activity 2.1.2.2: To clean the site from vegetation and prepare the soil ($40,000, Year 1 and 2) (Output 2.1.2) ; Technical support of small CSA projects of farmers and households under Outputs 2.1.3 and 2.1.4: $70,875/year for Years 2-5. Total: $283,500. Total : $923,500 (Years 1-6)			*923,500*		*923,500*			923,500	DEMA

Contractual services-Company	Contractual Services - Companies: To produce materials for the awareness campaign and project events, including videos, booklets, posters, etc. ($90,000 for Years 1-6); To organize different awareness events. ($94,000 for Years 1-6) (Output 3.1.1.); To produce knowledge products, including publications, manuals, guidelines, online content, etc. to describe the project best practices and lessons learned. Total: $68,000 for Years 2-6 (Output 3.1.2.)				*252,000*	*252,000*			252,000	DEMA
Contractual services-Individual	Contractual Services - Implementing Partner. : Project Manager ($2,000/month* 1 months/year*6 years = $12,000 for Years 1-6) //under PMC ($2,000/month *11 months/year*6 years = $132,000, Years 1-6)	12,000				*12,000*		*132,000*	144,000	DEMA
Contractual services-Individual	Safeguard and Gender Mainstreaming Officer ($1,800/month/50% time employment*18 months out of 72 months total) support for delivery of Component 1 in the Years 1-6: $16,200;($1,800/month/50% time employment* 6 months out of 72 months total) support for delivery of Component 4 Years 1-6 Total: $5,400 / ($1,800/month/50% time employment*12 months out of 72 months total) support for delivery of Component 3. Years 1-6 Total: $10,800.	*16,200*		*32,400*	*10,800*	*59,400*	*5,400*		64,800	DEMA
Contractual services-Individual	Contractual Services - Individuals: IPSA for Chief Technical Advisor: $34,000 for the Year 1 (full-time) and $17,000 for Years 2-6 (50% of time). Support for the Outcome 1.1. Total: $119,000 ; $23,000 for the Year 1 (full-time) and $11,250 for Years 2-6 (50% of time). Support for the Outcome 1.2. Total: $79,250 /$45,000 for the Year 1 (full-time) and $23,000 for Years 2-6 (50% of time). Support for the Outcome 2.1. Total: $160,000/$23,000 for the Year 1 (full-time) and $11,250 for Years 2-6 (50% of time). Support for the Outcome 3.1. Total: $79,250/$11,000 for the Year 1 (full-time) and $6,000 for Years 2-6	*119,000*	*79,250*	*160,000*	*79,250*	*437,500*	*41,000*		478,500	UNDP

	(50% of time). Support for the Outcome 4.1. Total: $41,000									
Contractual services-Individual	Contractual Services-Implementing Partner: Policy and Capacity building Officer ($1,800/month*4 months*6 years=$43,200 (24 months out of 72 months total for Years 1-6; ($1,800/month*8 months*6 years=$86,400 (48 months out of 72 months total for Years 1-6)	*43,200*	*86,400*			*129,600*			129,600	DEMA
Contractual services-Individual	Contractual Services - Implementing Partner. : CSA Project Officer ($1,800/month*12 months*6 years = $129,600			*129,600*		*129,600*			129,600	DEMA
Contractual services-Individual	Contractual Services-Implementing Partner. : Communication, M&E and KM Officer ($1,800/month /50% time employment*72 months = $64,800). Will also support Output 3.1.2. Years 1-6. (Output 3.1.1.).				*64,800*	*64,800*			64,800	DEMA
Contractual services-Individual	Contractual Services – Implementing Partner. Project Finance and Admin Officer ($1,400/month * 72 months = $ 100,800 for Years 1-6).					-		*100,800*	100,800	DEMA
Equipment	Material/goods for Activity 1.1.3.7: Procurement of seeds and tissues for the depot. Total: $50,000 for Years 3-6 (Output 1.1.3.)	*50,000*				*50,000*			50,000	DEMA
	Material for trainings ($1,000 * 11 trainings = Total: $11,000 for Years 1-6) (Output 1.2.1)		*11,000*			*11,000*			11,000	DEMA
	Equipment: Activity 1.2.2.4: Procurement of necessary agricultural equipment and simple infrastructure for the farms (e.g., farm sheds) ($400,000, Years 2-5). (Output 1.2.2.)		*400,000*			*400,000*			400,000	UNDP
	Materials & goods : Activity 2.1.2.8.: Procure farming materials: seeds, seedlings, mulch, fertilizers, environmentally-			*75,000*		*75,000*			75,000	DEMA

	friendly pesticides, etc. Total: $75,000 for Years 2-6. (Output 2.1.2.)									
	Equipment: Activity 2.1.2.6.: Procure equipment to establish efficient water management and irrigation systems, such as drip or sprinkler irrigation, to ensure optimal water management for the various agroforestry plots ($270,000, Year 2-5). Activity 2.1.2.7.: Procure necessary equipment for the agroforestry management ($364,457, Year 2-5) (Output 2.1.2.)			*634,457*		*634,457*			634,457	UNDP
	Equipment and Furniture: Furniture to establish a workspace for Knowledge Management and Outreach ($5,000 in Year 1) (Output 3.1.2.)				*5,000*	*5,000*			5,000	DEMA
	Information Technology Equipment: Computers and printers for the project communication and knowledge management: (6 computers; 1 printer/scanner): $7,000 in Year 1 and $2,750 for year 4. Total: $9,750 Years 1 and 4 (Output 3.1.2.)				*9,750*	*9,750*			9,750	DEMA
International Consultants	International Consultant (IC) to conduct SESA for the National Sustainable Livestock Feed Production Strategy and Plan: 20 days *$650 = $13,000 (year 1);	*13,000*				*13,000*			13,000	UNDP
	To develop: The National Sustainable Livestock Feed Production Strategy and Plan (60 days*$650/day =$39,000, Years 1-2)	*39,000*				*39,000*			39,000	DEMA
	The Food Security Guidelines for Households (40 days*$650/day =$26,000, Years 1-2)	*26,000*				*26,000*			26,000	DEMA
	The Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Guidelines (50 days*$650/day =$32,500, Years 1-2)	*32,500*				*32,500*			32,500	DEMA
	The Fertilizer Management Guidelines (50 days*$650/day =$32,500, Years 1-2)	*32,500*				*32,500*			32,500	DEMA
	International Consultant: For ASPG Capacity building ($650 * 100 days=$65,000, Years 1-3)	*65,000*				*65,000*			65,000	DEMA
	For drafting ASPG CSA Investment Plan ($650 * 60 days = $39,000, Year 3)	*39,000*				*39,000*			39,000	DEMA

	For assisting in ASPG Investment Proposal Development: $650 * 60 days = $39,000, Year 4) (Output 1.1.2.);	*39,000*				*39,000*			39,000	DEMA
	To develop curriculum and provide the training to schoolteachers: 30 days *$650 = $19,500		*19,500*			*19,500*			19,500	DEMA
	To develop curriculums and provide trainings on TVET and LIfe Skills Program (50 days * $650 = $32,500, Year 2)		*32,500*			*32,500*			32,500	DEMA
	To develop curriculums and provide CSA trainings on DEMA Extension and Farm Officers and Nauru Farmers and Growers Association on different techniques: 120 days * $650 = $78,000, Years 1-6)		*78,000*			*78,000*			78,000	DEMA
	To provide the trainings for the Customs and Quarantine Officers in Nauru (40 days* $650 = $26,000, Year 2 and Year 6		*26,000*			*26,000*			26,000	DEMA
	To conduct a comprehensive soil and site analysis and develop efficient and climate-resilient farm layouts (Output 1.2.2)		*32,500*			*32,500*			32,500	DEMA
	to conduct Feasibility study on honey bee introduction to Nauru, design of the bees introduction on two farms, and relevant training and mentoring on the bee farming (Output 1.2.2)		*65,000*			*65,000*			65,000	UNDP
	International Consultant: To assess the current economic situation for agriculture and make a perspective plan for agricultural market development (60 days *$650/day = 39,000, Year 1) (Output 2.1.4)			*39,000*		*39,000*			39,000	DEMA
	To support establishment of farmer cooperatives and their trainings and mentoring (100 days * $650 = 65,000, Years 2-6) (Output 2.1.4)			*65,000*		*65,000*			65,000	DEMA
	To conduct a comprehensive soil and site analysis and develop a restoration plan: 15 days *$650 = $9,750 for Year 1 (Output 2.1.1);			*9,750*		*9,750*			9,750	UNDP
	To conduct a comprehensive soil and site analysis and develop an efficient and climate-resilient agroforestry layout: 30 days *$650 = $19,500 for Year 1 (Output 2.1.2);			*19,500*		*19,500*			19,500	UNDP

	FAO Ex-Act Tool Consultant for MTR and TE ($650* 20 days = $13,000, Year 3 and Year 6);					-	*13,000*		13,000	UNDP
	International Consultant: MTR (IC for MTR: $650 * 25 days = $16,250, Year 3); TE ($650* 30 days = $19,500, Year 6);					-	*35,750*		35,750	UNDP
Local Consultants	Local Consultants: National Consultant to design and support the CSA Knowledge Portal (70 days *$400/day = $28,000 in Years 1-6) (Output 3.1.2.)				*28,000*	*28,000*			28,000	DEMA
	Local Consultants: National Consultants for MTR ($400/day * 20 days = $8,000, Year 3) and TE ($400/day * 25 days = $10,000, Year 6). Total: $18,000 for Year 3 and Year 6. (Output 4.1.1.)					-	*18,000*		18,000	UNDP
Office Supplies	Supplies: Office Supplies for the PMU Office for communication and KM work: $1,000*year=$6,000 in Years 1- 6 (Output 3.1.2.)				*6,000*	*6,000*			6,000	DEMA
Office Supplies	Supplies: Office Supplies for the PMU Office: $900 for Years 1 and 2					-		*900*	900	DEMA
Other Operating Costs	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs: Publication of the Drought Plan and The Food Security Guidelines for Households, of The Integrated Pest Management Guidelines and The Fertilizer Management Guidelines ($3,000*4 publications = Total: $12,000 for Year 3) (Output 1.1.1.)	*12,000*				*12,000*			12,000	DEMA
Other Operating Costs	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs: Publication of advertisement materials under Activity 2.1.4.4. ($3,000/year*5 years = $15,000 for Years 2-6) (Output 2.1.4.)			*15,000*		*15,000*			15,000	DEMA
Other Operating Costs	Professional services: annual audit and spot checks of RP and other contracting organizations ($8,000/year * 6 years=$48,000, Years 1-6)					-		*48,000*	48,000	UNDP

Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops: Working meetings with stakeholders to discuss: The National Drought Plan (4 meetings* $500 = $2,000 for Years 1-2); The Food Security Guidelines for Households (4 meetings * $500 = $2,000 for Years 1-2); The Integrated Pest Management Guidelines (4 meetings * $500 = $2,000 for Years 1-2); The Fertilizer Management Guidelines (4 meetings* $500 = $2,000 for Years 1-2). Total: $8,000 for Years 1-2 (Output 1.1.1.) Workshops: 5 Training Workshops on Activities 1.1.2.1-1.1.2.3 (4-5 days each): ($3,000*5 workshops = $15,000, Years 1-3); 2 Investment Plan Drafting and Validation workshops (3 days each) ($2,000* 2 workshops=$4,000, Year 3); 2 Investment Plan Drafting and Validation workshops for ASPG proposal (1 day each) ($1,000* 2 workshops=$2,000, Year 4). Total: $21,000 for Years 1-4 (Output 1.1.2.)	*29,000*				*29,000*			29,000	DEMA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops: 1 Training Workshop on School Kitchen Garden (5 days* $1000/day = 5,000, Year 2); Training workshops on TVET program and Life Skills Program (10 days * $1000/day = 10,000, Year 2); Training workshops on CSA (5 training days/month * 60 months * $200 (food for trainees) = $ 60,000, Years 2-6); Trainings for the Customs and Quarantine Officers in Nauru (10 days * $1000 = $10,000, Year 2 and Year 6). Total: $85,000 for Years 2-6 (Output 1.2.1.)		*85,000*			*85,000*			85,000	DEMA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops: Workshops with stakeholders to discuss and finalize the market assessment and market development plan: (2 workshops * $1,000 = $2,000, Year 1); Training Workshops with members of cooperatives (5 workshops * $3,000=$15,000, Years 2-6). Total: $17,000 for Years 1-6. (Output 2.1.4.)			*17,000*		*17,000*			17,000	DEMA
Training, Wor	Workshops: project lessons learning and knowledge exchange events, workshops and				*55,000*	*55,000*			55,000	DEMA

kshops, Meetings	conferences in Nauru for Years 1-6 Total: $55,000 (Output 3.1.2.)									
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Budget for the Inception Workshop: $3,000 for Year 1 (Output 4.1.1.)					-	*3,000*		3,000	DEMA
Travel	Travel: ICs' trips to Nauru (5-6 days each) on: The National Drought Plan ($5,000 * 1 trip/year*2 years=$10,000, Years 1-2); the Food Security Guidelines for Households ($5,000 * 1 trip/year*2 years=$10,000, Years 1-2); The Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Guidelines ($5,000 * 1 trip/year*2 years=$10,000, Years 1-2); The Fertilizer Management Guidelines ($5,000 * 1 trip/year*2 years=$10,000, Years 1-2). Total: $40,000 for Years 1-2 (Output 1.1.1.) Travel: ICs' trips to Nauru (5-6 days each): For ASPG Capacity building ($5,000 * 5 trips/year=$25,000, Years 1-3); For drafting ASPG CSA Investment Plan ($5,000 *2 trips = $10,000, Year 3); For assisting in ASPG Investment Proposal Development ($5,000 *2 trips = $10,000, Year 4); Travel expenses for ASPG selected members for knowledge exchange trip (2 persons * 5 trips * $4,000 = $40,000, Years 4-6). Total: $85,000 for Years 1 - 6 (Output 1.1.2.)	*125,000*				*125,000*			125,000	DEMA
Travel	Travel: ICs' trips to Nauru to provide the trainings: Training for TVET program and Life Skills Program (1 trip *$8,000 = $8,000, Year 2); Trainings on CSA (11 trips * $5,000/ trip = $55,000, Years 1-6); Trainings for the Customs and Quarantine Officers in Nauru (2 trips * $5000 = 10,000, Year 2 and Year 6). Total: $73,000 for Years 1-6 (Output 1.2.1.). Travel: ICs' trips to Nauru: To		*138,000*			*138,000*			138,000	DEMA

	conduct a comprehensive soil and site analysis and develop efficient and climate-resilient farm layouts (1 trip *$5,000 = $5,000, Year 1) and To conduct a feasibility study on honey bee introduction to Nauru, design of the bees introduction on two farms, and relevant training and mentoring on the bee farming (12 trips * $5,000=$60,000, Years 1-6). Total: $65,000 for Years 1-6 (Output 1.2.2.). Total for this budget line for Outputs 1.2.1 and 1.2.2: $138,000 (Years 1-6)									
	Travel: ICs' trips to Nauru for assessment of the current economic situation for agriculture and development of a perspective plan for agricultural market development (2 trips*$5,000 = 10,000, Year 1); International Consultant to support establishment of farmer cooperatives and their trainings and mentoring (5 trips*$5,000 =$ 25,000, Years 2-6), Total: $ 35,000 for Years 1-6. (Output 2.1.4.)			*35,000*		*35,000*			35,000	DEMA
	Travel: IC's trip to Nauru to conduct a comprehensive soil and site analysis and develop an efficient and climate-resilient agroforestry layout: 1 trip* 5,000 = $5,000 for Year 1. (Output 2.1.2.); IC's trip to Nauru conduct a comprehensive soil and site analysis and develop a restoration plan (1 trip to Nauru * 5,000 = $5,000 for Year 1) (Output 2.1.1.)			*10,000*		*10,000*			10,000	UNDP
	Travel: Gas for PMU to participate in the awareness events: $3,000/year for Years 1-6 = $18,000 (Output 3.1.1.). Travel for PMU and project partners to participate in the knowledge exchange events organized by FS IP and other international projects and program: $21,000 * 6 years = $126,000 for Years 1-6 (Output 3.1.2.)				*144,000*	*144,000*			144,000	DEMA
	Travel expenses for Chief Technical Advisor: $5,000/trip * 2 trips/year *6 years = 60,000.				*60,000*	*60,000*			60,000	UNDP

	Travel expenses for PMU for Monitoring of SESP, GRM, Gender mainstreaming Strategy, and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (gas: $1,000*year*6 years = $6,000, Years 1-6); Supervision missions by the PMU to the project sites (gas: $1,000*year*6 years = $6,000, Years 1-6); Learning missions by the PMU to the project sites (gas: $1,000*year*6 years = $6,000, Years 1-6) (Output 4.1.1.)					-	*18,000*		18,000	DEMA
	Travel: Travel for IC MTR ($5,000, Year 3); Travel for IC TE ($5,000, Year 6)					-	*10,000*		10,000	UNDP
Grand Total		1,127,400	1,183,150	2,465,207	714,600	5,490,357	144,150	281,700	5,916,207	

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

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.