



BIODIVERSITY ENABLING ACTIVITY

PROPOSAL FOR GEF FUNDING

AGENCY'S PROJECT ID: PIMS 2656
GEFSEC PROJECT ID:
COUNTRY: Republic of Nauru
COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY: CBD ratified 11/11/1993
PROJECT TITLE: National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, First & Third National Reports to the COP and CHM
GEF AGENCY: UNDP
NATIONAL EXECUTING AGENCY: Department of Island Development and Industry (IDI)
CBD OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT: Mr. Tyrone Debye, Department of Island Development and Industry (IDI)
DURATION: 18 months
GEF FOCAL AREA: Biodiversity
GEF OPERATIONAL PROGRAM: Enabling activity
GEF STRATEGIC PRIORITY: All Priorities
ESTIMATED STARTING DATE: June 2005
IA FEE: \$54,000

FINANCING PLAN (US\$)	
GEF PROJECT/COMPONENT	
Project	
Sub-Total GEF	138,000*
CO-FINANCING	
GEF Agency	
National Contribution (in kind contribution)	10,000
Others	
Sub-Total Co-financing:	
Total Project Financing:	148,000

* NBSAP 104,000 + CHM Component 14,000 + 3NR Component 20,000

RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT:

Mr. Tyrone Debye Date: 24 February 2005
CBD Operational Focal Point
Department of Island Development and Industry, Republic of Nauru

This proposal has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for Biodiversity Enabling Activity approval.

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16 May 2005

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BACKGROUND/CONTEXT

1. The Republic of Nauru is a Pacific Island nation comprised of a single island with a land of 22 sq (2,200 ha) km and a total population of approximately 10,000. The population includes over 7,000 indigenous Nauruans with other nationalities making up the remaining 3,000. Nauru has a population growth rate of 2.9% p.a. and an average estimated population density of 535 per sq km (1999). However since the bulk of the population is concentrated along the coast the real estimate for population density in 1999 was 3,000 per sq km (Bureau of Statistics handout, 1999). Nauru is an isolated uplifted limestone island located at 166° 56' E, 0° 31' S, or 41 km south of the equator some 2000 km east north east of Papua New Guinea and 4,450 km south-southeast of the Philippines, it's EEZ spans over an area of approximately 320,000 sq km.
2. Through almost a century of open cast phosphate mining the island has suffered significant land degradation and great loss of natural biodiversity. This has triggered government's deep interest in the environment and sustainable development. Although Nauru has just begun developing a comprehensive policy and legislation on the Environment, it is signatory to many international environmental treaties, conventions and agreements, and has shown strong and continuing support for the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)'s efforts to achieve economies of scale in addressing environmental issues and strengthening environmental capacities in the Pacific Islands.
3. In 1994, subsequent to a Deed of Settlement with Australia, a Nauru-Australia Cooperation Rehabilitation and Development Feasibility Study (NACRDFS) was undertaken to produce a blueprint for the rehabilitation of Nauru's mined-out lands. The terms of reference for rehabilitation showed strong support towards biodiversity conservation through reforestation with native species, agro biodiversity conservation, and environmental protection. This emphasized the importance of natural flora and fauna conservation as opposed to reforestation with foreign species that could further introduce problems of invasive species into an already fragile environment. The NACRDFS plan for the rehabilitation of the mined out area and the National Environmental Management Strategy (NEMS), are action plans guided towards achieving environmentally sustainable development on Nauru.
4. The indigenous flora and vegetation of Nauru are among the most limited on earth, largely due to Nauru's small size, limited habitat diversity, and its physical isolation from the Asian continent and other islands. There are sixty recorded indigenous species of vascular plants, which excludes non-vascular plants. However, there are no endemic plants. There are well over 500 introduced species, but indigenous species constitute the most culturally useful and ecologically important species on the island. (SPREP, 1996).
5. Nauru's main indigenous land animals consist of birds, insects and some land crabs. The coconut crab is apparently quite scarce due to over exploitation and habitat modification. Birds, which are either migratory species or sea birds, constitute the most visible and culturally important species on Nauru. It is recorded that there are 25 species of birds in Nauru, including 9 species resident all year, 14 migratory and one unconfirmed record of the sacred kingfisher (Pratt, Bruner & Berrett 87). The single species regarded as endemic to Nauru is the Nauruan reed warbler or Nauru canary (*Acrocephalus rehsei*).

There are only a few sightings of the canary; a stock take of the species would need to be looked into.

6. Nauru has a relatively rich marine biota. The main categories of marine resources include a wide range of finfish and a more limited range of turtles, crustaceans, octopus, shellfish, holothurians (beche-de-mer), other invertebrates and algae. Based on the number of species around nearby islands, Nauru is estimated to have between 300 and 500 finfish species alone. Nauru's main fisheries zones are the fresh to brackish water ponds, including Buada Lagoon and the systems of sinkholes found inland from the coast, the shallow fringing reef or intertidal zone, the subtidal areas and reef slope including fissures or canyons in the reef slope (to about 25 m depth), the deep reef and near-shore deepwater areas below 25 m; and the open ocean or pelagic fishery. All of these areas are of critical subsistence importance, as well as being of limited local commercial importance (SPREP, 1996).
7. Nauru's natural resources are under threat from an array of factors. As in most Pacific islands, introduced species are displacing indigenous species. The terrestrial and marine habitats are heavily exploited, due to phosphate mining, destructive fishing practices and excessive fishing, leading to a decline in the numbers of inshore marine species. Most of the potential for increased commercial catches is therefore from deep-water offshore species (snapper and sharks) and pelagic species (mainly tuna) in Nauru's EEZ.
8. The Island's economic development and population increase has placed additional pressure upon scarce natural resources. The carrying capacity of the island in terms of what is already available of the natural resources and the ever increasing demand of the population to use these resources for its sustainability would be a major obstacle in protecting and sustaining the natural environment. Nauru's economy is linked to other major trading partners and increasingly relies on global cash economy for its phosphate reserves, which is vulnerable and presently unstable. Moreover the balance of trade is not favorable due to the heavy reliance on imported goods and services unless alternative industries to buffer the deterioration of the phosphate income could be developed. There is a need to maximize self-sufficiency in basic needs such as marine foods and agricultural products and to look at other resources that don't exploit non-renewable resources. Without a healthy environment and without some form of economic development people are not likely to use their natural resources wisely and in a sustainable manner. In other words key constraints to promoting sustainable development of scarce resources are, inter alia, poor fiscal integrity, reliance on a single economy, increased population growth and dependence on imported goods.
9. Only 37 hectares remains of the original 'Topside' *Calophyllum* forest, and this is in danger of being lost to Natural disasters such as severe droughts. Similarly, because of the pressure of residential development, Bottomside sites were found to contain very little surviving natural vegetation. It was concluded that some of these remaining natural areas and their component ecosystems should be preserved due to the high cost and uncertainty of revegetation programs to recreate the original ecosystems and forest types of Nauru (NACRDFS, 1994).

10. One consequence of the reduction in area of natural vegetation is that some of the less common species of plants and animals have become very restricted in either distribution, or in the numbers of individuals in their remaining populations. As a result, up to 45% of Nauru's indigenous plant species (27 out of 60), and a significant proportion of bird species, are considered to be rare or endangered. While these species, with the exception of the endemic Nauru canary, are not restricted to Nauru, it is likely that their populations have been isolated for some time, and contain unique genetic material. In addition, many culturally important trees and other plants and plant varieties have been lost or reduced to a few individuals. These also need to be protected and conserved and increase habitat resilience.
11. Due to a complex land tenure situation whereby almost all the land is being regarded as belonging to the extended family, despite individuals or family group rights to land), awareness and consensus building and participatory planning are necessary to develop conservation strategies and actions for conservation of biodiversity on privately held land. Interestingly, inherited land rights traditionally covered both 'coconut land' (residential) and pandanus land (food land). Many coral reefs are also owned under unique customary reef tenure, which means that community awareness toward wise resource management must be increased nationally before strategic planning can start. Although the traditional land owning systems have at times been viewed as obstacles to wise resource management, they may also provide a building block upon which to develop community consultation mechanisms for the production of a national biodiversity strategy and action plan. It can also be argued that if the existing land tenure system continues, one unavoidable consequence will be a continuing dilution of individual shares. This will come about as a consequence of population increase and the inheritance system, where there will be an accompanying increase in the number of individual owners of each parcel of land. The logical end result of this at some stage in the not so distant future will be that every Nauruan will own virtually every parcel of land simultaneously. Land tenure is perhaps the most critical consideration in terms of practicality of implementing for both post-mining rehabilitation and resource conservation initiatives on Nauru.
12. There is a range of government and non-government institutions and organisations, which have responsibility for environment-related matters and for the enforcement of existing legislation. Government institution that would be involved; Department of Island Development and Industry, Department of Economic Development, Department of Education, Department of Health and Medical Services, Department of Works and Community Services, Department of Justice, Nauru Fisheries Marine Resources Authority, Nauru Rehabilitation Corporation and Foreign Affairs. The Non Governmental Organisations would encompass Nauru Chamber of Commerce, Nauru Environmental Association, Women's Groups, Nauru Cultural/Historical Group, and Nauru's main Churches/religious denominations. The successful completion of a comprehensive NBSAP would highly depend upon the cross sectoral participation of the listed groups.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND SHORT DESCRIPTION

13. This project will allow Nauru to formulate strategies and actions to protect and sustainably use its marine and terrestrial biodiversity. The outputs of this project will be a BSAP, the establishment of the Clearing House Mechanism, as well as submission of the first and third national reports¹ to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. The BSAP will complement the Nauru-Australia Cooperation Rehabilitation and Development Feasibility Study (NACRDFS) as well as the NEMS and other cross-sectoral plans.

14. The rehabilitation of the mined-out phosphate lands is the number one priority in Nauru in terms of the promotion of sustainable development, and it will be important that the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity be appropriately integrated within this. The eight volumes of the 1994 Nauru Australia Cooperation Rehabilitation and Development Feasibility Study (NACRDFS) provide an extensive amount of information and constitute a mechanism to mine residual phosphate deposits, reinstating the topography, replacing a soil profile, and revegetating the mined land according to a detailed land-use plan. The NACRDFS has suggested 12 land uses for Topside after rehabilitation. These are: 1) roads, 2) a cemetery, 3) housing, 4) a hospital complex, 5) agroforestry/residential, 6) an industrial complex, 7) sports/recreational/parkland, 8) airport, 9) an education complex, 10) water storage, 11) a public service complex, and 12) biodiversity conservation. Under the proposed NACRDFS land use plan, sites for housing will meet demands for the next 80-100 years, there will be roads and space for offices, education, industry, parks, gardens, sports and recreation, new forests, water storage and biodiversity conservation.

15. This proposal meets the criteria of the operational guidelines through the production of a BSAP and a first national report to the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. UNDP is satisfied that activities proposed will help the Government of Nauru to protect and sustainably use its marine and terrestrial biodiversity.

16. Furthermore, an additional 20,000 is requested to allow the Republic of Nauru to meet its national reporting requirements to the CBD in the preparation of the third National Report. The preparation will be in line with CBD Decision VII/25B and according to the format provided at www.biodiv.org/world/nr-guidelines.asp?t=t.

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EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES

Annex 1: Activity Matrix

Enabling Activity	Output	Capacity Building	Public
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¹ As Nauru has not had the opportunity to report to the CBD in the past, this Enabling Activity will allow Nauru to prepare its First National Report on Biodiversity to the CBD. In addition, given the current deadline for the submission of Third National Reports by country parties to the CBD, Nauru will endeavor to prepare the Third National Report in tandem with the preparation of the First Report.

Commitment				Participation
	Planning, Execution	Institutional Strength	Familiarization	
<i>Stocktaking and Assessment, based on Existing Information</i>				
- biodiversity and biological resources	x			
- cross-sectoral issues	x			
- policy and regulatory framework	x			
- institutional and human capacity				
- analysis of root causes of BD loss	x			
- technologies for conservation and sustainable use	x			
- activities with adverse impacts	x			
- existing measures and programs	x			
- preliminary statement of objectives	x			
- identification of gaps	x			
Stocktake gathering of Traditional Knowledge				
- assessment of existing needs	x			
<i>Identification and Analysis of Options to Meet the Objectives of the CBD</i>				
- strategies for conservation	x	x	x	x
- strategies for sustainable use	x	x	x	x
- strategies for benefit sharing	x	x	x	x
Planning and Preparation of a Strategy and Plan				
- national strategy	x	x	x	x
- national action plan	x	x	x	x
Preparation of First National Report				
- interim report	x			
- First National Report	x			x
Purchase hardware to set up CHM	x		x	
Undertake discussions to develop a CHM strategy, information sharing arrangements and data management protocols.	x	x	x	x
Set up Website/database.	x		x	
Internet/Website Training for the	x	x	x	

CHM Focal Point Preparation of Third National Report to CBD	x			x
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Footnotes:

The NEMS and the Nauru-Australia Cooperation Rehabilitation and Development Feasibility Study (NACRDFS) Environment Report will provide comprehensive information on these issues. However, additional in-depth data needs to be located in different libraries and research institutions either from USP, University of Hawaii or through institutional research from USP or SOPAC Scientist and Technical experts. Information on regional initiatives, regional and worldwide fisheries agreements, and the environmental programs of neighboring SIDS will also need to be assessed. National stocktaking workshop will also contribute information for these areas.

Output 1: National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan developed through consultations with all stakeholders

Activity 1.1: Stocktaking and assessment of existing biodiversity information

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15. The project coordinator will conduct a literature search to locate and collate previously collected data (flora, fauna, marine and microbiological) from sources within the region, and compile the data into a workable database.

Activity 1.2: Stocktaking and assessment of existing information on traditional knowledge

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16. Within the BSAP there is also a high need to document and assess the current status and availability of information on Nauru's traditional ethno biological knowledge, resources use systems and conservation practices which would be an important basis for the conservation and sustainable use of Nauru's biodiversity for the benefit of future generations. The work programme would identify gaps in traditional ethno biological knowledge, suggest strategies and priorities for the protection and utilization of this knowledge as a priority component of the BSAP. This would include the protection of the rights ("intellectual property rights") of landowners and the nation to any benefits or remuneration that might be derived from the use or publication of this knowledge.
17. Although detailed traditional ethno biological knowledge is still considerable, particularly among selected older men and women in all of Nauruans, this knowledge is being lost rapidly and is seriously lacking in the younger generations, and among leaders and policy makers. Without such knowledge, planning for sustainable development and the protection of biodiversity by both local communities and the government will be problematic. In short, Nauru's biodiversity inheritance, including traditional knowledge concerning it, is now seriously endangered by modern development and education, and there is an urgent need to preserve, record and promote this information as a basis for sustainable development in the future. It is recommended that the protection, recording, and the application of traditional ethno biological knowledge to the promotion of sustainable development among the

Nauruan communities, including the provision of appropriate remuneration and recognition for its use by outside agencies.

18. A preliminary legal review will assess the rights of local communities and landowner's rights, and intellectual property issues as related to traditional knowledge about biodiversity. The coordinator will obtain drafts of legislation from other nations to use as models in determining strategies for benefit-sharing and equitable access to biological resources. These benefit-sharing strategies will ensure a fair and equitable distribution of financial benefits derived from biodiversity resources in Nauru, or products based on traditional knowledge of plants and animals. These strategies will determine access and cooperative agreements for genetic resource and biotechnology research considering the issues of transfer of technology and knowledge. The results of the stocktaking and assessment will be condensed into a comprehensive report for consideration of Cabinet.
19. Threats from invasive species are of concern to the already fragile environment of Nauru. A preliminary assessment will be carried out to identify relevant information, gaps, priority needs and actions, relating to existing institutions and capacity. Findings from the regional invasive species project under SPREP will be noted for their relevance to Nauru.

Activity 1.3: Hosting of national workshops to share results of the stocktaking exercise, obtain feedback and stimulate discussion on issues and options of relevance to the conservation of the country's biodiversity.

20. The project coordinator will coordinate national workshops at four different stages or level. The first stage of the Workshop would include all relevant government departments and entities, whilst the second stage of workshops will be targeted at the private sector, academia and NGOs. The third workshop will be a community based one, which would constitute church groups, youth groups, women's groups and land owners. Basically the three stages of workshops would be based on awareness raising and the introduction of the NBSAP aims and objectives. The different levels of Workshops is essential, as it would encourage each different levels of communication the straightforwardness of free flowing information where there are no barriers to hinder the accessibility of information. The final workshop would be an overall summary workshop that would try to encompass all the different issues within the previous workshops. Representatives from government agencies, the private sector, landowners and NGOs would participate in this intensive consultative workshop. The idea of having a final workshop is to have a more holistic and cohesive approach towards introducing the NBSAP and at the same time enhance the possibility of all stakeholders adopting ownership towards the project. Main issues and workshop objectives will be targeted at;
 - The current state of Nauru's biodiversity and critical habitat areas;
 - A general picture of the stresses threatening biodiversity;
 - The importance and benefits of biodiversity conservation;
 - Introduced species and their impacts;
 - Import and export controls and issues of sustainable use and benefit-sharing; and
 - Remediation and restoration of key habitats.

- Rehabilitation (blue print) of mined out areas

21. During the workshops, the issues of biodiversity conservation will be related to issues of economic development, population, and sustainable management of resources, but the focus of the discussions will be on strategies and actions to ensure the conservation of biodiversity and to promote their wise use. The workshop participants will develop a vision statement to guide the conservation of biodiversity and then analyze the reports to identify gaps between the desired objectives and actual situation. They will develop preliminary strategies and actions on how to address these gaps. Additionally, the participants will identify means to develop linkages within a larger South Pacific biodiversity conservation framework. Fishing and trade agreements issues will also be discussed.
22. The project coordinator guided by his panel of experts and the National Environmental Coordinating Committee will direct the field workshop. The workshops will be conducted with diverse stakeholders including ministries, landowners, community groups, the private sector and NGOs. The participants will analyze the broader issues and options identified during the national workshop and catalyze the development of inter-linked local strategies and actions.
23. During the workshops, participants will help to integrate the results of the workshops and the consultative process into a comprehensive national BSAP. The BSAP's strategies for benefit sharing and sustainable use will explicitly include provisions on local community and landowner rights, access agreements for partnerships with other nations, transfer of technology, alternative modes of generating income and strategies to combat introduced species.
24. The overall workshop with representatives from government ministries, private sector, academia and NGOs will be held, to discuss and analyze the strategies and actions embodied in the BSAP and determine the modalities for its implementation. Representatives from potential donor agencies will also be invited to this workshop. During this workshop the completed BSAPs of other South Pacific islands will be reviewed for possible linkages. The workshop participants will also review the lessons learned from this project and its implications for environmental management in the country.

Activity 1.4: Finalization and dissemination of NBSAP

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25. Following the workshops, the project coordinator will finalize the BSAP and disseminate it. Key components of the BSAP will be integrated into the national educational curriculum.

Output 2: Preparation of Nauru's First National Report to the CBD COP

26. An important activity of the project will be the preparation of Nauru's First national report to the COP². Department of Economic Development will organize extensive consultations amongst relevant government ministries, local scientific and business communities, environmental NGOs and traditional leaders and landowners before the draft national report is submitted for approval. Upon approval by the Government of Nauru, the national report will be submitted to the COP and disseminated nationally.

Activity 2.1: Dissemination of blank COP Report Format to relevant agencies and organizations

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Activity 2.2 Gathering and compilation of feedback from relevant agencies and organizations

Activity 2.3 National Workshop to finalize draft COP Report

Output 3: Capacity building for the Clearing House Mechanism

Participation in the Clearing House Mechanism (CHM):

27. The additional support of \$14,000 will enable purchase of hardware, software, recurrent Internet service provider costs as well as technician set up and training of the CHM focal point in/country in Internet usage.
28. Internet technology has been recognized as an effective and efficient tool for the dissemination of information and awareness building. Hence, Nauru has recognized the need to establish the CHM and a national network of nodes for information sharing and dissemination.
29. Nauru Government is about to establish a comprehensive Local Area Network that would be ideal in channeling and integrating the dissemination of CHM information. The establishment of a focal point of contact within government with access to hardware, software and Internet connection will ensure information is disseminated effectively to all stakeholders through the LAN system.

Output 4: Preparation of Nauru's Third National Report to the CBD COP

30. The preparation of the 3rd National Report will be done synergistically with the preparation of the NBSAP and the First National Report, as well as in coordination with other GEF activities that are being planned in Nauru. The activities foreseen for preparing the 3rd National Report are expected to include a synthesis of biodiversity information, building upon on the activities, studies, and information collected and analysed as part of the NBSAP. The preparation process will also include extensive consultation with the full

² The First National Report will be prepared at the same time as the preparation of the Third National Report in order to enable Nauru to meet its current national reporting obligations to the COP.

range of national stakeholders, including local and indigenous groups, in order to ensure perspectives of all national stakeholders are taken into account in the preparation of the Third National Report. The Department of Island Development & Industry will organize extensive consultations amongst relevant government ministries, local scientific and business communities, environmental NGOs and traditional leaders and landowners as necessary. Upon approval by the Government of Nauru, the 3rd national report will be submitted to the COP and disseminated nationally.

COVERAGE WITHOUT DUPLICATION

31. Information on the status of Nauru's marine and terrestrial biodiversity is widely disseminated abroad. Some of the best existing information on biodiversity dates back to the pre-World War II colonial administration but NEMS and NACRDFS currently has comprehensive and up to date data as well. Up-to-date information needs to be made available continually either from research institution, ministries or libraries to fill the gaps if any.
32. The Nauru-Australia Cooperation Rehabilitation and Development Feasibility Study (NACRDFS) Report and the 1996 National Environmental Management Strategies (NEMS) will be reviewed and are expected to provide cross-sectoral and environmental information. The NEMS presents a set of programs, strategies and actions to steer Nauru towards four main environmental objectives, which are:
 - a) That there must be an exhaustive, and continuing, process of consultation and consensus building;
 - b) That the NEMS must be based on what is currently known about the environment, and equally important, what is not known?
 - c) That priorities, the formulation of policy, and the resultant National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP), as the most important component of the NEMS, should depend on the results of the first two stages; and,
 - d) That the implementation of programs and activities suggested in the NEMS and the NEAP be constantly monitored, modified or changed over time based on both changing priorities of the Nauruan people and on the acquisition of new information or feedback on existing programs or activities and the state of Nauru's environment.
33. Two recommendations of the NEMS are the establishment of a National Environmental Coordinating Committee to deal with issues on Environment, Sustainable Development and the adoption of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to be applied to government policy development. Apart from the establishment of NECC and EIA Process there is a separate objective on Promotion of Conservation of Biodiversity, which are included in the following Programs:
 - a) Survey and selection of priority conservation areas;

- b) Establishment of a pilot Conservation Areas under the land-use plan;
 - c) Protection and conservation of endangered plants and animals;
 - d) Quarantine act and Division has been established.
 - e) Noddy bird population biology study and conservation initiative;
 - f) Forestry and Agroforestry Development Plan;
 - g) Establishment of a nursery system for endangered and culturally important plants;
 - h) Establishment of a Nursery; to propagate cultural plants
 - Current projects have been submitted for small-scale nursery at Secondary School and the bigger nurseries with the Rehabilitation Program.
 - i) Establishment of a Nauru National Botanical Garden and Arboretum.
34. One of the first tasks of the BSAP-sponsored stocktaking will be to review the NEMS to avoid potential duplication of efforts. It is anticipated that the BSAP needs more in-depth information, especially with regards to biodiversity and cross-sectoral issues. Species and area-specific information will be obtained for field workshops and detailed strategy development.
35. The National Environmental and Conservation Legislation is in its developing stages, however, there is a Marines Act as well as a Rehabilitation Act. An Intensive National Consultation is an essential part of the process in order to avoid duplication between different sectors.
36. Previous related interventions like the Fruit Fly Eradication Campaign have also indicated a need for capacity building and specialized training to sustain programmes to protect the biodiversity of Nauruan Plants and Animals from invasive species.

BEST PRACTICE

36. The project will draw upon in-country expertise and existing information and emphasize participatory planning towards developing strategies and recommendations for action. The project's methodology follows that recommended in the "Guide to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Glowka et al, 1994) and "National Biodiversity Planning: Guidelines Based on Early Experiences Around the World" (Miller & Lanou, 1995). As recommended by these guidelines, the project will strengthen in-country capacity to facilitate the development of a country-driven and participatory NBSAP. The project is also based on the "Suggested Guidelines for National Reporting on the Implementation of Article 6 of the CBD" (as Annex to Decision II/17 of the COP – document UNEP/CBD/COP/2/19). Finally, the project is being organised within the NEMS framework, which has already proven to be successful in drawing different sectors together (Land-use, Water, Population and Waste Management).

TIME PLAN AND SEQUENCING

The project is expected to begin in July 2004 and total duration will be 18 months.

Activity/Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Appointment of national coordinator Establishment of Panel Experts and NECC	x	x																
Familiarization		x																
Stocktaking and assessment of existing information & collection of traditional info		x	x															
National Workshops				x	x													
Analysis & assessment of options, field workshops & preparing draft BSAP						x	x	x										
National Workshop									x			x						
Finalization of BSAP, dissemination									x	x								
Review and Approval of BSAP by NECC										x	x							
Preparation and submission of preliminary national reports 1 & 3 to CBD										x	x							
Preparation and submission of final national reports 1 & 3 to the CBD, promotion.										x	x	x	x	x				
Purchase hardware to set up CHM	x																	
Undertake discussions to develop a CHM strategy, information sharing arrangements and data management protocols.		x	x															

Set up Website/database.					x	x													
Internet/Website Training for the CHM Focal Point							x	x	x	x									

PROJECT FINANCING

	Product	Process	Total
<i>Stocktaking and Assessment of Existing Information</i>	10,000	12,000	22,000
<i>Identification and Analysis of Options</i>	10,000	12,000	22,000
<i>Preparation of a Strategy and Action Plan</i>	8,000	22,000	30,000
<i>Preparation of First national Report</i>	10,000	20,000	30,000
CHM (see Annex 2 for details)	6,000	8,000	14,000
<i>Preparation of Third National Report</i>	5,000	15,000	20,000
Total	49,000	89,000	138,000

Explanatory Note to Budget:

Nauru is quite new to environmental issues and protection due to limited environmental awareness and environmental legislation preparation still in its infancy. It is envisaged that the preparation of BSAP especially with community involvement the NECC and executing department would encounter problems such as non-participation due to lack of awareness and limited knowledge of Biodiversity issues. It is proposed that four different workshops be conducted at different levels a) high-level government officials, cross-sectoral government departments, local communities in districts and an overall one blending all three categories together, which would enable the team to fully introduce the NBSAP to Nauru in a holistic manner with the support of national and regional consultants. The consultant’s travel, per diem cost would be at the higher end of the spectrum.

EXPLANATION FOR DEVIATIONS FROM CRITERIA AND NORMS

- 37. This project does not deviate from Enabling Activity criteria and norms. Due to the extremely high travel costs between regional islands and high DSA expenses, costs are toward the upper end of the spectrum.

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

- 38. The government-implementing agency for the project will be the Department of Island Development and Industry (IDI) and Nauru Rehabilitation Corporation. A full time

Project Coordinator will lead the project with the support of national and/or regional consultants (Panel of Experts) to carry out specific studies and analyses. A National Environmental Coordinating Committee (NECC) will be established which will comprise of representative from relevant government departments, private sector, NGO's and other government entities. The NECC will be responsible for monitoring the progress of the project and will review and approve the BSAP when finished. The executing department, the Department of Economic Development led by the appointed Project Coordinator, will conduct the day-to-day implementation of the project.

Inputs

39. As an enabling activity related to the obligations of Nauru under the CBD, the 'agreed full costs' of the project are eligible for GEF funding.

As in-kind contribution, the Government of Nauru has agreed on the following:

- Provide a Project Manager and office facilities for him/her and the consultants as required;
- Establish a Project Coordinating Committee consisting of senior officials of relevant Ministries and Departments; and
- Provide logistic and office support for information gathering, workshops and strategy drafting.

Risks

40. It is considered that there is negligible risk that the project will not produce the outputs required, i.e. the NBSAP, First National Report and CHM. However the key element is whether the NBSAP can be produced in a way that all stakeholders feel ownership of the process, such that each will be committed to seeing its recommended actions take place. This issue is being addressed by devoting much of the effort to working individually with the full range of stakeholders and bringing them together for a series of workshops. Each workshop will be designed in a way **that will allow full participation of the attendees**. This level of consultation is time-consuming and there is a slight risk that it could take longer than planned.
41. There are risks in being unable to find appropriate local consultants. Recognizing that it was unlikely to be able to find a Project Coordinator who was also familiar with local biodiversity, the project has been designed to provide a Coordinator with several months of support from a local knowledgeable in this area as well as a short-term international consultant who will be able to provide assistance in a number of areas where local knowledge is limited.

Detailed Budget of CHM Component

Item	Cost (US \$)
Hardware	4,000
Software	1,000

Modem	500
Internet Access	3,800
Internet and Email Training	4,000
Technician set-up fees	700
Total	14,000

Within the cost norms for the CHM component, hardware, software and internet access costs are towards the upper end, as all the equipment will have to be imported from Australia.

Letters of Endorsement:

See Separate file.

References:

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