



REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT

Project Type: Full-sized Project

Type of Trust Fund: GEF Trust Fund

PART I: Project Information

Project Title: Implementing a “Ridge to Reef” approach to protecting biodiversity and ecosystem functions in Nauru (R2R Nauru).			
Country(ies):	Nauru	GEF Project ID ¹ :	5381
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	5218 (UNDP)
Other Executing Partner(s):	Environment Division, Department of Commerce, Industry & Environment (DCIE).	Submission Date:	17 December 2014
GEF Focal Area (s):	Multi Focal Area	Project Duration (Months)	48 months
Name of parent program (if applicable): For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/>	Pacific Islands Ridge-to-Reef National Priorities - Integrated Water, Land, Forest & Coastal Management to Preserve Biodiversity, Ecosystem Services, Store Carbon, Improve Climate Resilience and Sustain Livelihood	Agency Fee (\$):	237,992

A. Indicative Focal Area strategy Framework²

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (US\$)	Co-Financing (US\$)
BD – 2 Mainstream Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use into Production Landscapes, Seascapes and Sectors;	2.2 Measures to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity incorporated in policy and regulatory frameworks	Policies and regulatory frameworks (no.) for production sectors	GEFTF	1,789,829	2,128,000
LD – 3 Reduce Pressures on Natural Resources from Competing Land and Water Uses including through Integrated Watershed Management (IWM)	3.2 Integrated landscape management practices adopted by local communities	3.2 INRM tools and methodologies developed and tested	GEFTF	699,429	2,067,000
IW – 3 Support foundation	3.2 On-the-ground modest actions implemented in	Demo-scale local action implemented, including in	GEFTF	155,100	4,212,000

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

² Refer to the Focal Area Results Framework and LDCF/SCCF Framework when completing Table A.

capacity building, portfolio learning, and targeted research needs for joint, ecosystem based management of transboundary water systems.	water quality, quantity, fisheries, and coastal habitat demonstrations for “blue forest” to protect carbon.	basins with melting ice and to restore/protect coastal blue forests			
Total Project Cost				2,644,358	8,407,000

B. Project Framework

Project Objective: To preserve biodiversity, ecosystem services, improve climate resilience and sustain livelihoods in Nauru using a ridge to reef approach.

Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Grant Amount (US\$)	Co Financing (US\$)
1. Conservation of Marine Biodiversity	TA	1.1 Improved management effectiveness of new marine conservation areas.	<p>1.1.1 - A network of locally managed marine areas (community based (CB) or locally managed marine areas (LMMAs) established through community actions and supporting enabling government actions</p> <p>1.1.2 - LMMAs strengthened through development and implementation of management plans (following participatory approaches and Integrated Coastal Management to address threats, including climate change impacts; guidelines for utilizations of MMAs including closed seasons and closed areas agreed on and implemented)</p>	GEF TF	1,312,525	1,414,550
2. Sustainable Land & Water Management	INV	2.1 Integrated landscape management practices adopted by local communities living within the ‘bottom-side’, and applicable ‘ridge’, and ‘topside’ areas not covered by mining.	<p>2.1.1 - Biophysical, demographic and socioeconomic assessments conducted and reviewed in the project districts, focusing on the bottom-side and applicable ‘ridge’ areas and topside not covered by mining.</p> <p>2.1.2 - Integrated agriculture land-use plan developed for the bottom-side and applicable ‘ridge’ and topside areas that are not covered by mining through review of the draft land-use plan and patterns of land ownership for the project districts/sites.</p> <p>2.1.3 - Soil and water conservation measures implemented, including through rehabilitation of degraded land in ‘ridge’ and topside areas using economic species such as fruit trees and increase of communal water storage facilities in the five water-stressed project districts to support home gardens and household water supply.</p> <p>2.1.4 - Drought- and salt-tolerant food crops tested and practices disseminated to districts</p>	GEF TF	765,310	5,560,350

			(communities and households) building on initiatives of bilateral and multilateral organizations. 2.1.5 - Innovative measures implemented (e.g. composting toilets) to reduce pollution loads by at least 10% on LMMAs to improve ecosystem health and sustain ecosystem services. This is based on successes of pilot demonstrations of the IWRM project and as a way of implementing the national IWRM plan.			
3. Governance & Institutions	TA	3.1 Biodiversity conservation and SLM mainstreamed in policy and regulatory frameworks.	3.1.1 - Relevant policies developed for key sectors such as environment, waste management, natural resource management, coastal fisheries, and agricultural land-use” developed. 3.1.2 - Capacity strengthening of national agencies associated with new policies and framework process development and formulation, including drafting of legislation, monitoring and evaluation (impacts, water quality, etc.), project implementation/ management and oversight, GIS, land-use planning; participation in relevant trainings organized through the regional R2R project 3.1.3 - Community leaders in 5 districts capacitated towards biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management and climate change adaptation through appropriate trainings and other capacity building activities focusing on: project management, land-use planning, waste management, and marine management.	GEF TF	334,095	524,875
4. Knowledge Management	TA	4.1 Improved data and information systems on biodiversity and land management best practices.	4.1.1 - Integrate data and information on biodiversity and sustainable land management and relevant sectors on the Environment; provide inputs to the regional R2R program on monitoring and progress reporting on the Pacific R2R program 4.1.2 - Knowledge products (videos, photo stories, flyers, brochures) on all thematic areas and best practices developed and disseminated through various media (print and broadcast).	GEF TF	107,428	486,875
Sub-Total					2,519,358	7,986,650
Project management Cost (PMC) ³					125,000	420,350
Total project costs					2,644,358	8,407,000

³ PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project grant amount in Table D below.

C. Sources of confirmed co financing for the project by source and by name (\$)

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Co-financiers*	Type of Co-financing	Amount (USD)
National Government Agencies	NFMRA	In-kind	1,250,000
	DCIE	In-kind	400,000
Bilateral and Multilateral Agencies	Australia National Fisheries Management and Institutional Strengthening Improving Water Storage Capacity in Nauru	Grant Grant	864,000 1,200,000
	European Union (Increasing rainwater harvesting capacity and improving water security in Nauru)	In-kind	653,000
	Japan (Pacific Environment Community Fund)	Grant	4,000,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	40,000
TOTAL			8,407,000

* Cofinancing letters are issued by government agencies

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency, Focal Area and Country

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal area	Country name/ Global	(in \$)		
				Grant amount (a)	Agency Fee (b) ²	Total c=a+b
UNDP	GEF TF	Biodiversity	Nauru	1,333,290	119,996	1,453,286
UNDP	GEF TF	Land Degradation	Nauru	444,430	39,998	484,428
UNDP	GEF TF	Climate Change	Nauru	711,088	63,998	775,086
UNDP	GEF TF	International Waters	Global	155,550	14,000	169,550
Total Grant Resources				2,644,358	237,992	2,882,350

F. Consultants working for technical assistance components:

Component	Grant Amount (US\$)	Co financing (\$)	Project Total (\$)
International Consultants	\$690,818	\$1,145,680	\$1,836,498
National/Local Consultants	\$108,800	\$286,420	\$395,220

G. Does the project include a “Non-Grant” instrument? NO

Part 2: Project justification

Project Overview:

The R2R Nauru Project is a national project developed to support the goal of the Pacific Islands National Priorities Multi-Focal Area ‘Ridge-to-Reef’ Program (Pacific Islands R2R Program) to “maintain and enhance Pacific Island countries’ ecosystem goods and services (provisioning, regulating, supporting and cultural) through integrated approaches to land, water, forest, biodiversity and coastal resource management that contribute to poverty reduction, sustainable livelihoods and climate resilience”.

To achieve the Regional R2R goal, each participating Pacific Islands Country has adopted specific aspects of R2R to address national priorities and development needs while delivering global environmental benefits in line with Global Environment Facility (GEF) focal area strategies. The *Pacific Islands R2R Program* has been designed by the Pacific Island countries to strategically use their GEF STAR allocations to meet both their national priorities and adhere to relevant GEF focal area objectives, outcomes, indicators and outputs.

Under the *Pacific Islands R2R Program Framework* Nauru is proposing the multi-sectorial *R2R Nauru Project* to build upon existing government and community systems and initiatives by designing and implementing specific key interventions to provide support and capacity building skills to enable outcomes to be achieved. The goals of the *R2R Nauru Project* will be achieved through four specific interventions that will operate in an interconnected manner at national and district levels (community levels). Specific component of the *R2R Nauru Project* are (i) Improved management effectiveness of new Locally Managed Marine Areas- LMMAs (Marine Conservation Areas), (ii) Integrated landscape management practices adopted by local communities living within the ‘bottom-side’, and applicable ‘ridge’, and ‘topside’ areas not covered by mining, (iii) Biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management mainstreamed in policy and regulatory frameworks, and (iv) Knowledge management.

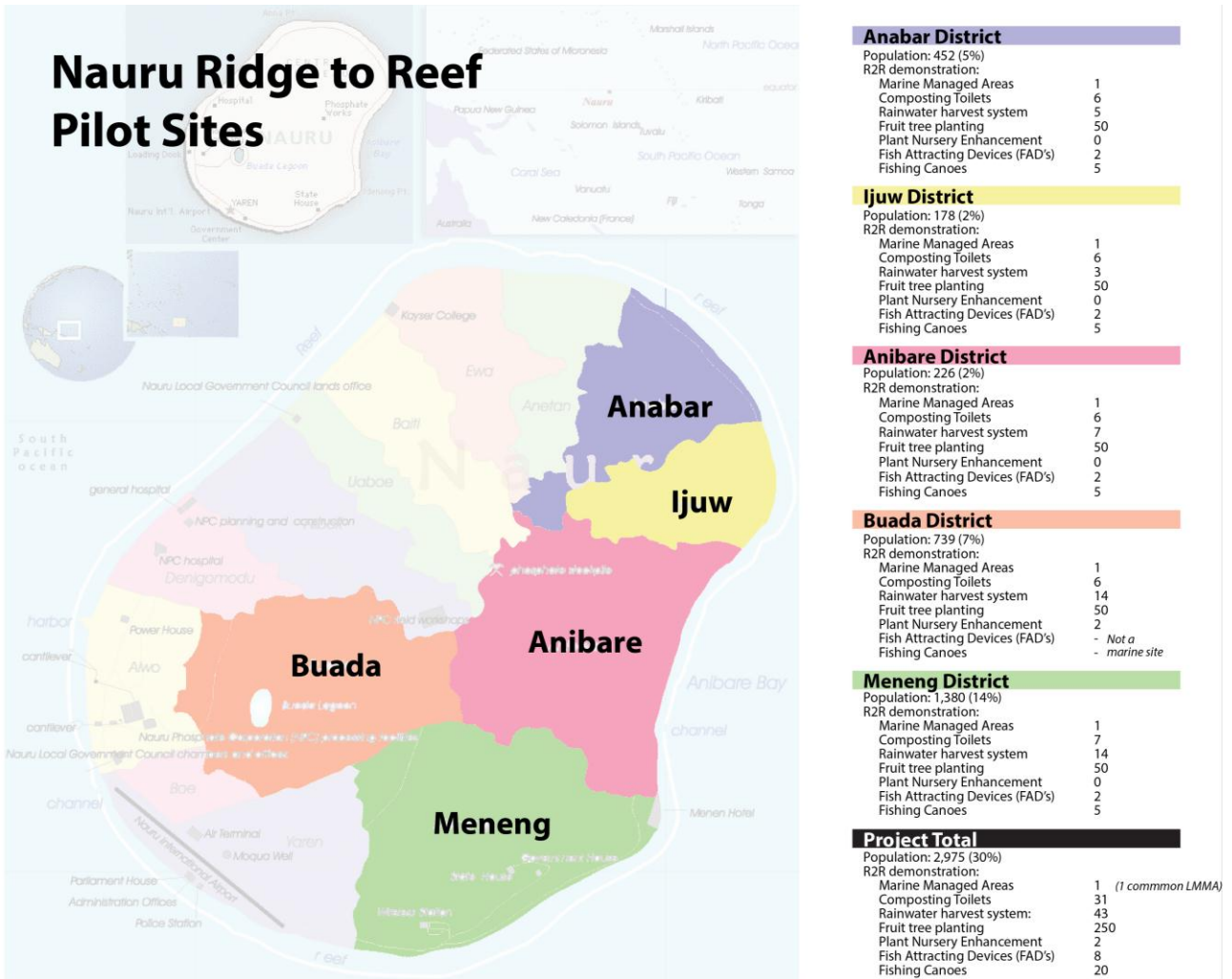
This program is designed to build stronger linkages between sustainable development and management of freshwater ecosystems (e.g. ground water systems for Nauru) and coastal/marine areas and promotes the implementation of holistic, integrated management of the nation’s natural resources. The *R2R Nauru Project* will deliver its community outputs through the development of pilot sites located in five (5) districts of Nauru, which include; Ananbar, Anibare, Ijuw, Meneng and Buada. Each district houses only one coastal community which is responsible for participating in the management of the terrestrial, coastal, and marine ecosystems, thus the districts themselves will be able to demonstrate the R2R approach at these pilot sites.

During the PPG there was extensive stakeholder consultations, a review of past and current donor projects, and consultations with the government on the national development priorities and plans for the delivery targeted donor support that avoided overlap, duplication and provided the opportunity to develop synergies. The evaluation of potential sites included criteria such as (i) district/community cohesion and interest in the R2R project (e.g. Aiwo community showed no support of the R2R project), (ii) current donor assistance project/s operating in each district with the aim to support districts that are not currently involved in other similar and associated donor projects (e.g. USAID Coastal Community Adaptation Project C-CAP), (iii) to ensure duplication of government and/or donor project activities are not undertaken, (iv) support districts that have been “earmarked” for government/donor assistance but funds were not available, (v) environmental connectivity especially associated with the coastal and inshore marine resources, (vi) government support and (vii) community support.

Based on these approaches five (5) districts were identified for the delivery of pilots and demonstrations of community engagement. The five R2R project site locations districts were endorsed at the PPG workshop by both government and community representatives. The five proposed districts are Ananbar, Anibare, Ijuw, Meneng and Buada (see map below).

The project’s pilot initiatives have been designed to maximise community involvement and skills transfer to ensure capacity and understanding are built and the project’s achievements are able to be replicated in

other districts in Nauru. Furthermore, initiatives developed within the R2R Nauru Project will be useful for neighbouring nations and other Small Island Developing States (SIDS). The figure below provides the location of each of the target districts and interventions activities of the R2R Nauru Project.



A. Describe any changes in alignment with the project design of the original PIF⁴

The four project outcomes detailed in the PIF remain the same for the full size PPG proposal. All stakeholders agreed that these outcomes represent the goal of the R2R project and were fully supported. The project outputs through individual stakeholder discussion and extensive discussion during the

⁴ For questions A.1 – A.7 in Part II, if there are no changes since PIF and if not specifically requested in the review sheet at PIF stage, then no need to respond, please enter ‘NA’ after the respective question

inception and PPG workshops have under gone review, refinement and change reflecting the consensus of all stakeholders. The agreed outputs have full support of all stakeholders.

There have been no significant changes in alignment with the project design with original PIF. The following changes were made during the PPG phase to the scope of the interventions through the project:

- Output 1.1.1 of the PIF “Network of locally managed marine areas (LMMAs) established covering at least 15% of Nauru’s total coastline, equivalent to about 2.8km through.....” was increased to “Network of locally managed marine areas (CB or LMMAs) established covering at least 33% of Nauru’s total coastline, equivalent to about 10 km through
- Output 3.1.2 is expanded to include provision on the *participation of the project in relevant trainings organized through the regional R2R project.*
- Output 3.1.3 of the PIF “Community leaders in 17 communities capacitated towards biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management and climate change adaptation through appropriate trainings and other capacity building activities focusing on: project management, land-use planning, LMMA and ICM” was changed to “Community leaders in 5 districts capacitated towards biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management and climate change adaptation through appropriate trainings and other capacity building activities focusing on: project management, land-use planning, waste management and LMMA management.” This was because during the PPG it was highlighted by the national government and local communities that the district was the most suitable level of implementation and that waste from households and livestock was polluting water sources and coastal areas. In addition, specific districts were selected (as outlined above) to avoid duplication and ensure an appropriate use of GEF and government resources;
- Output 4.1.1 is expanded to include *provide inputs to the regional R2R program on monitoring and progress reporting on the Pacific R2R program*
- The indicative co-financing in the PIF totalled US\$ 6,353,000. After further consultation with government and other development partners during the PPG the amount of co-financing has increased to US\$ 8,407,000.

A.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSA, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, Biennial Update Reports, etc.

Not Applicable, No change since the PIF.

A.2 GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities.

The Nauru R2R project is consistent with the GEF 5 Focal Area Strategies, in particular Objective 2 for the Biodiversity (BD) Strategy, Objective 3 for the Land Degradation (LD) Strategy and Objectives 3 for the International Waters (IW) Strategy. This includes;

- **BD Objective 2:** Mainstream Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use into Production Landscapes, Seascapes and Sectors;
- **LD Objective 3:** Reduce Pressures on Natural Resources from Competing Land and Water Uses including through Integrated Watershed Management (IWM); and,
- **IW Objective 3:** Support foundation capacity building, portfolio learning, and targeted research needs for joint, ecosystem-based management of transboundary water systems. This represents a change from IW-1 to IW-3 Outcome 3.2 considering the modest scope of interventions.

A.3 The GEF agency’s comparative advantage:

The PIF outlines comprehensively UNDP’s comparative advantage in the delivery of the R2R Nauru Project. Additional information is provided below.

In 2012, the Fiji MCO supported the Government with the preparation and launch of its first MDG report covering the period 1990-2011. In 2014, the Fiji MCO is supporting the government to undertake a Legislative Needs Analysis (LNA) to undertake a detailed assessment of the current capacity and identify the long-term legislative needs of the Nauru Parliament. Findings of the LNA report will feed into a bigger Legislative Strengthening Assistance Project, which will help establish systems deemed necessary for the approval of bills that will be drafted through the R2R project.

The UNDP Fiji MCO has built a very good relationship with government through the years of partnership and continues to work closely to strengthen capacities in the three thematic areas of democratic governance, poverty reduction and sustainable environmental management.

A.4 The baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address:

The PIF provided a useful description of the baseline and the problems that it seeks to address. Thus, this section will focus on the additional information gathered during the PPG considerations to be included in the baseline and clarification of the problem. In summary:

Development context

The key challenge in the development context is the state of the national budget is very precarious. The Government of Nauru through external assistance provides baseline spending in support of the management of the environment and natural resources throughout the country.

The Environment Division within MCIE will spend an estimated US\$400,000 from 2014-2018 in coordinating environmental policy, laws and programs, beach profiling, and vegetation surveys;

The PPG confirmed the communities, through the District Community Committee (DCC) are committed to the goals of the project and very keen to support implementation;

The Rapid Biodiversity Assessment (BIORAP) of Nauru was completed in 2013 with the support of SPREP. Interestingly and somewhat surprisingly the BIORAP identified that the coral reefs were in good condition and reasonably healthy (as reported in the 5th National Report to CBD). This re-enforced the need to take action to manage and protect coral reef and coastal resources;

The coastal zone is the hub of economic activities in Nauru beyond the mining of phosphate. The vast majority of the population is concentrated in the narrow strip of the coastal zone;

The PPG confirmed coastal fisheries contribute significantly to food security, yet coastal fisheries and reefs are under pressure from increased fishing effort by many rural communities;

Water supply – both quality and quantity - continues to be a critical issue which needs to be addressed;

There are number of projects that are drawing to close in 2014 (as outlined in the following section). These projects have made very useful contributions to development in Nauru, particularly in the field of water resource management. It is important that the current intervention builds upon these approaches and both the structures and capacity that has been created.

Biodiversity and IWRM context

The marine biodiversity element of the R2R Nauru Project aims to build resilience of the marine ecosystem and looks to address the impacts of anthropogenic and natural pressure on coral reefs. Initial studies have been completed by SPC to assess the viability of offshores FADs to provide access to pelagic fisheries resources as an alternative to coral reef fishing and to relieve the pressure off the reef. This work has been supported by the Australian Government through SPC and assistance for ISP. Through this project, other alternatives to coral reef fishing are being considered including construction of in-land ponds for milkfish farming. The project would also establish a sound institutional basis for coastal and reef fisheries management to ensure that coastal and reef fisheries are appropriately managed and

conserved. Skills and practices from the SPC programme will be complemented through the LMMA from this project and will re-enforce the mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into fisheries practices.

Bilateral donors are providing funding to Nauru throughout the project lifetime. The European Union is allocating US\$653,000 for improving Nauru's water catchment systems while AusAID is providing US\$1,200,000 for improving water storage capacity in selected sites.

AusAID has provided funding to the Government of Nauru for the construction of 200 reinforced concrete water tanks to supply the most vulnerable households in Nauru. Ensuring a strategic approach to securing access to water in the short-term, the Government's immediate focus has been on augmenting household water storage capacity and improving supply-side constraints. To date, 18 400-liter capacity concrete tanks have been chosen due to their sufficient size as well as their longevity.

The EU GCCA: PSIS project for Nauru focused on water efficiency and governance programmes that reduce vulnerability to climate induced variability in annual and seasonal precipitation regimes. More specifically the national adaptation activities were chosen to provide greater support to the water sector that increased the resilience of Nauru in combating the adverse effects of climate change. In this respect, Nauru has chosen to focus on improving rainwater harvesting systems on at least 200 households.

Moreover, support will also be provided to mainstream climate change into national and sector response strategies. This project stems from the endorsed National Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Policy which evaluated the current state of the water sector, including the need to increase rainwater storage capacities as well as to expand water catchment and national storage capabilities.

Additional contributions to the baseline

The Government of Japan is providing US\$4,000,000 for promoting the desalination of seawater for household and other productive uses through the Pacific Environment Community Fund. A summary of each baseline project is described below.

Land degradation, which occurs in 70% of the total area on the 'topside', will be addressed over time by the Nauru Rehabilitation Corporation (NRC) through projects involving reforestation with indigenous species as well as the testing of suitable species for beautification and food crops. As secondary mining still continues in most areas, this project will support limited intervention in the 'topside'.

An initial site supported by NRC, known as Pit 6, has several test plots of tree species. In addition, there is an undertaking for rehabilitation to be undertaken on a one hectare plot with a more accelerated timeline and a more directed, less experimental approach. Short term goals for addressing these needs can be developed and addressed with suitable projects that will build human capacity and increase the physical and mental wellbeing of the population. When the land on the "topside" is rehabilitated and becomes available as living space, the knowledge gained and community resilience developed will also contribute to long-term sustainable management.

Despite these initiatives, the business-as-usual scenario for marine biodiversity and land management is one where: i) existing initiatives remain under-funded and only minimally managed for the foreseeable future; ii) areas important to represent biodiversity will remain unprotected, and Nauru will remain far short of its national goals for coverage of conservation areas; and iii) management of critical ecosystems in terrestrial and marine areas will continue on an ad-hoc basis with little consideration for downstream impacts or sustainable livelihood opportunities.

The long-term solution is to implement a ridge-to-reef approach that combines a functional, representative and sustainable national system of coastal and marine managed areas integrated with the adoption of appropriate SLM practices in adjoining / upstream watersheds. This will effectively reduce land degradation and enhance protection of marine and coastal biodiversity and habitats. The process involved will include but not limited to the following: engaging policy makers and community leaders; identifying the priority pollutants particularly those that degrade coastal ecosystems and coral reefs; identifying effective land management practices which will work to reduce pollution; managing domestic and

industrial water effluents; setting targets for pollutant discharge reductions into coastal waters; and monitoring and assessment at the scale of ridge-to-reef. The LMMA approach will comprise: (i) conceptualizing the locally managed marine area where authorities for boundary-making and jurisdiction will be determined, agencies and stakeholders engaged, and boundary model developed; (ii) describing the marine boundary that will involve writing the boundary description, and working with mapping professionals; and (iii) digitizing of boundary that involves finding the best available data for digital boundary development, creating and documenting the digital boundary, and providing digital boundary information to the public. A number of barriers stand in the way to achieving this solution.

A.5 Incremental / Additional cost reasoning: describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF financing and the associated global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project:

No substantive changes since PIF approval. This is further discussed in the project document.

A.6 Risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and measures that address these risks:

Anthropogenic activities have altered the terrestrial and coastal/marine environments of Nauru and subsequently natural resources and ecosystem functions have changed. Mining activities and to a lesser degree coastal development have significantly reduced natural systems and resources. Expected increase in occurrence and severity of extreme weather systems (e.g. storms and drought events) resulting from climate change will play a significant role in dictating natural systems resilience to these pressures and poses significant risk to the success of the delivery of the R2R intervention and for the longer term. Through formal and informal workshops and meeting with the R2R projects government and community stakeholders key project risks were identified and discussed. These include;

Risk/Assessment	Rating Impact/ Probability High=5; Low=1	Mitigation Measure
Conflict between districts regarding land ownership	Impact - 4 Probability - 2	Ensure that these issues are addressed through traditional protocols prior to the initiation of activities
Uncertainty of DCIE and DoA continue support of biodiversity conservation (sustainability issues)	Impact - 2 Probability - 4	Ensure holistic government and community approach to addressing key issues and designing and implementing actions. Ensure government agencies are aware of their role in the process.
Lack of community buy-in due to lack of awareness, land tenure issues, and perceived loss of food source.	Impact - 4 Probability - 1	All community members were included during project design consultations, including the launch of the PPG phase, project design workshop, and appraisal workshop. They are all members of the Nauru R2R teamwork's space, established and hosted by UNDP, and are kept updated with R2R related matters. Proper advocacy activities for district leaders and community members on the short-term and long-term benefits of LMMAs will dispel doubts on permanent loss of their food source. As well, communities will be enabled to use alternative fishing methods that will not affect sites preserved as LMMAs.
Lack of political support and buy in for sustainable management of biodiversity,	Impact - 4 Probability - 3	The R2R project includes an extensive capacity enhancement programs and provides support to address political concerns and provide innovative solutions. Project

ecosystem functions and resources.		support to develop national policies, finalise legislation and regulations will provide a supportive platform for biodiversity and resource management.
Systematic approach and mechanisms lacking for biodiversity conservation and sustainable coastal and land use management.	Impact - 3 Probability - 3	The project will introduce Ridge-to-Reef training and implementation for sustainable coastal, marine, terrestrial and biodiversity conservation with the relevant sectors of government in cooperation with NGOs and community organisations and community themselves.
Marine and terrestrial ecosystems are not sufficiently resilient and their biological and physical integrity is compromised by the effects of global and regional climate change.	Impact – 2 Probability - 4	The project will undertake coral reef protection and terrestrial re-vegetation activities that will contribute to reducing the impacts of climate change on ecosystem services and human infrastructure (through coastal protection). As well, agricultural activities using drought resistant plants will increase resilience to climate change impacts.
Limited capacity could limit success of project implementation including project management in finance and HR, and the management of procurement	Impact - 4 Probability - 3	The R2R program includes a capacity enhancement program for national partners. The project is allocating sufficient resources to ensure participation of key local staff. Based on agreement by Government, UNDP MCO is providing direct implementation support such as recruitment, procurement and payment of services. These will greatly facilitate the implementation of the project.

A.7 Coordination with other relevant GEF financed initiatives

No change from approved PIF.

B. Additional information not addressed at PIF stage:

B.1 Describe how the stakeholders will be engaged in project implementation.

The primary level stakeholder for planning, coordination and management of this proposed project is the Department of Commerce, Industry and Environment (DCIE). The DCIE on behalf of the Nauru government will also function as the project board Executive. It is the Division of Agriculture (DoA) (DCIE), the Nauru Fisheries and Marine Resource Authority (NFMRA) and the Nauru Community Council (NCC) in the demonstration pilot districts that will be the projects primary executing stakeholder partners whom will activity coordinate and work with community groups and project civil stakeholders.

Project roles and functions of key stakeholders include;

Stakeholder	Expected Role in Project Implementation
DCIE	<p>Government Role:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lead agency in the planning and administration of environmental matters in Nauru; ➤ Government Department directly responsible for the nation’s environmental policies and legislation, agriculture, livestock development and tourism, as well as indirectly responsible for the affairs of the Nauru Phosphate Commission (NPC). <p>R2R Project Role:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The main project Executing Partner; ➤ Project Board Executive;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lead agency for the R2R project planning, implementation, coordination, management, monitoring and reporting including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure political and executive awareness and support for the project, • Ensure collaboration and communications within government Ministries, departments, divisions and between civil society (e.g. CBO, NGOs, agencies and commercial entities), • Ensuring timely and successful delivery of project components, including the management of staff and consultants, • Ensure project components are monitored and reported with feedback to UNDP and Stakeholders are provided in a timely manner, • Ensure capacity building components both of government and public sector are fully delivered, and • Ensure public awareness of project activities is widely published. • Ensure that project inputs and results are sustained throughout and after the project implementation
DoA	<p>Government Role:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Government Division directly responsible for the development of agriculture and livestock development within the nation. <p>R2R Project Role:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ It is the projects primary government implementing partner and is accountable to DCIE for all project work. ➤ Is responsible for the delivery of R2R project component “Sustainable Land and Water Management” including; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring collaboration and communications with government and civil society (e.g. CBO, NGOs, agencies and commercial entities) stakeholders, • Ensuring timely and successful delivery of project activities on land management , including the management of staff, project consultants and stakeholder inclusion, • Ensure project activities are monitored and reported, with feedback provided to DCIE in a timely manner, • Ensure capacity building activities both of government and public sector are fully undertaken, and • Ensure public awareness of project activities is widely published.
NFMRA	<p>Agency Role:</p> <p>Agency responsible for ensuring sustainable inland, inshore and offshore fisheries management and development within the nation. NFMRA’s involvement will result in waters that are not overfished, fishing impacts on the environment and other human activities are reasonable and sustainable.</p> <p>Agency mandated to develop legislation to guide and enforce the protection of Nauru’s marine resources and maximize economic returns from offshore commercial fishing within the nation.</p> <p>R2R Project Role:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ It is the projects primary semi government implementing stakeholder partner and is accountable to DCIE for all project work, ➤ Is responsible for the delivery of R2R project activities on “Conservation of Marine Biodiversity”, including; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring collaboration and communications with government and civil society (e.g. CBO, NGOs, agencies, fishers and commercial entities) stakeholders, • Ensuring timely and successful delivery of project activities, including the management of staff, project consultants and stakeholder inclusion, • Ensure project activities are monitored and reported, with feedback provided to DCIE in a timely manner, • Ensure capacity building activities both of government and public sector are fully delivered, and • Ensure public awareness of project activities is widely published.

PAD	<p>Agency Role: Is the link between bilateral partners and the Nauru government entities and is responsible for harmonizing developmental projects and plans in all sectors of government and to ensure that external assistance received are not duplicated between sectors. The Division oversees the implementation of the National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) and works with the Aid Management Unit (AMU) in ensuring that all donor funded projects are part and parcel of the NSDS.</p> <p>R2R Project Role:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ PAD coordinating role is to ensure all four R2R project components including outcomes and outputs are and remain aligned with the Nauru NSDS strategies, no duplication exists, and ➤ Coordinates with all relevant government agencies to monitor the implementation of the R2R project.
CBO	<p>Agency Role: CBO are an “umbrella” parent body for all district and communities within the nation and main function is to ensure harmonisation and coordination between the different groups. The CBO’s in the districts associated with the R2R project will play a pivotal role as a key project partner in the awareness, understanding and on the ground management of the project.</p> <p>R2R Project Role:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ CBO will play a coordinating role to ensure all communities within the nation are fully briefed on specific activities including outcomes and outputs of the R2R project to ensure the successful delivery of the project.
NCC	<p>Agency Role: The nation is divided up into 14 districts all of which have a community council that is elected and represent the population of each community. The district councils are very organized and active as important national issues are often encompassed within the 14 councils, which include meetings of council leaders to meet and discuss important national issues. The leaders of each district council form the National Community Council (NCC). The Government of Nauru works in partnership with the NCC for development projects that require community buy-in and ownership.</p> <p>R2R Project Role: In collaboration with CBOs, the NCC especially the district councils associated with the R2R project demonstration sites will play a significant coordinating and supportive role to ensure all members of their communities are fully briefed on the R2R projects specific components including outcomes and outputs to ensure the successful delivery of the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The NCC in the 5 project demonstration sites districts are key community stakeholder and are the projects primary community implementing stakeholder partner. ➤ The NCC will ensure that proper consultation and engagements take place at the community level, so that project investments and efforts are effectively maintained and sustained at the district/community levels.
Others	<p>International and Regional Partners: Nauru, through its regional and international arrangements have a number of development and research orientated partner stakeholders that have provided many years of assistance and financing in the natural resource sector. This includes United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO).</p> <p>R2R Project Role: The R2R project has been designed to capitalise on these specific partners skills to provide both additional technical and financial assistance as well as being incorporated directly within the project to provide specific technical assistance. The coordination of these key partners with the R2R project will expedite the development of the R2R programme and nations aspiration for this sector.</p>

	<p>Local Partners: Local stakeholder partners include the business sector (e.g. Chamber of Commerce, fisherman, farmers), church organisations, district and village groups, research groups, women’s groups and land owners.</p> <p>R2R Project Role: The R2R project has been designed to ensure information exchange and dialogue with the various stakeholder groups is an essential and integral component of the development and delivery of the project. The inclusion of these key partners with the R2R project will expedite the development of the R2R programme and nations aspiration for this sector.</p>
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B.2 Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF).

Past economic drivers, especially mining activities, has overshadowed and taken precedence over sensible resource and biodiversity management systems in Nauru resulting in the degradation of the island’s biodiversity, resources and ecosystem function as well as in the loss of subsistence socioeconomic benefits and traditional custom practises. Changes in economic circumstances and new generations involved in government and community leadership have resulted in government and community demonstrating a changed long term interest and commitment for the protection and management of marine, coastal, and terrestrial ecosystems. These renewed interests are reflected in their desire to implement management innovations developed within this project and to restore sustainable social and economic benefits derived from these resources.

The inclusion of environmental, resource management and public awareness information exchange mechanisms within this project as well as the explicit involvement of local communities in management and planning decisions will develop a broader grass roots understanding of linkage between long-term economic prospects for Nauruans, particularly women and young people, and ecological stability of the nation’s ecosystems.

Protecting biodiversity, resource management and climate change are significant sustainable development challenges which have broad impacts on different social, gender and age groups within Nauru and the nation’s economy and social development. Global experience has shown that environmental, climate change, social and development challenges serve to accentuate and accelerate risks to the most vulnerable and least empowered groups in society including women, children, older people and persons with disabilities. Both genders are involved in fishing with women in general harvesting resources along the coastal strip and intertidal regions, targeting invertebrates and fin fish whilst men partake in these activities as well as fish offshore resulting in the capture principally of fin fish. Gardening, although considerably reduced since mining, is undertaken by both genders, however partitioning of labour and house hold activities is more household structured rather than cultural or custom.

The R2R project, as identified in the Project Identification Form (PIF) has fully considered gender and social issues in the project design and fully acknowledges gender accountability is a cross cutting multi sectorial issue at both the project and component levels which will be mainstreamed and has been safeguarded through proactive measures and activities within the R2R project. These project activities are an integral component of the project’s Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) and will be tracked - especially for those interventions that include capacity building activities and where social economic indicators are available. Project interventions and specific capacity building components have been developed to ensure that men and women benefit equally whilst fully acknowledging cultural beliefs and practices.

Women in Nauru, like most Pacific Island nations, face a range of socio-cultural and political disadvantages arising from access to limited economic assets and exclusion in decision- making processes. This traditional trend is changing with women actively involved with District Community

councils and middle level government roles, however women are highly underrepresented in high levels of government and senior political roles (e.g. ministerial level). As such, it is imperative that women's and men's specific needs and priorities are collectively identified and addressed throughout the project cycle, including the requirement that women be actively involved in activity planning and monitoring.

B.3 Explain how cost-effectiveness is reflected in the project design:

The total project cost of the Nauru R2R Project is US\$11,051,358 and consists of a GEF investment contribution of US\$ US\$2,644,358 and co-financing of US\$8,407,000. The GEF project funding is derived from four focal areas including Biodiversity (BD) US\$1,333,290, Climate Change (CC) US\$711,088, Land Degradation (LD) US\$444,430 and International Waters (IW-3) US\$155,550. Nauru is availing of the flexibility provision to utilize its STAR allocation for a single project. The corresponding co-financing for each focal area including (BD-2) US\$2,128,000, (LD-3) US\$2,067,000 and (IW-1) US\$4,212,000, respectively. The GEF investment will be used to directly support GEF outcomes.

During the project design cost effectiveness of all R2R interventions were considered. The resulting project costs have been discussed with key government and community stakeholders and agreements reached, thus providing the best value for money whilst ensuring the successful delivery of the R2R activities. The project is designed to build on completed and ongoing initiatives.

Costs associated with technical expertise required for the project have been minimised and through advice and guidance from DCIE and where possible local consultants will be used. External assistance to the project is expensive due to the remoteness of Nauru and local accommodation and living expenses, nevertheless external assistance is unavoidable as expertise required to deliver technical components of the project is limited in country. Terms of Reference for all R2R staff and consultants have been developed to ensure value for money. All external R2R consultants will be contracted through the UNDP Fiji multi country office in Fiji to assist in cost effectiveness and time management.

Cost effectiveness played a significant role in the development of the R2R projects capacity building and training programmes that are required to be delivered to the nation's communities. Due to the fact that Nauru is one single small island with good access by road to all communities including the R2R pilot project districts costs associated with travel for community engagement and the delivery of the R2R pilot project initiatives are low. To further implement cost effectiveness of project deliverables the project has been designed to ensure the majority of the community workshops and informal meetings will be undertaken in the districts themselves minimising travel and workshop costs whilst maximising the number of community stakeholders that can attend and participate in the training workshops. Similarly, the project has been developed to ensure the R2R project team consultants maximise their travel by co-sharing vehicles and offices space and working within the existing Nauru government system.

C. Describe the budgeted M& E plan:

The project will be monitored through the following Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities. The M&E budget is provided in the table below.

Project Inception:

A Project Inception Workshop will be held within the first 3 months of project start with those with assigned roles in the project organization structure (this includes members of the Project Board, Project Assurance, Technical Working Group, Project Management Unit), UNDP country office and where appropriate/feasible regional technical policy and programme advisors (from NFMRA, regional organizations, UNDP Asia Pacific Regional Center) as well as other stakeholders. The Inception Workshop is crucial to validating key elements of the project (such as the project results framework, budget, organisation structure) and building ownership for the project results and to plan the first year annual work plan.

The *Inception Workshop* will:

- Assist all partners to fully understand and take ownership of the project. Detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of UNDP CO and Asia Pacific Regional Center (APRC) staff vis à vis the project team. Discuss the roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines, and conflict resolution mechanisms. The Terms of Reference for the Project Management Unit staff, staff who will be hired under the various project components and project consultants will be discussed again as needed.
- Based on the project results framework and GEF Tracking Tools for Biodiversity, Land Degradation, and International Waters, review and agree on the indicators, targets and their means of verification, and recheck assumptions and risks finalize the first annual work plan and agree to the indicative work plans for the second, third and fourth years.
- Provide a detailed overview of reporting, M&E requirements. The M&E work plan and budget should be agreed and scheduled.
- Discuss financial reporting procedures and obligations, and arrangements (for example between the DCIE and NFMRA) for the execution of project components as well as arrangements for the annual audit.
- Plan and schedule Project Board meetings. Roles and responsibilities of all project organisation structures should be clarified and meetings planned. The first Project Board meeting should be held within the first 12 months following the inception workshop.

An Inception Report is a key reference document and will be prepared and shared with participants to formalize various agreements and plans decided during the meeting. This is to include but not limited to the establishment of the PMU, hiring of project staff and clearly outlining agreements reached during the inception meeting.

In addition to the Inception Workshop, a comprehensive *data gathering and monitoring tools* will be developed for each component at the Project Inception. During this data gathering and monitoring design phase, detailed baseline data of indicators with no current information will be established, data collected and analysed in due course. Furthermore, as a method to examine project impact, a monitoring and reporting of key indicators in non-Project pilot sites may also be explored at project start.

Quarterly:

- Progress made shall be monitored in the UNDP Enhanced Results Based Management Platform.
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, the risk log shall be regularly updated in ATLAS. Risks become critical when the impact and probability are high.
- Based on the information recorded in UNDP's internal monitoring system (ATLAS), a Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) can be generated in the Executive Snapshot.
- Other ATLAS logs can be used to monitor issues, lessons learned etc. The use of these functions is a key indicator in the UNDP Executive Balanced Scorecard.

Annually:

- Annual Project Review/Project Implementation Reports (APR/PIR): This key report is prepared to monitor progress made since project inception and in particular for the reporting period (30 June to 1 July). The APR/PIR combines both UNDP and GEF reporting requirements and will be completed by the Project Management Unit, DCIE, and UNDP.

The APR/PIR includes, but is not limited to, reporting on the following:

- Project outputs delivered per project outcome (annual);
- Lesson learned/good practice;
- AWP and other expenditure reports;

- Progress made toward project objective and project outcomes - each with indicators, baseline data and end-of-project targets (cumulative);
- Risk and adaptive management;
- ATLAS QPR;
- Portfolio level indicators (i.e. GEF focal area tracking tools) are used by most focal areas on an annual basis as well.

Periodic Monitoring through site visits:

UNDP CO and the UNDP APRC will conduct visits to project sites based on the agreed schedule in the project's Inception Report/Annual Work Plan to assess first hand project progress. Other members of the Project Board may also join these visits. A Field Visit Report/Back-To-Office Report (BTOR) will be prepared by the CO and UNDP APRC and will be circulated no less than one month after the visit to the project team and Project Board members.

Mid-term of project cycle:

The project will undergo an independent Mid-Term Evaluation at the mid-point of project implementation (at the end of year 2). The Mid-Term Evaluation will determine progress being made toward the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's term. The organization, terms of reference and timing of the mid-term evaluation will be decided after consultation between the parties to the project document. The Terms of Reference for this Mid-term evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP CO based on guidance from the Regional Coordinating Unit and UNDP-EEG. The management response and the evaluation will be uploaded to UNDP corporate systems, in particular the [UNDP Evaluation Office Evaluation Resource Center \(ERC\)](#). The relevant GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools will also be completed during the mid-term evaluation cycle.

End of Project:

An independent Final Evaluation will take place three months prior to the final Project Board meeting and will be undertaken in accordance with UNDP and GEF guidance. The final evaluation will focus on the delivery of the project's results as initially planned (and as corrected after the mid-term evaluation, if any such correction took place). The final evaluation will look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental benefits/goals. The Terms of Reference for this evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP CO based on guidance from the APRC and UNDP/GEF M&E) based in UNDP Headquarters.

The Final Evaluation should also provide recommendations for follow-up activities and requires a management response which should be uploaded to PIMS and to the UNDP Evaluation Office Evaluation Resource Center (ERC). The relevant GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools will also be completed during the final evaluation.

During the last three months, the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's results.

Learning and knowledge sharing:

Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone through existing information sharing networks and forums.

The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation though lessons learned. The project will identify, analyse, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects.

Finally, there will be a two-way flow of information between this project and other projects of a similar focus. Activities of the fourth component of the R2R Nauru project on knowledge management will provide key inputs for this.

Communications and visibility requirements:

Full compliance is required with UNDP’s Branding Guidelines. These can be accessed at <http://intra.undp.org/coa/branding.shtml>, and specific guidelines on UNDP logo use can be accessed at: <http://intra.undp.org/branding/useOfLogo.html>. Amongst other things, these guidelines describe when and how the UNDP logo needs to be used, as well as how the logos of donors to UNDP projects needs to be used. For the avoidance of any doubt, when logo use is required, the UNDP logo needs to be used alongside the GEF logo. The GEF logo can be accessed at: http://www.thegef.org/gef/GEF_logo. The UNDP logo can be accessed at <http://intra.undp.org/coa/branding.shtml>.

Full compliance is also required with the GEF’s Communication and Visibility Guidelines (the “GEF Guidelines”). The GEF Guidelines can be accessed at: [http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/C.40.08 Branding the GEF%20final 0.pdf](http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/C.40.08_Branding_the_GEF%20final_0.pdf). Amongst other things, the GEF Guidelines describe when and how the GEF logo needs to be used in project publications, vehicles, supplies and other project equipment. The GEF Guidelines also describe other GEF promotional requirements regarding press releases, press conferences, press visits, visits by Government officials, productions and other promotional items.

Where other agencies and project partners have provided support through co-financing, their branding policies and requirements should be similarly applied.

M&E Workplan and Budget

Type of M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ Excluding project team staff time	Time frame
Inception Report (for Inception Phase including Workshop)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Management Unit UNDP CO, UNDP 	Monitoring and evaluation plan will be developed and completed by the Project Management Unit with the support from the PMU Advisor.	Within first two months of project start up
Measurement of Means of Verification of project results.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP CO Project Coordinator will oversee the hiring of specific studies and institutions, and delegate responsibilities to relevant team members. Within Component 1, technical assistance will be sought by SPC to set up a technical data gathering and monitoring & reporting framework. \$6,000 US. 	To be finalized in Inception Phase and Workshop. Indicative cost: \$6,000 (within Component 1).	Start, mid and end of project (during evaluation cycle) and annually when required.
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Progress on <i>output and implementation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oversight by Project Coordinator Project team 	To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Annually prior to ARR/PIR and to the definition of annual work plans
ARR/PIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Coordinator and team UNDP CO UNDP APRC & UNDP/GEF M&E 	None	Annually

Type of M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ Excluding project team staff time	Time frame
Periodic status/ progress reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Coordinator and team 	None	Quarterly
Mid-term Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Coordinator and team UNDP CO UNDP APRC External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team) 	Indicative cost: 23,000	At the mid-point of project implementation.
Final Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Coordinator and team, UNDP CO UNDP APRC External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team) 	Indicative cost: 27,000	At least three months before the end of project implementation
Project Terminal Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Coordinator and team UNDP CO 	0	At least three months before the end of the project
Audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP CO Project Coordinator and team 	Indicative cost per year: 6,000 (24,000 total); Indicative HACT assurance: cost per year 12,000 (up to 48,000 total)	Annually
Visits to field sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP CO UNDP APRC (as appropriate) Government representatives, NFMRA, and CBO representatives for the 5 project districts. 	For GEF supported projects, paid from IA fees and operational budget	Annually
TOTAL indicative COST Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses		US\$ 128,000 (+/- 5% of total budget)	


PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. 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 form. For SGP, use this OFP endorsement letter)

Name	Position	Ministry	DATE (MM/DD/YYYY)
Mr. Russ Kun	Secretary and GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Commerce, Industry & Environment	March 21, 2013

B. GEF Agency(ies) Certification

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for CEO endorsement/approval of project.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Adriana Dinu UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator		17 December 2014	Jose Erez Padilla	+66 2 304 9100 ext 2730	jose.padilla@undp.org

XA: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

INDICATOR FRAMEWORK AS PART OF THE SRF

The performance indicators contained in the SRF below are all ‘SMART’ (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound). The choice of indicators is based on their pertinence to the underlying assumptions in the analysis of project objective and outcomes, while reflecting GEF’s Tracking Tools and UNDP’s IRRF indicators.

<p>This project will contribute to achieving the following Country Programme Outcome as defined in UNDAF:</p> <p>UNDAF Focus Area 1: Environmental Management, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management</p> <p>Regional UNDAF Outcome 1.1: Improved resilience of PICTs, with particular focus on communities, through integrated implementation of sustainable environmental management, climate change adaptation/mitigation, and disaster risk management.</p> <p>Nauru UNDAF Outcome 1.1: National and local capacities sustainably manage environmental and water resources and ability to respond to climate change and natural disasters</p>
<p>UNDAF Outcome Indicators:</p> <p>Outcome 1.1: % Terrestrial and marine areas protected (MDG7)</p>
<p>UNDP Strategic Plan Environment and Sustainable Development <u>Primary</u> Outcome: Legal and regulatory frameworks, policies and institutions enabled to ensure the conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, in line with international conventions and national legislation (Output 2.5)</p>
<p>Applicable GEF Strategic Objective and Program:</p> <p>BD-2: Mainstream Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use into Production Landscapes, Seascapes and Sectors</p> <p>LD-3: Integrated Landscapes: Reduce pressures on natural resources from competing land uses in the wider landscape</p> <p>IW-3: Support foundational capacity building, portfolio learning, and targeted research needs for joint, ecosystem- based management of trans-boundary water systems</p>
<p>Applicable GEF Expected Outcomes:</p> <p>BD-2: Outcome 2.1: Increase in sustainably managed landscapes and seascapes that integrate biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>Outcome 2.2: Measures to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity incorporated in policy and regulatory frameworks.</p> <p>LD-3: Outcome 3.2: Integrated landscape management practices adopted by local communities.</p> <p>IW-3: Outcome 3.1: Political commitment, shared vision, and institutional capacity demonstrated for joint ecosystem management of water bodies and local ICM principles. 3.2. On the ground modest actions implemented in water quality, quantity, fisheries and coastal habitat demonstrations for “blue forest” to protect carbon.</p>
<p>Applicable GEF Outcome Indicators:</p> <p>BD-2: Indicator 2.1: Landscapes and seascapes certified by internationally or nationally recognized environmental standards that incorporate biodiversity considerations (e.g. FSC, MSC) measured in hectares and recorded by GEF tracking tool</p> <p>Indicator 2.2: Policies and regulations governing sectoral activities that integrate biodiversity conservation as recorded by the GEF tracking tool as a score.</p> <p>LD-3: Indicator 3.2 Application of integrated natural resource management (INRM) practices in wider landscapes</p>

IW-3: 3.1 functioning national inter-ministry committees, agreed ICM plans; 3.2 Measurable results contributed at demo scale					
Objectives and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Targets End of Project	Source of verification	Risks and Assumptions
Component 1: Conservation of marine biodiversity					
OBJECTIVE: To preserve biodiversity, ecosystem services, improve climate resilience and sustain livelihoods in Nauru using a ridge to reef approach.	Status of integrated land, water and coastal management in Nauru	Sectoral approach with minimal efforts towards coastal biodiversity conservation	LMMA implementation and integrated land-use management planning and implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project reports and government and community adoption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supportive government and communities Local capacity is harnessed for project implementation
OUTCOME 1.1 Improved management effectiveness of new marine conservation areas.	Area of coastal and marine water under active management as a Locally Managed Marine Area	Zero= LMMA will be introduced through this project	33% of coastline of Nauru incorporated into LMMA suites with implementation of management plans (10 km) 4 Districts of Anabar, Anibare, Ijuw and Meneng)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management Plan with attached budgets and implementation plans Annual reporting on progress against management plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities are supportive of LMMA development Plans can be developed in a timely manner
Output 1.1.1 A network of locally managed marine areas (community based (CB) or locally managed marine areas (LMMAs) established through community actions and supporting enabling government actions	Agreement between Government and DCC on LMMA establishment management	Zero	4 agreements with 4 coastal districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement signed between DCC and Government Ecosystem health report Zoning maps for LMMA Communities / stakeholder consultation report; Government approval on Fisheries Act; LMMA network conference reports; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveys can be completed Committees are willing to protect high value ecosystems ; Proper training for NFMRA officers on the short-term and long-term benefits of LMMAs.
	Ecosystem health survey identifying priority sites for protection and management	Limited information exists	Important marine biodiversity protected through zoning plans		
Output 1.1.2 LMMAs strengthened through development and implementation of management plans (following participatory approaches and Integrated Coastal Management to address threats, including climate change impacts; guidelines for utilizations of MMAs	Development of MPA / CCA / LMMA Plan	Zero national plan developed	National LMMA plan prepared and adopted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National LMMA system report Approved plans by government Approval by communities Minutes of meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of main source of livelihoods for district communities; lack of resources for implementation; and conflicts between district communities. Proper advocacy for

including closed seasons and closed areas agreed on and implemented)	Development and implementation of District LLMA Management Plans	Zero LLMA plans	4 Management Plans developed and implemented for each selected Districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports for 20 community/stakeholder consultations; • Approval of Management Plans by Government and DCC (Anabar, Anibare, Buada, Ijuw); • Annual monitoring reports 	district leaders and community members on the short-term and long-term benefits of LMMAs.
2 Sustainable land and water management					
OUTCOME 2.1 Integrated landscape management practices adopted by local communities living within the 'bottom-side', and applicable 'ridge', and 'topside' areas not covered by mining.	Land-use management plans being actively implemented in all 5 districts ⁵	Currently zero.	5 district land-use management plans being actively implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans • Minutes of meetings • Baseline surveys • Monitoring and evaluation • Annual technical reports • Monthly monitoring reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of awareness by district community members result in non-compliance of integrated agricultural practices and waste management practices. • Community management of sustainable land and water management and associated scientific work is adequately resourced and function effectively.
Output 2.1.1 Biophysical, demographic and socioeconomic assessments conducted and reviewed in the project districts, focusing on the bottom-side and applicable 'ridge' areas and topside not covered by mining.	2.1.1.1 Baselines for land-use plan and terrestrial environmental management established.	Rudimentary land-use maps with limited district focus terrestrial	National assessment completed with detailed 5 district terrestrial profiles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports for community / stakeholder consultations; • Reviewed biophysical, demographic and socioeconomic assessment reports for 5 districts (Anabar, Anibare, Buada, Ijuw). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict between districts regarding land ownership. • Ensuring full participation by community • Information is available.

⁵⁵ Plans for management of waste from piggery and poultry included in this plan

<p>Output 2.1.2</p> <p>Integrated agriculture land-use plan developed for the bottom-side and applicable ‘ridge’ and topside areas that are not covered by mining through review of the draft land-use plan and patterns of land ownership for the project districts/sites.</p>	<p>2.1.2.1 Integrated land-use plan</p>	<p>Land-use plan (1994).</p>	<p>Island-wide integrated agriculture land-use plans developed with special focus on priority districts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports for community / stakeholder consultations; approved integrated land-use plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of political will • Able to ensure cooperation of all national agencies • National Environment Coordinating Council (NECC) will complete approval process.
<p>Output 2.1.3</p> <p>Soil and water conservation measures implemented, including through rehabilitation of degraded land in ‘ridge’ and topside areas using economic species such as fruit trees and increase of communal water storage facilities in the five water-stressed project districts to support home gardens and household water supply.</p>	<p>2.1.3.1 Number of households growing fruit-trees to contribute to soil conservation measures</p>	<p>Less than 5% in each of the 5 districts growing fruit trees (tbc during land-use planning)</p>	<p>20% of households in each of the 5 districts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational MOU and LOA finalised and (R2R –GCCA-IWRM-Agriculture); • Number of households with more rain water catchment systems; • Report on safe household drinking water introduced; and • Drought Management Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of access to water will result in failure of intervention. • Advance planning for access to funding to ensure that water is available and supply is consistent for this intervention. • Households are interested to participate
	<p>2.1.3.2 Water storage enhanced in selected communities</p>	<p>Approximately 195 water harvesting / storage facilities (with 3,000m3 capacity) in place</p>	<p>43 additional water harvesting / storage facilities established</p>		
<p>Output 2.1.4</p> <p>Drought- and salt-tolerant food crops tested and practices disseminated to districts (communities and households) building on initiatives of bilateral and multilateral organizations.</p>	<p>2.1.4.1 Number of participating households using new crop varieties in all 5 districts</p>	<p>Zero households using “ New” drought and salt-tolerant crops not currently available</p>	<p>20% of households in each of the 5 districts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports for community / stakeholder consultations; • Nursery reports • Training reports • Activity monitoring report. • Able to view growing crops • Household surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species of agricultural crop not able to be identified • Lack of community support; • Lack of capacity. • Communication and extension materials are not available
<p>Output 2.1.5</p> <p>Innovative measures implemented (e.g. composting toilets) to reduce pollution loads by at least 10% on LMMAs to improve ecosystem health and sustain ecosystem services. This is based on successes of pilot demonstrations of the IWRM project and as a way of implementing the national IWRM plan.</p>	<p>2.1.5.1 Number of waste water treatment systems (composting toilets) for reducing pollution established.</p>	<p>6 composting toilets operational in 5 districts</p>	<p>28 new composting toilets operational in 5 districts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring reports on implementation of new waste management systems by households and farmers. • Reports of number of systems being implemented. • Activity monitoring reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community commitments; overflow of waste; lack of support from stakeholders; and limited resources.

Component 3: Governance and institutions

OUTCOME 3.1 Biodiversity conservation and SLM mainstreamed in policy and regulatory frameworks.	<i>Same as Output 3.1.1</i>				
Output 3.1.1 Relevant policies developed for key sectors such as environment, waste management, natural resource management, coastal fisheries, and agricultural land-use” developed.	3.1.1.1. Number of policies developed for key sectors incorporating R2R considerations.	Various old and draft plans exist, but need urgent re-validation and revision to support JNAP and NBSAP implementation	4 sectoral plans / strategies developed e.g. Waste Management; Integrated Agriculture Land Use; NBSAP implementation; Environmental & Social Safeguards Policy & Guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy and framework documents • Policy advice reports • Meetings / review discussions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay of approval of policy and framework documents. • Requires revival of National Environment Coordinating Council (NECC)
Output 3.1.2 Capacity strengthening of national agencies associated with new policies and framework process development and formulation, including drafting of legislation; monitoring and evaluation (impacts, water quality, etc.); project implementation/ management and oversight; GIS; land-use planning.	3.1.2.1 Number of trained government personnel on integrated R2R approaches (gender disaggregated data)	Limited – Zero Training on GIS, project implementation / management and oversight in 2007 and 2008) and on Vulnerable & Adaptation assessment for JNAP.	45 staff from across ministries and fisheries authority.	Training TORs; training reports & evaluation; records of training sessions by training institutions; annual faculty reports; list of certificates awarded.	Lack of interest and participation in training; no training follow-up. Advance planning and advocacy for training activities as well as follow-up.
Output 3.1.3 Community leaders in 5 districts capacitated towards biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management and climate change adaptation through appropriate trainings and other capacity building activities focusing on: project management, land-use planning, waste management, and marine management.	3.1.3.1. Number of district leaders trained on applying and enforcing skills in integrated R2R approaches with due consideration for gender distribution	Zero	15 community leaders (DCC, Women Reps and NGO reps) all 5 districts for each district)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-training surveys. • Monitoring reports. • Household surveys • Training and workshop reports • Training evaluation; • Pre- and post-training surveys. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of interest and participation in training; no training follow-up; and delays in accessing funds for pilot site activities. • Advance planning and advocacy for training activities as well as follow-up; and advance planning for access to funding.
	3.1.3.2. Proportion of population (households) adopting specific actions to enhance R2R management in districts	~20% of households (All community members exposed to community outreach in Past)	Up to 80% of households adopting specific actions		
4 Knowledge management					

OUTCOME 4.1 Improved data and information systems on biodiversity and land management best practices.	<i>Same as 4.1.1.1 and 4.1.2.1</i>				
Output 4.1.1 Integrate data and information on biodiversity and sustainable land management and relevant sectors on the Environment.	4.1.1.1. Number of databases developed for DCIE.	Zero (one database was developed for climate change, however this needs to be expanded and integrated)	1 (integrated database)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational and fully functional database; • Training materials for staff • Databased accessible on a range computers • Training TORs, reports, • Pre- and post-training evaluation reports. • Number of requests for data from databased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delays in database set-up due to limited stock of software/hardware and delays in shipment; irregular internet service; and loss of skills due to staff turn-over. • Systematic planning for procurement of database software/hardware; subscription to regular internet option; and include transfer of skills as part of staff hand-over notes.
4.1.1.2. Number of training courses conducted on database setup & maintenance.	Zero	4 (1 per year)			
Output 4.1.2 Knowledge products (videos, photo stories, flyers, brochures) on all thematic areas and best practices developed and disseminated through various media (print and broadcast).	Number of community members receiving information on R2R management and taking action to enhance environment	Zero community households	500 households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community information programs • Radio and TV awareness programs • Training reports • R2R videos, • Photo stories, • Flyers, brochures; case studies; • A wards • Reports of global/regional/national events; • Project website. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delays in delivering products due to limited stock of knowledge management materials and delays in shipment; irregular internet service; non-participation in global/regional events due to unavailability of required visas; and loss of skills due to staff turn-over. • Systematic planning for procurement of knowledge management materials; subscription to regular internet option; advance planning of travel and associated requirements;
4.1.2.2. Number of knowledge products, including best practices, produced on all thematic areas, disseminated through various media	Zero (knowledge products exist for water management, climate change, and land management only but none on integrated activities)	12 (3 per year)			
4.1.2.4. Participation in regional R2R activities	Not applicable	Regular participation in the regional R2R activities as may be requested by national and regional stakeholders in the areas of capacity			

			building, knowledge management, among others		and include transfer of skills as part of staff hand-over notes.
	4.1.2.5. Project website	None	Project website that is accessible and regularly updated		

ANNEX B: 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).

Question	Secretariat Comment at PIF (PFD)/Work Program Inclusion 1	Response
<p>4. Is the project aligned with the focal area/multifocal areas/ LDCF/SCCF/NPIF results framework and strategic objectives? For BD projects: Has the project explicitly articulated which Aichi Target(s) the project will help achieve and are SMART indicators identified, that will be used to track progress toward achieving the Aichi target(s).</p>	<p>04/15/2013: Addressed. The SMART indicators will be provided at CEO endorsement stage.</p>	<p>SMART indicators are included in the Strategic Results Framework</p>
<p>7. Are the components, outcomes and outputs in the project framework (Table B) clear, sound and appropriately detailed?</p>	<p>04/15/2013: Addressed. Component 1: It is well noted that the information regarding the LMMA governance, objectives, status will be provided at CEO endorsement. It is also noted that the project will add support to the LMMA legal framework development. Component 2: More detail about 2.1.5 will be provided at CEO endorsement.</p>	<p>Additional and more substantial information has been provided on component 1. More detail has been provided in the project document.</p>
<p>8. (a) Are global environmental/adaptation benefits identified? (b) Is the description of the incremental/additional reasoning sound and appropriate?</p>	<p>04/15/2013: Addressed. It is noted that measurable indicators regarding the marine biodiversity status will be provided at CEO endorsement.</p>	<p>There remains a lack of clear biodiversity information in Nauru, which was partially addressed by the BIORAP. However, additional information is included.</p>
<p>10. Is the role of public participation, including CSOs, and indigenous peoples where relevant, identified and explicit means for their engagement explained?</p>	<p>04/10/2013: Preliminary information is provided. More detailed information is expected at CEO endorsement.</p>	<p>Done. Additional information is provided. Please note this is a small one-island country, the concept of consultation is inherent in the culture if not the entire country.</p>
<p>12. Is the project consistent and properly coordinated with other related initiatives in the country or in the region?</p>	<p>04/10/2013: Detail of initiatives are provided but by CEO endorsement further description of how the project will coordinate with these will be expected.</p>	<p>Included</p>

25. Items to consider at CEO endorsement/ approval.	Items to consider at CEO endorsement: - Clear and measurable goals and objectives are defined - Co-financing is confirmed	Included and addresses
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In relation to the further guidance from STAP 3rd May 2013

Point	Comment
1: STAP accepts that the actions proposed are probably in the right direction. STAP agrees that the island's marine resources possess the greatest potential for more favorable management simply because they are larger in area and extend further from human settlement than terrestrial habitat ...	Noted
2: The project brief should present the problem statements and proposed interventions in less speculative terms, and provide greater confidence that GEF investment will deliver lasting benefits	This has been incorporated. Substantial amounts of useful materials were collated during the period of the PPG. This included a Rapid Biodiversity Assessment by SPREP. There is now greater confidence in the ability to deliver targeted solutions.
3. However, the PIF does not cite evidence for the sustainability, in socio-economic terms, of the protected area conservation actions. Nevertheless, the availability of incentives for the community to set aside land at the coast, or immediately offshore, are not clear from reading the PIF.	This has been incorporated. The LMMA approach in the Pacific has over the last 15 years to be demonstrated as sustainable. In addition, the provision of access to fisheries resources beyond the coral reef platform has been demonstrated to reduce near shore fishing pressure. This is addressed in the text.
4. From a scientific standpoint STAP sees no evidence presented that the actions proposed will likely result in sustainability. Neither is there information about how the marine sites will be selected on biological/ecological criteria, or references to existing baseline information e.g. IUCN Red List.	This has been incorporated. Substantial amounts of useful materials were collated during Rapid Biodiversity Assessment by SPREP including Red Listing data. Additional surveys on the biodiversity significant eastside of the island have been focused upon in project design.
5. For the above reasons STAP is unable to assess the likelihood of the generation of global environmental benefits resulting from the project, and the project brief should therefore document adequately what steps will be taken to obtain a sound baseline, present selection criteria and evaluate incentives for sustaining the network of locally managed marine areas	This has been addressed and is incorporated into the project document. Surveys will contribute to expanding the baseline and incorporation of biodiversity rich areas. Mechanisms for governance have been identified.
6. At a regional scale, the project would require scientific and technical support during and after the project period; accordingly the project brief should specify what will be provided by the	By design the Pacific R2R program consists of autonomous national R2R projects drawing from STAR and a regional program support project drawing purely from IW resources. The latter also

<p>parent Program. The Science, Technology and Resources Network (STAR) of SOPAC could build capacity to make operational a regional multidisciplinary network similar to the SIDSTAP concept, augmented with SOPAC-STAR support and in coordination with the University of the South Pacific</p>	<p>supports smaller scale R2R demonstrations in the countries, including Nauru. It will also provide support to the national R2R projects in terms of developing models, indicators, capacity building, among others. On capacity building, the Nauru project now includes specific wording in Output 3.1.2. A Regional Science Committee is also proposed.</p>
<p>7. STAP recommended in its screening of the regional support project (GEF ID 5404) that it should include support for a multi-focal "PacIW:LEARN" for the region, which could act to sustain a peer to peer scientific and technical network for in-service training. In this connection the inclusion of knowledge management (Component 4) is welcomed and STAP advises that beyond fulfilling IW:LEARN obligations, that the project should connect more formally to the proposed regional network as discussed above. Additionally, the baseline PacIWRM project's successful delivery of distance learning and twinning for IWRM capacity development is an excellent basis to build on regionally and nationally.</p>	<p>As indicated in the response to the preceding comment the regional R2R program support project (GEF ID 5404) will provide this support. The project document for that project is now being finalized.</p>

ANNEX C: Status of Implementation of Project Preparation Activities and the use of Funds⁶

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

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: USD85,000			
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Amount (US\$)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
1. Technical review, field studies and preliminary studies	60,000	52,100	7,900
2. Institutional arrangements, M&E	9,000	9,000	0
3. Financial planning & co-financing investments	9,000	9,000	0
4. Validation workshop	7,000	3,721	3,279
Total	85,000	73,821	11,179

⁶ If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities.

ANNEX D: Calendar of expected reflows (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Trust Fund or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up). **Not Applicable**