

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Nauru R2R**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 5218 |
| GEF ID | 5381 |
| Title | Nauru R2R |
| Country(ies) | Nauru, Fiji, Nauru |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Water and Oceans |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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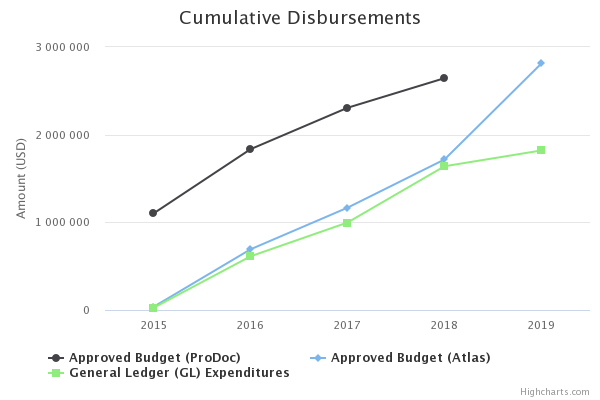
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | High |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **To preserve biodiversity, ecosystem services, improve climate resilence and sustain livelihoods inNauru using a ridge to reef approach.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Status of integrated land, water and coastal management in Nauru | Sectoral approach with minimal efforts towards coastal biodiversity conservation | *(not set or not applicable)* | LMMA implementation and integrated land-use management planning and implementation | A National Environment Integrated Policy was developed and is pending endorsement in Cabinet    A draft LMMA plan is being developed as a result of a series of community consultation. This plan will be finalized once the amended Fisheries Bill has been approved in Cabinet.    In the process of implementing LMMA, the project has successfully put in place 1 canoe for each pilot site and deployed 5 Fish Aggregating Device (FADs). The reaming 3 is planned to be deployed in Q4-2018. A boat building training workshop was conducted in each 5 districts in Q1-2018.    The canoes will be used by communities to access the FADs when needed.  There is an ongoing activity to confirm baselines in the various sectors under the ridge to reef approach. This was the same reporting as 2017 PIR    The implementation of an integrated Land use management plan has been stagnant since the Project does not have staff qualified in this area. However, it has been agreed by the Board to recruit a consultant by October 2018 to assist the PMU and the Department of Agriculture in this activity.    The project received 250 salt and drought tolerant plants last December. The transplanting survival rate are as follows:  • 145 bananas received – 35.8% survived  • 80 sweet potato received – 46.2%  • 20% Yam survived  • 40% ginger survived  The low survival rate is due to mishandling of seedlings by project staff and agriculture team as they were not trained prior to arrival  2 LMMA community outreach has been carried out with the 5 pilot communities involving 153 people comprising of 67 females and 86 males.    Again, on-going consultation is still in progress introducing LMMA concept and ecological reasoning that justified LMMA setup.  Awareness raising on the outline of the draft Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill was conducted so communities can take ownership of the LMMA network that will be supported through government policies.    The overall achievement of the project objective is not on track | The final draft LMMA plans was accepted by key stakeholders in Nauru and is now pending further approval for adoption till the Fisheries Bill has been approved in Cabinet.    The National Environment Integrated Policy has been endorsed by Cabinet.    A total of five canoes have been built for each pilot district. Six community members attended a two weeks workshop led by the Nauru Fisheries & Marine Resources Authority (NFMRA) canoe builder. Four canoes are stationed at the boat harbor and are open for use by community members. Permission is sought from pilot district leaders if other district fisherfolks want to use the canoes.    A consultant was recruited in Q2 and has completed an assessment on the land use plans for the entire island. Inclusive in the assessment was the review of district profile and implementation plans, while also the assessment of land use management planning process. A list of recommendations was identified which is being used to develop the land use management plan for the Nauru R2R project sites. A total of 29 people attended the Land Use Management Plan workshop presented on 21st June 2019. A total of 20 females and 9 males attended this workshop.  The Department of Agriculture has been leading the activity of developing home gardens with communities and will be working with 75 kitchen garden owners within the 5 pilot districts on how to manage them.  The Department of Agriculture’s extension officers and the Projects Technical support officers received a one-day training to enhance their knowledge and skills on nursery activities and plant propagation techniques in February 2019. A total of 20 males and 16 females attended this training. This included community representatives.    A community consultation was conducted in Q1 2019 including fishermen group, NGOs, NFMRA and Project staff to discuss the proposed final draft Coastal and Aquaculture Bill through the support of SPC. A total of 23 males and 19 females attended this meeting. The proposed bill has been submitted to the Department of Justice before it is given to Cabinet for approvalin which the document will become finalized.  The set up of the four LMMA network has been delayed due to the pending endorsement of the Coastal Fisheries & Aquaculture Bill. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Improved management effectiveness of new marine conservation areas.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Area of coastal and marine water under active management as a Locally Managed Marine Area | Zero= LMMA will be introduced through this project | *(not set or not applicable)* | 33% of coastline of Nauru (approximately 10 km) incorporated into LMMA with implementation of management plans in 4 Districts (Anabar, Anibare, Ijuw and Meneng) | Progress on achieving this activity is pending on the community’s verification for the identified areas to be setup for LMMA. The MOA for setting up of the LMMA has been signed by all community leaders and their respective district Members of Parliament.      In order to set up an LMMA, the Nauru Fisheries & Marine Resources Authority has been conducting information gathering with the communities that will assist them in identifying and confirming of spawning areas in the intertidal areas. Surveys cannot be carried out, until this verification process is complete. The last socio-economic survey carried out by NFMRA was in 2005. Another survey is planned to be carried out later this year by the NFMRA if funding is available.    A draft outline of the Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill was developed. The project is currently working with SPC to formulate the contents of the bill which will factor importance of LMMA Management Plan. The National level LMMA will also be incorporated into the bill.    LMMA National and District Level Action Plan is still in planning however draft management plan is being developed by the LMMA consultant and will be discussed with communities for finalization once the Bill is finalized. The District of Meneng had developed an LMMA Management Plan in 2006 prior to the project in which the template of that plan is being used for the remaining sites - of Ijuw, Anabar and Anibare. These new Management plans will be modified according to government policies on reef and high-water mark ownership.      No district level action plan has been developed or implemented to date.    A socio-economic survey focusing on resource use to assist with LMMA planning was conducted and report is made available.    The achievement of project target is not on track | A socio-economic training workshop led by Fisheries Advisor was carried in Q1 2019 which included participants from NFMRA, TSOs and community officers.    The main purpose of the training is to train up the surveyors to smoothly undertake the actual survey. The training was to inform the surveyors of:  The intention of the survey;  How to collect the information;  What type of information required;  Target person/s to be interviewed;  What the information will be used for;  During the training some surveyors were selected to carry out sampling information, which is to collect information on different prices of fresh fish and tinned fish from shops around the Island and fishermen. The training was conducted from the 19th – 22nd of March 2019.    Following this training a socio-economic survey was conducted in 330 households accounting to 20% of the Nauru’s registered household number.    5 District management plans are in final draft version but is pending approval of the Fisheries Bill which has been submitted for Cabinet approval. The Management plans have been endorsed at community level after a series of community consultation however it is only in a final draft stage because of the pending Bill approval.    Community consultations were conducted in Q2 by the NFMRA to finalize a district Fisheries committee who will be responsible for overseeing and deciding on the LMMA in their communities. The roles and responsibilities were also shared by the NFMRA staff assisted by the Project’s LMMA officer. |
| Agreement between Government and DCC on LMMA establishment management | Zero | *(not set or not applicable)* | 4 agreements with 4 coastal districts | *(not set or not applicable)* | Four LMMA management plans have been approved by community leaders and their members of Parliament (MP) in the five pilot districts. Finalization is pending Cabinet approval of the Coastal Fisheries & Aquaculture Bill.    Management plans were developed to control and protect the marine adjacent to the district. Measures put in place to protect marine ecosystem and associated resources, especially with potential area for growth. During consultation several threats and issues were highlighted by the community that needs to be addressed Measures are put in the Management plans to address all the issues identified for example, no gill net, prohibit the extraction of undersize fish etc. Agreeing to the plan empowers the plan to become a legal document, which will provide zoning, restriction, and measures to be complied with and ensure the sustainability of fish and other marine resources. The end target for the management plan is to protect fisheries and marine resources in such a way as to replenish and sustained itself for future generations. |
| Ecosystem health survey identifying priority sites for protection and management | Limited information exists | *(not set or not applicable)* | Important marine biodiversity protected through zoning plans | *(not set or not applicable)* | Since the commencement of the project there were no ecosystem health survey conducted under project. Except for spawning aggregation which is planned for this 3rd quarter. |
| Development of island level (national) based / CCA / LMMA Plan | Zero-national plan developed | *(not set or not applicable)* | National LMMA plan prepared and adopted | *(not set or not applicable)* | No national LMMA prepared as R2R project focuses only the 4 pilot district management plans which were drafted by the LMMA Specialist and awaiting to be finalized upon the enactment of the Bill.  The project has been focusing on the 4-pilot district Anabar, Ijuw Anibare and Meneng communities to develop their community-based management plans while Nauru Fisheries Department will take on the responsibility developing the national plan as this is dependent on the approval of the bill. The Fisheries Department has identified a national conservation area that the project will support but this again is dependent on the passing of the bill.  Four draft district plans awaiting to be finalized upon the enactment of the Bill.  Community consultations were carried out in the five pilot districts in Q1 led by the NFMRA to finalize a district Fisheries committee who will be responsible for overseeing and deciding on the LMMA in their communities. |
| Implementation of District level LMMA action Plans | Zero LMMA action plans | *(not set or not applicable)* | 4 Management Plans developed and implemented for each selected Districts | *(not set or not applicable)* | The pending cabinet approval on the Coastal and Fisheries Bill may not allow enough time for the implementation of the final draft LMMA plans that have been developed.  The Project technical support officers (TSOs) along with the Fisheries community staff have been using the CBAM approach in our community consultations. For example, Fisheries and TSOs lead the district working group sessions in mapping out the marine resources on their reefs. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Off track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Integrated landscape management practices adopted by local communities living within the ‘bottom-side’, and applicable ‘ridge’, and ‘topside’ areas not covered by mining.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Land-use management plans being actively implemented in all 5 districts | Currently zero. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 5 district land-use management plans being actively implemented | Planning and discussion on the development of the land use management plan still in progress. There are some delays in moving this component due to the lack of technical capacity of the involved project staff    Island-wide integrated agriculture land-use plans yet to be developed with special focus on prioritised districts    Registration surveys determining vulnerable households to target for water, sanitation, waste management, land use and agriculture planning was conducted. The surveys focused on water tanks locations in Ijuw, Anabar, Buada and Anibare; food source and hazard area map for Anabar; hazard area map for Ijuw; traditional and cultural site maps for Anabar and Anibare; Menang terrestrial ma  Maps have been generated from this activity reflecting resources and threats for each plot of land in each district.    Vulnerable households in need of water harvesting facilities and compost toilets were identified also through the survey. Planning on the construction of water harvesting system and building of composite toilet is currently underway. The project document identified 28 new compositing toilets as the target but the board meeting in Feb 2018 agreed that only one compositing toilet for each project sites (district) and the allocated budget for the toilet to invest more on water harvesting facilities as these was needed more by the communities.    A total of 15 plant seedlings have been distributed to households in project sites from the first batch of 250 salt and drought tolerant plants that was received early December 2017. Whilst in the process of transplanting the ordered seedlings, only 40% survived in Buada Farm causing a high mortality rate. Thus, another 250 have been re-ordered. Each district comprising 498 households will receive 50 plants each.    The Department of Agriculture has supported the Project’s Technical Support Officers in training them on how to handle different varieties of plants to ready them for when they go out to their respective communities. Further training for the Agriculture staff and key participants are being planned with SPC for 2018.      Gardening tools have been provided to existing nurseries in Buada Farm to support their production and free distribution of trees/plants nationwide.    The achievement of the outcome target is not on track | The project is now in the process of preparing the land use management plan for the five (5) pilot districts.    The full report on the assessment of the existing land use plans is now available.    The implementation of the management plan may not happen within the project timeframe. PMU will discuss with the key project partners to ensure that the implementation of the management plans is incorporated into annual workplans and programs. This will also be used as an exit strategy for the project. |
| Baselines for land-use plan and terrestrial environmental management established. | Rudimentary land-use maps with limited district focus terrestrial | *(not set or not applicable)* | National assessment completed with detailed 5 district terrestrial profiles | *(not set or not applicable)* | An assessment of the existing land use plans of the entire island and the status of their implementation was conducted by an international consultant on Integrated Agricultural Land Use Planning. Highlights of the assessment are the significant gaps in land use governance and planning systems due to sectoral driven approaches in aggregating information and developing strategies with limited scope undermining the multi-use potential of the land resources. Likewise, the customary driven tenure is seen as a serious constraint putting at risk the country’s sustainable land use and future economic development, and that standardized indicators and monitoring methods for ecosystems, land use and natural resources are needed and updated on a regular basis. The lack of coordinated baseline data systems for environmental assessment and the state of the environmental monitoring (including data collection, interpretation, updating, storage and retrieval, and user-dissemination mechanism) is a critical gap. In addressing these gaps, the following recommendations have been identified:  1. Awareness and capacity development for better challenges and managing risks over land use should be held and the mainstreaming of sustainable land management practices.  2. Establishing a national information /database to guide development needs and updating regularly land development mapping;  3. Mainstreaming good governance stands for determining development paths which reduce the incidence of tensions and conflicts between multiple shareholders over land use.  4. Designing an Integrated Agricultural Land Use Management Plan.  5. Developing new maps based on existing maps shapefiles.  6. Promoting commercial agricultural farms  7. Community-based agricultural development as key sector for sustainable development  8. Mainstreaming Environmental and Public Health  9. Apply all requirements of good land management governance in compliance with Rio 1992 UN conventions |
| Integrated land-use plan | Land-use plan (1994). | *(not set or not applicable)* | Island-wide integrated agriculture land-use plans developed with special focus on priority districts. | *(not set or not applicable)* | The land use assessment has been completed for the 5 project sites, plans to replicate this work across the island will depend on funding availability. Similarly, the development of the land use plan for other districts will be factored subject to the successful implementation of the 5 pilot districts of the management plan, the government can replicate this to the other remaining districts. |
| Number of households growing fruit-trees to contribute to soil conservation measures  Water storage enhanced in selected communities  Number of participating households using new crop varieties in all 5 districts  Number of waste water treatment systems (compositing toilets) for reducing pollution established | Less than 5% in each of the 5 districts growing fruit trees (tbc during land-use planning)  Approximately 195 water harvesting / storage facilities (with 3,000m3 capacity) in place  Zero households using “ New” drought and salt-tolerant crops not currently available  6 composting toilets operational in 5 districts | *(not set or not applicable)* | 20% of households in each of the 5 districts.    43 additional water harvesting / storage facilities established    20% of households in each of the 5 districts    28 new composting toilets operational in 5 districts | *(not set or not applicable)* | The Dept. of Agriculture has agreed to handle the procurement, raising /propagation of seedlings of fruit trees and food crops to be used for the establishment of the Kitchen Gardens in the 5 pilot districts. Seedlings were sourced from farmers who have successfully grown their fruit trees and food crops, particularly bananas, sweet potatoes, breadfruit, pineapple, soursops and other fruit trees, obtained during the implementation of the FAO project on Integrated Agroforestry - Fruit Tree Project and the SPC Project on Development of Sustainable Agriculture Program (DSAP). Other food crop plants were sourced from the Taiwan Technical Mission nurseries in Nauru. As of July, 2019, the Dept of Agriculture has raised a total of 535 plants of fruit trees and food crops ready for planting and distribution for the kitchen gardens.  The Joint Team of the Dept of Agriculture Extension Officers and the Technical Support Officers of the R2R Project has started the establishment of kitchen gardens in the five (5) pilot districts in June. As of end of July, a total of 17 kitchen gardens has been established; 5 in Buada, 4 in Anibare, 4 in Menen, 3 in Ijuw and 1 in Anabar. From the 17 kitchen gardens established, a total of 98 fruit trees were planted consisting of dwarf variety of coconuts (30), Pandanus (9), Soursop (24) and marcotted Tahitian Lime (13). In addition to the fruit trees, a total of 562 plants of food crops consisting of banana suckers, sweet potatoes, pineapple, papayas, lettuce, Chinese cabbage, tomatoes, eggplants, cassava, okra, ginger, etc. were also planted.    97% of the water harvesting facilities have been completed in 38 out of the 43households.  The target of 43 water harvesting facilities will be achieved by the end of the third quarter. Delays in payment to the construction companies led to a delay in commencement of construction.    Work on the compositing toilets is delayed due to limited EOI from vendors. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **Biodiversity conservation and SLM mainstreamed in policy and regulatory frameworks.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of policies developed for key sectors incorporating R2R considerations.  Number of trained government personnel on integrated R2R approaches (gender disaggregated data)  Number of district leaders trained on applying and enforcing skills in integrated R2R approaches with due consideration for gender distribution  Proportion of population (households) adopting specific actions to enhance R2R management in districts | Various old and draft plans exist, but need urgent re-validation and revision to support JNAP and NBSAP implementation    Limited –Zero    Training on GIS, project implementation / management and oversight in 2007 and 2008) and on Vulnerable & Adaptation assessment for JNAP.    0  ~20% of households (All community members exposed to community outreach in Past) | *(not set or not applicable)* | 4 sectoral plans / strategies developed e.g. Waste Management; Integrated Agriculture Land Use; NBSAP implementation; Environmental & Social Safeguards Policy & Guidelines | Development of policies/strategies specific to the end of target for the project have not been addressed    A National Integrated Environment Policy (NIEP) was developed and is pending Cabinet approval      Draft outline of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill developed. A consultant through the support of SPC will be finalizing the Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill. Workshops and meetings are currently underway with community leaders, NGOs, R2R PMU to facilitate the content of the Bill.    GIS and Leadership trainings have been conducted for government personnel, communities and district leaders. 22 participants attended the Leadership Training of which 15 were females and 7 males.    The achievement of the outcome target is not on track | The following sectorial plans/strategies are still in development: Coastal Fisheries & Aquaculture Bill, Land Use Policy Framework, Environmental Social Safeguard Policy and Land Use Management Plan.  Consultations have been carried out and consultants are in the process of developing their first draft reports. The NBSAP began the process of revising in 2013 but was not completed. A situational analysis to review/assess the gaps under the broad areas of environment (biodiversity conservation, land use management and water management) that will support the R2R approach/aim of project was conducted by an international consultant on Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies and Guidelines in early May and his report shall be submitted soon. He is expected to formulate and develop an overarching environment policy based on the situation analysis/review conducted in consultation with the stakeholders during his country visits.  An international consultant on Land Use Policy Framework was engaged by the project to develop a land use policy framework with a tool kit to mainstream sustainable land use management in legislations, regulations and strategic planning. He is expected to identify key strategies to institutionalize or mainstream the principles of sustainable land use management to ridge to reef approach to achieve the protection of biodiversity and ecosystem functions in Nauru. The consultant conducted a one-day training workshop to present his findings and recommendations to the key stakeholders during his country visit to Nauru. He has submitted his mission report now under review by PMU.  Land use policy framework is being drafted to compliment the Land Use management planning so that government is able to organize and sustainably manage land resources in order to achieve environmental goals, economic growth and people’s livelihood.    The Coastal Fisheries & Aquaculture Bill is ready for vetting by the Justice department. Once the Bill is passed a national LMMA network will be put in place.    PMU has been given access to an online data portal to upload information of the project progress etc. This portal was set up by SPREP to facilitate the national environment database. PMU is still to upload documents on Ridge to Reef activities. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 4**  **Improved data and information systems on biodiversity and land management best practices.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of databases developed for DCIE. | Zero (one database was developed for climate change, however this needs to be expanded and integrated) | *(not set or not applicable)* | 1 (integrated database) | A GIS database has been setup and training was conducted by the GIS consultant on the use of the database The Nauru R2R Land Use officer was trained on how to access and input data from the desktop. A training manual was produced as an outcome of the GIS engagement.    DCIE now has access to the SPREP Environment learning portal. The assistance of SPREP was sought when the setup of the integrated database was delayed. Through this portal, the R2R Project can access and upload relevant data and information regarding Nauru R2R Project activities.    An R2R campaign called Eben Omo was launched nationally in Q1-2018. The general public was invited to the launch through digicel text blasts targeting 10,000 people. The target of 500 households have been met since the project started. Awareness programs are on-going to be able to reach more people in Nauru  Products and activities developed for the Eben Omo campaign included the following:  • designing a logo  • giveaways (e.g. t-shirts, posters, brochures, stickers, pull up banner, flipcharts)  • pledge boards and  • identifying champions to spearhead the campaign.  The campaign was a strategy to create a locally-appropriate social marketing strategy to support fisheries and sustainable land management efforts in Nauru, that includes: a) Identifying barriers to action (why people won’t listen/act); b) Identifying target audiences, key messengers and key messages/themes that activate (speaking to people’s values); c) Developing innovative tools/training for engagement; d) Provide capacity building for developing strategic communications/social marketing approaches for any initiative or program. Key government and community stakeholders participated in designing the concept of the campaign. A communication strategy and workplan was developed as part of this activity. Schools and the general public were part of the launching of the campaign. The campaign will run till the end of the project to be able to increase knowledge sharing of R2R concept.      The Secretary of Commerce, Industry & Environment, Regional IW and R2R Project Coordinators attended the 2nd regional R2R meeting on Q3-2017 held in Tongatapu, Tonga.      Development of the project website is still pending    The achievement of the outcome target is on track | Eleven DCIE staff including the PC were enrolled in online courses on InforMEA.learning.com in the second quarter of 2019. The first course was on Chemicals and Waste and was completed in the first quarter.    In Q1 2019, PMU met with ICT for a training session to set up a shared drive at the DCIE office with the staff. This shared drive will be based at the ICT office, and the Project will procure 4 hard drives to service the DCIE staff. ICT will be in charge of maintenance. However, there has been a delay in setting up the shared drive due to a virus on the government website. If a shared drive is to be set up, all PMU staff have to register with a naurugov.nr email address.    Completed the Eben Omo campaign in1 district comprising a population of 800in Q1 2019. Two non-project districts requested the Roadshow to be hosted in their communities. The influence of the campaign resulted to it being replicated to 2 additional districts that were not part of the project sites. The campaign was supported by the 2 project partners, Department of Agriculture and Nauru Fisheries & Marine Resources Authority (NFMRA) and 4 community leaders who were not part of the pilot districts.  The campaign activities focused on quizzes and prizes in the form of free electricity top up and water, with EbenOmo giveaways were presented on the night, and each stall/stakeholder gave a short speech on their contribution and role in the R2R/EbenOmo campaign. |
| Number of community members receiving information on R2R management and taking action to enhance environment | Zero community households | *(not set or not applicable)* | 500 households | *(not set or not applicable)* | A quarterly newsletter has been disseminated in the Q1 and Q2, 2019 on the government information office website and on social media (Facebook and Twitter).    A radio talkshow was organized in Q1 2019 for technical experts from Nauru Fisheries & Marine Resources Authority (NFMRA), Department of Agriculture including the Project’s Locally Managed Marine Area (LMMA) and Communications Officers to raise public awareness on activities implemented by the project and their relevance to environment and biodiversity conservation. In Nauru the main form of media is radio and so in this event, the project was able to outreach to an estimated 5,000 listeners.  4 participants attended a south to south agricultural training. The training was focused on how tohandle and transplant tissue culture, cultivation of salt and drought resistant food crops suitable and livestock farming best practices.  The objective of the SPC training is to learn about community based projects that includes root crops and livestock (pigs and chickens) small scale waste management innovative systems.The Agricultural staff and the Lands Use Officer conducted a hands-on activity with the Project technical support officers, and Agriculture’s extension officers on how to handle 250 plant tissue culture procured from SPC for the project. Furthermore, the use of pig manure as part of the composting ingredient is also part of the TSO’s training with the Agriculture people. These skills are still being used in the 75 kitchen gardens in the 5 pilot districts. |
| Number of training courses conducted on database setup & maintenance. | Zero | *(not set or not applicable)* | 4 (1 per year) | *(not set or not applicable)* | No training was conducted due to the Nauru government website down because of virus.  Training on the use of a share drive is still in the plans pending the virus issue is resolved. |
| Number of knowledge products, including best practices, produced on all thematic areas, disseminated through various media    Participation in regional R2R activities    Development of Project website | Zero (knowledge products exist for water management, climate change, and land management only but none on integrated activities)    N/A    None | *(not set or not applicable)* | 12 (3 per year)    Project website that is accessible and regularly updated    Regular participation in the regional R2R activities as may be requested by national and regional stakeholders in the areas of capacity building, knowledge management, among others | *(not set or not applicable)* | Community members taking part in compost pit and kitchen garden training. The Department of Agriculture led both activities in the 5 pilot districts with the assistance of the Project TSOs. A total of 75 households are participating in these activities. These households are also a recipient of water harvesting facilities also funded by the Project.  The Project website is currently on hold due to a virus in the naurugov.nr website. This will be resumed once the ICT problem is resolved.  The Project Coordinator and the Director for Environment & Projects attended the 3rd and 4th Regional Steering Committee (RSC) meetings held in Townsville, Australia in July 2018 and Nadi, Fiji July 2019. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 68.83% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 68.83% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 1,820,108 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 85,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 2,644,358 |
| Co-financing | 8,407,000 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Jun 20, 2013 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Mar 11, 2015 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Apr 1, 2015 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Feb 22, 2016 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Apr 1, 2017 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | Oct 31, 2018 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | May 29, 2020 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Mar 31, 2019 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | Sep 29, 2020 |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2019-06-04 |
| 2019-04-09 |
| 2019-02-05 |
| 2018-12-05 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| Political | Critical Risk: There is continuous lack of participation and support from the community’s Member of Parliament and some community leaders, hence the low attendance for outreach/information sessions.    Risk Management measures: Update MPs, community leaders and executive committee members by delivering a Minute of meetings and posting on the community social media page. Update and results announced on the radio by leaders and Project staff. The recruitment of the LMMA officer has eased the workload of the Project Coordinator, as all correspondence is carried out between the LMMA officer and the NFMRA. |
| Operational | 1. High staff turnover:  Locally Managed Marine Area (LMMA) Officer was recruited in August 2018 since the inception of the Project in 2016.  The Communications Officer (CO)– this is the 4th CO to be recruited since the inception in 2016. The previous COs left due to better job opportunities and failing their probation period.  TSOs - Recruitment of the district technical support officers from Meneng took over 6 months and the Anabar TSO position is still vacant.    2. Non-performance of ICs  International consultants (IC) for Land Use Policy framework and Land Use Management plan recruited were very unfamiliar and could not relate to Nauru. For example, they could not fathom that the government did not and cannot own land in Nauru. On Nauru, every piece of land has an owner. Therefore, the consultants could not understand how a government land policy will work, if the landowners have the right to revoke the land lease. Daily meetings for scoping of their reports took up most of their mission as they kept returning to the same stakeholders to familiarize themselves with challenges and organization of land tenure in Nauru. This has led to the ICs delayed delivery of their reports and requests for no-cost extension on their contracts so they can submit their reports.    3. The limited vendors available in country for project to source quotations from  The project has faced delays in the implementation of some of the project activities especially for the installation of water harvesting systems and construction of composting toilets.    Risk Management measures:    1. Hiring people in Nauru continues to be a major challenge since the project started due to limited in-country capacity. Technical support has been provided from UNDP when and where needed. The project was able to facilitate UNDP Comms staff to conduct a one-week training with the PMU team. Position being filled within PMU had relied also on recommendations and head hunting as not many people had applied for positions when they were advertised. The two identified PMU staff and TSO were recruited using government recruiting processes.  2. The selection process of ICs needs to be improved, so that they are familiar with the country’s previous land tenure policies, the culture and ways of the people. Cannot afford to be insensitive to the people and their ways. A face-to-face interview via Skype should be conducted between the chosen IC and the department head and PMU.  3. The project has tried to look outside government procurement system to be able to identify potential vendors. The government procurement system has allowed the project to obtain cabinet approval if there are no competitive vendors applying. |
| Financial | Receiving feedback from UNDP regarding justifications of payments in the acquittal process delays advance requests from PMU. The PMU and TSOs have had to endure one month of no salaries because of the delayed release of advance. Project spending has been delayed due to activities depending on documents that needs to be endorsed by the Cabinet, and evidence of government policies already in place that needs to be attached with acquittals. However, based on low spending of project over the years, the project has obtained a no-cost extension approval to allow the project to complete in time. The new Project end date is September 2020.    Invoices from service providers are delayed so funds allocated in a quarter for an activity are left unspent, thus affecting our 80% spending of funds.    Risk Management measures: Confirming with partners (Agriculture and Fisheries) that activities planned for a quarter, will get implemented and not get moved to the next quarter as the money requested for a particular quarter has already been advanced. For example, $5000 was advanced for printing of LMMA materials. Fisheries informed us that SPC no longer does printing, so will seek printing services in either New Zealand or Australia. The $5000 is still in the R2R account unused awaiting Fisheries to send us an invoice. Before an advance request is made, the stakeholders are consulted on what activities will be carried out in that quarter and to confirm that these activities will actually happen. They are advised that the money cannot be rolled over to the next quarter, should their activities be delayed. |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| Terminal Evaluation - The initial project terminal evaluation was scheduled for 2019 but due to the delayed MTR in 2018, the TE date has therefore moved. The delayed in MTR in 2018 was due to very little progress on the ground implementation of the project for any assessment to be conducted.  Project Closure – the original project closure date is 31st March,2019. The MTR conducted in 2018 recommended a no-cost extension for the project which has been applied accordingly |

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| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The revised TE is now 29th May 2020 and the revised Project Closure is now 29th September 2020.  A no-cost extension of 18 months was granted as per PMU request. |

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| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The TE was adjusted in accordance with the approved no-cost extension |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Moderately Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The overall project implementation has improved in 2019 after a number of recommendations from its Mid Term Review (MTR) has been adopted and implemented. There is now a more effective coordination and more vigorous review of project plans and implementation of identified actions by the respective groups involved with the project particularly with the Department of Environment, Department of Agriculture and the Nauru Fisheries and Marine Resources Authority.  Under Component #1, the LMMA Management Plans for the 4 pilot districts have been finalized and waiting for the enactment of the Coastal Fisheries Management Bill for its implementation. The public consultation for the Bill was held in February and now on its final vetting by the Justice Department. Socio-economic survey was conducted to identify ways and means to manage and conserve fisheries and marine resources of the island.  Five canoes have already been built by community members. The Nauru Fisheries & Marine Resources Authority (NFMRA) led the activity and trained 5 community members from each of the five pilot districts separately in a 2 weeks training course.  Out of the eight Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) procured by the Project, six have already been deployed. With these inshore FADs it is hoped that community members will use their canoes to fish off the FADs.  Under Component #2, procurement of over 500 tissue culture from SPC in the 3rd and 4th quarter last year, was a failure due to the low survival rate of these plants. It was deduced to mishandling of the sensitive tissue culture led to the low survival rate. At the end of the Project, it is hoped that 50 salt and drought tolerant plants will be given to each of the five pilot districts totaling 250 plants. Advice was sought from the Department of Agriculture and they have agreed to undertake the procurement and propagation of planting materials of fruit trees and food crops at the Buada Nursery for the establishment of kitchen gardens in the 5 pilot districts. In June 2019, the joint team of the Department of Agriculture Extension Officers and the R2R Technical Support Officers commenced the establishment of kitchen gardens in the 5 pilot districts. To date, the team has established 12 model kitchen gardens and planted 355 plants consisting of 63 fruit trees (coconuts, breadfruit pandanus, soursops and Tahitian lime) and 292 food crops (bananas, sweet potatos, pineapple, papayas, tapioca, lettuce, Chinese cabbage, ginger, eggplants, tomatoes, etc,)  The installation of water harvesting system in 43 households is nearly completed pending final inspection and the tender for the construction of 5 units of compost toilets is now open for bidding.  The Technical Advisor conducted a one-day workshop training to Department of Agriculture Extension Officers, Nursery staff and R2R Technical Support Officers on nursery management and plant propagation techniques so they can effectively promote the establishment of kitchen gardens to the households To further assist households on their kitchen garden, compost pits are being installed and training on composting provided. From the 2017 Registration survey, it was found that 75 households had a kitchen garden. From this number, the Project assisting the DoA are building compost pits and assembling kitchen garden beds for 15 households in each of the five pilot districts.  In May 2019, the project has engaged the services of an international consultant to conduct an assessment of the existing land use management in the country and prepare land use management plan for each of the 5 pilot districts.  Under Component # 3, the project has engaged the services of an international consultant on environmental and social safeguard policies and guidelines to identify key strategies to institutionalize and mainstream the ridge to reef approach in the protection of biodiversity and ecosystem functions in Nauru which will include strengthening the institution and legal framework for the various sectors of environment  The project has also engaged the services of an international consultant to identify key strategies to institutionalize or mainstream the principles of sustainable land use management to ridge to reef approach.  Effective 2019, the project has engaged the services of an international consultant to act as the Technical Advisor of the R2R Project to provide the needed technical advise to the PMU in the implementation of project activities. As part of his deliverables, the TWG is to be revived. The Project has thus undertaken 3 TWG meetings since the CTA’s recruitment.  Component # 4 was considerably delayed due to lack of qualified staff to undertake its planned activities until the late part of the First Quarter of 2019 that it was able to recruit the new Communication Officer who has the skill and talent required of the post. Within a short period of time, the new Communications Officer has produced the quarterly newsletter, conducted the school visits, organized roadshows and radio talks as planned earlier. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The Nauru R2R project is on track with most activities and there is hope that outcome targets will be achieved before the project ends. As part of the MTR recommendation, the project was able to obtain an 18 months extension.    At the moment, the project is facing some minor shortcoming, and UNDP is working very closely with PMU and the responsible partners to ensure that by the end of the implementation period, the project has been able to deliver as much of the targets identified. Early November 2019, the project was able to recruit a Chief Technical Advisor as per the MTR recommendation and as a result, the project has made an extensive progress from last year’s PIR reporting.    The approval of the coastal fisheries bill developed by the project in 2017 and submitted in 2018 continues to impose delays to the achievement of some of the key targets under outcome 1. The project over the years has been able to develop 4 district management plans that will contribute to the 33% of the coastline of Nauru incorporated into LMMA however the implementation of this management plans is subjected to the approval of the Fisheries Bill. Similarly, this will also affect agreement on the implementation of the LMMA plans from communities and the development and adoption of a national LMMA plan which are also project targets. During the board meeting conducted in August 2019, the responsible partners – NFRMA had reassured the board that by December 2019, the Bill would be approved which will then be able to roll out other activities that have been on hold.  Outcome 2 on the other hand is progressing relatively well. The project was able to recruit 3 international consultants this reporting period however it continues to face some challengers such as the non-performance of two of the consultants. UNDP and PMU are looking at alternative measures to address this issue. Similarly, to outcome 1, the project will only be able to develop 5 district management plans and will not be able to implement them before the project ends. The project however will provide support to some enabling activities that will contribute to the implementation of the management plans once it is finalized. Overall under this outcome, the project will be able to deliver the development of 5 district land use management plan, complete national assessment of terrestrial profile and develop an island wide integrated agricultural land use plan. Outcome 3 is in working progress. Since the project started, it has been able to support the development of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill, the Environmental Management Plan through SPREP. The project before the end of the year is expected to complete the development of the Land Use Policy Framework, Environmental Social Safeguard Policy and Land Use Management Plan both at district and national level. Outcome 4 on the other hand has achieved most of its targets to date in terms of households and populations targeted and the knowledge products developed. The project continues to conduct outreach and awareness raising to ensure that there is continuous support from individuals and key stakeholders.    In terms of budget spending, the project continues to face some challengers as a result of staff turnover rate leaving project activities hanging. Also, with the limited vendors in-country, the IP has had to look for alternative to source some of their project goods. This has improved since January 2019 and UNDP is working very closely with the PMU to ensure that service needed are provided accordingly.  I am please with the performance of the project this year so far since the CTA has come on board as the project is now becoming less dependent on UNDP to provide technical support. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | Moderately Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The project still faces many challenges in its implementation progress. Most of these challenges are not within the PMU’s control. There are also success stories that are worth noting.    Although the project has managed to recruit and identify key staff (LMMA, Technical Advisor, Communications Officer and LU Officer) including the required international consultants, the standard and quality of reports presented by some of its PMU staff and the international consultants are less satisfactory. This is not the first time we’ve experienced challenges with international consultants as the IC responsible for drafting the Fisheries Bill did not follow through with finalizing the bill. This has caused a long delay in progressing this activity and was further impeded by the extensive and unclear process of terminating this consultant’s contract. This has put a lot of strain on the limited resources of the PMU where the Project Coordinator and the Technical Advisor have had to review and work with its staff and the international consultants to ensure that their reports are of good standard. It is expected for the local staff to be provided some guidance in drafting their reports, however, it is not expected for all ICs to receive this much attention. Perhaps we need to work together on improving the selection/ criteria process to identify the best suited and qualified international consultants.    One of the recommendations made by the independent consultant during its review was the need to improve coordination between CIE Agriculture and R2R Agriculture staff. There has been a gradual increase in both teams participating jointly in outreaches and training workshops. The TSOs job descriptions have been edited to replicate some of the duties of the CIE Agriculture extension officers to enforce that understanding of teamwork as our agriculture officers were found doing more than the project’s TSOs because of the inconsistencies in their JDs. The coordination between CIE Agriculture and R2R have also improved in the area of collection and distribution of drought tolerant plants and fruit trees where the Agriculture team have sought and provided these types of plants to the R2R team and from there, they will jointly distribute these in the five districts.    Lengthy financial procedures have also been a challenge that has impeded progress. The replenishment of funds is an extensive process as most of the decision-making during acquittals are based in Malaysia. During this process, staff morale and attendance dropped, and the activities progressed slowly due to absence of funds. Nauru is open to recommendations on how we can improve efficiency during financial acquittals.    The installation of rain water harvesting systems is near completion. There were minimal challenges apart from the delay in commencement dates and a change in the financial budget due to shortage of materials on island and an increase in freight costs on all imported goods.  The barge procured for the deployment and maintenance of the FADs arrived in July 2019 and will be officially handed over to Fisheries in August.  Canoe building is slow to progress due to absence of critical infrastructure and materials to support community members build their own canoes. The training workshop was successful in the sense that those who undertook the training have acquired the skills to build their own canoes. However, issues worth noting are ‘community ownership’ and maintaining community interest. There is little interest from the community when builders discover that the canoes they are building are owned by the community and most shy away from the idea that they might have the responsibility of maintaining and repairing these canoes. Apart from these issues, most building materials have arrived on island and in the process of procuring other materials. Political and community will can play a part in ownership and maintaining interest.    Community participation is one of our greatest challenges and Component 1 relies heavily on the capacity and involvement of the community so they are able to take ownership of regulating their own coasts, fisheries resources and their environment. This is a challenge because we live in a society that has lost most of its cultural values and therefore loss of interest to look after their own resources, unless you are being paid to do it. More effective awareness programs and communication can play a part in this area. The LMMA officer has tried to convene meetings with the communities however, there is little interest and participation from them. The LMMA officer has provided updates on the project including its objective during their meetings, however, it is evident that the project will need to ‘sell’ this idea to the community.    The R2R project published its first and second newsletter in the first and second quarter of 2019. Both newsletters were circulated through the Government Information Office. We have not received any feedback from other departments and the general public. I would highly recommend using other types of medium available on island particularly social media and the development of short clips or ads that can be shown on NTV. It is critical that we change people’s attitude and perceptions about protecting their environment and this cannot be done overnight. More effective educational and promotional programs need to be undertaken.    The project can have significant impacts to community perception on the environment in the preservation of Nauru’s biodiversity, ecosystem services, enhance our resilience to the adverse effects of climate change and sustain livelihoods and I remain positive that we can still achieve our goals. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | Moderately Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | All activities are back on track with assistance from UNDP and the Project Technical Advisor (TA). The major activities of developing a Land Use Policy, Land Use Plan and Environmental Social Safeguard work is under way. However, close monitoring is required of Land Use Policy consultant as advised by the Project Technical Advisor. He is struggling to grasp the work or output that is required of him.    Significant work is also carried out with the help of the Project TA in kitchen gardening and planting of climate and salt resilient crops, thus also improving the communication and working relationship between the project and the agriculture division. Rainwater harvesting system are being installed except for the compost toilets which are still undergoing the tender process.    Successful implementation of Component 1 activities is solely reliant on the passing of the Coastal Fisheries Bill as an act of government at the moment. This is pending due to the priorities of the Justice department in drafting and finalizing government legislation and also the forming of a new government as the current government has undergone dissolution. The Project has been instrumental in providing support to NFMRA in the development of the Bill and through public consultation processes.    There is an opportunity to capitalize on the work of SPREP Inform Project through the utilization of the Nauru Environment Data portal that the Inform Project has set up in Nauru. The implementation of the shared drive system within the department will further strengthen management of data.  The Project played smart in the implementation of the last 2 EbenOmo campaigns in two non-project districts facilitating other stakeholders to contribute in-kind for the much needed resources required for the two campaigns. Project has been active on social media especially Facebook and Twitter and has recently released a newsletter.  Since the engagement of the Project TA, overall coordination of project activities by the PMU has stepped up and improved. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | Moderately Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE:  In April, agriculture unit was approached by the Project’s Chief Technical Advisor to assist with the collection and propagation of the local fruit trees and salt tolerant food crops, total of 250. It was agreed that the local fruit trees would be bought at AUS$10 per plant, preferably 2/3 feet height plants in pots. To expedite the process of propagation and collection of planting materials, family and friends through CIE staff were approached and the number of productions was reached in no time. The plants were potted and delivered to the Buada nursery where the plants are nursed until the planting program kick off in July 2019.  The fruit trees consist of breadfruit, coconut (preferably the dwarf variety) pandanus. Other fruit trees preferably grafted and marcotted; mango, avocado, soursop& Tahitian lime (marcots) banana suckers (dessert &Plaintain).  With regards to the food crops it was agreed that the vegetables sourced with TTM will be sowed prior to the planting month of July as these are short term food crops. The seedlings will be provided free by Taiwan Technical Mission. The food crop consists of; papaya (red lady), sweet potato, pineapple, okra, eggplant, cherry tomatoes & string beans.  Note: Additional varieties have been added to the list as per request by growers e.g. lettuce, chinese cabbage etc.  In May the coordination of purchasing fruit trees was reverted back to R2R project management team.  In June, Consultant Cenon initiated to start the planting program with the assistance of the agriculture extension officers and R2R technical support officers and that is still ongoing to date.  The target number of households is 15 HH per pilot district (5), in total 75.    NAURU FISHERIES & MARINE RESOURCES AUTHORITY    The activities planned for this period have been mostly achieved but with the continuing challenge in trying to get the Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill finalized and tabled. This was the major hindering factor in implementing LMMA related activities. NFMRA have been able to do their part in getting the draft CFA Bill completed and having it gone through the public consultation process. The delay now which is beyond our control is in getting the Justice Department to undertake the final vetting and to have it ready for tabling to Cabinet and Parliament. The dissolution of Government with the election of a new government is adding further to this delay with the earliest tabling of the Bill to Government being expected no earlier than September 2019.  One of the concerns that was became apparent during this period was the weakening of the communication line and dialogue between NFMRA and the PMU. For the most part of the period, unlike in the past, it seemed that NFMRA are not consulted and excluded in any discussions regarding changes to our work activities and budgets, but only to be informed of decision outcomes. This undermines the MOA signed with NFMRA’s and their agreed role as a partner in the project. In addition, this is building a sense of distrust between NFMRA and the project.  The timing of availability of funds have not been consistent and in some occasions, we were asked to quickly submit a list of needs and requirements for funding within a week deadline.  Availability of staff within the Coastal Section of NFMRA have also been a weakening factor over this last period, especially losing 2 of our most senior and well qualified staff. To add to this problem, most of the Coastal staff have accumulated a lot of leave in lieu of working overtime. This leave had to be taken or they will lose them, so a number of staffs took their leave over this period thus leaving us with very few staff to do the work. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | Nauru R2R project is aimed to preserve biodiversity, ecosystem services, improve climate resilience and sustain livelihoods in Nauru using a ridge to reef approach. For the reference period and the 4th PIR, the RTA concurs with the rating of the Moderately Satisfactory for both progress in achieving Development Objective and Implementation. This is an improvement from the MU rating the from the preceding year.    The above ratings are in line with the MTR findings. Despite the delays in project start and the slow implementation of activities as well as limited coordination and collaboration among project partners, both government and the villages, there has been an increasing recognition of the contributions of the project in addressing environmental concerns thus a successful completion and achievement of all project goals is imminent.    The operational risks are noted and are expected in a small and isolated country like Nauru. However, remedial measures have been put in place. Last year, the project progress has been hampered due to the shortage of key staff, including the Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) and the Locally Managed Marine Area (LMMA) officer. Both key staff are on board which contributed to the substantive progress during the reference period.    Implementation Progress    2019 budget is $ 901,647 and the expenditure within the first 2 quarters, $ 180,567. The delivery during this reporting period is 20% & the overall delivery since the project has started is 69%. The highest spent in this reporting period is under Outcome 2. This is understandable as most of the activities under component 1 are put on hold as the Coastal Fisheries Bill has yet to be enacted. It is positively noted though that while waiting for the political processes to proceed with respect to the Bill, the project has proceeded with the drafting of LMMA plans in the pilot villages and ready for implementation once the enabling law is passed. Activities under component 3 are on-going with consultants. The component on knowledge management, trainings and project websites have not yet been launched due to technical issues.    However, there are some areas yet to be improved, especially to improve delivery in outcome 1, as listed below:  1. Collaboration with different stakeholder on activities. For the most part of the period, unlike in the past, NFMRA reflects that they have been excluded from discussions regarding changes to their activities and budgets. Closer collaboration across agencies need to be pursued starting with participation in Project Board meetings and in the implementation of Board decisions.  2. Recruitment needs to be improved by ensuring qualified consultants are engaged to produce reports that would be useful to the government. The project is encouraged to consider international recruitment for posts that remain unfilled due to lack of local capacity.  3. Improving community ownership. There is low attendance for outreach/information sessions. For instance, community does not feel the needs and responsibility of maintaining canoes. This is an area where the TSOs should play a role in addition to intensifying awareness raising. | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

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| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: No |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: No |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: No |
| Not applicable: Yes |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN1:** some contribution to gender equality |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| No gender analysis has been carried out since the project started |

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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| A detailed gender analysis is being planned for Q3 2019. In a recent socio-economic study conducted through the project, two key findings that have directed the project to engage women are based on the following:  1) Land and other properties are inherited by both sons and daughters, but only daughters can pass on their rights to their children without seeking extended family consent. All Nauruan’s belong to a district. That affiliation is inherited through the mother or father but may be changed during a person's lifetime for political reasons. District affiliation includes responsibility for participating in district activities. For this reason, the project has used women in planning workshops in the development of land management plans within the 5 districts. A total of 12 women have been trained in establishing a kitchen garden out of the 17 households visited by the Project and Department of Agriculture staff.  2) There is no gender disparity in primary or secondary education. In 2011 the ratio of girls to boys enrolled in primary and secondary school was 1.04 and 0.94 respectively. More girls earn post-secondary scholarships than boys. However, based on data on the highest level of education completed, 72.5% of males and 69.1% of females 15 years and older did not have any educational qualification, and only 20.7% and 24.7% of males and females respectively had a secondary leavers certificate. The 2011 census calculated literacy rate on the basic definition of literacy as being able to read and write. The adult literacy rate for the population 15 years and older was calculated at 95.7% for males and 97.2% for females. The youth literacy rate for the population aged 15-25 years was 94.4% for males and 96.8% for females. The project in this reporting period through the Nauru Fisheries Marine & Resource Authority were able to engage 2 females as part of the Fish Aggregating Device(FAD) building team. The male colleagues were encouraged to train them in assembling FADs which is being used as a food source as they are placed in-shore to make it easier for canoes to access, rather than out at sea.      . |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

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| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| No |

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| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| No |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **SESP:** [5218\_sesp.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5218/213929/1717106/1723280/5218_sesp.pdf)  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| Title: “A family that grows together sticks together”    I am a 30 year old mother of five. My eldest child is 11 years old and my youngest is 3 years old. I have been married for 13 years and have been a housewife for 12 years. After having my fourth child, I found that I could not maintain the lifestyle that I wanted for my family, so I decided to look for a job. I became a community liaison officer patrolling the streets of my community reporting on suspicious incidents. My husband was also working, but he decided he wanted to be a stay at home father to our than five children. My company got disbanded and I was once again unemployed. Then I was approached by the R2R Project Coordinator to become a Technical Support Officer (TSO) for the Project. I had no idea what this job entailed, but I wanted a paying job, and thus started working there in October 2017.  Taking part in prepping garden beds, transplanting tissue culture, watering the R2R seedlings daily, building compost pits, learning about marcotting, grafting, mulching and composting has made me more aware of my surroundings and the potential my back yard has in terms of food security. Being the TSO for the project has taught me the importance of providing my family a healthy meal. Before becoming a staff of the Project, I had zero knowledge in gardening and farming. I could not afford to buy fresh fruits and vegetables as they were too expensive, so these were not part of my family’s diet.    The most significant change for me was having my husband take a keen interest in gardening. I would bring home seedlings and as part of my job, I was tasked with looking after gardening tools. With equipment readily available for him, he started his banana patch, then his pumpkins, and now we are growing yam, papaya, sweet potato, lime, chilli and eggplants on our small property. He is now spending more time at home with us and he has also given responsibility to our children of tending to our small farm. When it’s harvest time, our children sell the food to family members. My husband and I also share what we’ve learnt by experimenting in the garden to our family and friends and also exchange food and fruit trees. He beams with pride when he talks about his farm.  Since becoming part of the Project, I have felt my confidence grow by liaising and creating a network with my community leaders, district Members of Parliament (MP) and community members. My relationship with the project partners the Department of Agriculture has also become closer as I work with them prepping kitchen gardens with the five pilot districts twice a week. I sometimes lead mini training sessions in my district on composting and kitchen garden once a week. I enjoy my job as it’s mostly hands-on activities, and at the same time teaches me about the importance of food security.    Storyteller: Mrs Yvelda Adam, Buada TSO |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| Nauru Ridge to Reef team has been exposing R2R messages through social and local media and Roadshow campaigns such as:  EbenOmo Campaign  The EbenOmo campaign is asking people nation-wide to make personal commitments to improve the health of the land and sea, with the belief that together all these small actions will add up to a lot of good for our country. Initially, the campaign was meant to target R2R pilot districts after this was successfully completed. The R2R team and partners have been branching out to other communities (non project districts) with the exposure of this campaign to spread the message nationwide.  The services of Nauru media was engaged to cover the campaign and aired on Nauru Television news.  https://twitter.com/R2RNauru/status/1130964922500653056    Nauru School visits  R2R team visited four primary and one secondary schools in Nauru to talk on R2R and EbenOmo campaign and give out information materials such as pamphlets, posters and booklets, also engaged students in short quiz to win R2R souvenir.  https://twitter.com/R2RNauru/status/1125175485196001281    Television Talk Show ( R2R Panel of Experts)  This is a newly introduced reporting system and method of disseminating our message more effectively and to target the whole population of Nauru through mass media including Twitter, Facebook, Linkedin, radio, posters, newsletter and TV talk shows.  It is the hope that Nauru and not only the 5 pilot districts, will be well informed of R2R activities on a quarterly basis using the assistance from Media department.  This Initiative is nationwide, as Nauru television covers whole of Nauru. Unlike Radio it can not reach some areas in Nauru.  https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=417829989068437    R2R Quarterly Newsletter  Production of our R2R newsletter offers R2R information on highlights and activities on a quarterly basis. Newsletter is accessible to everyone who are interested in our work, they can obtain hard copies or subscribe on to Nauru R2R twitter, LinkedIn and Facebook pages.  https://www.linkedin.com/posts/deldeab-deduna-252b57177\_nauru-r2r-1st-quarterly-newsletter-2019-activity-6521875725245616128-iaU\_  https://www.linkedin.com/posts/deldeab-deduna-252b57177\_nauru-r2r-newsletter-2nd-quarter-2019-activity-6554866381177876480-0mJ0    Social Media  Nauru R2R has been updating their social media on R2R current activities as they occur this includes Workshops, Trainings, Meetings, interviews, Community Outreach etc. All R2R activities are uploaded on our social media Facebook page, Twitter page, LinkedIn and GIO channel as well.    Hyperlinks:  https://twitter.com/R2RNauru  https://www.linkedin.com/feed/  https://www.facebook.com/Nauru-Ridge-to-Reef-Project-1248435931999987/?modal=admin\_todo\_tour |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

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| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| No |

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| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| No |

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| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [PIMS 5218 Nauru R2R CEO End Req 17 Dec 2014.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5218/213929/1684652/1684933/PIMS%205218%20Nauru%20R2R%20CEO%20End%20Req%20%2017%20Dec%202014.doc) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| The Project has involved CSO that are made of two peopleto participate in its organized consultation processes for land use planning and management. The project has also engaged Nauru Island NGO (name) and EcoNauru to it’s meetings as well. In a recent EbenOmo campaign activity, the project was able to create funding partnership with the two communities, Boe and Anetan. Prizes in the form of water and electricity top up were sponsored by the Nauru Utilities Corporation, plants and vegetables were donated by Nauru Rehabilitation Corporation and the Department of Agriculture, compost mulch, children’s books, toys and shoes were donated by Canstruct (company working with the refugees at the camps).    For indigenous people, the project also work with community members of Ijuw, Meneng, Anabar, Anibare and Buada are the indigenous resource owners that the project has been working with. There is a total of 3079 (around 30% of total population) people residing in the five pilot districts, with Meneng with the highest population of 1428 residents, Buada 765, Anabar 468, Anibare 234 and Ijuw with 184 (2013 Nauru HIES Report). This past year, only Anibare district have voted for a new Executive committee. The others are yet to vote for new officers. |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.