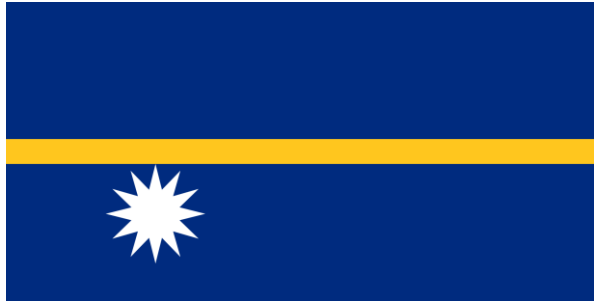


Version 1_June 2019

CLIMATE CHANGE PROFILE



REPUBLIC OF NAURU

VERSION 1

THE PACIFIC COMMUNITY GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE PLUS - SCALING UP PACIFIC ADAPTATION PROJECT *Funded by the European Union*

Disclaimer: This climate change profile was first prepared in 2013 to inform the Global Climate Change Alliance: Pacific Small Island States (GCCA: PSIS) project and updated in 2019 to inform the Global Climate Change Alliance Plus – Scaling Up Pacific Adaptation (GCCA+ SUPA) project. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that the information presented herein is accurate however, it must be noted that the information may be subject to changes without prior notice. The Pacific Community does not accept any form of liability, neither legally nor financially, for loss (direct or indirect) caused by the understanding and/or use of this profile or its content.

Table of Contents

- ABBREVIATIONS 3**
- OBJECTIVE OF THE CLIMATE CHANGE PROFILE..... 4**
- COUNTRY BACKGROUND 4**
 - INTRODUCTION..... 4**
 - GOVERNMENT..... 4**
 - ECONOMY 5**
 - FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT 6**
 - Direct Budget Support.....7*
 - Aid Management Policy.....8*
 - Donor Support..... 8*
 - NATIONAL AND SECTOR POLICIES AND STRATEGIES..... 8**
- RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE9**
 - CURRENT AND FUTURE CLIMATE.....9**
 - Current Climate.....9*
 - Expected Future Climate10*
 - INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE11**
 - ONGOING CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION ACTIVITIES11**
 - NATIONAL AND SECTOR CLIMATE CHANGE PRIORITIES.....12**
 - KEY CHALLENGES13**
- REFERENCES14**

Abbreviations

ACP	Africa Caribbean Pacific
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AMU	Aid Management Unit
AOP	Annual Operation Plans
ARM	Atmospheric Radiation Measurement program
CCCPIR	Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region project implemented in partnership with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
CIE	Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Environment
DOE	Department of Energy (United States)
EDF	European Development Fund
ENSO	El Niño Southern Oscillation
FNC	First National Communication under the UNFCCC
GCCA: PSIS	Global Climate Change Alliance: Pacific Small Island States Project
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GNI	Gross National Income
HDI	Human Development Index
ITF	Intergenerational Trust Fund
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
JNAP	Joint National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management
NSDS	National Sustainable Development Strategy
OTEC	Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion
PACC	Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change Project
PACCSAP	Pacific Australia Climate Change Science and Adaptation Planning Project
PEFA	Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability Framework Assessment
PFM	Public Financial Management system
PFTAC	Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Centre
PIFS	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
REEP	Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Programme
RONADAPT	Republic of Nauru Adaptation Framework
SME	Small and Medium Sized Enterprises
SNC	Second National Communication under the UNFCCC
SOEs	State Owned Enterprises
SPC	The Pacific Community
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Environment Programme
SPSLCM	South Pacific Sea Level and Climate Monitoring Project
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

OBJECTIVES OF THE CLIMATE CHANGE PROFILE

This climate change profile for Nauru has been prepared as part of the Pacific Community's (SPC) Global Climate Change Alliance Plus – Scaling Up Pacific Adaptation (GCCA+ SUPA) project.

The goal of the GCCA+ SUPA project is to support the governments of ten Pacific Island countries, namely Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Tonga and Tuvalu, in their efforts to tackle the adverse effects of climate change. The logic behind the design of the project is to learn from the past in order to scale up Pacific adaptation and address capacity gaps.

This climate change profile is specific in nature and seeks to inform the GCCA+ SUPA project as well as the larger SPC climate change support team. It commences with a section on the country's background, including geography, economy, financial management and aid delivery. This is followed by a section focusing on the country's response to climate change, including climate change projections, institutional arrangements, ongoing adaptation activities and climate change priorities. The profile is a work in progress and will be revised and enhanced as the project develops.

COUNTRY BACKGROUND

Country Information	
Total land area	21 km ²
Exclusive Economic Zone area	320,000 km ²
Population (2011 census)	10,084
Population forecast (2019)	11,260
Annual population growth rate	1.8%
Population density (2018 census)	570 per km ²
Human Development Index Score	0.724 ¹

Introduction

The Republic of Nauru lies approximately 0.5°S and 167°E. It is a raised atoll with an area of 21 km² with a maximum elevation of 71m. The island is surrounded by a fringing coral reef between 120 and 300m wide. The reef drops away sharply on the seaward edge to a depth of about 4000m. The land area consists of a narrow coastal plain or "Bottomside", ranging from 100 to 300m wide, which encircles a limestone escarpment rising some 30m to a central plateau, known locally as "Topside".

The raised central plateau or Topside consists of a matrix of coral-limestone pinnacles and limestone outcrops, which covers an area of 1,600ha (over 70% of the island) and has been the focus of phosphate mining for over 80 years. Relative elevations on Topside vary generally between 20 and 45m above sea-level. The highest point on the island is Command Ridge (71m). Buada Lagoon, a landlocked, slightly brackish, freshwater lake, and its associated fertile depression (about 12ha in area), is located in the low-lying southwest-central portion of the island at an elevation of about 5m above sea-level (Government of Nauru: 1999).

Government

Nauru is an independent parliamentary representative democratic republic with a 19-member unicameral parliament. Independence was gained on 31 January 1968 from the Australia, New Zealand and British administered United Nations trusteeship.

¹ The Human Development Index (HDI) is a comparative measure of life expectancy, literacy, education, and standards of living for countries worldwide. It is a standard means of measuring well-being, especially child welfare. It is used to distinguish whether the country is a developed, a developing or an under-developed country, and also to measure the impact of economic policies on quality of life. The HDI score indicates that Nauru is in the medium human development category.

Nauru has had a volatile political history, with over 36 changes of government since independence in 1968, and 23 changes of administration between 1989 and 2011. In 1997 there were four different presidents in as many months. Following seven years of discussion and negotiation, the country held its first ever constitutional referendum on 27 February 2010 in a bid to change the system and structure of government. Notably, the Constitution of Nauru (Referendum Amendments) Bill 2009 sought to change to a directly elected president (instead of one chosen by parliament), clarify the roles of the President and Cabinet and to provide stronger mechanisms for ensuring stability and continuity of government. Following elections on 9 July 2016, Baron Waqa was re-appointed as President.

The Constitution specifies that the Cabinet is composed of the President, and a Deputy President and four or five other members of parliament appointed by the President. The government ministries are split between the current 5 cabinet members, see Table 1.

Table 1: Ministries of the Government

Ministry of Public Service
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Ministry of Police and Emergency Services
Ministry of Finance and Sustainable Development
Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Environment
Ministry of Justice and Border Control
Ministry of Education
Ministry of Health
Ministry of Home Affairs
Ministry of Land Management
Ministry of Sports
Ministry of Transport
Ministry of Telecommunications
Ministry of Infrastructure Development
Ministry of Fisheries
Ministry of Multicultural Affairs
Ministry of Telecommunications
Ministry of Nauru Phosphate Royalty Trust

Economy

Revenues have traditionally come from exports of phosphates. Few other resources exist, with most necessities being imported, mainly from Australia, its pre-independence administrator and now its primary source of development assistance. Primary reserves of phosphates were exhausted and mining ceased in 2006. In 2005 an Australian company entered into an agreement to exploit a deeper layer of secondary phosphate in the interior of the island and mining began the following year. The secondary phosphate deposits are projected to last another 30 years. The rehabilitation of mined land and the replacement of income from phosphates are serious long-term problems.

Nauru lost further revenue in 2008 with the closure of the Regional Processing Centre for Asylum Seekers. The Centre reopened in 2012 and this created job opportunities. To cut costs the government froze wages and reduced public service departments. However, housing, hospitals, and other capital plant are deteriorating. The cost to Australia of keeping the government and economy afloat continues to rise.

Economic Information	
Gross Domestic Product (GDP (2017))	US\$113.8 million
GDP per capita (2017)	US\$8,343
GDP growth rate (2017)	4.0%

Inflation rate (2017)	5.1%
Unemployment rate (census 2011)	23%

Nauru's economy remains in a fragile condition. The NSDS includes a number of economic reform and management goals, with the short to medium term priorities of stabilising, reviving and diversifying the economy. The public sector's contribution to both GDP and formal employment stands at around 40%. The economy has contracted significantly over the last decade. Inflation averaged 3% from 2004 to 2007, but rose to 4.5% in 2008, a result of the global surges in food and fuel prices. Inflation has moderated since 2008. The Household, Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2012/2013 revealed that the average Nauruan spent an estimated AUD 3,151 a year on goods and services which include food and non-alcoholic beverages, transport, restaurants and hotels and communication. The education and health sectors suffer from a chronic shortage of skilled staff (Cardno Emerging Markets, 2017). Private sector growth has been extremely limited while potential for construction, agriculture, tourism and fishing remain unfulfilled. Nauru faces challenges common to small islands with its narrow production base, isolation, high cost of public goods, poor infrastructure and climate change.

Financial Management

The civil service currently employs an estimated 1,600 workers, approximately 41% of the formal workforce. Since 2004, the government, with assistance from its donor partners, has been undertaking a range of reforms across the public service, including restructuring the Human Resource Department, revising salaries and enhancing performance monitoring measures. However, performance audits and evaluations remain weak in the public sector.

State-owned enterprises (SOEs) continue to pose a major systemic risk to a frail public finance management system and its macroeconomic situation, both in terms of current subsidy requirements as well as contingent liability risk. Phosphate mining revenues fuelled a rapid fiscal and economic expansion from the late 1960s through the late 1980s. Portions of the windfalls were invested in a series of national trust funds whose collective market value had reached AUD 1.5 billion by 1990. For a period Nauru's per capita income was amongst the highest in the world. However, investment losses, mismanagement and pervasive accountability weaknesses led to a rapid run-down in trust fund assets, which in turn precipitated a rapid fiscal and economic collapse.

While some reform progress has been made in recent times, public financial management remains a critical challenge. Strengthening the public financial management system is a core goal of the NSDS, and ongoing reforms aim to establish a stable, trustworthy, and fiscally responsible government. In 2018 the Government of Australia engaged Clear Horizon Consulting (a private firm) to review the management of the Nauru public sector. The review found that there is a lack of a public sector wide reform agenda which would be a vital link to public financial management in seeking performance improvements across the civil service. Areas such as human resources management; information, communication and technology; statistics and procurement would be better pursued in a collaborative manner with Government of Nauru and other donors involved in the space i.e. by tapping into alternative modalities such as the Pacific Community (SPC), Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Centre (PFTAC) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The review also found that procurement, as it stands, is considered high-risk as it does not follow a governance structure and mechanisms which ensure that procurement decisions are based on principles of transparency, value for money, economy, fairness and accountability (Clear Horizon Consulting, 2018).

Official development assistance transfers made up over 50% of total revenue over the 2009/10 period, with Australia the largest contributor. Australia injected an estimated AUD 26.1 million in total development assistance in 2017-2018, much of which was channelled through Nauru government financial systems.

The ADB reports that over USD 700 million worth of mining revenue may be available over the next 20 years. Nauru's solvency position remains weak. As of 2017 projections external and domestic debt-to-GDP ratios stood at 32.4 and 27.8 percent respectively (IMF, 2017), giving Nauru one of the

highest debt-to-GDP ratios in the world. The government has established a debt management strategy to deal with this debt burden, initially concentrating on the external debts.

As part of the programming process for the 10th European Development Fund (EDF) the Government of Nauru has made a range of commitments to improve governance in certain areas of policy. Achieving these commitments requires short-term technical assistance especially in relation to the drafting of a public finance management plan, taxation exchange information agreements, energy plans and legislation.

Direct Budget Support

The Government of Australia provided direct support (overseas development assistance) to the Government of Nauru in 2017-2018 in the amount of AUD 26.1 million which is 16% of the Government of Nauru's budget expenditure of AUD 167 million. The Government of Australia also injected AUD 15 million into the Nauru Trust Fund (NTF) over the period 2014-2018 (Clear Horizon Consulting, 2018). According to Clear Horizon Consulting (2018), the total balance of the NTF now sits at AUD 78 million which includes the Government of Nauru and other donor contributions.

The Republic of China–Taiwan provided AUD 12.8 million to the government's budget in 2017-2018 to fund general government expenditures. The ROC-Taiwan also provided assistance to Nauru as in-kind donations, such as the donation of 60 residential off-grid solar lighting systems in 2008, and the donation of school office equipment in 2006. Nauru's parliament passed a resolution in March 2019 rejecting China's claims over Taiwan and its military intimidation of the state (Radio New Zealand, 2019). The resolution gave support for Taiwan's independence and participation in international organisations. Nauru is one of six Pacific Island countries with diplomatic ties with Taiwan.

Diplomatic relations with the Japanese Government were established in 1968. As of 2016, the cumulative total of grants and technical assistance provided by the Japanese Government to Nauru is estimated at AUD 34 million (Japan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2019). The Japanese Government provided AUD 3.3 million to Nauru in 2017-2018.

The European Union funded *Support to the Energy Sector in 5 ACP Pacific Island countries (REP-5)* supported Nauru to achieve the overall objective of poverty alleviation by improving the access to electricity and thus the living conditions through energy efficiency and renewable energy activities, and was completed in 2009.

The ADB launched a technical assistance programme in December 2010 to assist the Government of Nauru establish an intergenerational trust fund (ITF). The ITF would provide a source of revenue in support of future Government expenditures. This technical assistance was part of a broader Public Financial Management Reform focusing on (i) improved public financial management; (ii) improved corporate governance and performance of SOEs; and (iii) a social safety net and support for vulnerable people. The technical assistance also addressed public financial management weaknesses identified in the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) assessment in late 2010.

Nauru conducted a PEFA self-assessment in 2016 which still needs to be peer-reviewed by its sponsors – PFTAC – but it highlighted findings that still need to be addressed:

1. Budget documentation – to be aligned to functional and economic classifications under Government Financial Statistics standards prescribed by IMF for governments as internationally accepted best practice; and include information on service delivery;
2. Execution and control – procurement management, internal control and training;
3. Fiscal policy framework – development of a fiscal strategy; and
4. Accountability – preparation of annual financial statements and legislative scrutiny of budgets and annual financial statements.

The Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat conducted a Nauru Case Study by applying the *Pacific Climate Change Financing Assessment Framework (PCCFAF)*² in 2012-2013 to assist the Government of Nauru make informed decisions on measures to improve access to and management of climate change resources. A total of 32 projects were identified as being part of Nauru's climate change program since 2005, with an estimated total value of AUD 19 million. The case study also concluded that significant steps have been taken to address climate change across all dimensions of climate change financing. While good progress has been made in recent years, more work is still required to meet Nauru's climate change needs. Thus a Climate Change Finance Action Plan was developed (as part of the case study) to guide decision makers, donors and development partners, to improve Nauru's access to and management of climate change resources over the long term.

Aid Management Policy

In recognition of the importance of coordination and managing development assistance, the Government of Nauru has established the Planning and Aid Division within the Department of Finance to oversee and coordinate all assistance received from developed countries and donors. A transparent process has been established to channel aid assistance through the Department of Finance. At the implementation level, departments are expected to monitor the progress of each project and the AMU will also provide additional oversight.

Donor Support

Official transfers from donors make up around 50% of the national budget, although some aid flows are not reflected in the budget. Nauru receives support from numerous donors and development partners, most prominently Australia, ADB, Japan, the European Union, Taiwan, New Zealand, United States, and regional and international organisations, including United Nations agencies. Ongoing programs support a wide range of governance and public sector reforms and capacity development. Australia's ongoing development programs are the most extensive and are guided by the Nauru–Australia Partnership for Development. Under the partnership, Australia helps Nauru to progress various aspects of the NSDS with a particular focus on faster progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

National and sector policies and strategies

Nauru's NSDS serves as the country's blueprint for reform, recovery and development as it reforms and rebuilds its institutions and economy. The NSDS articulates five overarching goals, which are (i) to establish a stable and fiscally responsible government; (ii) improve infrastructure and basic services; (iii) diversify and grow the economy; (iv) rehabilitate mined lands for livelihood sustainability; and (v) improve domestic food production.

Thus sectoral policy setting is still maturing in Nauru and is underpinned by the NSDS which is designed to provide *"a future where individual, community, business and government partnerships contribute to a sustainable quality of life for all Nauruans."* The following sector priorities have been identified to facilitate the vision for sustainable development: In the context of economic sectors the priorities are to:

- Fully rehabilitate Topside with a greater area of rehabilitated land utilised for livelihood sustainability including environment conservation and protection.
- Increase revenue generation through the efficient and effective use of the few available remaining resources (e.g. phosphate reserves and fish stocks) and establishment of a national Trust Fund.

² The PCCFAF assesses a country's ability to access and manage climate change resources against six interrelated dimensions: 1) Funding sources 2) Policies and plans; 3) Institutions; 4) Public financial management and expenditure; 5) Human capacity; and 6) Development effectiveness.

- Increase level of domestic agricultural production initiatives such as kitchen gardens, fish farms, and milkfish and yabbie ponds to reduce dependence on imported food and to address food security.
- Develop a Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) sector that includes the participation of the community, as the basis for the economy supported by the development of a conducive business services environment.
- Improve labour market access for Nauruans leading to a higher flow of remittance.

In respect of social sectors the priorities are:

- Improve the educational system, focusing on the quality (to regional standards), scope (primary, secondary, vocational and life and trade skills) and reach (new audiences such as mature age groups).
- Provision of effective preventative health services reducing lifestyle-related illness.
- An efficient and effective judicial system with strong, functioning law and order.
- Increase the use of traditional values, knowledge, skills and practices to strengthen cultural and national identity.

For infrastructural sectors, the priority is for the provision of enhanced utilities and transport services including the increased use of renewable energy, power (non-diesel generation i.e. Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC) and solar), water, waste management, roads, sea and air services.

Other cross-cutting priorities include:

- Develop the human resources in technical, organisational and financial management capacities.
- A stable, trustworthy, fiscally responsible government with transparent and accountable parliamentarians, cabinet and public service.
- Establish a legislative and institutional framework conducive to foreign investment and the setting up of companies to generate employment and income including, foreign banking presence and clear tenure/rental laws.
- Maintain good bilateral, region-wide and international relations and comply with international standards.

A review of the NSDS in 2009 showed that while much progress has been made, many constraints prevail including the significant lack of capacity to implement reforms and meet the various international legal obligations, as well as the substantial fiscal cost of maintaining basic services to the community. Strong and sustained commitment to reform will be essential, not only to restore the basic operations of the public finance management system and the broader public sector, but also to strengthen its accountability mechanisms and to restore its overall credibility.

Nauru demonstrated its commitment to achieving the sustainable development goals through the latest review of the NSDS. Nauru was also part of the 2019 Voluntary National Review (VNR) of the high-level political forum on sustainable development. The VNR was aligned to coincide with the review of the NSDS to avoid duplicating efforts. The Government of Nauru recognises the synergies between the NSDS and international frameworks and it has ensured that the 2030 Agenda and the SAMOA Pathway are taken into account in the revised NSDS, providing a roadmap for the implementation of the SDGs (United Nations, 2019).

RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Current and Future Climate

Current Climate

Nauru lies in the dry belt of the equatorial oceanic zone, with diurnal temperatures ranging from 26°C to 35°C, and nocturnal temperatures between 22°C and 28°C. Annual rainfall is extremely variable,

averaging 2,126mm per year (data from 77 years from 1916 to 1993) with a range of 280 to 4,590mm. Monthly rainfall data available for the period 1977 to 1993 indicate a range of 0 to 746mm, with 62 months out of 204 months (for which data were available) having less than 100mm of rain. Rain tends to be more frequent during the months of December to April. Droughts, which can last as long as three years, place severe stress on natural species, and lead to the death of non-coastal exotics and fruit trees (such as breadfruit). The El Niño Southern Oscillation is the main influence on inter-annual variability.

Expected Future Climate

Projections for all emissions scenarios show that temperatures will continue to rise in Nauru, as will sea level. Under the high emissions scenario (A2) the increase in temperature is projected to be in the range of between 0.3°C -1.3°C by 2030 (Table 2). The increase in temperature will result in an increase in the number of hot days and warm nights and an increase in the average annual and seasonal rainfall over the entire course of the 21st century.

Projected increases in rainfall are consistent with the expected intensification of the South Pacific Convergence Zone, Inter tropical Convergence Zone and the West Pacific Monsoon. However, not all model results show consistent results giving rise to some uncertainty in rainfall projections. Less frequent droughts are projected for Nauru over this century.

Table 2: Climate change projections for Nauru for 2030 and 2055 under the high emissions scenario (A2)

Climate Variable	Expected Change	Projected Change by 2030 (A2)	Projected Change 2055 (A2)	Confidence Level
Annual surface temperature	Average air temperature will increase	+0.3°C to +1.3°C	+1°C to +2.2°C	Moderate
Maximum temperature (1 in 20 year event)	More very hot days	NA	+0.9°C to +2.1°C	Low
Minimum temperature (1 in 20 year event)	Fewer cool nights	NA	-0.9°C to +3.3°C	Low
Annual total rainfall	Annual rainfall will increase	+15 to +37%	+16 to +66%	Low
Wet season rainfall	Wet season rainfall will increase	-20 to +38%	-29 to +71%	Low
Dry season rainfall	Dry season rainfall will increase	-20 to +48%	-17 to +81%	Low
Sea surface temperature	Sea surface temperature will increase	+0.1°C to 1.5°C	+0.7°C to 2.3°C	Moderate
Annual maximum acidification (aragonite saturation)	Ocean acidification will continue to increase	+3.2 to 3.6Ωar	+3.0 to 3.2Ωar	Moderate
Mean sea level	Sea level will continue to rise	+5 to +14cm	+9 to +48cm	Moderate

Institutional Arrangements for Climate Change

Management of climate change is coordinated and facilitated through the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Environment (CIE). The Ministry is also the National Focal Point for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and serves as the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Operational Focal Point. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the main Implementing Agency of the GEF for Nauru. All climate change and climate change-related programmes, projects and activities implemented nationally and through bilateral, regional and international support and assistance are managed and coordinated through CIE.

Ongoing Climate Change Adaptation Activities in Nauru

Title	Description
Global Climate Change Alliance Plus – Scaling Up Pacific Adaptation (GCCA+ SUPA) <i>2019 – ongoing</i>	EU-funded 4.5-year project working in ten Pacific Island countries (nine small island states plus Fiji). The GCCA+ SUPA focuses on scaling up climate change adaptation measures in specific sectors supported by knowledge management and capacity building. Implementing partners: SPC (lead agency), SPREP and USP.
Global Climate Change Alliance Plus Intra ACP – Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change and Resilience (GCCA+ Intra ACP PACRES) <i>2018 – ongoing</i>	EU-funded 4.5-year project working in 15 Pacific Island countries. The GCCA+ Intra ACP PACRES focuses on implementing activities that are directly relevant to the implementation of national climate change adaptation and mitigation priorities, NDCs and other elements of the Paris Agreement relevant to the region. Implementing partners: SPREP (lead agency), SPC, PIFS and USP
USAID Climate Ready <i>2017 – ongoing</i>	Climate Ready is working with governments and regional stakeholders in ten Pacific Island countries to prioritize areas of support that align with their climate adaptation plans and goals. Implementing organisation: AECOM
Programme for Implementing the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) at Regional and National Scales <i>2015 – ongoing</i>	The GFCS aims to enhance resilience in social, economic and environmental systems to climate variability and climate change through the development of effective and sustainable regional and national climate services under the GFCS in selected regions and countries.
EU Adapting to Climate Change and Sustainable Energy (ACSE) <i>2014 – 2019</i>	The ACSE programme works in 15 Pacific ACP countries to strengthen the countries' capacity to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change and to enhance their energy security at national, provincial and local/community level. Implementing partners: GIZ, SPC and USP
ACP-EU Building Safety & Resilience in the Pacific (BSRP)	The project's purpose is to strengthen the capacity of Pacific Island countries to address existing and emerging challenges with regard to the risks posed by natural hazards and related disasters, while maximising synergies between disaster risk reduction strategies and climate change

Title	Description
2013 – 2019	adaptation. Implementing organisation: SPC
Synergistic Impacts of Global Warming and Ocean Acidification on Coral Reefs 2013 – ongoing	This project is developing equations that describe changes in coral growth rates in response to increased temperature and ocean acidification. These data are necessary for developing and refining models evaluating the future impact of climate change on Pacific coral reef communities. Results will help define appropriate management responses and prioritize interventions at the most vulnerable sites.
Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific (COSPPac) 2012 – ongoing	COSPPac works with Pacific Island stakeholders to analyse and interpret climate, oceans and tidal data to produce valuable services for island communities. This information helps island communities to prepare for and mitigate the impacts of severe climate, tidal and oceanographic events. Implementing partners: Australian Bureau of Meteorology and SPREP
The Pacific Islands – Global Ocean Observing System (PI-GOOS) 2009 – ongoing	PI-GOOS aims to assist sustainable development in 16 Pacific Island countries and territories by facilitating the establishment and implementation of coastal and open ocean observing programmes, and in helping to improve uptake and use of the data, information and products being generated. Implementation of PI-GOOS is primarily through capacity building at the local and regional level. Implementing organisation: SPREP

National and Sector Climate Change Priorities

With regard to climate change, Nauru outlined its climate change priorities in its first national communication (FNC) prepared under the UNFCCC in 1999. The Second National Communication to the UNFCCC was prepared in 2014. It should be noted that the more recent RONADAPT document identified similar priorities as those listed below:

- Water security – fluctuations in water supply due to effects of climate change and sea level rise will mean heavy reliance on desalination plants. The effect may be wide and varied, including the need to truck / import water, increase of health risks, etc. In Nauru brackish water is commonly used for sanitary purposes in homes and the two hotels.
- Human health – this is mainly affected by the lack of adequate freshwater supplies. This generally leads to the higher incidence of water-borne infectious diseases such as typhoid and diarrhoea, of which a number of cases have been reported.
- Agriculture and fisheries – these sectors can both be affected when rainfall amounts vary and seawater temperatures rise. The effects are often difficult to determine.
- Fire – the risk of fire increases during drought periods, which are associated with ENSO episodes. For Nauru this risk is high considering the limited fresh water resources available and the limited number of suitable points of access to the ocean for pumping seawater.
- Environment – this can be affected during an ENSO episode through stressing groundwater resources, temperature levels in lagoon, and unusual wave action.
- National economy – droughts or floods may affect all of a small country such as Nauru. Extreme events that occur as a result of ENSO episodes may affect the country's GDP.

The most urgent and immediate needs for climate change adaptation in Nauru are in the areas of water security, human health, agriculture, fisheries and marine resources, coastal zones, and disaster management, in that order of priority. RONADAPT outlines specific adaptation actions in each priority vulnerable sector:

- 1) Water resources – enhancing Nauru's water security.

- 2) Human health – capacity building in climate change adaptation.
- 3) Agriculture – mass production of drought tolerant fruit trees.
- 4) Fisheries and marine resources – baseline study and assessment of climate change impacts on coral reefs, fisheries and marine resources.
- 5) Coastal zones – integrated coastal zone management and coastal protection plan.
- 6) Establishment of disaster management system.
- 7) Early warning system – national centre for drought monitoring, meteorological and hydrological services.
- 8) Establishment of a national adaptation fund.
- 9) Mainstreaming climate change into national development policies and plans.

Key Challenges to Adaptation

The government of Nauru highlighted its priority needs for adaptation to climate change in its FNC under the UNFCCC in 1999 and other documents such as RONADAPT. Since 1991 Nauru has made good progress in addressing climate change issues with the support of its regional and international development partners. However, some key challenges still remain and will compromise future long term efforts unless effectively addressed.

Of particular note is a general lack of highly skilled personnel, in permanent positions, to take on the task of managing climate change risks over the near and long term. Short-term personnel and project personnel only go some way to addressing this gap. Climate change education at primary, secondary and tertiary levels, short-term training, on-the-job training and job attachments are critical to address the capacity gap. So too is the need to develop innovative ways to retain skilled personnel in country through appropriate levels of remuneration and other means. Continual public awareness building is another important activity.

Given that many climate change activities implemented in Nauru are project based, activities may not always be sustainable. Nauru is already making significant efforts to integrate climate change activities and disaster risk management and to tailor new projects to address specific gaps in their national agenda, and this approach needs to be maintained and expanded.

Additionally integration of climate change into national, sector and community programmes, projects and activities is needed on a continual basis over the long term. Another key challenge for Nauru is to ensure that gender-sensitive and disability inclusiveness is addressed in its climate change programmes, projects and activities. Climate change affects communities and individuals in different ways and it is important that gender and disability considerations are included in climate change planning.

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