



**THE REPUBLIC OF NAURU  
and the  
SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC  
COMMUNITY**

**JOINT COUNTRY STRATEGY**

**2008–2010**

**September 2007**

## Table of Contents

1	Introduction .....	3
2	Nauru’s National Sustainable Development Strategy 2005–2025 .....	3
3	Nauru–SPC Forward Programme .....	5
4	Development Partnerships and Synergies .....	7
5	Nauru–SPC Joint Country Strategy Monitoring Framework .....	7
	Annex 1: Proposed SPC Assistance to Nauru under the Joint Country Strategy .....	9
	Annex 2: Guide to SPC Services .....	15
	Annex 3: Nauru’s Development Context and Country Facts .....	17

## **1 Introduction**

The Republic of Nauru and Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) Joint Country Strategy (JCS) 2008–2010 is designed to guide the provision of SPC technical assistance and other support services over the next three to five years. It is firmly based upon the Nauru National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) 2005–2025 and takes into consideration SPC’s capacity and comparative advantage in relation to previously supported activities and future priorities as described in the SPC Corporate Plan 2007–2012.

SPC and the Government of Nauru recognise that Nauru’s development challenges, as outlined in the NSDS, are very broad and will require substantial time and the involvement of many sectors, to a far greater extent than what SPC offers through this JCS. With this understanding, the JCS is founded on an established and fruitful partnership, and is framed as the first three-year component of what is planned to be a longer-term relationship between SPC and a valued SPC member country.

The timing of the Nauru–SPC JCS 2008–2010 is significant for both parties. For Nauru, it coincides with the early stages of implementation of the NSDS, when it is starting to make an impact. The key government departments are moving towards monitoring their programmes systematically and the Government of Nauru is committed to focusing on reforming its administrative structures in line with NSDS expectations. For SPC, the JCS coincides with a new Corporate Plan (2007–2012), which reflects the same focus on providing support to meet the needs of small island state (SIS) members.

This Nauru–SPC JCS 2008–2010 document has four components:

1. Nauru’s NSDS 2005–2025 (Section 2) provides the foundation for the JCS, as its priorities guide SPC services.
2. The Nauru–SPC Forward Programme (Section 3) highlights aspects of the current SPC assistance to Nauru, as well as the proposed future assistance during the period 2008–2010, as the basis for the Nauru–SPC JCS.
3. Development Partnerships and Synergies (Section 4) refers to the special relationship that Nauru, as an SIS, has with development partners. This section explores aspects of the partnership that have influenced the relationship since 1983, when Nauru was welcomed as a full SPC member.
4. The Nauru–SPC JCS Monitoring Framework (Section 5) deals with the monitoring arrangements for this JCS.

Several key documents and tables are annexed as additional, contextual information to supplement issues raised in the main text.

The Nauru–SPC JCS 2008–2010 has been developed with inputs from both Nauru and SPC programme managers. The design process included a short visit to Nauru by an SPC team in order to address the SPC Corporate Plan 2007–2012 mandate to develop joint country strategies with member countries and territories, including SIS. The Nauru–SPC JCS 2008–2010 therefore represents the basis on which the SPC programme of technical assistance and other support services is to be jointly implemented and monitored over the next three-year period, from 2008 to 2010, and beyond.

## **2 Nauru’s National Sustainable Development Strategy 2005–2025**

The Nauru NSDS 2005–2025 represents a roadmap to the reforms and strategies to be implemented in order to achieve “a future where individual, community, business and government partnerships contribute to a sustainable quality of life for all Nauruans”. This visionary 20-year development plan addresses the disadvantages of the Nauruan people, who are experiencing low income levels, insufficient subsistence

food production, poor health and educational services, and other deprivations associated with life on a fragile, degraded atoll environment.

The NSDS goals cover aspirations related to governance, social development, economic, environmental and food security, many of which have components consistent with sectors of SPC expertise. From the extensive list of NSDS priorities, the Government of Nauru has identified a number of short-term priorities, which are planned to be delivered during the three-year period 2006–2008.

Among the short-term NSDS priorities, the economic deliverables encompass reviving phosphate mining, establishing a commercial bank, restructuring land management, establishing a new trust fund, developing the private sector, optimising returns from commercial fisheries and expanding domestic employment opportunities. The social sector deliverables include improving primary and secondary school performance, improving food security, and instituting a holistic approach to public health and healthy lifestyles. The infrastructure sector priorities include providing a reliable power supply and clean water supply, improving and maintaining air, sea and land transport, as well as upgrading information and communication technology (ICT) services.

Of the short-term priorities Nauru has identified, those related to the economic and social sectors align most closely with SPC's areas of expertise. The economic sector priorities of particular relevance to SPC are:

- optimising returns from commercial fisheries; and
- expanding domestic employment opportunities.

The social sector priorities most relevant to SPC are:

- instituting a holistic approach to public health and healthy lifestyles; and
- improved food security through increased local food production.

Recognising the financial crisis facing the Nauruan economy, the NSDS produced the impetus for the government to put in place a number of key structural reforms to improve the socio-economic situation. These reforms included fiscal contraction to achieve balanced budgets by reducing government expenditures, increasing revenues and refocusing public funding to core areas. Along with these initiatives has been a focus on maintaining and sustaining service delivery so as not to compromise essential services. Lastly, the government aims to service outstanding debts once the fiscal situation stabilises.

Some cross-cutting priorities identified in the NSDS are: completing essential reforms in relation to governance, policy and institutions; developing human resources, including strategic managerial capacity; bringing about attitudinal shift in the work ethic; and strengthening partnerships among government, civil society, the private sector and the donor community.

If the Government of Nauru is to achieve its NSDS goals, several resource gaps need to be addressed by supplementing local revenue with donor funds and continuing to engage partners who can provide technical assistance, as well as by reducing government expenditure. In the medium term, reforms to the public sector, instrumentalities, financial sector and financial management have been implemented to underpin the planned economic and structural reforms. To assist the implementation and monitoring of these reforms, in 2005 the Department of Finance and Economic Planning established a Development Planning and Policy Division, which formulates the government's development planning process. In addition, an Aid Management Unit was established in the Ministry of Finance. Addressing a previously fragmented approach to aid management and coordination, this unit ensures that all externally funded

projects are consistent with Nauru's NSDS and fit within a coordinated framework for development assistance.

### **3 Nauru–SPC Forward Programme**

SPC's level of assistance to Nauru is, on average, approximately AUD 500,000 per year over the four years from 2005 to 2008 (see Section A3.4 in Annex 3). This figure is an underestimate of the real value of the SPC programme services and support in that it does not accurately reflect either the actual SPC staff costs involved with delivering the technical assistance, or all the pro rata costs involved when Nauruan counterparts are engaged in regional activities funded by SPC.

All SPC sectors are involved in providing SPC programme services and support to Nauru. As might be expected, however, some sectors are more heavily involved as their activities have been given a greater emphasis or higher priority. For example, over the past two years the Statistics and Demography Programme has been working with its counterparts in Nauru to undertake a comprehensive Household and Income Expenditure Survey (HIES), for which a considerable amount of programme funds have been expended. Similarly, the Coastal Fisheries Programme has been active in supporting a range of training activities, including staff attachments and other skills development such as technical assistance to promote inshore fisheries aggregation devices.

Nauru has also received considerable assistance from SPC's Land Resources Division to support various agricultural activities. Most of these activities are associated with the Development of Sustainable Agriculture in the Pacific (DSAP) project, which promotes and implements sustainable agriculture to improve food production, address food security and enhance income generation. For one of these activities, two Nauruan agricultural staff spent three months in Kiribati learning about producing organic vegetables on atolls. Additionally, quarantine staff from Nauru undertook attachments in Papua New Guinea, as well as received disease surveillance and management training.

The level of assistance provided through SPC's Regional Maritime Programme has reduced since 2005, when considerable training was provided to Nauruan staff at the national and regional levels to improve port security. Since 2005, too, the Oceanic Fisheries Programme has mainly been involved with Nauru through tuna fishery data management and training. Over the past few years, most of the Human Development Programme's assistance to Nauru has consisted of supporting youth activities, including the Pacific Youth Festival. The bulk of the Public Health Programme's support to Nauru over the past years has focused on regional and on-the-job training in tuberculosis control and other communicable diseases, as well as physical activity and nutrition.

The proposed SPC support to Nauru over the next three years, as set out in the Nauru–SPC JCS 2008–2010, reflects the priorities of the NSDS concerning agriculture (including agroforestry), fisheries and public health. The strategy to deliver assistance in these areas will involve direct technical assistance. –In some cases, other partners, such as the World Health Organization, will provide input in order to supplement capacity where particular skills are not available within SPC. In other cases, SPC will undertake capacity building activities in the form of on-the-job training, specific attachments and workshops, both in-country and at the regional level. Among such activities will be middle management training, possibly in a workshop of managers from a number of sectors.

In contributing to the agriculture sector priorities, the Nauru–SPC JCS 2008–2010 – with an emphasis on food production – will draw on technical assistance from SPC's Land Resources Division and support training of Nauruan staff in soil testing, pest and disease control and animal husbandry. Food crops

adapted to Nauru's harsh climate will be selected and a Resource Centre will be established to provide agricultural and aquaculture extension advice, based on the concept of the farmer field school. Linkages to the public health activities, especially concerning growing and preparing nutritious foods, are included in the DSAP activities. To help the Government of Nauru to achieve a vibrant and competent agriculture sector, assistance will be provided to review and revise the Department of Agriculture's human resource development plans and its agricultural policies, including those relating to agribusiness and value-added commodity exports. As the NSDS refers to the priority of rehabilitating previously mined land, a new initiative for SPC is to provide technical assistance to select and prepare community agroforestry nurseries on 124 hectares of degraded and unproductive land, as part of an agroforestry systems survey to maximise the production potential of tree crops.

The main focus of activities in the fisheries sector will be on improving overall fisheries management, through on-the-job training and formal workshops at regional and in-country levels, as well as on providing technical assistance to supplement and further develop the Nauru Fisheries Marine Resources Authority skills, particularly in management. Linkages with women in fisheries and the public health programme activities will also be made. Oceanic Fisheries Programme assistance will continue to emphasise tuna revenue maximisation and data monitoring, including economic analysis. The programme will assist in restructuring the Nauru Fisheries Council (NFC) and in drafting a business plan to guide both the NFC and private sector commercial interests as they endeavour to develop local markets and realise potential export opportunities. The coastal and reef fisheries will receive SPC assistance to develop aquaculture and mariculture relating to fish farming, including technical assistance to review and develop operational plans, as well as management regimes for commercial fish farming. Linking with the NSDS priority of establishing marine reserve areas, SPC will assist with management, income generation, legislation design and conservation awareness-raising. In the maritime sector, SPC will support port security activities through training such as secondments and mentoring, as well as through in-country technical assistance as requested.

As the NSDS emphasises the need for a strong structure for health institutions and for improved health outcomes, during the next few years SPC will focus its assistance on preventative health. It will provide essential drugs and equipment, provide technical assistance to review records management, and develop a core data set for programming service delivery and targeting interventions. Other areas of activity will be to assist in developing standard clinical and treatment guidelines for managing sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and documenting regional and international reporting commitments. Given that the NSDS prioritises the achievement of a skilled workforce that serves all health needs, part of SPC's preventative health focus will be to provide technical assistance to plan, review and implement a comprehensive human resources development (HRD) plan. Also contributing to this priority will be training activities, both on-the-job and in more formal workshop environments, both in-country and at the regional levels. Such training will involve SPC Public Health Programme sections that deal with communicable diseases such as tuberculosis and STIs, as well as those concerned with noncommunicable diseases such as diabetes and nutritional disorders. Legal technical assistance will be provided to supplement the capacity of Nauruan counterparts in the tasks of reviewing and revising legislation regarding communicable diseases, such as pandemic influenza, and of endorsing and enacting tobacco laws.

On the topic of community development, the NSDS refers to both culture and women's activities, but makes no reference to strategies to address youth development needs. As the SPC Human Development Programme has expertise in all three of these areas, SPC proposes to provide technical assistance for the design, development, implementation and monitoring of national policies concerning culture and women's development. Other proposals in these two areas are to continue the Community Education Training

Centre (CETC) training programme in Suva for nominated women leaders and to implement a Train the Trainers course in-country and/or at a regional location. In relation to youth, it is proposed that SPC provide technical assistance to review and revise the 1998 National Youth Policy, including drafting a multi-year Action Plan, thereby strengthening the capacity of the Nauruan Youth Affairs Division.

#### **4 Development Partnerships and Synergies**

Due to the circumstances outlined in Section 2, Nauru currently relies on development partners to supplement its national budget and is making good progress towards realistically estimating the country's future income potential and managing its limited resources carefully. The progressive macroeconomic reform associated with this progress is demonstrated by the 2007/08 budget, which is planned to be in surplus for the fourth year in a row.

Equally, though, in the medium term there continue to be limited prospects for improved revenue streams on which to base forthcoming budgets, and NSDS-based development expenditure is anticipated. Therefore, during the life of the Nauru–SPC JCS 2008–2010, it is vital that Nauru continues to have support from donor partners in the provision of essential goods and services. The donor aid flows to Nauru in financial terms are estimated to be approximately 46 per cent of the 2007/08 budget revenues. Of the major donors, Australia provided AUD 4.758 million, Taiwan AUD 4.4 million and New Zealand AUD 1.4 million. Other donor partners include SPC, Japan, the European Union, India, Pacific Island Forum Secretariat (PIFS), United Nations Development Programme, South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission, South Pacific Tourism Organisation, Forum Fisheries Agency, the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation and the World Health Organization, Cuba, Venezuela, Italy, Israel, Brazil, Singapore, South Korea, the Czech Republic and the United States of America.

Contributions may take the form of substantial in-kind assistance as well. For example, when its in-kind assistance is combined with its direct funding, Australia, Nauru's major development partner, has committed a total aid package of AUD 18.263 million during 2007/08. Under the PIFS Pacific Regional Assistance to Nauru and AusAID bilateral programme, staff have been provided and placed in key senior public service positions. Some development partners, such as New Zealand, have harmonised a portion of their assistance to Nauru by means of assistance through the Pacific Regional Assistance to Nauru, whilst others, such as Japan and Taiwan, provide substantial in-kind contributions in the form of hardware to complement the infrastructure and technical services provided by other donors, such as Australia and SPC respectively.

Regional development partners also provide substantial direct support, such as technical assistance for capacity building and capacity supplementation. One body to provide this form of assistance is the Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific, to which SPC and the PIFS are substantial contributors. Whilst some other donor partners assist Nauru according to their own corporate mandates, SPC is one of the agencies that provides technical assistance and other forms of programme support services to complement financial assistance and provide the strong foundation on which the Nauru–SPC partnership is based. In view of the role of the NSDS in facilitating the donor synergy mentioned above, the Nauru–SPC JCS 2008–2010 has been specifically designed to maximise donor harmonisation in line with NSDS intentions and priorities.

#### **5 Nauru–SPC Joint Country Strategy Monitoring Framework**

The Nauru–SPC JCS 2008–2010 has been designed to allow its activities to be monitored so that performance can be mutually assessed at the programme level. Although several planned activities could

be categorised as foundation-building, the impact of the implementation of many others will be apparent reasonably quickly over the life of the three-year strategy.

The appropriate section of the Government of Nauru to monitor the Nauru–SPC JCS 2008–2010 is the Aid Management Unit, located in the Department of Finance and Economic Planning’s Development Planning and Policy Division. The SPC counterpart section is the Planning Unit, located within the SPC Executive Branch. It is suggested that the Nauru–SPC JCS 2008–2010 be formally reviewed once a year as part of the formal high-level consultations held annually between SPC and Nauru. These consultations are part of the SPC Corporate Plan initiative to realise the SPC Executive’s vision of improved communications and collaboration with national decision-makers and officials through senior management visits to member countries and territories, including small island states. However, monitoring of the Nauru–SPC JCS 2008–2010 should be an ongoing process, rather than being considered and reported on once a year. Therefore technical staff of both the relevant SPC programmes and the Government of Nauru must put strategies in place for regularly monitoring the planned activities. In this way, the Nauru–SPC JCS 2008–2010 can be a living document.

The Aid Management Unit in Nauru and SPC’s Planning Unit will be responsible for gathering information from their respective counterparts concerning the implementation of JCS activities. This information will form the basis of the performance discussions during the annual high-level consultations mentioned above. It is again emphasised, however, that this annual exercise will not be a substitute for monitoring and evaluation arrangements at the activity level, as it will be essential that both SPC and Nauruan counterpart staff maintain their own performance management arrangements, which will undoubtedly and importantly feed into the annual joint Nauru–SPC JCS 2008–2010 monitoring process.

Following the monitoring exercise at the annual high-level consultations, the Aid Management Unit and Planning Unit will prepare a joint report for both the Government of Nauru and SPC, for tabling at the Committee of Representatives of Governments and Administrations (CRGA) in the same year. This report will highlight relevant issues raised during the annual high-level consultations and will detail progress against the performance framework over the past 12 months, or the period since the previous annual high-level consultations. Where appropriate, the report will recommend revisions to the Nauru–SPC JCS 2008–2010 based upon the lessons learnt in implementing it, the Government of Nauru budget, NSDS priorities, the strategic plans of departments of the Government of Nauru and of SPC programmes, and the experiences of other development partners.

## Annex 1: Proposed SPC Assistance to Nauru under the Joint Country Strategy

NSDS sector goals	NSDS sector strategies	SPC activities
<p><b>A. Commerce and industry</b></p> <p><b>A substantial part of the Nauruan diet is sourced from locally produced food.</b></p> <p><b>A1 Agriculture</b></p> <p>Improved food production</p> <p>Adaptable crops to Nauru's harsh conditions selected</p> <p>Appropriate agroforestry systems promoted</p> <p>Improved animal production</p> <p>A competent and vibrant agriculture division</p> <p>Skills of farming</p>	<p>Utilise technical assistance to develop local food production.</p> <p>SPC DSAP – three-year national scale food production programme that feeds into district level.</p> <p>Set up a Resource Centre for agriculture and aquaculture producers with advice, manuals and facilities for computer downloading of information.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train Nauruan agriculture staff in soil testing, pest and disease control and seed production.</li> <li>• Provide improved crop varieties.</li> <li>• Design and build garden plots.</li>   <li>• Provide tissue cultured plants.</li> <li>• Conduct survey and trials to determine the most suitable food crops to grow under Nauruan conditions.</li>   <li>• Select and prepare 124 ha of degraded, mined land where community nurseries will be established.</li> <li>• Survey agroforestry systems prior to developing an appropriate agroforestry system to meet Nauruan climatic conditions.</li>   <li>• Plan, design and implement workshops concerning livestock management and disease control.</li> <li>• Select appropriate local livestock breeds and design and implement a breeding programme.</li> <li>• Demonstrate livestock waste utilisation.</li>   <li>• Liaise with development partners involved with the agricultural sector and design a harmonised programme of assistance in the agriculture sector.</li> <li>• Review and revise school curricula relating to agricultural education.</li> <li>• Provide advice to schools concerning raising the profile of agricultural education.</li> <li>• Design a human resources plan for Department of Agriculture staff that is acceptable to the Nauruan authorities.</li> <li>• Liaise with the Department of Health to promote the growing of nutritious crops.</li> <li>• Select and train agricultural staff in paravet skills.</li> <li>• Assist with avian influenza preparedness and response plans, and the necessary capacity to implement these plans.</li>   <li>• Design and implement training programmes for farmers, based on the farmer field school</li> </ul>

<p>communities improved</p> <p>Appropriate policies developed</p> <p>Commerce and business developed further</p> <p>Added value promoted</p> <p><b>A2 Fisheries</b></p> <p><b>A2.1 Improved overall fisheries management</b></p> <p><b>A2.2 Oceanic fisheries</b></p> <p>Revenue from fishing licences and access fees maximised</p> <p><b>A2.3 Commercial fishing</b></p> <p>Quality fish for export developed</p>	<p>Train fisheries staff in management and practical skills, such as outboard engine repairs and maintenance, boat building.</p> <p>Educate local fishers in conservation and economics of fishing.</p> <p>Seek external assistance from SPC (and other donors) to expand the scope of training for Nauru fisheries and to increase the number of training participants.</p> <p>Maximise economic returns from access and fishing licences with bilateral partners.</p> <p>Apply stringent conservation regulations in the management of tuna stock in Nauru's region.</p> <p>Assess feasibility and affordability of developing supportive infrastructure in terms of water supply, fuel, cooling facilities and airfreight services.</p> <p>Nauru Fisheries Corporation (NFC) is</p>	<p>concept.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design and provide appropriate agricultural extension services, including materials for community garden projects linked to Resource Centre.</li> <li>• Design and implement on-farm trials of agricultural crops.</li> <li>• Review and design agricultural policies in consultation with stakeholders.</li> <li>• Identify local agricultural products and promote appropriate local processing techniques.</li> <li>• Undertake market identification and research relating to local agricultural products.</li> <li>• Design and implement training workshops to encourage appropriate local processing arrangements.</li> <li>• Review and update the HRD plan.</li> <li>• Conduct organisational management training for senior officers.</li> <li>• Assist with data and economic analysis for international arrangements.</li> <li>• Advise on the design, development and implementation of a business plan for NFC.</li> <li>• Develop commercial operations at the private sector</li> <li>• Provide assistance on value adding and processing of fisheries products for local markets and potential export opportunities.</li> </ul>
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	restructured and business plan is operational.	
<p><b>A2.4 Coastal fisheries</b></p> <p>Adequate fisheries supply to satisfy local demand ensured</p> <p>Aquaculture and mariculture developed</p>	<p>Buada and Anabar Lagoons are restocked with fish.</p> <p>Establish project to develop a variety of commercial fish farms.</p> <p>Expand research on breeding and other species of fish and other marine extracts to secure sustainable food source.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review aquaculture development plan.</li> <li>• Review current fish farming operations and develop an appropriate design and management regime for commercial fish farms.</li> </ul>
<p><b>A3. Environment</b></p>		
<p><b>A3.1 Land rehabilitation</b></p>		
<p>Rehabilitation of mined land</p>	<p>Establish a national tree nursery.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct capacity building training of Nauru Rehabilitation Corporation staff on nursery operations.</li> <li>• Advise on the design and operation of a forest tree nursery.</li> </ul>
<p><b>A3.2 Reef and coastal waters</b></p>		
<p>Reef and coastal waters restored to maximise sustainable yield</p>	<p>Establish reserve area(s) to determine baseline data.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review the coastal fisheries management model for the application of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management.</li> <li>• Develop food security and income generation alternatives for communities.</li> <li>• Advise on restocking programmes for the community reserve areas.</li> <li>• Develop legislation for coastal fisheries management and aquaculture development.</li> <li>• Design and develop awareness programmes on fisheries management.</li> </ul>
<p><b>A3.3 General environment</b></p>		
<p>Forest genetic resources conservation and management</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct capacity building training of Environment Unit Staff on conservation and management of forest genetic resources.</li> <li>• Compile inventory of the local flora of Nauru (with emphasis on the endemic, introduced and threatened species).</li> <li>• Assist in formulation of policies and legislations on the conservation and protection of the local flora and fauna.</li> <li>• Produce awareness campaign materials (brochures, pamphlets, etc.).</li> <li>• Introduce tree crop genetic resources where appropriate.</li> </ul>
<p><b>A4 Finance</b></p>		

<p><b>A4.1 Macroeconomic management</b></p> <p>Major economic and social indicators for Nauru prepared</p> <p><b>B. Social sector</b></p> <p><b>B2 Health</b></p> <p><b>B2.1 A strong institutional structure</b></p> <p><b>B2.2 Improved health outcomes</b></p>	<p>Compile benchmark indicators of gross domestic product, balance of payments, demographics, HIES, prices and wages.</p> <p>Establish quality delivery of health care.</p> <p>Review goals and strategies with a view to a preventative health focus.</p> <p>Reform organisational and management structures and systems.</p> <p>Focus on preventative health programmes.</p> <p>Contribute to quality delivery of health care (standard treatment guidelines developed).</p>	<p>None planned.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procure laboratory equipment for STI services (Asian Development Bank grant – HIV &amp; STI Section and Pacific Regional Influenza Pandemic Preparedness Project (PRIPPP) – Communicable Disease Control (CDC) Section).</li> <li>• Provide technical assistance to review current health legislation (all sections, as relevant).</li> <li>• Provide technical input for the medical records system review (all sections, as relevant).</li> <li>• Support the development of health information systems including hardware (HIV &amp; STI, CDC and possibly Tuberculosis Control (TB) sections).</li> <li>• Provide technical assistance to develop a core data set that would assist with reporting requirements and provide data for programming service delivery and targeting interventions (HIV &amp; STI Section).</li> <li>• Assist with identifying and documenting regional and international reporting commitments (all sections).</li> <li>• Assist with development of the standard clinical and treatment guidelines for STI management (HIV &amp; STI Section).</li> <li>• Assist with operationalising the “Diabetes is Everyone’s Business” guidelines (Health Pacific Lifestyle (HPL) Section).</li> <li>• Support World Food Day activities and establish linkages with Director of Agriculture and Quarantine, DSAP Graduate Research Extension Assistant, Participatory Extension Officer (Micronesia), SPC/EU DSAP (HPL Section).</li> <li>• Secure Australian Sports Foundation Grant.</li> <li>• Assist with implementing, monitoring and evaluating the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.</li> <li>• Assist with proposal development and implementation of a project to complete tobacco legislation to enable its endorsement (HPL Section)</li> <li>• Future support could involve training, community training, e.g. behaviour change communication (BCC), human resources capacity development.</li> <li>• Link to DSAP/Dept. Commerce, Industry and Resources community events and cooking demonstrations (HPL Section).</li> </ul>
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<p><b>B2.3 Skilled workforce serving all health needs</b></p> <p><b>B2.4 Appropriate infrastructure required for quality healthcare delivery</b></p> <p><b>B3 Community development</b></p> <p><b>B3.1 Culture</b></p> <p>Handicraft making as an entry point to traditional knowledge and practices transferred widely including young people</p> <p><b>B3.2 Women</b></p> <p>Nauruan society highly aware of the rights of women</p>	<p>Strengthen and increase effectiveness of secondary diabetes prevention.</p> <p>Develop well-structured and coordinated long-term recruitment of expatriate health professionals. Develop local human resources through a combination of on-the-job training, distance learning and scholarships.</p> <p>Manage drugs and consumables.</p> <p>Engage Nauruans with traditional handicraft making knowledge in passing it on to young people and other interested parties.</p> <p>Strengthen the capacity of the government's Women's Affairs Directorate and community women's groups.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social marketing activities are yet to be planned (aim to start 2008 subject to funding availability) (HPL Section).</li> <li>• Provide critique of patient registration card (all sections, as relevant).</li> <li>• Provide technical assistance with the development of data management system and routine surveillance, and possibly provide limited hardware – see above (HIV &amp; STI, TB and CDC Sections)</li> <li>• Provide training on activities mentioned above where appropriate.</li> <li>• Conduct BCC workshops (Stepping Stones) and provide technical and financial support for information, education and communication materials (HIV &amp; STI Section, HPL Section).</li> <li>• Provide technical assistance for development and testing of pandemic preparedness plan (CDC Section).</li> <li>• Provide STI (including HPV) training to primary health care workers (PHCW) (HIV &amp; STI Section).</li> <li>• Plan, review and implement HRD programme, specifically identifying priority areas needing support (all sections).</li> <li>• Provide in-country training to meet needs (trainers, training materials) (all sections).</li> <li>• Provide voluntary confidential counselling and testing (VCCT) training</li> <li>• Provide PHCW training, staff training for diabetic clinic, other capacity development for nutritionist and related staff (yet to be determined) (HPL Section).</li> <li>• Provide PRIPPP consumables, STI drugs including anti-retrovirals, test kits and reagents.</li> <li>• Advise on the design, development, implementation and monitoring of a national policy covering all aspects of Nauruan culture, including handicrafts.</li> <li>• Provide 7-month CETC courses.</li> <li>• Conduct Train the Trainer courses.</li> <li>• Advise on the design, development, implementation and monitoring of a national policy on women's development by providing technical assistance to design, develop, implement and</li> </ul>
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<b>B3.3 Youth</b>		monitor a national policy covering all aspects of Nauruan women's development issues. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Strengthen the capacity of the government's Youth Affairs Division by reviewing and revising the 1998 National Youth Policy.</li><li>• Assist in the completion of the 2008 National Youth Policy, including an Action Plan.</li></ul>
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## Annex 2: Guide to SPC Services

**Our vision for the region** is a secure and prosperous Pacific Community, whose people are educated and healthy and manage their resources in an economically, environmentally and socially sustainable way.

**Our mission** is to help Pacific Island people position themselves effectively to respond to the challenges they face and make informed decisions about their future and the future they wish to leave for the generations that follow.

SPC **services** are provided primarily in the form of technical assistance, training and research. These services are available in both French and English, its two official languages. The focus of SPC's work can and does change over time in response to evolving regional needs and regional collaborative arrangements with other organisations. The organisation currently focuses on three sectors: Land Resources, Marine Resources and Social Resources.

**Land Resources Division** provides advice, expertise, technical support and training to member countries on all aspects of agriculture and forestry, through its agricultural and forestry programmes.

- The **Agriculture Programme's** key objectives are to increase efficiency and sustainability of agriculture, improve food security and public health, facilitate trade in agricultural products, and reduce the impact of natural disasters. The programme includes:
  - the Regional Animal Health and Production Services
  - the Crop Improvement Service
  - the Development of Sustainable Agriculture in the Pacific (DSAP)
  - Plant Protection Service
  
- The **Regional Forestry Programme's** main objective is to enhance the capacity of Pacific Island Countries and Territories to manage their forest and tree resources in a sustainable manner. It responds to the needs of 22 SPC member countries and territories by providing technical and advisory support in a region where forests are very diverse, ranging from rich highland rainforests to vulnerable low-lying mangrove and atoll forests. It focuses mainly on the following activities:
  - sustainable forest management (SFM)
  - agroforestry
  - sustainable utilisation of forest products
  - conservation and management of forest genetic resources
  - participatory land-use planning

**Marine Resources Division** includes coastal, oceanic fisheries and maritime programmes.

- The goal of the **Coastal Fisheries Programme** is to help Pacific Community members optimise the social and economic values of small-scale fisheries and aquatic living resources, over the long term. The programme includes:
  - fisheries information
  - coastal fisheries management
  - aquaculture
  - fisheries development

- fisheries training
- reef fisheries observatory
- The **Oceanic Fisheries Programme** works to provide members with the scientific information and evidence they need to rationally manage pelagic fisheries (specifically those fisheries that exploit the region's tuna, billfish and related fish species). The programme includes:
  - Fishery Statistics and Monitoring
  - Stock Assessment
  - Tuna Ecology and Biology
- The **Regional Maritime Programme** focuses on the maritime transport sector, working to strengthen the capacity of Pacific Islanders to manage, administer, regulate, control and gain employment in the sector.

**Social Resources Division** focuses on the following areas:

- **Public Health Programme** assists members in developing healthier Pacific Island communities.
- The **Statistics and Demography Programme** works to improve the availability, analysis and utilisation of socio-economic data.
- The **Human Development Programme** assists members to empower Pacific Island women and young people and build strong cultural identities.
- The **Regional Media Centre** aims to promote the benefits of increased participation by Pacific people and governments in the media.

## **Annex 3: Nauru's Development Context and Country Facts**

### **A3.1 Nauru's development background**

In recent times Nauru has been the subject of numerous studies and reports, most of which conclude that the development challenges of this micro-state in terms of governance, economic growth, sustainable social development and security are so demanding that the NSDS 20-year development plan initiative will require substantial, concerted support from donors partners and other friends in the international community for years to come. Nauru is no stranger to development challenges as it has gone from being one of the wealthiest countries in the world per capita, to the point where its last remaining investment assets have now been put into receivership or sold to pay creditors. Following independence in 1968, more than 20 governments have been elected. The current government, with greater stability due to its large majority, is reform-minded and provides the hope and expectation that it can address Nauru's serious economic, social and financial problems effectively.

Nauru is the epitome of a developing country by virtue of its categorisation as a small island developing state, its small vulnerable economy and its status as a Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat member small island state, or micro-state. The population of Nauru is estimated to be approximately 9257 since its remaining expatriate workers and their families were repatriated to Tuvalu or Kiribati in 2005. The total land area of 21 square kilometres (8.1 square miles) gives Nauru the distinction of being the third smallest nation in the world. Other key statistics may be found in Section A3.3.

Nauru maintains close relations with a number of Pacific Islands Forum countries, including Australia, New Zealand and Fiji. It also has close relations with Japan and Taiwan. Nauru maintains official overseas representation in Australia, in Fiji and at the United Nations in New York. As well as being a member of SPC, Nauru is a member of the Forum Fisheries Agency, Pacific Island Development Program, Pacific Regional Environment Programme, South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission, South Pacific Tourism Office, University of the South Pacific, South Pacific Board for Educational Assessment, Asian Development Bank, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Educational and Scientific Organisation, Food and Agricultural Organization, and the World Health Organization. Nauru became a full member of the Commonwealth and the United Nations in 1999.

Mining of Nauru's phosphate deposits began in earnest during the late 1940s. Since independence, Nauru's economy has primarily revolved around phosphate exports, and royalties were invested internationally in preparation for when the phosphate ran out. High prices and high volumes provided substantial revenue for the government, although today remaining phosphate reserves are said to be limited and the mining infrastructure dilapidated. Many of the investments have proved unsuccessful and the funds extensively eroded, leaving the country indebted. The environment has been degraded by phosphate mining and there is very limited local agriculture or reliable water supplies.

Nauru continues to face serious economic and social challenges. There is little local enterprise, and water and electricity supplies are intermittent and operate on a sub-commercial basis. Transport on the island is limited by fuel shortages, shipping services are fragile, the Bank of Nauru is insolvent, and air services are irregular but improving. Extremely high rates of diabetes and noncommunicable diseases mean that the Nauruan life expectancy is one of the shortest in the region. The exact extent of Nauru's debt is unclear, but estimated in excess of AUD 1 billion. Nauru borrowed heavily against the phosphate trust funds to the point of insolvency and nowadays they have limited ability to pay for infrastructure, basic services or wages which has led to real hardship in the island. Revenue from

fishing licences issued to China, Taiwan, Korea and Japan does not offset government costs, and national budget funding gaps are being met by donor partners, albeit decreasingly.

### A3.2 Nauru–SPC partnership

SPC assistance to Nauru fits neatly into the NSDS priority areas concerning fisheries, land resources, human development and public health. It is not surprising, therefore, that SPC’s proposed assistance for 2008 and 2010 – like its past assistance, particularly over the past two years – will include substantial support in these areas.

In the 24 years since Nauru formally became a full member of SPC, the Nauru–SPC relationship has matured and developed to the extent that Nauru is one the older small island states among SPC members. SPC has participated in Nauru Donor Round Table Meetings and provided technical assistance and other programme services to enable Nauru to fully participate in the broad spectrum of SPC activities. These activities have included various meetings organised by SPC, such as ministerial meetings, Conference of the Pacific Community meetings, CRGA meetings and other regional meetings hosted by SPC.

All SPC programme areas have supported capacity building activities for Nauruan counterparts in a broad range of sectors, including oceanic fisheries, coastal fisheries, maritime services, statistics and demography, as well as women’s and youth affairs. In the public health sector, SPC has assisted Nauru in addressing issues relating to communicable and noncommunicable diseases, including tuberculosis, sexually transmitted infections, adolescent reproductive health and influenza pandemic preparedness.

SPC’s support to the Nauruan agriculture and forestry sector has involved livestock and crop production activities, as well as assistance with quarantine and biosecurity measures. Much of the capacity building assistance provided by SPC has been in the form of direct technical assistance, as well as providing Nauruan counterpart staff with on-the-job training and opportunities to attend regional workshops. Where SPC provides financial grants to its members, the grant is limited and normally given for the specific purpose of procuring essential equipment and hardware that is linked to, or based upon training outcomes. The same approach is taken with SPC’s research activities.

### A3.3 Nauru – country facts

Nauru is an island republic in the South Pacific Ocean. It is located approximately 40 kilometres south of the equator. Its nearest neighbours are Kiribati to the west, Marshall Islands to the north and Vanuatu to the south. A raised coral atoll, Nauru is one of the largest great phosphate rock islands in the Pacific Ocean.

<b>Official name</b>	<b>Republic of Nauru</b>
<b>Head of State and President</b>	<b>H.E. Marcus Stephen, MP</b>
<b>Governance and legal status</b>	<b>Independent republic since 1968</b>
	<b>Parliament – 18 elected members</b>
	<b>Republic of Nauru Constitution adopted in 1968</b>
<b>Exclusive economic zone</b>	<b>320,000 sq km</b>

<b>Land area</b>	<b>21 sq km</b>
<b>Population (2006 census)</b>	<b>9,257</b>
<b>Population 16+ years (2002 – Nauruan only)</b>	<b>4,276</b>
<b>Density (people per sq km)</b>	<b>482</b>
<b>Population growth rate (2006 census)</b>	<b>-2% from 2002–2006</b>
<b>Consumer price index (2002/2003)</b>	<b>10.8 / 3.3</b>
<b>Overseas trade in 2003 (USD ‘000s) (exports / imports / balance)</b>	<b>3.590 / 22.206 / -18.616</b>
<b>GDP (2003 ADB estimate)</b>	<b>AUD 69.8 million</b>
<b>GDP per capita (2003 ADB estimate)</b>	<b>AUD 5,350</b>
<b>Real GDP growth (2003 ADB estimate)</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
<b>Crude birth rate per 1,000</b>	<b>32.7</b>
<b>Crude death rate per 1,000</b>	<b>9.6</b>
<b>Total fertility rate per woman</b>	<b>4.0</b>
<b>Infant mortality rate per 1,000</b>	<b>42.3</b>
<b>Life expectancy at birth (male / female)</b>	<b>52.5 / 58.2 years</b>
<b>Urban population</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Dependency ratio (15–64)</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>Median age</b>	<b>20.7</b>
<b>Youths aged 15–24 years</b>	<b>19.8%</b>
<b>Labour force participation rate (2002)</b>	<b>77%</b>
<b>Capital city</b>	<b>No official capital</b>
<b>Religion (2006 census)</b>	<b>62.3% Protestant 33.2% Catholic</b>
<b>Official languages</b>	<b>English and Nauruan</b>
<b>Currency</b>	<b>Australian dollar</b>

**Source:** SPC Statistics and Demography Programme unless otherwise indicated.

### A3.4 Summary of SPC assistance to Nauru, 2005–2008

Sector/type of assistance	Cost by year (AUD)				Total cost (AUD)
	2005	2006	2007*	2008*	
<b>Coastal Fisheries</b>					
Technical assistance	32,288	74,876	50,779	6,045	163,989
Training activities **	21,218	43,664	56,824	0	121,707
Research activities	49,812	0	6,045	0	55,857
Direct financial grants	0	3,627	0	0	3,627
Participation at meetings, workshops, etc.	4,715	13,847	9,068	4,232	31,862
<b>Sector total</b>	<b>108,034</b>	<b>136,015</b>	<b>122,717</b>	<b>10,277</b>	<b>377,042</b>
<b>Human Development</b>					
Technical assistance	0	0	18,619	0	18,619
Training activities **	4,909	4,909	7,486	5,673	22,976
Participation at meetings, workshops, etc.	7,844	15,294	16,878	0	40,016
<b>Sector total</b>	<b>12,753</b>	<b>20,203</b>	<b>42,983</b>	<b>5,673</b>	<b>81,612</b>
<b>Land Resources</b>					
Technical assistance	7,373	238,382	161,737	78,586	486,077
Training activities **	29,259	57,670	87,108	0	174,036
Research activities	1,209	8,463	7,254	19,344	36,271
Direct financial grants	7,254	6,045	15,754	0	29,053
Participation at meetings, workshops, etc.	14,267	13,299	16,322	0	43,888
<b>Sector total</b>	<b>59,361</b>	<b>323,859</b>	<b>288,175</b>	<b>97,930</b>	<b>769,325</b>
<b>Maritime</b>					
Technical assistance	28,412	0	5,078	14,224	47,714
Training activities **	61,358	12,214	22,758	12,801	109,131
Direct financial grants	7,254	0	0	0	7,254
Participation at meetings, workshops, etc.	9,672	5,323	0	0	14,996
<b>Sector total</b>	<b>106,697</b>	<b>17,537</b>	<b>27,835</b>	<b>27,025</b>	<b>179,095</b>
<b>Oceanic Fisheries</b>					
Technical assistance	13,634	18,767	18,135	14,508	65,045
Training activities **	1,317	0	4,655	3,446	9,417
Direct financial grants	0	0	5,001	0	5,001
Participation at meetings, workshops, etc.	0	8,376	3,446	6,891	18,713
<b>Sector total</b>	<b>14,951</b>	<b>27,143</b>	<b>31,236</b>	<b>24,846</b>	<b>98,176</b>
<b>Public Health</b>					
Technical assistance	8,161	25,087	43,223	26,901	103,372
Training activities **	0	7,339	18,771	13,299	39,410
Research activities	0	0	0	2,418	2,418
Direct financial grants	0	0	9,068	9,068	18,135
Participation at meetings, workshops, etc.	8,101	11,497	38,810	23,092	81,500
<b>Sector total</b>	<b>16,261</b>	<b>43,923</b>	<b>109,872</b>	<b>74,779</b>	<b>244,835</b>
<b>Statistics and Demography</b>					
Technical assistance	0	9,947	70,129	0	80,075
Training activities	0	10,475	19,562	0	30,037
Direct financial grants	0	94,304	94,304	0	188,609
Participation at meetings, workshops, etc.	6,210	9,237	0	0	15,447
<b>Sector total</b>	<b>6,210</b>	<b>123,963</b>	<b>183,995</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>314,168</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>324,267</b>	<b>692,642</b>	<b>806,814</b>	<b>240,529</b>	<b>2,064,252</b>

**Notes:**

\* Projected

\*\* Training activities (national, regional and attachments)