

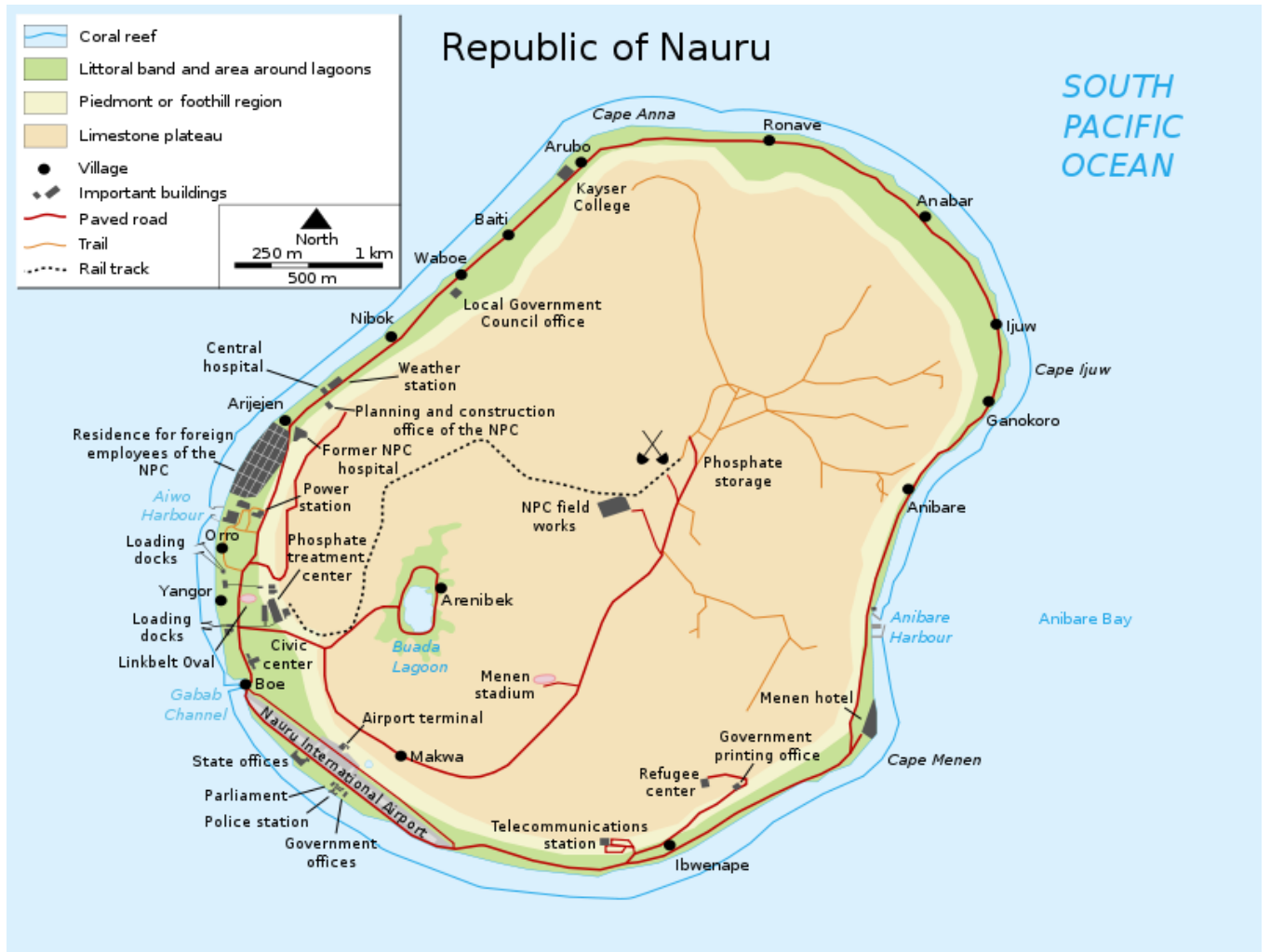
BSRP II Nauru Country Implementation Plan



Pacific
Community
Communauté
du Pacifique

1. SUMMARY	
EDF 11 indicative fund allocation	EUR385,000 + regional activities
Timeframe	1 January 2024 – 31 July 2026 (31 months)
National activities	<p>KRA 1: DRM/CC Information Management Governance</p> <p><i>1.1 Centralised Disaster Information Management System</i></p> <p>KRA 2: Community based Resilience and risk reduction</p> <p><i>2.1 DRM training and skills development for Disaster Officials and First Responders</i></p> <p><i>2.2 Schedule of simulation exercise with National and Disaster Community Committees</i></p> <p><i>2.3 Vehicle Procurement for CBDRR trainings</i></p> <p>KRA 3: Safer Schools</p> <p><i>3.1 Conduct Tsunami Drill Exercise for schools</i></p> <p><i>3.2 Procurement of Portable Reverse Osmosis Machines for Schools (Drought Preparedness)</i></p> <p><i>3.3 Evacuation Route Clearance for Boe Infant School and Antean Infant School</i></p> <p>KRA 4: Communications, Engagement, Awareness and Visibility</p> <p><i>4.1 Fire Evacuation for Schools- annual exercise.</i></p> <p>KRA 5: Coordination of project activities</p> <p><i>5.1 Project Coordinator</i></p> <p><i>5.2 National Project Steering Committee</i></p>
In-country project governance structure	<p>National Steering Committee comprising the following agencies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Disaster Risk Management Office 2. Department of Information, Communication and Technology 3. Department of Justice and Border Control 4. Department of Climate Change and National Resilience 5. Nauru Police Force 6. Department of People living with Disabilities 7. Department of Health
Lead collaborating agency	National Disaster Risk Management Office

2. COUNTRY CONTEXT



A elevated coral island in southeast Micronesia, 40 kilometres south of the Equator, makes up the island nation of Nauru in the southwest Pacific Ocean. It is located around 1,300 kilometres northeast of the Solomon Islands, and Banaba, a Kiribati island, is the nearest one. a total of 21 km² of land (MFAT 2022).

Phosphate mining was once the backbone of Nauru's economy, making it one of the richest nations per capita in the 1970s. Due to the unsustainable phosphate export and imminent resource exhaustion, the GDP decreased between 1990 and 2000. The reopening of Australia's offshore Refugee Processing Centre resulted in an increase in tax revenue for the government during 2012. The primary sources of income for the nation at present are fees from fishing licenses provided to nations that engage in remote water fishing as well as housing refugees and asylum seekers. (Government of the Republic of Nauru, 2019).

The country is divided into 14 districts, each with a community committee. These committees carry out community projects and frequently represent their districts in government and civil society consultations. Women are represented on these community committees. (Government of the Republic of Nauru, 2019).

Due to its location close to the equator, Nauru does not experience tropical cyclones. However, during the wet season, which normally runs from November to April, strong winds and sea swells are sometimes experienced. (Nauru Country Profile, 2021)

Drought is the main hazard risk for Nauru, and in the past, the hazard had a considerable economic impact, affecting the island nation's national budget. According to Nauru Meteorological data, the rainfall data collected recorded that the last significant drought event was from November 2009 to May 2012, lasted about 31 months.

One primary type of drought affects Nauru, meteorological drought, usually associated with a precipitation deficit. Drought is the main driver of disaster risk in Nauru, contributing to water scarcity and contamination events. Typically associated with La Niña meteorological drought is expected to decline in frequency due to projected increases in rainfall totals. (Nauru Country Profile, 2021)

During droughts Nauru is dependent on reverse osmosis units with water transported from the Marshall Islands, the Solomon Islands, and the State of Kosrae in FSM serving as a back-up. Due to financial limitations, Nauru finds it challenging to meet the costs of importing water.

Other natural hazards impacting Nauru include storm surges leading to coastal inundation, bush fires. Tsunami poses a risk, moreover heavy rainfall causes flooding of roads and utilities.

Ocean acidification, sea level rise, increased sea surface temperature, and altered ocean currents have all been predicted to result from climate change.

The National Disaster Risk Management Act of 2016 established the National Disaster Risk Management Council (NDRMC), which oversees developing policies and implementing disaster management initiatives (preparedness and response). Advising the President of the nation on the declaration and lifting of the "State of Emergency" is another duty of the NDRMC.

In accordance with the National Disaster Risk Management Act of 2016, the Department of National Emergency Services was established under the Ministry of National Emergency Services to manage disaster response efforts. To coordinate response and recovery efforts, it comprises of the National Disaster Risk Management Office, National Emergency Operations Centre, Rescue and Fire Services, Ambulance Services, Lifeguard Services, and Meteorology Services.

The National Disaster Risk Management Act of 2016 is the main document of legislation in the nation for handling disaster-related issues. It provides mechanisms for efficient coordination of international disaster relief assistance, promotes the application of disaster management principles in Nauru, and assists in disaster mitigation, preparation, and response at the community level. The NDRMA (2016) has taken the place of the Disaster Risk Management Act from 2008.

Related policy and planning instruments for DRM and CC in Nauru are:

- National Disaster Risk Management Plan 2008
- Framework for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (RONAdapt) 2015
- Strategic Roadmap For Emergency Management 2021-2023

3. BSRP II and NDRRP

Building Safety and Resilience in the Pacific Phase II (BSRP II) is a sub-programme of the **11th European Development Fund (EDF) Intra-ACP Natural Disaster Risk Reduction (NDRR) Programme**. The overall objective of NDDR is to contribute to reducing the impacts of disasters, including those related to climate change, and to increase resilience in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries. This is to be achieved through three specific objectives that align with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: SO1: Disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk is strengthened; SO2: Investment in disaster risk reduction (DRR) for resilience is increased; and SO3: Disaster preparedness for effective response and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction is enhanced.

BSRP II has the overall objective of reducing the impacts of disasters, including those relating to climate change in Pacific Island Countries. Anticipated impacts to be achieved are aligned with the Framework

for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) outcomes; i.e. Adverse economic, social and environmental impacts of climate change and disasters are reduced; Human loss and suffering is prevented; Communities are stronger and more resilient. BSRP II’s work programme is structured under two specific objectives; namely, i) Strengthened disaster risk governance in PICs; and ii) Enhanced multisectoral resilience and capacity for preparedness, response and recovery in PICs. There are four outputs feeding into these objectives. Output 1.1 – Increased availability of reliable disaster and climate risk data, information and knowledge and Output 1.2 – Supported increase of integrated and risk-informed regulations, planning and financing feed into Objective 1. Output 2.1 – Strengthened capabilities, collaboration and coordination for risk reduction, response and recovery; and Output 2.2 – Increased risk awareness and reduction actions with sub-national, community and local stakeholders feeds into Objective 2.

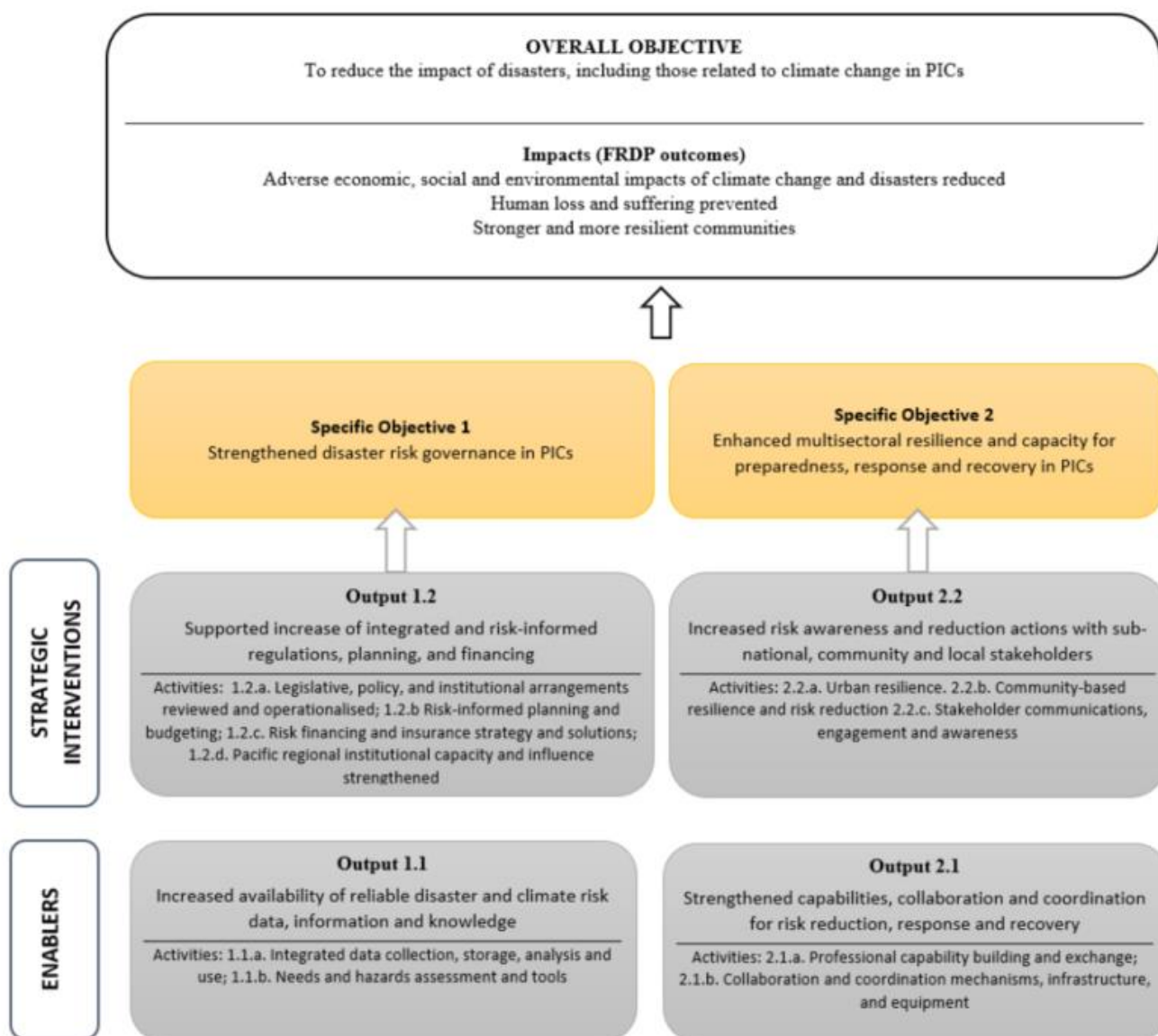


Figure 1: Intervention Logic diagram

Participating Pacific Island countries have each identified priority national activities under the broader project framework as described above. Nauru has identified five national activities which are detailed in the Section 4. In addition to **national activities**, BSRP II includes the following **regional activities**.

- Assessing the cost of climate change and disaster impacts
- Regionalisation of Disability Inclusive DRM
- Risk financing advisory support (support to 3-5 countries)

- Strengthen SPC's long-term DRM/CC capacity
- Professional capability building and exchange
- Support for Pacific representation at regional and global forums
- Communications, engagement awareness and visibility

The Project will utilise a range of technical specialists to support countries and SPC with the implementation of regional and national activities. These will comprise a mix of full-time appointments and existing SPC technical staff on a FTE¹ cost-sharing basis. These positions are funded under regional and national activity allocations. Technical support staff are linked to project outputs as follows:

Output 1.1 - Increased availability of reliable disaster and climate risk data, information and knowledge

- Technical Adviser (DRM/CC Operations) 1FTE (50%)
- GIS Officer 0.25FTE
- Systems Engineer 0.25FTE
- Information Management and Governance Specialist 0.25FTE

Output 1.2 - Supported increase of integrated and risk-informed regulations, planning and financing

- DRM/CC Adviser 0.75FTE
- DRM/CC Analyst 0.5FTE
- Data and Records Assistant 0.7 FTE
- Gender and Social Inclusion Adviser 0.05FTE
- Risk Financing Specialist 0.5FTE

Output 2.1 - Strengthened capabilities, collaboration and coordination for risk reduction, response and recovery

- Knowledge and Skills Transfer Coordinator 1FTE
- Procurement Engineer 1FTE

Output 2.2 - Increased risk awareness and reduction actions with sub-national, community and local stakeholders

- Technical Adviser (DRM/CC Operations) 1 FTE (50%)
- Communications and Stakeholder Engagement Adviser 0.75FTE

As with BSRP Phase I, funds have been set aside to support up to 12 In-country Coordinators for a period of between 24 -42 months depending on the country plan needs. Additional funds are ear-marked for a coordinator for Papua New Guinea's Multi-Hazard Early Warning Centre, and 3 staff to serve as Tonga Cluster Coordinators.

4. NATIONAL PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES

OVERALL OBJECTIVE:

Better prepare Nauru for managing disaster risk and build resilience

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1

¹ Full Time Equivalent

Strengthen disaster risk governance in Nauru

KEY RESULT AREAS

KRA 1: DRM/CC information management governance

1.1 Centralised Disaster Information Management System

Information management is vital in DRM as it is the basis of decision making, policy writing, response planning etc. The availability of the information is housed within its own agencies and ministries in Nauru. Accessibility to the information is a challenge for Nauru NDRMO. Having a centralised disaster information System promotes data integrity, accessibility, and risk informed planning/decisions. In Nauru, the ICT have been asked to co-lead the activity supported by Nauru NDRMO.

SPC will provide technical assistance for the activity.

KRA 2: Community based Resilience and risk reduction

2.1 DRM training and skills development for Disaster Officials and First Responders

This activity aims at building the capacity of Disaster Officials and First Responders in Nauru. Trainings such as Working in an Emergency Operations Centre Training, Disaster Risk Management Training, Initial Damage Assessment Training and the USP/TAFE Cert IV – DRM (online) are some of the trainings planned for this activity.

SPC will provide technical assistance for this activity.

2.2 Schedule of simulation exercise with National and Disaster Community Committees

Nauru NDRMO plans to conduct an exercise with communities in its Districts. Nauru NDRMO plans to have a full simulation exercise from government to community levels. This is to test what was learnt in 2.1 above and responding agencies emergency plans.

2.3 Vehicle Procurement for Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction trainings

The NDRMO has transportation as one of its major challenges, as an activity under the BSRP II, they are to conduct community based DRR training and to ease movement procurement of a vehicle to help in the conduct of the trainings around the island is advantageous.

KRA 3: Safer Pacific Schools

3.1 Conduct Tsunami Drill Exercise for schools

As part of its community-based activity, Nauru NDRMO plans to conduct an awareness session to all schools on Tsunamis and conduct a drill to test evacuation plans for schools in Nauru.

3.2 Procurement of Portable Reverse Osmosis Machines for Schools (Drought Preparedness)

In the event of Drought. The purchase of the Reverse Osmosis Machines would help mitigate the impacts of water supply to school children. Water security affect access to and quality of education services in challenges to accessibility and diverted resources.

3.3 Evacuation Route Clearance for Boe Infant School and Antean Infant School.

No pathways are cleared for the two schools, in an event of evacuation there is no evacuation route to the hill that is located next to the schools. Clearance planned to be kept at a minimum to balance both

the community safety and coastal ecosystems ensuring that no nesting birds or protected species are disturbed.

KRA 4: Communications, Engagement, Awareness and Visibility

4.1 Fire Evacuation for Schools- annual exercise

The NDRMO conducts the annual exercise to ensure the safety of the teachers are safeguarded in an event of a fire. Fire and Tsunami evacuation drills are different. In a tsunami drill the students and teachers will be required to move to higher ground, while in a fire drill, students and teachers will be required to assemble in a designated safe area 15 to 20 meters from the school.

KRA 5: Coordination of project activities

5.1 Project Coordinator

A Project Coordinator will be recruited and employed for a period of three years or to the limit of the assigned budget or whichever comes first. This position will be based at the Nauru National Emergency Services Office to coordinate project implementation. The Project Coordinator will report to (1) Director NDRMO, Nauru and (2) BSRP II Project Manager based in Fiji. The Project Coordinator will be appointed by SPC using its internal hiring processes.

5.2 National Project Steering Committee

A National Project Steering Committee will be established to provide oversight of the project planning, implementation and monitoring. The NPSC will also serve as a platform to foster coordination and collaboration amongst participating agencies.

5. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

6.1 Organisational Structure and Responsibilities

The BSRP Project Management Unit (PMU) operating from the Geoscience, Energy and Maritime (GEM) division at SPC is responsible for providing oversight of the day to day running and implementation of the BSRP within the respective beneficiary countries. The NDMOs of each beneficiary state are the designated BSRP country focal points and work in close collaboration with the PMU.

The PMU works closely with the respective NDMOs to ensure that project activities are implemented effectively and efficiently while also ensuring that the National Steering Committee is informed of project implementation progress as well as challenges and solutions through regularly updating the NSC via regular email contact and NSC meetings. The PMU has dedicated country officers to handle county specific affairs and implementation. As country focal points for the BSRP they are responsible for the day to day running of BSRP including supporting the NDMO to conduct National Steering Committee meetings, compile reports for the NSC and the ACP-EU on a quarterly basis and overseeing financial expenditure and developing budgets and budget revisions were necessary.

The National Steering Committee is the approving body for BSRP activities within the respective beneficiary states and will provide approvals for activities for funding; review and approve the annual workplan for the BSRP and CIP as and when needed; and meet to discuss progress implementation and counter measures and solutions where implementation has stalled.

6.2 Procedures

The NSC approves activities and budgets developed as part of the Country Implementation Plan that was developed through national stakeholder consultations to determine national priorities.

The PMU works with the SPC Procurement Unit to develop the necessary contracts, LOAs and MOUs for implementation of each NSC approved activity. Contracts are developed based on provision of necessary justification and using SPC procurement guidelines.

Letters of Agreement and contracts between SPC and the implementing agency detail timelines for implementation of activities along with funding disbursements attached to deliverables for the activity. Contracts for technical assistance both long and short term, may be established between the SPC and the implementing agency or consultant.

The PMU will continue to work in close contact with SPC Finance for release of funds as per contracts, LOAs, MOUs developed.

SPC's EU approved procurement procedure and processes for collation of acquittals will be used for all transactions.

6.3 Funding Modalities

Funding modalities to support the programme of work in Nauru will be established for each activity in consultation with lead agencies. Wherever possible, procurement will take place through SPC. In some instances, SPC will consider the use of Grants, Contract for Services and/or Joint-implementation with countries.

6.4 Reporting and M&E

The PMU works in close collaboration with the NDMO and implementing agency to gather progress reports which are compiled on a quarterly basis and presented to the National Steering Committee and EU Delegation Office in Suva. Annual narrative and financial reports are also compiled by the PMU for each country and presented to the National Steering Committees and the EU at the end of each year.

In-country coordinators will be responsible for coordinating the implementation of country activities. This will involve mobilising stakeholders, establishing workflows and costings for each country activity, seeking endorsements, coordinating procurements and the collating acquittals. In-country coordinators will be supported in developing their work programmes (with milestones) by the PMU Implementation Officers and they will regularly communicate progress on work flows to the PMU via online project management tools. This will allow for the monitoring of progress at the activity level by the PMU and allow for early intervention in the event of blockages. In the absence of In-country coordinators, the role of coordination and reporting on national activities will fall to the NDMO director, or delegated nominee.

In addition, and in collaboration with the PMU, each country will develop a detailed logframe to facilitate monitoring and evaluation of the country level activities. Realistic and measurable indicators will be developed at both the output and outcome levels (where possible) and accompanying strategies for gathering data to 'measure' the indicators will be designed.

The PMU will also undertake monitoring visits to beneficiary states to ensure activities are implemented efficiently and effectively and within given timeframes and budgets. Dates for country monitoring visits will be agreed between the PMU country focal point, the NDMO and the NSC and monitoring reports will be presented to the NSC once monitoring visits are concluded.

6.5 Gender and social inclusion

All national activities will be screened to identify entry points for integrating gender and social inclusion considerations. Particular attention will be given to the special needs of women and girls, the elderly,

the infirm and people with disabilities as it is recognised that these groups are disproportionately vulnerable during and after disasters.

6. BUDGET